

SURFACE TYPES

The ITF has devised a table of surface descriptions in order to standardise the way surfaces are described as to their type. The descriptions relate only to court construction, and not to performance characteristics.

Type	Description
Acrylic/Polyurethane ¹	Textured, pigmented, resin-bound coating.
Artificial clay ²	Sand-dressed and/or rubber-dressed surface with the appearance of clay.
Artificial grass ²	Synthetic surface with the appearance of natural grass.
Asphalt ³	Bitumen-bound aggregate.
Carpet	Textile or polymeric material supplied in rolls or sheets of finished product.
Clay ⁴	Unbound mineral aggregate.
Concrete ³	Cement-bound aggregate.
Grass	Natural grass grown from seed.
Hybrid clay	Clay-dressed systems supported by a carpet matrix.
Other	E.g. modular systems (tiles), wood, canvas.

Notes:

All surfaces may be porous or non-porous, with the exception of 'Clay' and 'Grass', which are always porous.

¹ Normally forms only the uppermost few millimetres of a court.

² "Appearance" relates only to the form of the uppermost surface material and not other characteristics (e.g. colour). These surfaces are typically composed of a carpet matrix dressed/filled with sand and/or rubber aggregate.

³ Used only when the material itself forms the playing surface. When used as a base for other surfaces (e.g. acrylic), reference will be made only to the playing surface.

⁴ This term denotes a type of surface that is constructed from naturally-derived materials, and includes an unbound fine gritty material as the uppermost (playing) layer, e.g. fast-dry. The integrity of the surface shall not be reliant on the addition of a carpet or membrane layer to the structure.