

HOW-TO FOR DIVIDER NETTING

Divider Netting Basics

- The standard court needs 120' of 10'- or 12'- high divider curtain, which can be divided into several sections (e.g., 40' and 80'; 60' and 60', etc.). They can be supported by cable and turnbuckle, high-tension wire or a track system.
- The bottom of the netting should not be anchored to the surface in any way but should hang 1/4" above the court surface or just touch the surface. Lead rope can be added as a weight to force the curtain down toward the floor, thus further preventing balls from going between courts.
- Divider curtains can also be used outdoors, but because they should not be hung on fence posts, appropriate hanging structures must be provided. Proper installation is important, and the support structure must be capable of handling the high tension applied to the supporting cable.
- Netting should be hung in two pieces that may be drawn to the ends of the court or to the center for court maintenance. The top of the netting should be strung 10' to 12' above the surface of the court. If the bottom of the divider curtain touches the floor, over time, abrasion will wear the bottom, so a detachable lower skirt may be specified and replaced when worn.

MEASURING FOR DIVIDER CURTAINS

- All divider curtains have a natural curving undulation as they hang and will require adding 4' to the typical across-court dimensions of 120'.
- All divider curtains should be overlapped by 2' at center court to allow for passage between courts.
- Divider curtains must be supported by vertical overhead cables at three or four points to keep them from sagging over time, or high-tension cabling should be used with one center support cable.
- The point where the divider curtain will meet the backdrop can be designed in a number of ways. It can meet at 90 degrees and have an adjacent flap doorway. It can meet at a California corner that provides a corner angle in two adjacent courts. Door flaps to allow for passage are easily designed into this configuration. However, it is critical to specify every distance in this section. California corners are usually set at 45 degrees, but exact dimensions are required to ensure the proper joining of backdrop and divider curtain.