

Tennis/Pickleball Court Construction and Surfacing

qualitycourt INDUSTRIES

How much does it cost to build a court?

- The average cost to build a tennis court from start to finish including dirt work, post tension slab, fencing, lighting, surfacing and accessories, is about $120,000.
- Prices can easily range anywhere between $120,000 to $180,000 depending on options.
- The average cost to build a Pickleball Court from start to finish including dirt work, post tension slab, fencing, lighting, surfacing and accessories, is about $70,000.
- Prices can easily range anywhere between $60,000 to $90,000 depending on options.

How much does it cost to build a court?

One important note: the nature of your property or land, along with the options you choose, will affect the final cost of your tennis court project. These factors include the amount of dirt work needed to provide a proper foundation for your new slab.



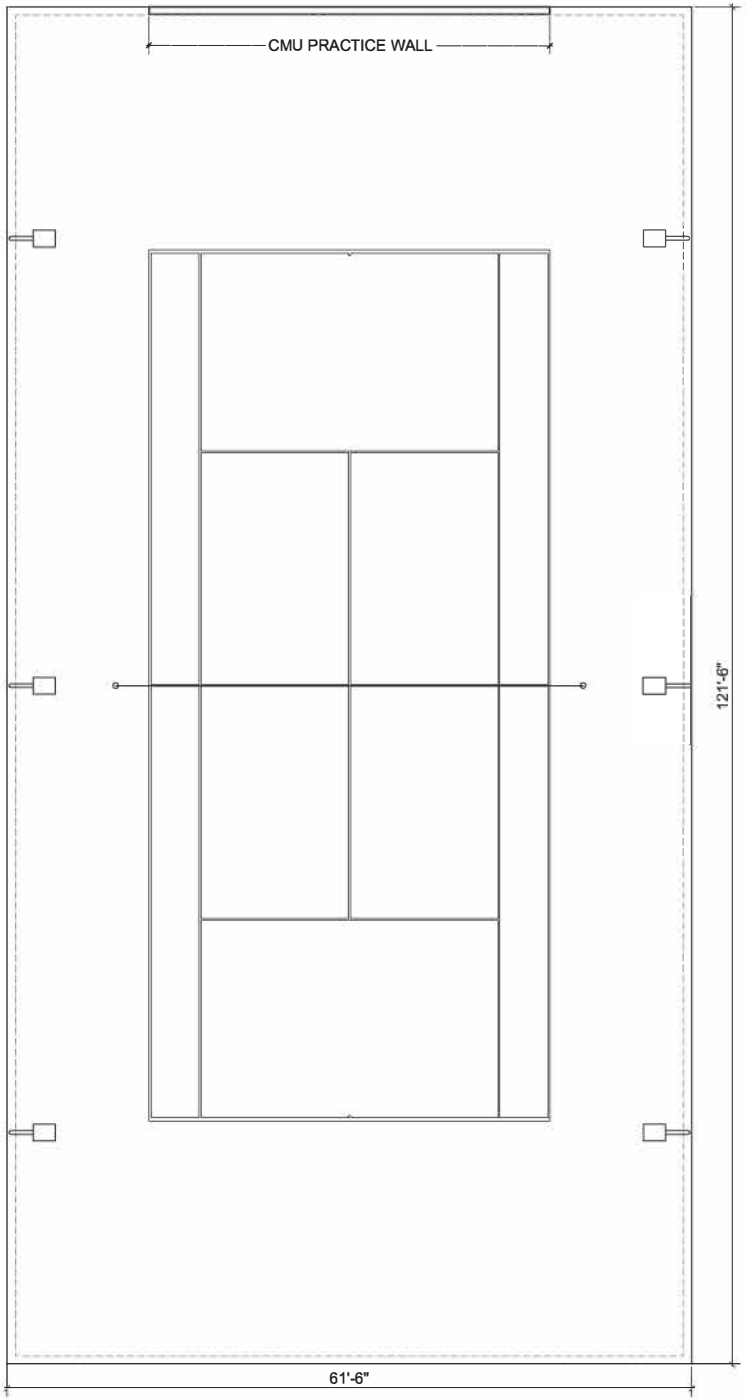
How much does it cost to build a court?

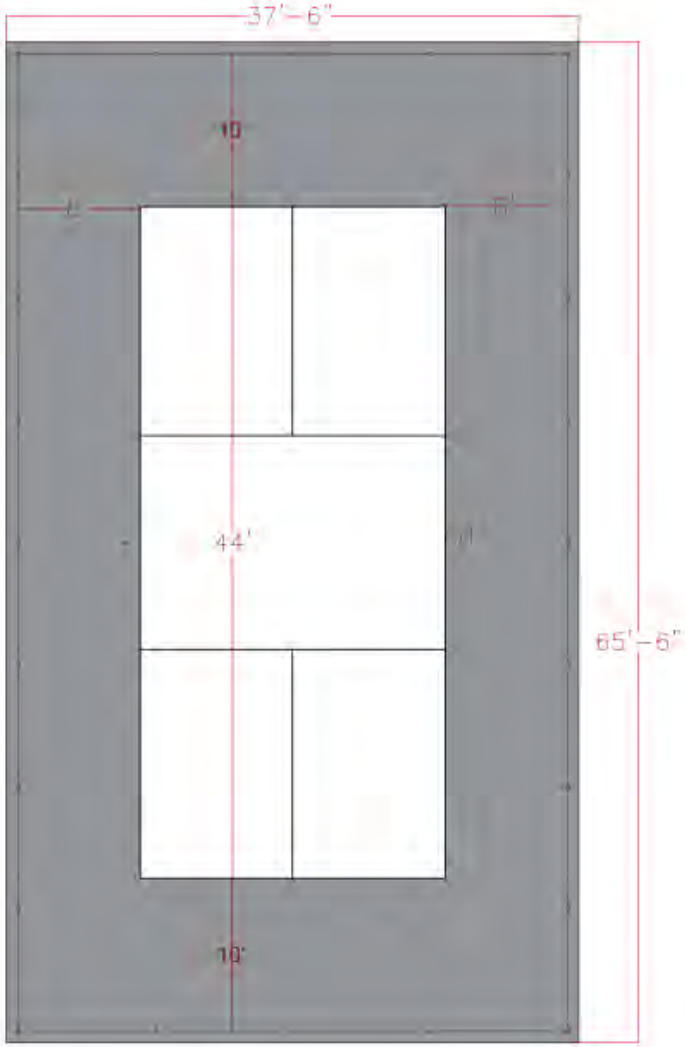
NEXT:

