

Beam Clay[®]

Tennis Court Surfaces

Natural Clay & Fast-Dry Clay



THE VERDICT ON CLAY COURT SURFACES.

They're fun, healthy, and may determine the future of tennis.

By Pat Hanssen

I believe in tennis. I believe in tennis because it fully engages you physically and mentally. I believe in tennis for the way it forces you to think for yourself, to learn and adapt, and to accept personal responsibility for winning and losing. Yes, I love tennis because it builds more than healthy bodies and active minds. Tennis builds character. And it's one of the few sports that can be played for a lifetime.

For the avid tennis player the game is a part of who they are. They live and breathe the sport; tell stories about the way they play, or the way they used to play. And their love for the game tells a story about them. Tennis is tied to their core values.

I'm convinced that clay court tennis connects more closely with a player's core values than the hard courts that pervade this country's tennis community. Sadly, most of today's U.S. courts are of the hard variety. Rather than keep alive the founding spirit of the game, which championed hard work, patience, strategy and endurance, today's hard court game has become one of power, aggression, speed and instant gratification.

I do not believe this style of tennis resonates with the most passionate of tennis fans and will even go so far as to say that the "new tennis" hurts our sport. It hurts recreational players because they receive the message that they are not strong enough to play. It hurts the seasoned and aging player because the power-speed game can injure the spirit and the body after the age of thirty.

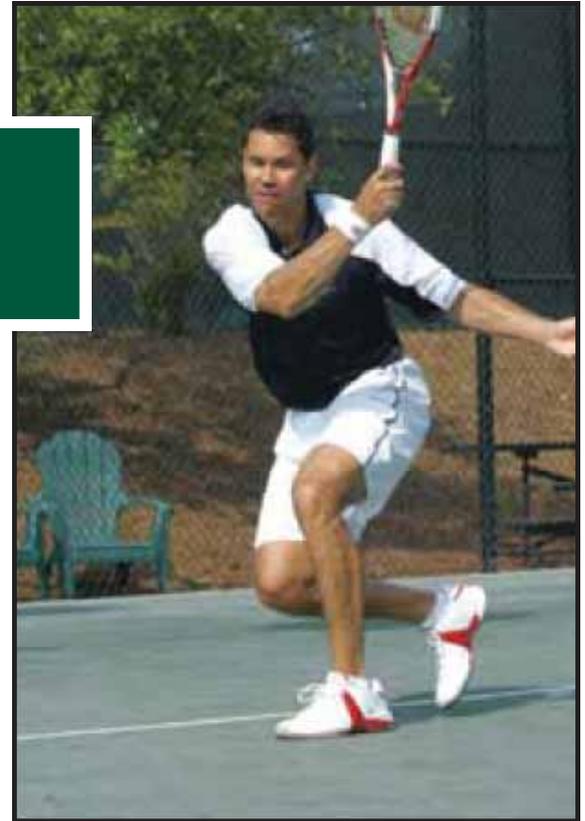
If you have never played on clay, or perhaps only played infrequently, what I am saying may sound foreign to you. A first experience on clay has confounded and exasperated many a player. But those who take the time to familiarize themselves with the intricacies rarely want to go back to harder, faster surfaces.

Clay leaves players more physically and emotionally satisfied than other surfaces. The physical satisfaction comes from playing long points and long matches without over-stressing the knees, back and lower extremities. The emotional satisfaction comes from the thinking, creating and tactical responding that goes into each point and each match.

It is a surface that slows shots down, equalizing levels of play and allowing varying ages and ability levels to have fun playing together.

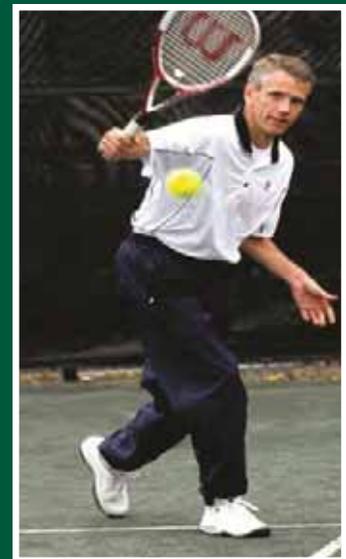
It is estimated that less than 20% of this nation's tennis courts are constructed of clay. Most of these are not real clay at all, but the easier-to-manage American variety known as **HAR-TRU®**. Clay court tennis has a long and distinguished history, both here and abroad, yet since the U.S. Open shifted from clay to hard courts, our country's focus has drifted from clay court tennis to hard courts and hard hitting. My wish is to preserve the playing of the game as it was originally intended. The future of tennis could very well depend on it. □

© 2006 HAR-TRU TENNIS



Clay Courts Reward Players Who Think Before They Act.

