

## 1. Preparation & Acclimatisation

Proper preparation is critical to the performance and longevity of the Superstrata system.

- The base must be porous and free-draining, with water able to pass through the construction and away to the perimeter drainage system.
- The finished base must be stable, fully cured, clean, dry, and free from contamination.
- The surface must be flat and true, with no bump, hollow, ridge, joint, or textural variation · maximum permitted undulation of  $\pm 6$  mm under a 3 m straightedge.
- The base must be at the correct court falls/levels, with no ponding or dead spots.
- The internal playing area must be checked as 20 m x 10 m, ready to receive the roll layout shown.
- Before opening adhesive or cutting turf, check the delivered rolls against the layout plan.

## 2. Required Tools / Materials

- Tape measure
- Chalk line
- Laser level or optic level
- 3 m straightedge
- Stiff broom
- Hook knife and spare blades
- Suitable seam tape (300 mm), 2-part PU adhesive, notched trowel, seam roller
- Silica sand and drop spreader

## 3. Installation

### 1. Mark the court centre lines and roll positions.

- Using the supplied roll plan, mark out the court footprint and roll positions on the base.
- Set out the 20 m x 10 m rectangle and mark the positions for rolls A, B, C and D.
- Rolls A, B and C form the main 14 m central court length, while roll D runs across the full court width at one end, with the plan noting that excess roll D is to be used at the opposite end.
- Check that factory white lines will finish in the correct positions before cutting or bonding. The layout must be set from the factory lines, not forced afterwards.

- 2. Move the rolls into position.**
  - Roll out the turf carefully in its planned position.
- 3. Allow the rolls to relax.**
  - The relaxation period will depend on temperature and site conditions, but the turf should lie flat before trimming and bonding.
- 4. Trim off any manufacturing salvage edge from each roll.**
  - Cut from the backing side wherever possible using a sharp knife and straightedge.
  - Trim along the rib/tuft line so that adjoining rolls form a tight, clean butt joint.
  - Do not leave an overlap in the finished seam. Do not leave a visible gap. As a practical rule, the finished gap should not exceed the spacing between adjacent tuft rows.
- 5. Before any adhesive is mixed, dry-fit the full court.**
  - Lay rolls A, B and C in their central positions.
  - Lay roll D across the end of the court.
  - Use the excess from roll D at the opposite end as shown on the plan.
  - Check all factory white lines, court dimensions, roll lengths, and seam positions.
  - Confirm the court is square by checking diagonals and key line measurements.
  - Only proceed to bonding once the full layout is correct.
- 6. Fold back both edges of the first seam.**
  - Place 300 mm seam tape centrally under the joint, with approximately equal tape width under each turf edge.
  - Keep the tape flat, clean, and free of wrinkles.
  - Where required, lightly tack the tape to prevent movement, but do not contaminate the bonding face.
  - Check that no turf fibres are folded under the backing.
- 7. Mix the approved 2-part PU adhesive strictly to the manufacturer's instructions.**
- 8. Apply adhesive to the seam tape using the correct notched trowel.**
  - Maintain a continuous adhesive bed with enough depth to wet out the turf backing ridges.
  - Keep adhesive away from the face yarn and white line surface.
  - Do not leave dry spots, voids, or excessive adhesive that could bleed through the seam.
- 9. Carefully lower both trimmed turf edges into the wet adhesive.**
  - Bring the edges together to form a clean butt joint.
  - Roll the seam with a seam roller or apply weighted pressure along the seam while the adhesive cures.
  - Repeat this process for each seam in the layout.
- 10. Once the main seams are bonded and stable, trim the perimeter.**
  - Cut from the backing side in small increments.
  - Trim neatly to the inside of the court perimeter, ring beam, frame, threshold, or approved edge restraint detail.

- Around posts, sockets, drains, thresholds, and penetrations, make only the minimum relief cuts needed.
- Perimeter edges must be secure and must not present a trip hazard.

#### **11. Finish the perimeter using the approved project detail.**

- Use approved adhesive bonding, edge bars, trims, or mechanical restraints where required, especially at entrances, corners, thresholds, and under court hardware.
- No player-accessible edge should be loose.

### **Sand Infill**

#### **12. Before applying sand, inspect the full court.**

- Brush or power-broom the turf to open and stand up the pile.
- Apply the silica sand using a drop spreader.
- Work in controlled, even passes across the court.
- A good method is to apply the infill in several light layers, brushing between each layer so the sand drops into the base of the pile.
- Work progressively and evenly so the turf does not wrinkle or shift under uneven sand loading.

#### **13. After each sand pass, brush the surface in multiple directions.**

- The aim is to settle the sand into the bottom of the pile, not leave it sitting loose on top.
- Use a power brush or approved drag brush suitable for short-pile padel turf.
- Take extra care at seams and factory lines so the brush does not lift edges or disturb uncured adhesive.

#### **14. Continue alternating sand application and brushing until the specified rate and finish are achieved.**

#### **15. Once the full sand quantity has been installed, complete a final grooming pass.**

- Check for overfilled areas, underfilled areas, drag marks, ridges, clumps, buried lines, or visible seam lines.
- Correct any uneven areas by brushing, redistributing, or topping up sand as needed.

## **4. Maintenance & Cleaning**

- Check sand infill regularly and top up when required.
- Routine cleaning: Remove leaves, litter, dust, dirt, food waste, seeds, and other debris from the turf and the surrounding run-off areas.
- Use a soft broom, nylon-bristle brush, soft plastic/rubber rake, or blower; avoid aggressive metal rakes or tools that disturb the infill.
- Organic matter should be removed promptly because it can decompose and encourage mould, moss, algae, weeds, or surface contamination.
- Inspect the turf for loose seams, lifted edges, tears, worn areas, stains, flattened pile, and visible backing.

- Loose seams or rips should be repaired quickly because they can become trip hazards and allow water or sand movement under the surface.
- Keep drains and channels clear to avoid standing water, compacted infill, or contamination.
- We recommend a professional deep clean twice a year and weed/algae treatments if necessary.