The amount of fencing around the perimeter of your court, and the grade of fencing you choose. Fencing materials are offered in a galvanized finish or colorized vinyl.

EXAMPLE:

- 10 ft. galvanized
- 9 gage 13/4 inch mesh
- Schedule 40 pip
- 3 inch terminal posts
- and 3 inch line posts
- Continuous Top, Middle, and bottom railing 1-5/8” schedule 40
- *Fencing set inside the perimeter of the slab / Back of the post minimum 6 inches from edge of slab


CMU PRACTICE WALL
121'-6"
61'-6"



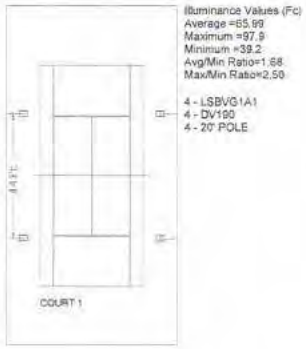
DRAWING TITLE	PROJECT TITLE	DATE / SCALE / DRAWN / REVISION	YOUR COMPANY NAME AND ADDRESS OR LOGO	NOTE OR COPYRIGHT/DISCLAIMER INFORMATION
DRAWING TITLE	PROJECT INFO			

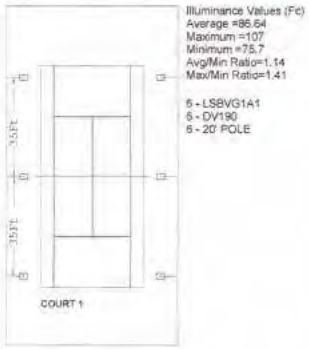
How much does it cost to build a court?

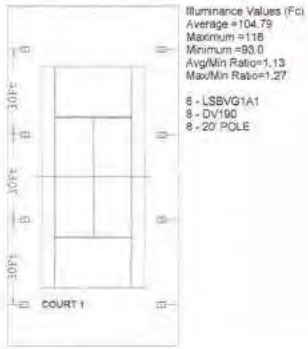
- Lighting options can include 6 or 8 lights per court, or you may choose no lighting to reduce your overall cost.

Standard Layouts

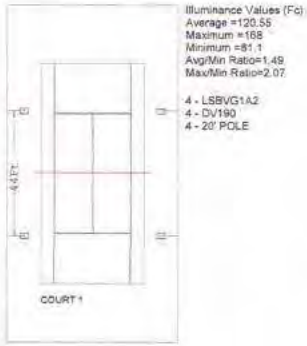
Center Court Pro Single Lamp

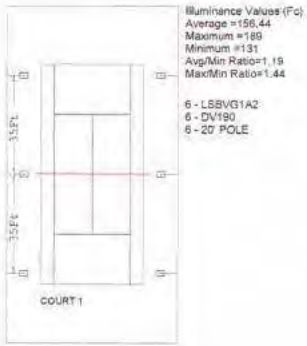






Center Court Pro Dual Lamp







Center Court's standard layouts are designed by our in-house engineering staff that is intimately familiar with tennis court sizes, configurations, and light level requirements. Our knowledgeable staff can help design custom courts to fit any specific needs you may have. Whether your needs are for a recreational court in your backyard, or a design for a state-of-the-art sports complex, Center Court has the tools to aid you in completing the project from the very beginning all the way through to opening day.

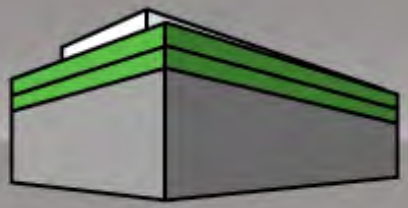
Local codes, wind zones, and fixture loads determine the necessary size and strength of the poles needed for your tennis courts.
Contact your local Center Court sales representative for a complimentary cost analysis of your tennis court application.

How much does it cost to build a court?

- Surfacing options will also affect your pricing. We have four surfacing options from which to choose.

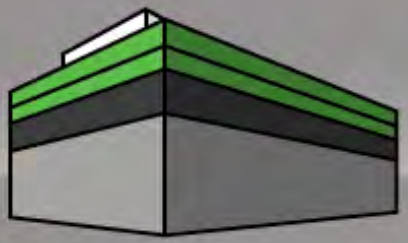
- For Park and Rec use, we recommend our QCI Classic System.

ABOVE & BELOW OUR SURFACES



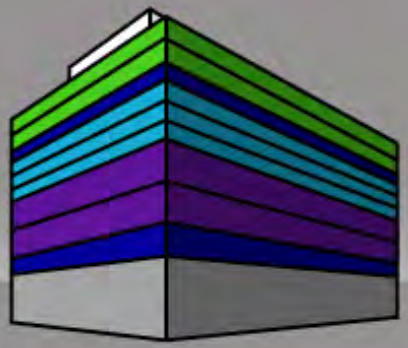
QCI TOP COAT

When your existing court needs to be revitalized and given new life, our Top-Coat service is the product for you. We'll do simple repairs, touch-ups, repaint and re-stripe to make your court look and play like new.