Tennis is the ultimate sport. And clay is the ultimate surface for the ultimate sport. I am not sure that those who are after the short-term rewards and success brought on by opponents blasting shots on hard, fast surfaces will ever truly be able to appreciate the sensation of playing on a court that rewards those who are creative, flexible and think before they act.



F.O.B. GREAT MEADOWS, NEW JERSEY

TENNIS SURFACES

BEAM CLAY® FOR NATURAL CLAY TENNIS COURTS

New Construction: 4" recommended; approx. 30 tons per 1" compacted over 60' x 120' court.

Tennis Court Clay	- Red	(Extra Firm) 50 (50 lb. bags)/pallet
	- Orange	(Extra Firm) 50 (50 lb. bags)/pallet
	- Brown	(Extra Firm) 50 (50 lb. bags)/pallet
	- Grey	(Medium Firm) 50 (50 lb. bags)/pallet
	- Tan	(Medium Firm) 50 (50 lb. bags)/pallet
	- Orange	(Medium Firm) 50 (50 lb. bags)/pallet

Red Slate Top-Dressing	50 (50 lb.) bags/pallet
Red Brick Dust Top-Dressing	50 (50 lb.) bags/pallet

Magnesium Chloride Flakes	50 (50 lb.) bags/pallet
Magnesium Chloride Pellets	48 (50 lb.) bags/pallet
Calcium Chloride Flakes	55 (50 lb.) bags/pallet
Calcium Chloride Pellets	55 (50 lb.) bags/pallet

FULL OR PARTIAL PALLETS: PALLET & COVER CHARGES: \$6.50/PALLET

Please see instructions for constructing and maintaining natural clay tennis courts.

MIDWEST & SOUTH NATURAL TENNIS COURT CLAY

Extra Firm Red/Brown - available in one ton bulk bags

WEST COAST TENNIS COURT CLAY

Extra Firm Red/Brown, 40 (50 lb.) bags/pallet.

RED LAVA DUST TOP-DRESSING

Available in 1.5 CY bulk bags

POLYMERIZED—No water used to install or maintain—repels water yet stays firm & resilient.

Extra Firm Red/Brown, 40 (50 lb.) bags/pallet.

NORTHEAST® TENNIS COURT FAST-DRY SURFACES

New Construction: 1,000 - 80 lb. bags (40 tons) = 1¼" loose per court = 1" compacted over a 60' x 120' court. Full pallets only from plants; any quantity from NJ. **PLEASE NOTE:** Northeast pricing includes cost of pallet and shrink wrap, or pallet and bulk bag. Add \$6.50 for partial pallets from NJ.

NORTHEAST® (VT)	- Green	35 (80 lb.) bags/pallet
	- Green	48 (50 lb.) bags/pallet
	- Green	2,000 lb. Bulk Bag
	- Red	35 (80 lb.) bags/pallet
	- Red	2,500 lb. Bulk Bag

MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE FLAKES 48 (50 lb.) bags/pallet

Please see instructions for constructing and maintaining Fast-Dry Tennis Courts.

BULK PER TON

PER BAG

\$125.00	\$9.95
\$115.00	\$8.95
\$115.00	\$8.95
\$105.00	\$6.95
\$105.00	\$6.95
\$115.00	\$8.95
\$115.00	\$8.50
\$157.00	\$8.95
—	CALL FOR PRICES & AVAILABILITY
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\$300/Bulk Bag	—
—	\$14
—	CALL FOR PRICE
—	CALL FOR PRICE
PER BAG	PER BAG
F.O.B. VT, PLANT	F.O.B., NJ WAREHOUSE

\$6.65	\$8.65
\$4.55	\$5.75
\$185/T	\$225/T
\$8.75	\$10.65
\$235/T	\$275/T
\$19.95	—



ALL PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE & AVAILABILITY PLUS SHIPPING

Har-Tru "Fast-Dry" Clay Tennis Court Surfaces

TENNIS SURFACES**HAR-TRU® TENNIS COURT FAST-DRY SURFACES**

New Construction: 1,000 - 80# bags (40 tons) = 1¼" loose per court = 1" compacted over a 60' x 120' per court. Full pallets only from plants; any quantity from NJ. **PLEASE NOTE:** Har-Tru pricing includes cost of pallet & stretch wrap, or pallet and bulk bag. Add \$5.50 for pallet covers. Add \$6.50 for partial pallets from NJ.

