



**Maintenance manual  
and warranty book  
of  
padel courts**

The manual that we present below is a guide that will facilitate the proper use and maintenance of the various elements of the paddle tennis court you have purchased. Note that good maintenance will extend the life of your system, therefore, periodically reviews in order to avoid future problems due to wear generated by the game continued. We recommend that, unless you want to perform these tasks, always hire specialized companies.

## **1. TURF AREA.**

## **2. NETS, POSTS & ANCHORAGES.**

## **3. STRUCTURE, GLASS & LIGHTING.**

## **4. GUARANTEES.**

## 1. TURF AREA MAINTENANCE.

Cleaning and maintenance of these facilities is not only important to keep the sports properties of pavements to extend the life expectancy of artificial turf, but also minimizes the risk of injury to the player.

### Common problems in artificial turf:

#### Compaction:

The layer of fill (sand) is cured by altering the properties causing turf sports injuries, abnormal development of the game, etc ...

Also makes provide a look of "wear apparent" pensaren inducing replacement of the carpet.

#### Defibrilación:

The grass is opening in finer fibers to wear out and deteriorate completely.

#### Dirt Acumulación:

Hygiene problems and drain field.



### **Objectives to be achieved with maintenance:**

- Keep the original properties preventing the formation of lumps or bumps on the track causing an irregular bounce of the ball.
- Minimize the risk of slips and sprains of the users.
- Keep under control the state of each track (load of sand, wear level, training packages, overall quality, etc.)

### **Basic maintenance:**

- Regular cleaning and brushing fibre.
- Removal of dirt and debris.
- Recharge and/or homogeneous redistribution of sand. (\*)
- Review of critical points (corners lines, joints, sand loads levels, etc.)

Cleaning and removing excess sand from the surface (which is piled on the track) and uniform redistribution across the track, he restored its original appearance, maintained and clean.

(\*) Shall be used solely and exclusively for silica sand grain and edge round a size between 0,2mm-0,4mm being the manufacturer's recommended amount of 16kg/m<sup>2</sup>.

## Special maintenance:

### Decompactación:

One of the most common problems is the compaction of the original charge of sand below the surface, ie, over time the sand is deposited between the fibers. If we add to this the mud formed by dust and dirt water more "normal" and pressure from users, the result is the formation of a compact sand substrate. The deep subsoiling can be done with a special machine that will open up the fiber and sand to re-deposit it on the lawn and clean and unpacked.



## **Treatment frequency:**

### Diary treatment:

1. Cleaning and brushing of the brush fibers with a suitable rigid manually.
2. Removal of dirt and debris by hand. Possible use of a blower compact.
3. Homogeneous charge redistribution sand manually.

### Weekly treatment:

Redistribution of the load of sand, unpacked dirt collecting soft brush or blanket type CleanSweep or similar.

### Monthly treatment:

Using the sweep-planer Turfclean 1 to sweep, brush and lift the hair. Review of critical points such as corner lines, union joints and sand load levels.

### Annual treatment:

We suggest one or two deep subsoiling treatments per year depending on frequency of use: for everyday use equal to or greater than 4 hours is recommended twice a year to decompress, to use less than 4 hours a day, once a year.

### Other recomendations:

- For adding sand rotary fertilizer is recommended.
- Wet the track to lower the temperature in hot weather. Do not soak or saturate.
- Do not use metal brushes of all types and methods and cleaning materials unauthorized.
- Do not light fires or weding on turf.
- Do not use wáter jets or stream in excess or 300psi.
- In official competitions: before the competition should bring about 100kg. Approx. Sandy, distribute, call, and move the planer Turfclean in several directions to lift hair.



## Spot cleaning and others items:

Most stains can be removed with water or with soap and water. The first rule to follow is speed. Quickly remove any spillage using a spatula solid and liquid waste through towels or absorbent paper.

The majority of stains associated with sporting fields can be classified as aqueous base. These are easily removed using a solution of detergent and warm lowered neutral household.

Acid, alkaline, blood, coffee, tea, juice, ice cream, milk, chocolate, paint, beer, adhesives.

- Brush the residue with a stiff fiber brush synthetic.
- Wash the area with soap and wáter.
- Rinse the area with wáter to remove the soap excess.
- Dry with an absorbent towel.
- A solution of 3% ammonia wáter can replace the detergent in persist stains.

Footwear and ink stains.