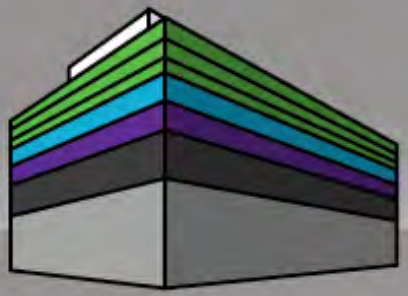
QCI CLASSIC

The QCI Classic Tennis Court System is used when you need a true tennis surface or resurfacing job including patchwork, acrylic surfacing for existing or brand new courts. Perfect for schools, colleges, and all hard-courts.



QCI PREMIER

The Premier system is our entry level soft-court cushioned system. We use a liquid acrylic cushion to provide a slight "give" to the surface, making play easier on joints. The feel of the court is exceptional and luxurious, making it a perfect fit for private tennis clubs and residential courts.



QCI SUPREME

For high-end use, there's nothing better than Supreme. It has the soft comfort of clay courts with out the sliding effect of clay. Perfect for private residential and elite tennis courts.







Other Important Information to Consider:

- Tennis Court(s) should be oriented North to South – WHY?

- It is important to avoid the players having to look into the sun when facing the opposite end of the court.

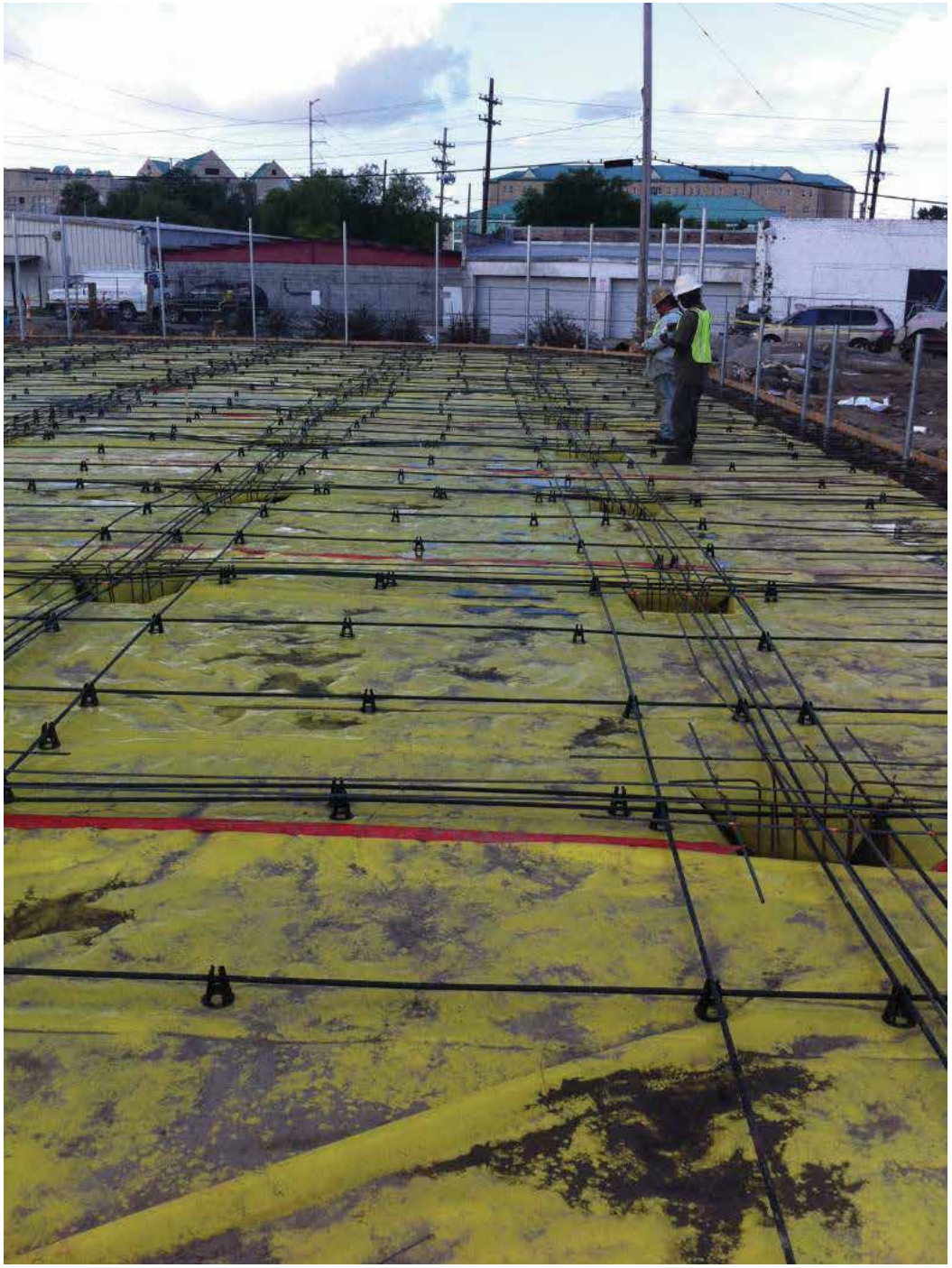
Post Tension Concrete Slab Base

- Min. Concrete Thickness 4 inches
- Min. 3000 PSI – NOTE: We recommend 3,500 PSI
- Straight Cement – NO Fly Ash / NO Curing Compounds / INCLUDE Mid Range Water Reducer




MECO





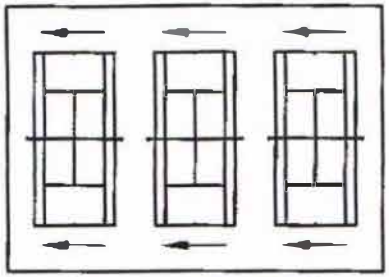


SLOPE!