Please see instructions for constructing and maintaining Fast-Dry Tennis Courts.

<u>Har-Tru® Surfacing</u>		<u>PER BAG</u> <u>F.O.B., VA</u> <u>PLANT</u>	<u>PER BAG</u> <u>F.O.B., NJ</u> <u>WAREHOUSE</u>
TCMHT8014	1.4 TON (80 LB. BAGS—35/PALLET)	\$7.59	\$9.95
TCMHT8010	1 TON (80 LB. BAGS—25/PALLET)	\$7.86	\$10.35
TCMHT5014	1.4 TON (50 LB. BAGS—56/PALLET)	\$5.18	\$6.65
TCMHT5010	1 TON (50 LB. BAGS—40/PALLET)	\$5.45	\$6.95
TCMHT2000	2,000 LB. BULK BAG	\$229	\$285
TCMHT2500	2,500 LB. BULK BAG	\$269	\$345
TCMHT2800	2,800 LB. BULK BAG	\$289	\$375
<u>Har-Tru® Top-Dressing</u>			
TCMTD8014	1.4 TON (80 LB. BAGS—35/PALLET)	\$7.50	\$9.85
TCMTD8010	1 TON (80 LB. BAGS—25/PALLET)	\$7.68	\$10.15
<u>HydroBlend For Sub-Irrigated Tennis Courts</u>			
TCMHB8014	1.4 TON (80 LB. BAGS—35/PALLET)	\$7.15	\$9.65
TCMHB8010	1 TON (80 LB. BAGS—25/PALLET)	\$7.38	\$9.85
TCMHB5014	1.4 TON (50 LB. BAGS—56/PALLET)	\$4.95	\$6.45
TCMHB5010	1 TON (50 LB. BAGS—40/PALLET)	\$5.22	\$6.75
TCMHB2000	2,000 LB. BULK BAG	\$215	\$275
TCMHB2500	2,500 LB. BULK BAG	\$245	\$325
TCMHB2800	2,800 LB. BULK BAG	\$285	\$375
<u>Coarse Blend For Sub-Irrigated Tennis Courts</u>			
TCMCB7513	1.3 TON (75 LB. BAGS—35/PALLET)	\$8.15	\$10.65
<u>American Red For Sub-Irrigated Tennis Courts</u>			
TCMAR7014	AMERICAN RED / 1.4 TON (70 LB. BAGS—40/PALLET)	\$10.50	\$12.65
TCMAR2000	AMERICAN RED (2,000 LB. BAG)	\$335	\$395
<u>European Red Clay</u>			
EUORED	EUROPEAN RED CLAY (55 LB. BAGS)	\$20.50	—
<u>Calcium Chloride Flakes</u> (55 LB. BAGS—up to 48/pallet)			
SOLCALTCM	CALCIUM CHLORIDE WITH TRUCK LOAD	\$21	—
SOLCALWOT	CALCIUM CHLORIDE BY COMMON CARRIER	\$23	—
<u>Magnesium Chloride Flakes</u> (55 LB. BAGS—up to 48/pallet)			
SOLMAGTCM	MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE WITH TRUCK LOAD	\$20	—
SOLMAGWOT	MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE BY COMMON CARRIER	\$21	—

Please see instructions for constructing and maintaining Fast-Dry Tennis Courts.



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BEAM CLAY®

Har-Tru® Fast-Dry Tennis Court Surfaces

TIP
Fall top-dressing is just as effective as spring top-dressing and can allow a seasonal club to open its courts weeks earlier in the springtime.

HAR-TRU® FAST-DRY TENNIS COURTS

We offer many packaging options for both the contractor and court owner. Most of our products come in 80-lb. bags with the option of getting that product in an Easy-Lift 50-lb. bag as well. The 50-lb. bag option is intended for those of us not used to handling bags all day. Some insurance company requirements in certain areas will dictate using a 50-lb. bag. Both the 80-lb. and the 50-lb. bags can be palletized and stretch wrapped for easy handling and weather protection.

For our contractors, we also stock and load Har-Tru or HydroBlend in bulk bags. These disposable bags are available in 2000-lb., 2500-lb. and 2800-lb. and can be taken right from the truck to the court with a forklift.

MAGNESIUM/ CALCIUM CHLORIDE

For dust control and moisture retention. The safest option for the Environment is Magnesium.



Chloride is available in 50-lb. bags.

SOLMAGTCM



< HAR-TRU®

Tennis court surfacing with binder. For use on Har-Tru courts with sprinkler systems.

