

Acrylic Wood – The generic name for wood-plastic-composites utilizing wood impregnated with acrylic monomers and polymerized within the wood cells by gamma irradiation. Some versions are cured by heat radiation. (In the case of acrylic/wood parquet, a semi-built-in finish is developed).

Durometer – Hardness rating of a compressible material such as rubber or vinyl.

Tensile Strength – The resistance of a material to force tending to tear it apart, measured as the maximum tension the material can withstand without tearing.

Elongation – The maximum distance a material stretches just prior to material breaking or failing.

Shore Hardness – Scale on which the compression rate (hardness) of a material is measured, the durometer. For athletic floors this specifically refers to the Shore “A” scale and covers the vinyl, rubber & urethane components.

Point Elastic – Synthetic floors exhibit this characteristic. It is where the athlete compresses the synthetic floor directly below the point of contact.

Area Elastic – Resilient wood athletic floor systems exhibit this characteristic. It is the area of deflection or trough of deflection that occurs when an athlete contacts the resilient wood or combination wood/synthetic floor system.

Monolithic Surface – Continuous surface with no surface seams.

Full Depth Pour – Fluid Urethane floor systems with no base mats, typically 3/8” thick.

Pad & Pour – Dual durometer system utilizing a recycled rubber base mat glued to the sub-straight with a continuous 2mm urethane pour and color coat applied over the base mat.

PVC Sheet Good – Poly Vinyl Chloride flooring with a color or pattern embossed onto the face. Supplied in rolls and can be loose laid or adhered to the substrates, the edges of the rolls can be butted, vinyl cold or hot welded.

Rubber Sheet Good – Recycled or virgin rubber flooring, vulcanized, with a color or pattern. Furnished in rolls that can be adhered or loose laid on the substrates, the edges are typically butted or cold welded.