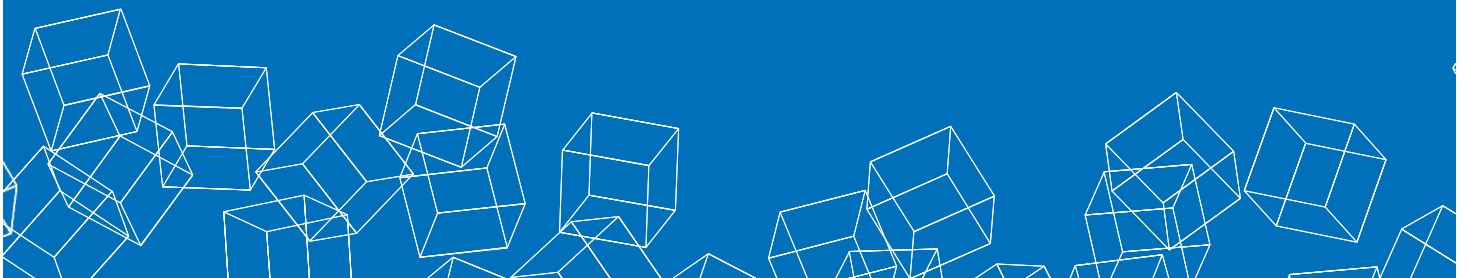


MAPECOAT TNS
MAINTENANCE GUIDE





INTRODUCTION

A well-constructed and well-maintained **Mapecoat TNS** acrylic court will offer years of safe and enjoyable use. To maximise the life of the court(s), it is the responsibility of the owner to develop and implement a regular and ongoing maintenance program. Regular inspection of the court(s) surface and completion of a maintenance program (which also addresses minor problems and/or damage) will be cost effective and will prevent deterioration of the court surface to the point where major rectification may be required.

The most important step in maintaining an acrylic court surface is to remove debris immediately and attend to spot cleaning regularly. Players and spectators should be encouraged to keep the surface clean by prohibiting food and drink onto the court playing area. Provide signage which advises against items being allowed into the court area which could be damaging to the court playing surface.

As part of the maintenance regime it is recommended that signage be placed at the entrance of the court(s) advising that the appropriate footwear is to be worn at all times. It is important to continually inspect for dirt which may have been trafficked onto the court so as to prevent the soiling of the acrylic surface during play. It is well documented that a dirty court will wear prematurely, will look unattractive and can have adverse effects on the bounce of the ball.

The amount of maintenance required for an acrylic court will vary significantly as a result of geographic location, amount and type of use. As a consequence, the owner should ensure a regular ongoing maintenance program is implemented in line with the use of the court and to ensure longevity of the court surface. A well maintained court will look better, play better and provide many years of enjoyment to all users. **Remember there is no such thing as a maintenance-free court.**

COURT MAINTENANCE

The level of maintenance will depend on the use and type of facility. For a commercial facility, daily removal of debris and cleaning using a power blower is recommended. Private courts may not require this level of inspection or cleaning, however, all visible debris should be promptly removed from the court surface.

Washing of Court

It is recommended that the court surface be high pressure water washed periodically, approximately every 1 – 2 years dependant on the location of the court and whether it is considered to be in a low or high maintenance environment.

A maintenance program that includes regular high pressure water cleaning of the acrylic surface, approximately every 1 – 2 years, will assist in minimising the potential for deterioration to occur from excessive levels of dirt, dust, mould and any other surface contamination. In saying this, it is imperative that care be exercised when high pressure water cleaning to ensure that the water jetting does not damage the surface. **Please note that it is recommended that you do not apply water pressure greater than 1500psi, which may risk causing damage to the integrity of the surface.**

The nozzle of the water jet should be held approximately 300mm from the surface of the court and, as a result, cleaning should commence at the high end of the court, walking across the court until the wash is completed at the lower end of the court.

The washing exercise is an excellent time to pick up any blemishes in the surface which include, but are not limited to, cuts, holes, depressions and/or delamination. Obviously, any damage identified should be repaired as a matter of priority to prevent any further deterioration of the acrylic surface.