Available in:

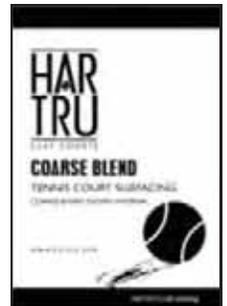
- 1.0 ton pallet with 80 lb. bags
- 1.4 tons per pallet with 80 lb. bags
- 1.0 ton pallet with 50 lb. bags
- 1.4 tons per pallet with 50 lb. bags
- 2000 lb. bulk bag
- 2500 lb. bulk bag
- 2800 lb. bulk bag

HAR-TRU® COARSE BLEND >

Coarse surface manufactured for indoor and outdoor sub-irrigated courts where extra coarseness and sliding material are needed.

Available only in:

- 1.3 ton pallet with 75 lb. bags



< HYDROBLEND

Tennis court surfacing material for sub-irrigated tennis courts.

Available in:

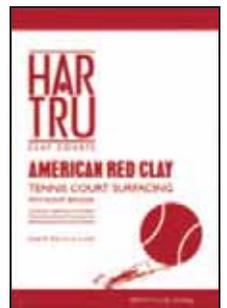
- 1.0 ton pallet with 80 lb. bags
- 1.4 tons per pallet with 80 lb. bags
- 2000 lb. bulk bag
- 2500 lb. bulk bag
- 2800 lb. bulk bag

AMERICAN RED CLAY >

Tennis court surfacing material for use on red sub-irrigated tennis courts or for top dressing a variety of natural clay courts.

Available only in:

- 1.4 ton pallet with 70 lb. bags
- 2000 lb. bulk bag



Calcium Chloride is available in 50-lb. bags.

SOLCALTCM
SOLCALWOT



< EUROPEAN RED CLAY

Imported from Europe this rich red brick dust is stunningly beautiful. It can be used for new court construction or top dressing existing red clay courts. It also works beautifully on red ClayTech where it gives the look of European red clay.

Sold by the pallet. Comes in 55 LB bags.

ALL PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE & AVAILABILITY PLUS SHIPPING

BEAM CLAY®

Har-Tru HydroCourt



HydroCourt is a self-regulating irrigation system that waters the court from below. Each court is constructed with six, fully lined, individually controlled cells. Each cell is monitored by a water control box allowing adjustments to be fine tuned to player preferences. Increasing the water in the control boxes increases the water level in the court. Once the appropriate water level is achieved a float valve and an overflow pipe inside the control box keep the water level constant. It's that simple!

HydroCourt is time tested in great numbers all across the globe. Well over 1,000 courts have been installed since 1985 in the US alone. And the HydroCourt system has been proven in every climate imaginable including countries like Canada, England, France, Japan, Qatar, Spain, Tortola, Turkey and more.

Why do people choose HydroCourt?

1. Perfect Playing Conditions 24/7. HydroCourts stay uniformly wet, smooth and firm for a consistent bounce and exceptional footing.
2. More available court time. HydroCourt technology eliminates midday shut downs and improves drainage. HydroCourts are playable during light rain and dry rapidly after a heavy one.
3. Maintenance is cut in half. Rolling is needed infrequently, brushing is required once a day and watering is completed automatically and uses 40% less.
4. Comfort. With water rising from below, some people feel like HydroCourts are air conditioned; they can be as much as 20 degrees cooler than a hard court.

HydroCourt Brochure
HydroCourt Construction Specifications (Updated)
HydroCourt Owner-Users Manual (Updated)
Maintenance Information

"We needed a top-class surface for pros and members. The reduced amount of maintenance downtime and increased playing season has been an added bonus." –*Peter Elviss, Chief Executive, West Hants Club, Bournemouth, England*

"Our guests expect the very best amenities, service and playing experience and this is why we chose HydroCourt." –*Cliff Drysdale, ABC and ESPN commentator and Director of Tennis at The Ritz Carlton, Key Biscayne, FL*

"HydroCourt is ideal for our southwestern desert climate." –*Tim Bakels, General Manager and Vice President, Desert Highlands Association, Scottsdale, AZ*

"Tennis professionals know the advantage of clay courts, but dread the maintenance that comes with clay courts. HydroCourt has come to the rescue. Once you establish the settings, the court waters itself with no downtime, so members can enjoy playing tennis from morning till night. I highly recommend the HydroCourt system to anyone who is serious about building a clay court." –*Larry Schnall, Tennis Director, Marietta Country Club, Kennesaw, GA*

ALL PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE & AVAILABILITY PLUS SHIPPING

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONSTRUCTING NATURAL CLAY TENNIS COURTS (120' X 60')**SITE PREPARATION:**

Clear site of all vegetation and top soil. Length of court, if possible, should be in a north/south position.