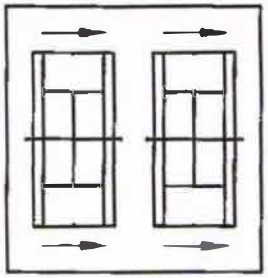
- Tennis Court Slope Requirements: QCI Recommends (based on experience of almost 20 years and over 200 PT Slabs built):

- The MAXIMUM slope allowed is 1 inch every 10 ft. (0.83% slope)

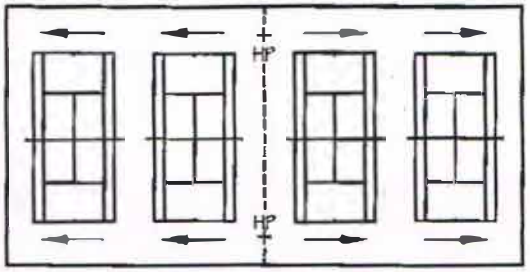
- Courts should slope in a true plane – Preferably East / West



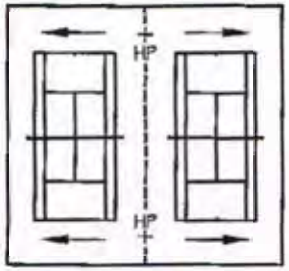
DRAINAGE IN A SINGLE PLANE
(SIDE TO SIDE PREFERRED)



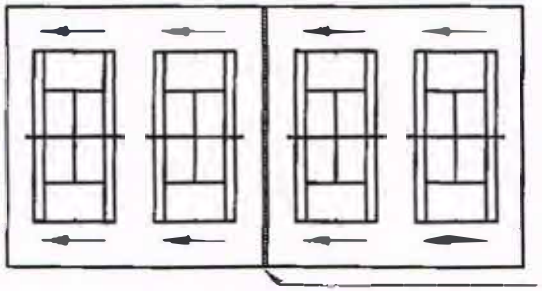
DRAINAGE IN A SINGLE PLANE
(SIDE TO SIDE PREFERRED)



DRAINAGE WITH CENTERED HIGH POINT
(ONLY WITH DIVIDER FENCE)



CENTERED HIGH POINT
(ONLY WITH DIVIDER FENCE)



DRAINAGE IN A SINGLE PLANE
WITH INTERCEPTED FLOW

NOTES:

MAXIMUM RECOMMENDED LENGTH OF SLOPE ACROSS COURT SURFACES IS 180'. LONGER LENGTHS CAN LEAD TO EROSION OF THE SURFACE OR SURROUNDING AREAS.

6" MIN. WIDTH TRENCH DRAIN
12' RECOMMENDED MIN. BETWEEN DRAIN AND SIDE LINE OF COURTS.