Removal of Droppings

All acrylic coating systems can suffer from tree sap, bird and/or bat droppings. Due to their damaging nature, it is imperative that they are not allowed to remain on the court surface for any period of time, as they can lead to delamination of the acrylic surface. It is recommended to prevent growth of trees either close to or overhanging the court as damage can result from above and/or below the playing surface.

If these types of droppings are found on the court then the best way to remove them is to dampen the area with a wet sponge and leave until the dropping has softened. Once this has occurred the dropping can be easily removed with either a high pressure cleaner or a hose under pressure.

REGULAR INSPECTION

Look for the following when a court inspection is completed.

- Any signs of cracks.
- Check for bubbling or blistering of the surface.
- Ensure any build-up of debris is removed which prevents drainage of water at the lower end of the court.
- If a depression of greater than 2mm is noticed within the playing area of the court, it is recommended that this be repaired as soon as possible by a qualified court applicator/contractor. Generally you will notice these areas after rain and, as a result, the relevant area will hold water when the remainder of the court appears dry.
- Ensure there is no vegetation growing onto or into the court area. It is a general requirement that a minimum of 100mm border around the perimeter of the court be maintained to prevent vegetation damage.

MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT

Most facilities use either squeegees or rollers to remove surface water from the playing area. It is imperative to make sure that the rubber of the squeegee is replaced regularly to

prevent damage from metal frame strikes. Foam rollers are less damaging, however, they should be hung up after use to allow correct drying and prevent structural damage to the roller. Power blowers are a necessity to quickly remove debris and/or excess water.

A water pressure cleaner is an excellent piece of equipment to help with cleaning of large facilities. Care should be exercised on the court surface where the water nozzle should not be operated above 1500psi and not closer than 300mm from the surface of the court.

PRECAUTIONS

To avoid possible damage to the court surface during cleaning we recommend you **DO NOT** use the following.

- Steel brushes or abrasive materials
- Detergents
- Cotton rags (as they leave behind residue)
- Solvents (any type)
- Rotary machines (with high pressure)

SUMMARY

It is expected over time for acrylic courts to show signs of use by way of wear. During the course of use it is common for the surface to become shiny from constant sandshoe movement across the surface of the court. Whilst the level of wear will vary depending on use, typically a school or commercial facility would plan for resurfacing every 7 to 10 years. Obviously, a well-cared-for private court will have a longer life span given the reduced level of use.

DISCLAIMER:

Although the maintenance information and recommendations contained in this guide correspond to the best of our knowledge and experience, all the above information must, in every case, be taken as merely indicative and results may vary based on site conditions. In every case, the user alone is fully responsible for any consequences deriving from the use of the product and/or this guide. Please refer to the current version of this maintenance guide available from our website www.mapei.com.au

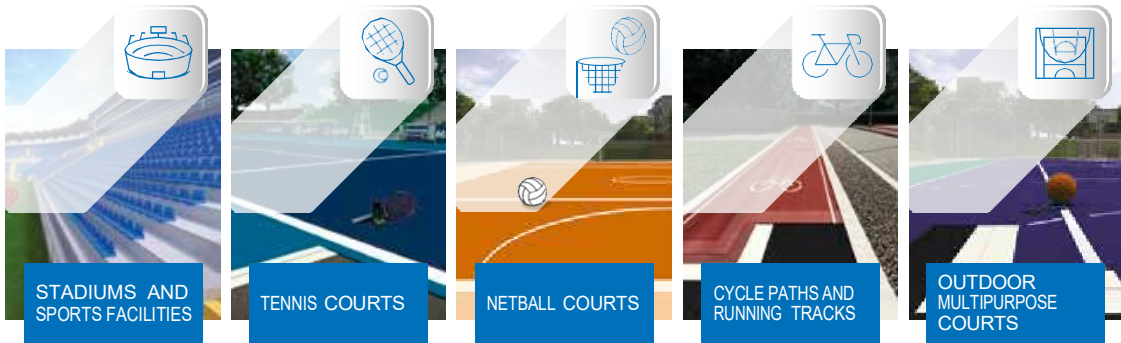




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