GRADING:

Natural clay courts need more slope for proper surface drainage than fast-dry courts, 1" in 20' (after compaction) versus 1" in 30' (after compaction) for fast-dry courts. Grade area on a true plane, preferably from side to side (but from end to end or from corner to corner are acceptable), or in the shortest direction for good drainage/water run-off.

DRAINAGE BED (Base Course):

Drainage bed may vary drastically depending on the existing sub-drainage conditions. Create a firm drainage base, minimum 3" deep (after compaction), of 3/4" minus crushed stone (with fines) maintaining above slope.

PRE-CLAY COURSE:

Apply 1/2" of stone screenings, **true to grade**.

CLAY PLAYING SURFACE:**For Natural Clay Courts**

Apply approximately 5-1/4" of **BEAM CLAY® Tennis Court Clay** over court. This will compact to approximately 4". This will require approximately 120 tons of **BEAM CLAY® Tennis Court Clay**. It is generally best to construct a screed system with 2" x 6"s **true to grade**, installing loose clay between the planks and pulling a board across to maintain even grades.

After clay application, court should have a thorough soaking **by rain** to insure even distribution of moisture. Check for low spots; fill with **BEAM CLAY® Tennis Court Clay**; thoroughly saturate filled areas.

Once clay has dried enough that it will not adhere to a 1/2 ton roller, roll in both directions several times. Allow court to dry thoroughly and mat with a 6' wide rigid steel drag leveling mat to a powdery surface. Broom court in both directions.

After drying further, court surface will crack and continue to crack until sufficiently compacted.

After another wetting by rain and drying to proper moisture content, rework surface as above.

PLEASE NOTE: Clay courts will crack at first and must be rolled and broomed until cracks get smaller and smaller and disappear. A clay court that cracks the 1st year will in later years have a long useful life; a court that doesn't crack at first is too sandy, will wear out prematurely and will require more maintenance in later years. Natural clay court construction in northern climates is best done in the fall so that courts have a chance over winter to naturally compact.

Once cracking becomes sufficiently small (hair-line cracks) apply 1,000 lbs. of top-dressing and thoroughly broom in both directions. Roll again. If top-dressing is applied too soon, it will fill the cracks but (by working into the clay) shorten the long-term life of the court.

Apply 300 lbs. of magnesium or calcium chloride (flakes). After magnesium or calcium chloride thoroughly dissolves and court reaches proper moisture content (12 to 24 hours), court should be rebroomed and compacted (rolled).

Install marking tape and center pin. Ready for play.

After rain, re-broom and roll court when surface has dried. Apply top-dressing and calcium chloride as needed during season. Normally, 3-4 applications are sufficient for season.

ALL PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE & AVAILABILITY PLUS SHIPPING

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RECONDITIONING NATURAL CLAY COURTS AFTER WINTER SEASON

1. Remove marking tapes and center pin. Sweep or blow top-dressing from court. In northern climates this is best done in the Fall when closing courts.
2. Scarify court with drag mat. Then broom in both directions, north/south and east/west.
3. After natural wetting by rain, check for low spots; fill with **BEAM CLAY® Tennis Court Clay**, working into the existing surface for good bonding. Thoroughly saturate filled areas.
4. When court has dried to sufficient moisture content, compact with 1/2 ton roller in both directions several times. Allow court to dry thoroughly and mat with a 6' wide rigid steel drag leveling mat to a powdery surface. Broom court in both directions.
5. Apply approximately 1,000 lbs. of top-dressing per court. Broom in both directions.
6. Apply 300 lbs. of magnesium or calcium chloride (flakes) per court. After flakes thoroughly dissolve and court reaches proper moisture content (12-24 hours), court should be re-broomed and compacted (rolled).
7. Reapply marking tapes and center pin.
8. After rain, re-broom and roll court when surface has dried. Apply top-dressing and calcium chloride as needed during season. Normally, 3-4 applications are sufficient for season.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RESURFACING NATURAL CLAY TENNIS COURTS

