



## **MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES**

**For**

### **TENNIS, BASKETBALL & PICKLEBALL COURTS**

Recommendations for maintenance and curing of tennis and basketball court surfacing:

#### **Proper Curing:**

We recommend that the courts remain closed for a week of dry weather for curing. Allow an additional week if conditions are cool and/or rainy.

We recommend that the courts be allowed to dry thoroughly after any rain shower before resuming play. You should expect to do this for the next few months. The new surface will continue to harden with age and warm sunny weather. After a complete season of curing, the courts will become more rigid.

Surfacing performed during the winter months requires a longer curing time due to temperature and moisture. In these conditions, blisters in the paint may appear on the surface. These blisters are almost always temporary and will re-adhere themselves and bond permanently to the sub surface with time in warmer temperatures. Customers should not pop these blisters. Any blister that does not resolve themselves will be repaired by QCI under warranty.

New surface will not resist the effects of strong detergents, cleaners, oils, or any other types of solvents besides water. If cleaning is required, a mild detergent and water is recommended. If used carefully, light pressure washing can be done. Fully rinse all mild detergents off. Do not allow them to dry onto the surface because the residue could leave a stain.

New surface will not resist cleats or other sharp objects that may scratch the surface.

Use of bikes, skates and other recreational scooters or vehicles should not be allowed on new surface.

Note: New surface warranty does not cover cracks. Cracks are pre-existing problems that may reappear as a result of weather, existing subsoils or an act of God.

### **Recommendations for maintenance of court surfacing:**

For proper court surface maintenance, we recommend the following:

- Keep courts clean and free from debris such as trash, leaves, and any other objects that could potentially stain the surface.
- Use a portable handheld blower or backpack blower to keep leaves and dust blown off the surface.
- Keep trees and shrubs away from the court area. Trees and shrubs will create shade that can produce an environment conducive for mildew to grow. Trees and shrubs will also deposit leaves onto court that will collect and stain over time.
- Keep grass and other vegetation from growing up onto the court from the perimeter.
- Washing courts may be necessary to remove dirt, dust and other debris that has settled on the surface. We recommend using a standard garden hose with a soft bristle push broom to gently clean the surface.

For more stubborn mildew or stains, a mild water-based detergent mixed with water may be used. Gently scrub the mild detergent and water onto the stain to help lift the stain. Completely rinse the detergent off the slab with clean water to avoid leaving soap residue that will be visible on the court.

For mildew treatment, a mild solution of Clorox and water may be used to treat these spots. Completely rinse off the bleach with clean water or the bleach will stain the surface. Be care full how much bleach is used; excessive amounts of bleach can lighten the color of the paint.

For older heavily stained courts, a light pressure washing may be needed. Extreme caution should be used when pressure washing a court surface. Do not use too much pressure. Do not get the wand tip too close to the surface or else it will scar the surface. After pressure washing a court surface, you should expect to see some streaking from where the water pressure penetrates the surface to remove the dirt. During the process of washing, the wand of the pressure washer moves back and forth over the surface. Some places receive more water pressure therefore penetration of water in places will be more than others. This inconsistency creates streaking. This streaking will fade with use and weather.

**For any other maintenance related questions contact Quality Court Industries.**