TESTING SERVICES, INC.
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NVLAP Code # 100108-0

TEST REPORT

CLIENT:	Robertson Industries	REPORT NUMBER:	48733B
	4401 E. Baseline Road Suite 105	LAB TEST NUMBER:	2150-2270
	Phoenix, AZ 85042	DATE:	July 13, 2010

Material ID:

System
TT Synthetic Pro (1.75" Pile Ht Synthetic Turf w/Thatch Layer infilled with 2.5 lbs/ft^2 12-20 Silica Sand

INTRODUCTION: Testing Services Inc was instructed by the client to perform static coefficient of friction on submitted test material.

TEST METHOD: ASTM C1028, *Standard Test Method for Determining the Static Coefficient of Friction of Ceramic Tile and Other Like Surfaces by the Horizontal Dynamometer Pull Meter Method*

SCOPE OF TEST: This test method covers the measurement of static coefficient of friction of ceramic tile or other surfaces under both wet and dry conditions while utilizing Neolite heel assemblies.

PROCEDURE: *Pre Testing*: Before testing commences, the technician calibrates the Neolite Heel Assembly surface with the Standard Tile. Four pulls are made using a wood sled assembly loaded with 50.00 lbs and attached to a Dynamometer pull meter. On the opposite side of the sled is a 3" square neolite shoe sole. Four pulls perpendicular to the previous pull on three surface areas for a total of twelve readings are made. All readings are recorded, however the highest value is chosen for calculations. The sum of the 4 highest peaks are inserted into the calibration formula. This procedure is repeated for the wet calibration, making sure the surface is kept wet using distilled water.

Testing (Dry): An 18" x 18" specimen of turf with infill was placed over a 0.0" thick PIP and placed over a non slip surface with the turf surface facing upward (testing side). The neolite 3" X 3" surface is resurfaced and the weight (50 lbs) (Total Weight of Sled: 51.14 lbs) added. Attaching a Dynamometer to the sled, the force required to set the assembly in motion using the highest reading is determined. Four pulls perpendicular to the previous pull on three surface areas for a total of twelve readings were made. The static coefficient is then calculated using the dry calibration factor, the sum of the twelve highest pull readings, number of pulls, and the weight of the assembly.

Testing (Wet): The dry sample was saturated with distilled water. The above steps are then repeated.

TEST RESULTS:

Static Coefficient of Friction: Dry	Static Coefficient of Friction: Wet
0.67	0.52

Approved By:

Erle Miles, Jr. VP
Testing Services Inc.