1. Remove marking tape and center pin. Sweep or blow top-dressing from court.
2. Scarify court approximately 1/2" in depth.
3. Apply 1"+ of **BEAM CLAY® Tennis Court Clay**.
4. Rescarify to blend **BEAM CLAY®** with existing surface. Then drag mat entire court.
5. After a natural wetting by rain, check for low spots; fill with **BEAM CLAY® Tennis Court Clay**. Thoroughly saturate filled areas.
6. When court has dried to sufficient moisture content, compact with 1/2 ton roller in both directions several times. Allow court to dry thoroughly and mat with a 6' wide rigid steel drag leveling mat to a powdery surface. Broom court in both directions.
7. Court surface will continue to crack until sufficiently compacted. After another wetting by rain and drying to proper moisture content, rework surface as above.
8. **PLEASE NOTE:** Clay courts will crack at first and must be rolled and broomed until cracks get smaller and smaller and disappear. A clay court that cracks the 1st year will in later years have a long useful life; a court that doesn't crack at first is too sandy, will wear out prematurely, and will require more maintenance in later years.
9. Once cracking becomes sufficiently small (hair-line cracks) apply 1,000 lbs. top-dressing and thoroughly broom in both directions. Roll again.
10. Apply 300 lbs. of magnesium or calcium chloride (flakes) per court. After flakes thoroughly dissolve and court reaches proper moisture content (12 to 24 hours), court should be re-broomed and compacted (rolled).
11. Reapply marking tapes and center pin. Ready for play.
12. After rain, re-broom and roll court when surface has dried. Apply top-dressing and calcium chloride as needed during season. Normally, 3-4 applications are sufficient for season.

ALL PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE & AVAILABILITY PLUS SHIPPING

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONSTRUCTING & MAINTAINING FAST-DRY TENNIS COURTS

CONSTRUCTION

Careful planning for site selection, orientation and layout will result in the most advantageous use of your court during the entire playing season — depending upon our geographic location. The following are our guidelines for site selection and construction of a typical fast-dry tennis court.

SITE SELECTION AND PREPARATION

Orient your court layout as close to North and South as possible. Select a well drained site. All trees and above surface growth must be cleared as well as sub-surface growth such as root systems. Also, excavate all top soils and other unsuitable soils down to a clay or hardpan base. The excavation must be deep enough to allow the finished surface to be six inches above adjacent grade. If it is impractical to allow any required fill to settle over a winter, then the fill can be built up not more than six inch layers, and compact each layer. Add moisture when compacting extremely dry soils. Ninety-five percent compaction is recommended for the foundation.

GRADING

Allow at least three feet beyond all curb and fence lines. More if a major cut is required. Rough grading should be within plus or minus one inch of finished sub-grade. Grade on a true plane, with a slope of one inch in thirty feet, preferably from side to side (but from end to end or from corner to corner also are acceptable), or in the shortest direction for good drainage/water run-off. The court should never be sloped from the net line to the baseline, from the baseline to the netline, from the side to the centerline or from the centerline to the sides.

SPRINKLER SYSTEM

A sprinkler system is recommended instead of watering by hand. Piping and valves should be installed prior to leveling the stone. The standpipes and sprinkler heads should be installed after surface is completed. The system should have adequate sprinklers to provide full coverage of the court area. In some climates, a combination of sprinklers and sub surface irrigation can be used for supplying water to the court. Locations with little rainfall and expensive water costs should consider this combination of sub surface irrigation along with surface sprinklers. Extensive research should be made prior to the final decision on the sprinkler system as to water pressure and the gallons per minute.

PERIMETER EDGING

An edging of brick or block set in cement mortar, treated wood timber or concrete should be installed around the entire perimeter of the court area. The finished curb elevation should be 1/2" below the finished court surface, after compaction, and the court surface should be tapered from approximately 2' out to meet the top of the edging.

STONE BASE

The base of a fast-dry court must be stable and porous. Avoid materials that shift or crawl when rolled, or that move when subjected to freezing and thawing conditions. The base must be porous to absorb excess water from the surface. This is the fast-drying quality that allows play within a very short time after a rain. Also, the absorbed water is later fed back to the surface, maintaining proper moisture for best play. Too much compacting will create an impervious base, resulting in insufficient moisture penetration and exchange. 3/4" crushed stone with fines is the preferred base material. However, other materials, such as cinders, old slag or crushed pit gravel may be used.

The average thickness of the base is four inches, with the top one-half inch consisting of stone screenings.

COURT SURFACING

On the finished stone base a 1-1/4" (one inch compacted) layer of fast-dry surfacing is installed. The material is laser-graded or spread with rakes and leveled by hand with a straightedge set atop screed strips. Since the base was placed to true grade, the screed strips are checked only for accuracy to assure uniform surface thickness. The dry surfacing is soaked with water and allowed to dry for 15 minutes to set up. Then a 600—1,000 pound roller is used to compact the material to one inch. Once the entire area is covered with surfacing, daily watering and rolling should be done for at least a week to insure proper compaction prior to heavy usage.

