



Standard Specification for Athletic Performance Properties of Indoor Sports Floor Systems¹

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1. Scope

1.1 This specification establishes levels for athletic performance properties of multi-purpose indoor sports floor systems excluding turf and materials specific to running tracks and tennis courts.

1.2 The methods described are applicable in both the laboratory and field unless otherwise stated.

1.3 *Units*—The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.4 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.5 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

E303 Test Method for Measuring Surface Frictional Properties Using the British Pendulum Tester

F2117 Test Method for Vertical Rebound Characteristics of Sports Surface/Ball Systems; Acoustical Measurement

F2157 Specification for Synthetic Surfaced Running Tracks

F2569 Test Method for Evaluating the Force Reduction Properties of Surfaces for Athletic Use

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F08 on Sports Equipment, Playing Surfaces, and Facilities and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F08.52 on Miscellaneous Playing Surfaces.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

2.2 Other Standards:³

EN 13036-4 Road and Airfield Surface Characteristics. Test Methods. Method for Measurement of Slip/Skid Resistance of a Surface. Part 4: The Pendulum Test.

ISO 48 Rubber Vulcanized or Thermoplastic—Determination of Hardness (hardness between 10 IRHD and 100 IRHD)

ISO 4662 Rubber Vulcanized or Thermoplastic—Determination of Rebound Resilience

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *area-elastic, adj*—describes sports floors having a rigid upper layer (for example, wood) supported by resilient components.

3.1.2 *combination-elastic, adj*—describes floors having a point elastic upper layer in combination with a rigid structural layer (for example, wood, high-density composites, poured nonresilient materials) and resilient support components (for example, elastic pads, foam blanket, or poured urethane).

3.1.3 *point-elastic, adj*—describes sports floors that are only comprised of an elastic layer or layers (for example, surfaces such as poured urethanes, vinyl, or rubber sheet goods).

4. Classification

4.1 Compliance with the properties contained in this specification shall be determined based on the values designated in Section 4 of this specification.

4.1.1 The field test shall clearly indicate the average and maximum and minimum values for general comparison to performance of laboratory samples.

4.2 *Force Reduction*—In the case of force reduction, two parameters are required:

4.2.1 *Performance Level*—For laboratory samples, the average performance of all test points shall achieve a level as indicated in **Table 1**. If no performance level is met, the result stated in the report shall be “No Performance Level Achieved.”

4.2.2 *Uniformity*—Laboratory samples shall be such that the force reduction value of every individual test point falls within

³ Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, <http://www.ansi.org>.

TABLE 1 Force Reduction Requirements for Laboratory Samples

	Performance Level Classification				
	1	2	3	4	5
Average Force Reduction	≥10 % and ≤21 %	≥22 % and ≤33 %	≥34 % and ≤45 %	≥46 % and ≤57 %	≥58 %
Force Reduction Uniformity	No individual test point shall differ from the average value by more than ±5.0 percentage points.				

a spread of ±5.0 percentage points of the average of all test point values. The report shall be marked “Noncompliant” if any individual test point does not meet this requirement.

4.3 Ball Rebound—In the case of ball rebound, two parameters are required:

4.3.1 Performance Level—For laboratory samples, the average performance of all test points shall achieve a minimum of 90 % as indicated in **Table 2**. If the performance level is not met, the result stated in the report shall be “Performance Level Not Achieved.”

4.3.2 Uniformity—Laboratory samples shall be such that the ball rebound value of every individual test point falls within a spread of ±3.0 percentage points of the average of all test point values. The report shall be marked “Noncompliant” if any individual test point does not meet this requirement.

4.4 Vertical Deformation—In the case of vertical deformation, two parameters are required:

4.4.1 Performance Level—For laboratory samples, the average performance of all test points shall achieve a level as indicated in **Table 3**. If no performance level is met, the result stated in the report shall be “No Performance Level Achieved.”

4.4.2 Uniformity—Laboratory samples shall be such that the vertical deformation value of every individual test point falls within a spread of ±0.03 in. (±0.7 mm) of the average of all test point values. The report shall be marked “Noncompliant” if any individual test point does not meet this requirement.

4.5 Surface Finish Effect—In the case of surface effect, two parameters are required:

4.5.1 Performance Level—Laboratory or field testing shall achieve an average value between 80 and 110.

4.5.2 Uniformity Level—For laboratory or field testing, individual tests shall vary no more than ±4 points from average value.

5. Summary of Test Methods

5.1 Force Reduction—Test Method **F2569** provides a non-destructive means for evaluating the force reduction properties of the surface in both laboratory and field settings. Force reduction is a characteristic of sports surfaces indicating the

TABLE 2 Ball Rebound Requirements for Laboratory Samples

Average Ball Rebound	The average rebound height of all test points taken shall be ≥90.0 % of the average rebound height on concrete.
Ball Rebound Uniformity	No individual test point result shall differ from the average value by more than ±3.0 percentage points.

TABLE 3 Vertical Deformation for Laboratory Samples

	Performance Level Classification		
	Point Elastic	Area Elastic	Combination
Average Vertical Deformation	<0.138 in. <3.5 mm	Class A: 0.071-0.197 in. (1.8-5.0 mm) (inclusive) Class B: <0.071 in. (<1.8 mm) (exclusive)	0.071-0.197 in. (1.8-5.0 mm) (inclusive) > 0.020 < 0.079 in. (>0.5 < 2.0 mm) (point elastic surface)
Vertical Deformation Uniformity	No individual test point shall differ from the average value by more than 0.03 in. (0.7 mm).		

degree of force attenuation provided or caused by the surface in certain movement situations. It is principally related to the give of the surface upon impact. The higher the force reduction, the greater the absorptive effect. The referenced test method is more closely associated with impacts generated by lower extremities and is not an indication of the ability of the test surface to prevent head trauma.

5.2 Ball Rebound—Test Method **F2117** provides a nondestructive means that can be used both in the laboratory and the field by which to identify the ball rebound height of various balls used for indoor sports activities. Ball rebound is an optional consideration for certain activities commonly associated with indoor sports surfaces. Ball rebound values on particular surfaces indicate whether those floors provide suitable or desired values in relation to the preferred activity in the sports hall.

5.3 Vertical Deformation—Test Method **F2157** provides a nondestructive means that can be used both in the laboratory and the field by which to identify vertical deformation as the ability of the surface to deform under load. Too high a deformation can affect the safety of the athlete through instability of the foot, while the inability of the surface to deform can cause injuries as a result of impact forces.

5.4 Surface Finish Effect—Test Method **E303** provides a nondestructive test for determining the surface finish effect using the British pendulum skid resistance tester. This tester is suited for laboratory and field testing.

6. Dimensions, Mass, and Permissible Variations

6.1 Laboratory Test—Test specimens shall be constructed per the system design and include structural elements such as seams and end joints.

6.1.1 Point-elastic floors require test specimens measuring a minimum of 3.25 by 3.25 ft (1.0 by 1.0 m). The test specimen shall be placed over a substrate typically required by the manufacturer. Non-free floating floors shall be soundly held to the substrate (for example, double-sided tape).

6.1.2 Combination-elastic floors require test specimens in which the upper elastic surface measures a minimum of 3.25 by 3.25 ft (1.0 by 1.0 m) in combination with the lower subfloor construction that measures a minimum of 11.5 by 11.5 ft (3.5 by 3.5 m). The test specimen shall be placed over a substrate typically required by the manufacturer. Non-free