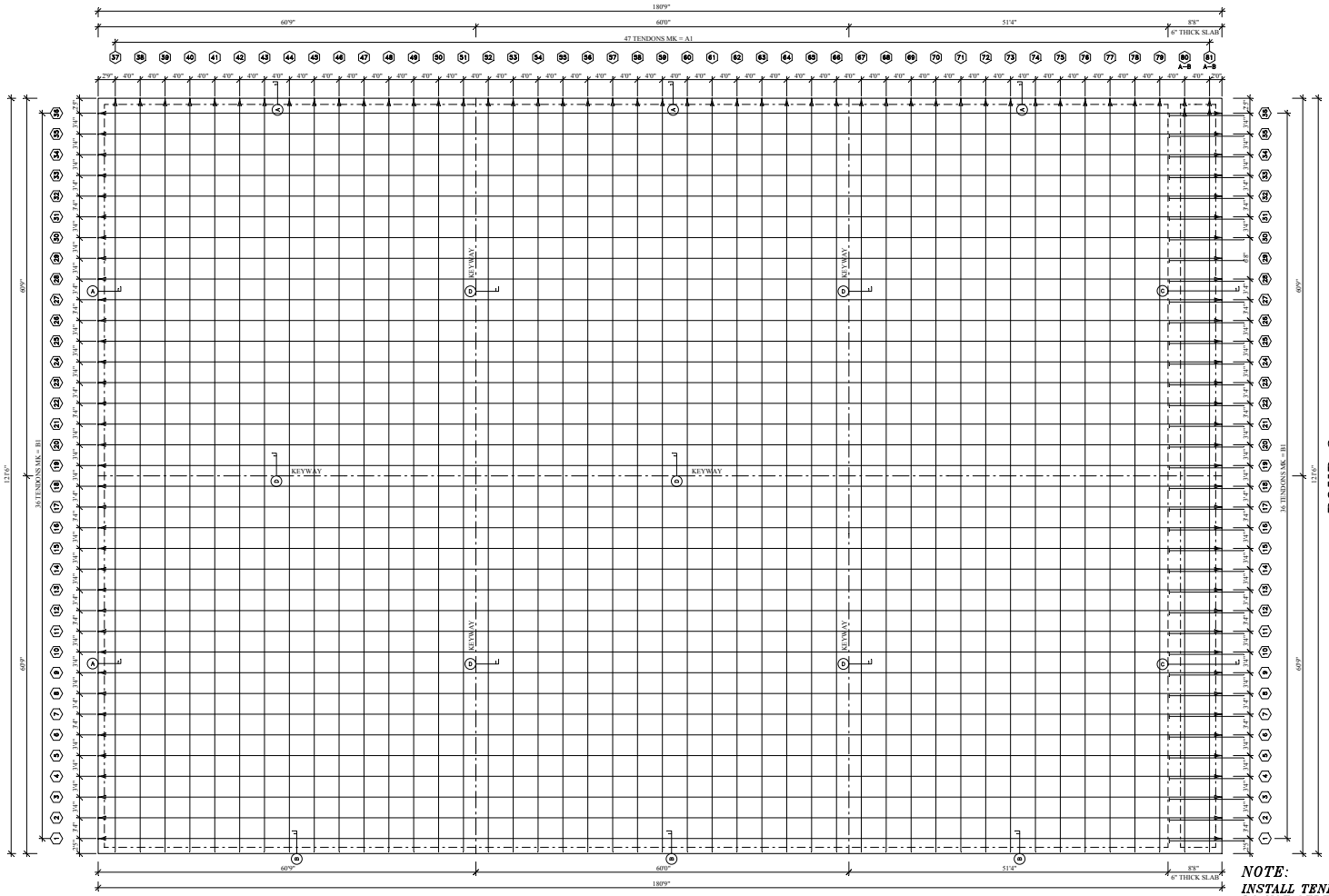
HP - HIGH POINT

TYPICAL DRAINAGE PATTERNS FOR MULTIPLE TENNIS COURTS

NOT TO SCALE 1" (inch)=25.4mm 1' (foot)= 305mm

09DRAIN5.AVL.09

NOTE: Tennis Court Construction Contractor should furnish a stamped engineered design drawing for the Post Tension Slab.



THIS SLAB REQUIRES A PARTIAL STRESS 18 TO 24 HOURS AFTER CONCRETE PLACEMENT. CONTRACTOR TO COORDINATE.

POUR 1

P.T. SLAB AREA = 21,961.13 sq. ft.

DO NOT USE THIS PLAN TO SET FORMS!

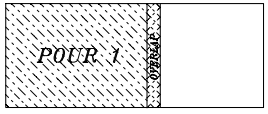
NOTE:
SEE SHEET PT-2 FOR DETAILS AND SLAB SPECIFICATIONS

NOTE:
INSTALL TENDONS D1 FOR POUR 2 IN POUR 1 DO NOT STRESS THESE TENDONS.

POUR 1

POST TENSIONING MATERIALS LIST

TENDON MARK No.	No. STRANDS	STRUCTURAL LENGTH	JACK EXTENSION	TOTAL TENDON LENGTH	LIVE END ANCHORS	INTERNAL ANCHORS	DEAD END ANCHORS	REQUIRED ELONGATION (INCHES) -/+2%	NOM.	+5%	FORCE (KIPS) MIN	MAX	COLOR CODE
A1	47	121'6"	2'0"	123'6"	47	0	47	9	9 5/8	10 3/8	38.8	33.0	BLUE
B1	36	180'9"	4'3"	185'0"	72	0	0	13 3/8	14 3/8	15 3/8	38.8	33.0	GREEN
D1	36	POUR 2	POUR 2	131'9"	0	0	44	POUR 2	POUR 2	POUR 2			YELLOW



KEYPLAN

ACADIAN STRUCTURAL SOLUTIONS, INC.
57362 ALLEN RD. SLIDELL, LA. 70461
PHONE (985) 641-5794 FAX (985) 641-1239
PLANS@ACADIANSS.COM