NET POSTS

The net posts are positioned according to the U.S.T.A. The post footers should be 30" x 18" x 30" and filled with concrete up to 1" from the surface level (to top of stone base). After the concrete has set, the area is filled with surfacing to conform to the rest of the court.

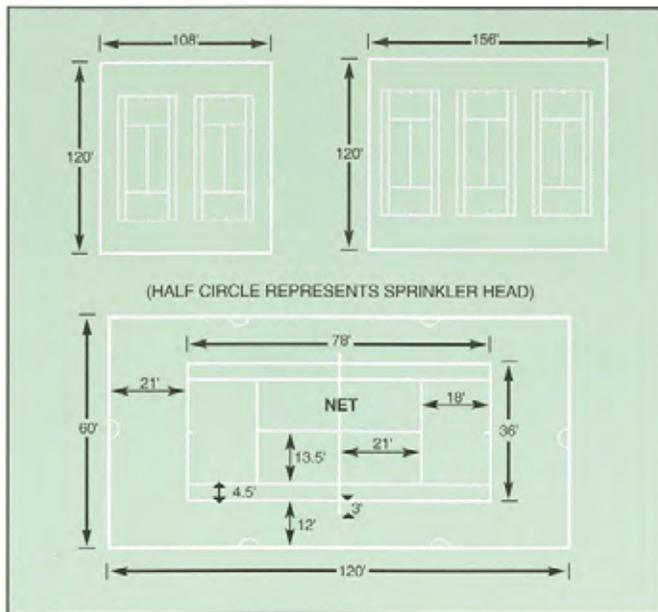
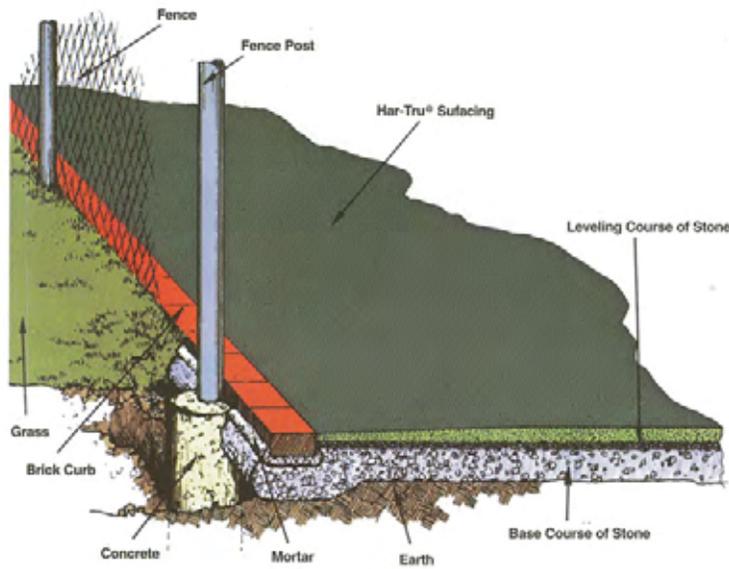
CENTERGUIDES & PLAYING LINES

Centerguides are galvanized pipe 12" - 18" long, installed in the ground and with a cross pin to attach the centerstrap hasp. The recommended line tapes are two inches wide and held in place with 2-1/2" - 3" nails. Position the lines in accordance with the U.S.T.A.

ALL PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE & AVAILABILITY PLUS SHIPPING

Construction & Installation

Cross Section of Fast-Dry Tennis Court



ALL PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE & AVAILABILITY PLUS SHIPPING

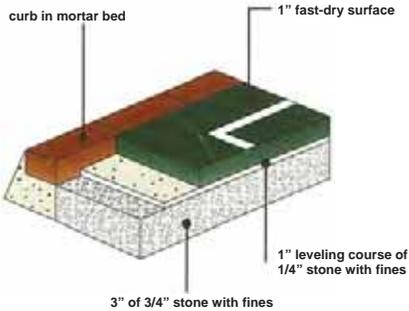
BEAM CLAY®

Tennis Courts - Constructing Fast-Dry Tennis Courts

BUILDING YOUR FAST-DRY TENNIS COURT

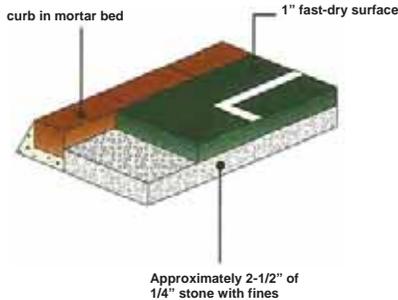
TRADITIONAL BASE

For multiple courts and courts with heavy play.