- Sponge with perchlorethylene and then dry with paper towels.

Spots of wax, paraffin, tar or asphalt.

- Remove the residue with a spatula and sponge with perchlorethylene.



### Animal waste.

- Neutralize using a solution of equals parts White vinegar and wáter and rise thoroughly with water.

### Chewing gum.

- Use a freon spray and remove with a spatula.

### Mushrooms.

- Use a 1% solution of hydrogen peroxide in wáter. Sponge and rinse with wáter.
- Do not use wáter or steam at pressures above 300psi.

### Ice & snow.

- SNOW: use a rubber blade.
- ICE: Break and remove it.

### **CAUTION:**

- Mineral oils and other petroleum-based solvents are highly flammable. Do not smoke or allow open boat fires near or close to the solution when it is used. Make sure the area is well ventilated.
- Do not use salt, calcium chlorate, ammonium nitrate or other corrosive or toxic product to break the ice.

## Minor repairs:

We recommend a thorough periodic inspection of all joints to detect takeoffs, broken burns, etc..

Experience shows that most of the repairs are minor. However, small problems become major if not acted quickly. Small departures in the joints between 5 and 50cm are normal. These problems can be repaired by employees of the facility maintenance. Also cuts or tears on the surface not exceeding 15 cm can also be repaired by the same staff with no problems.

### Takeoff joints between 5 & 50cm.

1. Vacuum load of sand in the area to be repaired.
2. Clean areas to hit dirt, dry adhesive and other foreign matter and ensure they are dry.



3. Put the grass in its final position to confirm its correct setting.
4. Ensure that the joint tape is placed correctly in the joint.
5. Put an small amount of adhesive on the binding band. Avoid putting too much adhesive and that this can occur through the joint.
6. Allow the adhesive to harden for 10 minutes. The ideal temperature is 20 ° C and 50% humidity. Avoid extreme temperatures.
7. Gently press the area with grass against the adhesive evenly.
8. Place weight on the area and hold for at least an hour.
9. Spread sand over the repaired area and brush it.



## **2. NETS, POST & ANCHORAGES MAINTENANCE.**

On the network will have to check his height of 0.88m is in the center and 0.92m at the sides. Also that the ribbon cable is wrapped and stitched the mesh not present holes that allow the ball to pass through.

Be checked monthly anchors and tensioning operation, lubricating if necessary.

The network may be washed with water at the same time that the grass surface waters.



### **3. STRUCTURE, GLASS & LIGHTING.**

The structure of the paddle tennis court should be checked periodically, the correct fixation of their hardware, anchors to the ground and the outer coating of paint.

It should be possible to observe the oscillations of the structure and geometry, notifying the manufacturer as soon as possible.

If the coating has some small paint brush or chipping is recommended to act quickly using an anti-rust and paint for metal.

It is important to review the rubbers and caps of the parties that the crystals of the metal areas not doing so can lead to breakage of the crystals. Although these have a high resistance is important not to hit them with sharp objects as they can cause partial tears. For maintenance of lighting, this is recommended by qualified personnel or under their supervision. It is advisable to make a visual inspection once a month or after suffering high winds.

## 4. GUARANTEES.

**Padel Courts Deluxe** guarantees the installation made for -----  
----- with the materials and characteristics in **Order form nº Pxxxxx**,  
from the date of **Work Receipt Act nº Rxxxxxxx**, during the followings  
time periods:

- STRUCTURE .....: 2 years.
- LACQUED.....: 2 years.
- GLASS .....: 1 year.
- NET .....: 1 year.
- HM LIGHTING .....: 2 years.
- LED LIGHTING .....: 5 years.
- GRASS (monofilament).: 4 years.
- GRASS (fibrillated).....: 4 years.

These guarantees afforded by **Padel Courts Deluxe** are subject to compliance with maintenance requirements described in this manual and the clauses contained in the Execution of Works Contract. The international warranty **does not include** transport costs of materials, unload, auxiliar machines, tools, travels, accommodation, diets or assembling unless it has been contracted to **Padel Courts Deluxe** and bureaucratic permissions necessary staff work required during the duration of the work perform.

**Padel Courts Deluxe** is not responsible for the problems and defects that may arise in the facilities and materials covered by this warranty caused by any use other than paddle, abuse, misuse or damage caused by elements or works installed by the customer well as by extreme weather conditions.