THIS PLAN IS ONLY VALID ONE YEAR FROM DATE ON PLAN

CERT # 5160

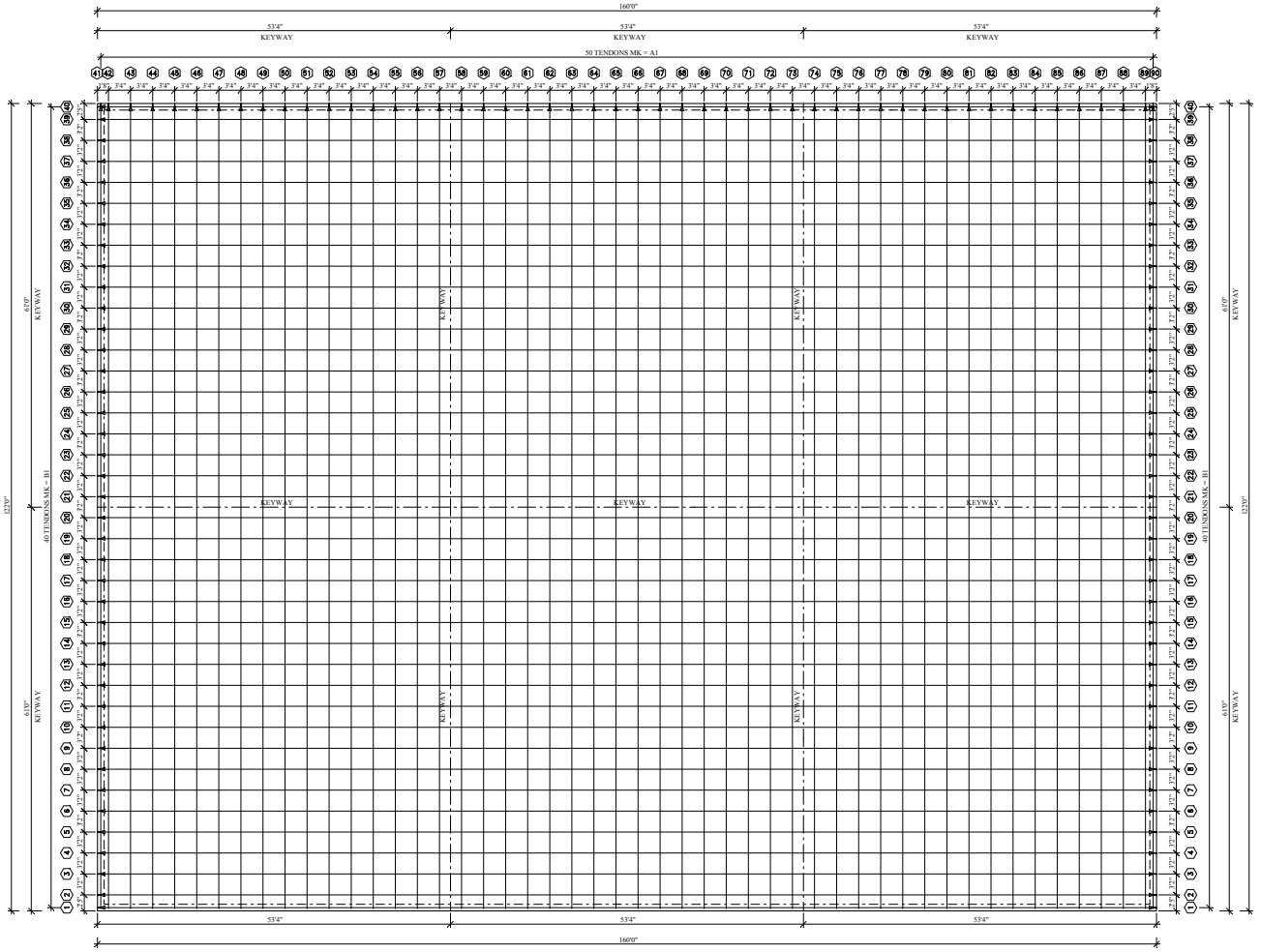
YOUNGSVILLE SPORTS COMPLEX
SAVOY ROAD
YOUNGSVILLE, LOUISIANA

QUALITY COURT INDUSTRIES
BROWNSFIELD DRIVE
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'0"
DATE: 25 MAR 13
DRAWN BY: DPH
CHK'D BY: HN
ASS PROJECT #: 309-13

DATE	REVISIONS

SHEET
PT-1
OF
PT-2



DO NOT USE THIS PLAN TO SET FORMS!

P.T. SLAB AREA = 19520 sq. ft.

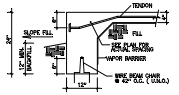
THIS PLAN IS FOR STRUCTURAL REQUIREMENTS ONLY. ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS, SURFACE REQUIREMENTS, AND COMPLIANCE WITH A.D.A. REGULATIONS ARE SPECIFICALLY OMITTED FROM THIS PLAN. THE COORDINATION OF, AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR SUCH REQUIREMENTS IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF OTHERS.

POST TENSIONING MATERIALS LIST

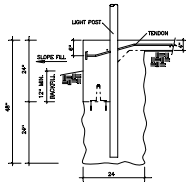
TENDON MARK No.	No. STRANDS	STRUCTURAL LENGTH	JACK EXTENSION	TOTAL TENDON LENGTH	LIVE END ANCHORS	INTERNAL ANCHORS	DEAD END ANCHORS	REQUIRED ELONGATION (INCHES) -7%	NOM.	+7%	FORCE (KIPS) MIN.	MAX.	COLOR CODE
A1	50	132'0"	2'0"	134'0"	50	0	50	9	9 3/4	10 3/8	33.0	33.0	BLUE
B1	40	160'0"	4'0"	164'0"	80	0	0	11 7/8	12 3/4	13 5/8	33.0	33.0	GREEN

SPECIFICATIONS– SLAB ON GRADE – SPORT COURTS

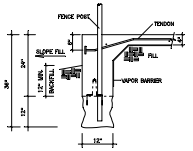
1. This plan is to be only for the location below:
   HEATHER DRIVE @ LAKEWOOD DRIVE
   OPELOUSAS, LOUISIANA
2. The concrete mix should yield a minimum compressive strength of 3000 p.s.i. at 28 days. Concrete design mix shall be in accordance with ACI-318 (latest version). No chlorides shall be allowed.
3. Coordinate initial stressing within 24 hours with concrete strength.
4. All conventional reinforcing steel shall meet ASTM-A615 (Grade 60). Reinforcing steel shall be detailed and accessories provided in accordance with the latest "ACI Manual of Standard Practice for Detailing Reinforced Concrete Structures".
5. All Prestressing steel shall consist of seven-wire low relaxation strand conforming to ASTM-A416. Minimum ultimate tensile strength shall be 270 ksi. Strands shall be coated with a permanent rust preventive lubricant and a plastic sheath of at least 0.040 inches thick.
6. Reinforcement shall have 3" cover in the grade beam bottoms, 2" cover in the beam sides and top, 1-1/2" cover in the slab top and bottoms, unless noted otherwise.
7. 2 layers 4 mil (min.) polyethylene vapor barrier shall be placed under all concrete.
8. Provide saw cuts or other approved method of control joints to accommodate shrinkage and horizontal movement during concrete placing. No tendons will be unsupported for more than 3 feet.
9. If tendon sheathing is damaged or removed for approximately 6" or more it should be repaired. Sheathing behind a fixed anchor may be removed for 12" to 14".
10. Concrete shall be well consolidated especially in in the vicinity of the tendon anchors.
11. The contractor shall verify all drops, off-sets, brick ledges, and block cuts and Architectural plans and notify the Engineer of any descrepancies that may exist.
12. The contractor shall be responsible for coordination of the structural drawings with all other drawings. ADA requirements are not shown on this plan.
13. Contractor to remove all form work without damage to the tendons prior to stressing of tendons.
14. Loading of the slab prior to tensioning shall not be done without the approval and direction of the design Engineer.
15. Grade Beam sizes may vary by –1'05, +2'05.
16. Alteration from the provided information shown on this sheet without the written advance approval from Engineer of Record will void designer's responsibility.
17. All tendons to be 1/2" inch diameter.
18. Final Stressing 1/2" strand stress to 33.0 kips – anchor at 28.9 kips.
19. This plan is for grade beam location and tendon layout only. Refer to Architectural plans for setting forms.
20. All subgrade fill shall be select granular material compacted to 95% standard Proctor density in a maximum of 6" lifts.
21. A minimum of 4" of concrete will be maintained throughout the entire slab.
22. All runoff water must be carried away from the slab to prevent saturation of the sub-base.
23. All trees within close proximity shall be removed to prevent the roots from extending under the slab.
24. Reference soil report for soil removal and replacement.
25. Tendons, pocket formers, plastic chairs, anchors, wedges to be as manufactured by Tech-Con Systems, Inc., Slidell, LA. or approved equal.
26. No field supervision provided under this seal unless otherwise noted.
27. Perimeter footings will have a minimum of 12" embedment below finished grade.
28. Tendons at Anchors may be moved up to 12" horizontally to avoid conflict with electrical, mechanical or plumbing requirements.