MODIFIED SCREENING BASE

An acceptable alternative base for all applications especially where precise grade control can be achieved.

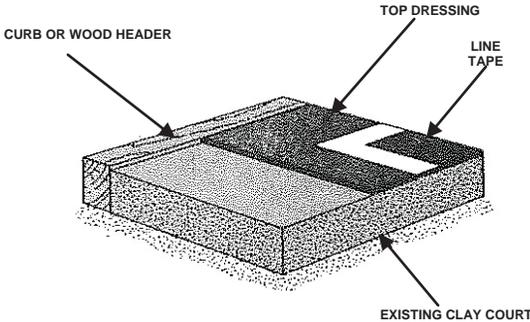


CONVERSION OF HARD COURTS

Your old, cracked hard courts can be converted to soft fast-dry courts. You simply change the pitch with suitable fill and build right on top of your existing courts.



IMPROVING CLAY COURTS



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BEAM CLAY®

Tennis Courts - Maintaining Fast-Dry Tennis Courts

MAINTENANCE

The following suggestions for maintaining a fast-dry tennis court are simply basic guidelines. Local climate, soil conditions and court layout will determine specific maintenance procedures. Each court must establish its own maintenance policy, using our guidelines in conjunction with its own requirements and capabilities.

BRUSHING

Brushing is most important in court maintenance, requiring a minimum amount of time. Brushing keeps the surface level, assuring an even distribution of the surface granules. At the end of each day's play, the court must be brushed. However, if the court is in continuous use, we recommend a mid-day brushing as well. Also, brush the court before rolling. Brush the court lengthwise and crosswise, taking particular care to eliminate accumulations of loose particles. When brushing, pull the brush behind you in a continuous pass, making a turn at the end of each sweep.

WATERING

A fast-dry tennis court plays best when slightly damp, exhibiting its characteristic dark green or red color. A grayish or pink appearing surface indicates that the court needs watering. The amount of water you must apply to dampen the surface to its optimum playing condition depends upon the amount of water retained in the base at this time. In learning to judge the correct application, experience it through trial and error is your surest guide. We do recommend that the court be watered at night after it has been brushed. As noted elsewhere, a sprinkler system is most effective, repaying its cost in labor saved within the first year of use. However, if hand watering, the hose nozzle should not be pointed down toward the surface. Always hold the nozzle at waist level and direct the spray horizontally so the water falls in a shallow arc.

ROLLING

A newly constructed court should receive one or two consecutive rollings — lengthwise and crosswise — each day for a minimum period of a week. Following these initial rollings, the court should be rolled at least once a week and after every appreciable rainfall.

A 600-1,000 pound roller provides the best results.

Rolling is most effective when the court surface is damp or semi-damp. Do not roll an absolutely dry or an extremely wet court. If the court surface adheres to the roller, or tends to shift or move when rolling, the court must be allowed to dry before further rolling.

The more rolling a court receives, the firmer the surface — resulting in a faster playing court.

PATCHING

If a small hole or indentation appears on the surface, it should be repaired immediately, thus avoiding more extensive and difficult repair work later. For example, if a small depression (about 1/2" deep) appears near the base line and does not disappear with ordinary maintenance, then the area must be patched. Using a hand trowel, square end shovel or similar too, cut out the area down to the stone base material. Refill the hole with regular fast-dry surfacing material, applied dry, then compacted and leveled to the surrounding area. The material is easily leveled with a straight-edged piece of wood drawn across the area in a manner similar to concrete floating. After the area is leveled, apply enough water to soak the patch. When the water disappears, roll the patch which should become firm and ready to play on. These instructions apply to all size patches.

ANNUAL MAINTENANCE

Annual replacement of surfacing is necessary due to weather erosion and player movement. Therefore, it is recommended that one ton minimum (2,000 lbs.) of new surfacing material be placed on the court each year.



Brushing the Court

The courts should be brushed by pulling the drag broom over the entire surface of the court at the end of each day's play or more often as needed.



Sweeping the Lines

The lines should be swept by pushing a rotary line sweeping brush over the lines to remove the surface particles.



Rolling the Court

The rolling of the court is recommended once a week and after each appreciable rain in order to assure proper compaction.

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