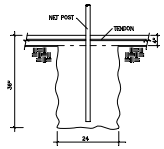
TYPICAL EXTERIOR



TYPICAL @ EXTERIOR
LIGHT POST



TYPICAL @ EXTERIOR
FENCE POST



TYPICAL @ NET POST



TYPICAL SECTION
@ KEYWAY

ENGINEERING SERVICES, INC.
STRUCTURAL CONSULTANTS
57362 ALLEN RD, SLIDELL, LA. 70461
PHONE (985) 641-5794 FAX (985) 641-1239

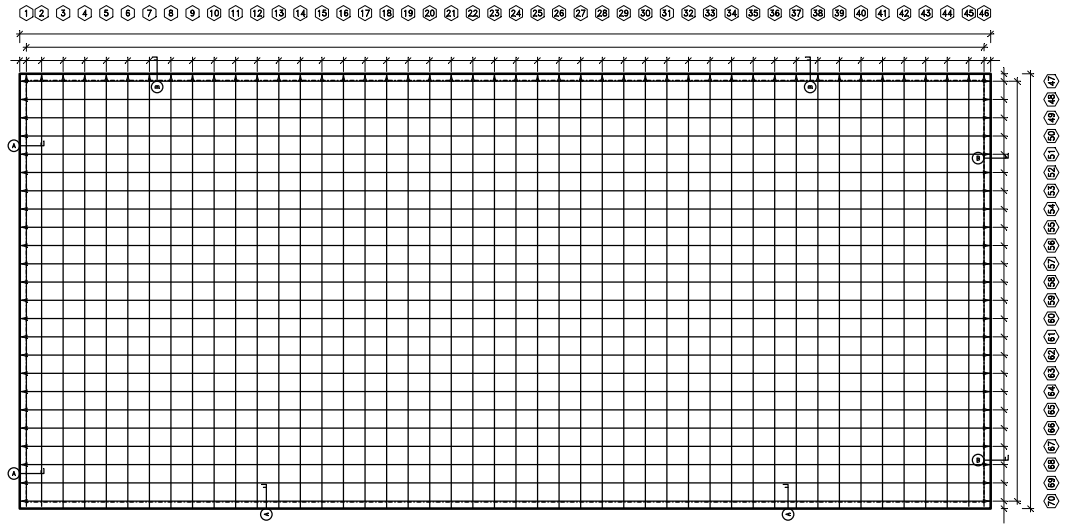
LHCG GROUP HOME
OPELOUSAS, LOUISIANA

QUALITY COURT INDUSTRIES
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'0"
DATE: 31 OCT. 12
DRAWN BY: EPH
CHK'D BY: JJN
ESI PROJECT #: 742-12

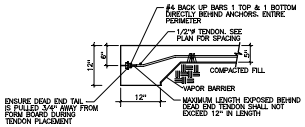
DATE	REVISIONS

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PT-1
OF
PT-1

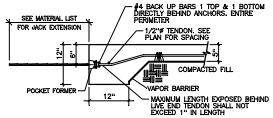


SPECIFICATIONS– SLAB ON GRADE – ATHLETIC COURTS

1. This plan is to be only for the location below:
   THE RIDGE CLUB
   ALEXANDER CITY, ALABAMA
2. The concrete mix should yield a minimum compressive strength of 3000 p.s.i. at 28 days. Concrete design mix shall be in accordance with ACI–318 (latest version). No chlorides shall be allowed.
3. Coordinate initial stressing within 24 hours with concrete strength.
4. All conventional reinforcing steel shall meeet ASTM–A615 (Grade 60). Reinforcing steel shall be detailed and accessories provided in accordance with the latest "ACI Manual of Standard Practice for Detailing Reinforced Concrete Structures".
5. All Prestressing steel shall consist of seven–wire low relaxation strand conforming to ASTM–A416. Minimum ultimate tensile strength shall be 270 ksi. Strands shall be coated with a permanent rust preventive lubricant and a plastic sheath of at least 0.050 inches thick.
6. Reinforcement shall have 3" cover in the grade beam bottoms, 2" cover in the beam sides and top, 1–1/2" cover in the slab top and bottoms, unless noted otherwise.
7. 2 layers of 6 mil (min) polyethylene sheeting shall be placed under all concrete for friction reduction, except beam bottom & exterior face. Refer to Architect and local codes for additional requirements.
8. Tendons and bars shall be securely supported to prevent both vertical and horizontal movement during concrete placing. No tendon will be unsupported for more than 42 inches.
9. If tendon sheathing is damaged or removed from live end anchor more than 2" it SHALL be repaired. "Duck" tape is not allowed to touch actual strand. Replace sheathing prior to taping. If tendon sheathing is damaged or removed along length of the tendon for approximately 4" or more it should be repaired. Sheathing behind a fixed anchor may be removed for 12" to 14".
10. Concrete shall be well consolidated especially in in the vicinity of the tendon anchors.
11. The contractor shall verify all drops, off–sets, brick ledges, and block outs and Architectural plans and notify the Engineer of any descrepancies that may exist.
12. The contractor shall be responsible for coordination of the structural drawings with all other drawings. ADA requirements are not shown on this plan.
13. Contractor to remove all form work without damage to the tendons prior to stressing of tendons.
14. Loading of the slab prior to tensioning shall not be done without the approval and direction of the design Engineer.
15. Grade Beam sizes may vary by –10%, +20%.
16. Alteration to or deviation from the information shown on this sheet without the written advance approval from Engineer of Record will void designer's responsibility.
17. All tendons to be 1/2" inch diameter.
18. Final Stressing: 1/2" strand stress to 33.0 kips – anchor at 28.9 kips.
19. This plan is for grade beam location and tendon layout only. Refer to Architectural plans for setting forms.
20. All subgrade fill shall be select granular material compacted to 95% standard Procter density in a maximum of 6" lifts.
21. A minimum of 5" of concrete will be maintained throughout the entire slab.
22. All runoff water must be carried away from the slab to prevent saturation of the sub–base.
23. All trees within close proximity shall be removed to prevent the roots from extending under the slab.
24. Reference soil report for soil removal and replacement.
25. Tendons, pocket formers, plastic chairs, anchors, wedges to be as manufactured by Tech–Con Systems, Inc., Slidell, LA. or approval equal.
26. No field supervision provided under this seal unless otherwise noted.
27. Exterior footings will have a minimum of 12" embedment below finished grade.
28. Tendons & Anchors may be moved up to 12" horizontally to avoid conflict with electrical, mechanical or plumbing requirements.



SECTION A

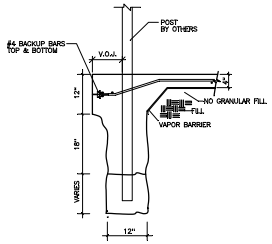


SECTION B

POST TENSIONING MATERIALS LIST

TENDON MARK NO.	No. STRANDS	STRUCTURAL LENGTH	JACK EXTENSION	TOTAL TENDON LENGTH	LIVE END ANCHORS	INTERIOR ANCHORS	DEAD END ANCHORS	REQUIRED ELONGATION (INCHES) -TOL	NOM.	+TOL	FORCE (KIPS) MIN	MAX	COLOR CODE
A1	46	65'9"	2'0"	67'9"	46	--	46	4 3/4	5 1/8	5 1/2	28.9	33.0	BLUE
B1	24	146'3"	4'3"	150'6"	48	--	0	10 7/8	11 5/8	12 1/2	28.9	33.0	GREEN

THIS SLAB REQUIRES TO TENDONS TO BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO CONCRETE PLACEMENT



TYPICAL EXTERIOR @ POST

Do I need a licensed court builder?

- Yes! A licensed professional tennis court builder will employ all of the latest technologies and will be current with all the rules and regulations for new construction of tennis courts.

- Having a professional tennis court builder will ensure that none of the minor details are left out.

- Certifications from professional organizations like USTA, USPTA, ASBA, and Certified Tennis Court Builder are also important factors in choosing a builder.

How long does it take to build a new court?

- The average time it takes to build and surface a single court is about 60 days, weather permitting.

- It generally takes only a couple of weeks to get the court built with fencing and lighting.

- NOTE: After the slab is poured, the concrete must cure for a period of 30 days before any surfacing material can be applied. Surfacing usually takes about a week.

How much does it cost to resurface a court?

- The average cost to resurface a tennis court is between $18,000 and $22,000.
- The avg. cost to resurface a Pickleball Court is between $12,000 and $15,000 (comparable to outdoor basketball courts resurfacing as well)
- However, not all tennis courts are the same, so each court should be inspected to determine what steps should be taken to correctly resurface the court(s).

How much does it cost to resurface a court?

Answers to these questions will influence the resurfacing costs:

1. How old is the surface? Is the paint delaminating or worn down to the concrete or asphalt? If the paint is delaminating it will need to be stripped, which may create additional costs. If the paint is worn down to the base, then the base will need to be primed before applying new surfacing materials.

2. Are there cracks in the surface? How many linear feet of cracks? The amount of materials and the time it requires to patch all cracks will influence the price.

3. How many low spots, or “bird baths,” does your court have? The amount of patchwork on your court will influence the price.

How much does it cost to resurface a court?

4. How rough is the existing surface? This will determine how many coats of surfacing material will be needed to achieve your desired look and play. The number of coats of surfacing material will influence the price.

5. What color choices do you prefer? The final colors and color combinations can influence the price.

6. What accessories need replacing? Nets, net posts, center anchors, windscreens, and other accessories will affect your price.

7. Are there old, rotten expansion joints that need replacing and filling? Again, your budget will also determine which of these should take priority, and what options you can choose.

How long should my new court surface last?

- Your court surface should last about 8-10 years depending on the amount of use.

- Courts that have constant use, such as public parks and recreational facilities will normally get between 5-7 years of life.

How do I clean and maintain a tennis court?

- Light pressure washing is best.
- Don’t use harsh chemicals.
- Do not get too close or use high pressure when washing due to the risk of damage to your surface.
- Be sure to keep vegetation away from the fence line and keep all trees trimmed away from court area. Trees and shrubs will decrease the amount of sunlight on your court, which will increase the risk of growing algae, not to mention stains from leaves. Tree limbs can also fall and damage fencing, lighting, and the surface.













Any Questions?

5661 Brownfields Drive
Baton Rouge, LA 70811

Toll-free: 855-774-9974
info@qualitycourt.com
www.qualitycourt.com

qualitycourt
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