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MESSAGE FROM ITTF



sports worldwide in terms of development. This is reflected in the fact that ITTF has recently become the first International Sports Federation to have every country on earth as a member.

ITTF is one of the most active

Ping Sans Frontières (PSF) was formed in 2006, with the original aim to assist developing francophone countries in Africa. They have now broadened their scope and in 2014 signed an agreement of understanding with ITTF, through our Development Program, with PSF coaches trained to lead ITTF Coach Accreditation and Development Program courses, and co-operation on multiple projects including this one "Building Handcrafted Table Tennis tables".

One of the original mottos of the ITTF Development Program was "every table is a table tennis table". This manual then takes it a step further providing opportunities to make tables locally, and to not only foster sports development but development through sport.

This manual is not intended to be the sole source of information on handcrafted tables, as there are already various models available throughout the world, which can hopefully be incorporated into future editions, so your feedback is appreciated.

Good luck with your building!

GLENN TEPPER
ITTF DEPUTY CEO

MESSAGE FROM PSF

This manual is a result of group work by French architects. Therefore, it should be kept in mind, that all plans were based on French standards. The designs have been tested abroad and have easily been adapted to other standards by the various carpenters who have built the tables in their local environments.

It is necessary to consider both the environment and the climate in which the tables will be built. There are five different tables included within this manual which shows a detailed construction process is provided and detailed, with each table being designed to reach different goals. While some table designs are perfectly suitable for indoor and outdoor use, some are specifically created in order to develop educational programs, in an environmentally friendly spirit. Therefore, the choice of a design which is of course in line with the goals and constraints of the intended use, should be made in advance.

The prices included within the manual refer to the making of one single table, it is expected that building these tables in large quantities would help to reduce the cost per table.

All designs have been tested in practical situations through collaborative projects led in Algeria, Tahiti, Cameroon, South Africa, Kenya and France. These practical situations have enabled the designs to be improved, as well as testing and adapting to local constraints, and most importantly have met the needs of the local community in which the table will be used. The experiments in France and with the international partners also highlighted the importance of choosing the materials accordingly.

Even though different types of wood have already been used, the carpenters chose to use plywood (French standard: 1.9 cm). Not only is this type of wood light and resistant, but it also ensures a quality bounce of the ball during play. In this manual, centimeters have been chosen as the measurement unit.

For sustainability concerns, two of the tables included in this manual are provided with a concrete finish on the top of the table. The professional carpenters chose to use mix-mortar and cement. In order to avoid cracks and to guarantee more resistance, it is recommended to mix it with stones and crushed rocks. An extra layer of

cement will be added for homogenisation. The different options are detailed throughout the manual.

Furthermore, some of the designs are suitable for the practice of Para Table Tennis and meet the dimension standards set by the International Table Tennis Federation (40 cm from the end of the table to the table leg).

Following this manual will not only enable us to achieve new development goals, by financially involving the communities, but also to work with raw materials available within each country, and managed by local the community.

A vote of thanks goes to the ITTF and in particular Glenn TEPPER, ITTF deputy CEO, to Leandro OLVECH, ITTF Director – Development program for their contributions. Special thanks to our partners on the field but also the NA WORKSHOP, an association of architects, who worked to develop these modules; and to all those who contributed to the production of this manual.

PING SANS FRONTIÈRES

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CONCRETE TABLE

THIS MODEL USES CONCRETE AND HAS BEEN TESTED IN ALGERIA.

THIS TABLE IS IDEAL

FOR **OUTDOOR**

AND **LONGTERM** USE

ADVANTAGES -

- suitable for outdoor practice
- suitable for para table tennis
- built with recycled materials
- withstands any climatic conditions
- sustainable construction

DISADVANTAGES

- can not be folded nor transported
 - high cost •
- applied technique more complicated •

EQUIPMENT.

- 12 bags of cement
- 12 bags black sand
- 4 x 12 mm diameter iron bars
- 8 x 8 mm diameter iron bars
- 10 kgs of coating
- 2 L of blue paint



TOOLS

- cement mixer
 - sander ruler •
- wire ◆ saw ◆
- brush •
- wire cutter
 - level •
 - trowel •

360 euros

Building duration

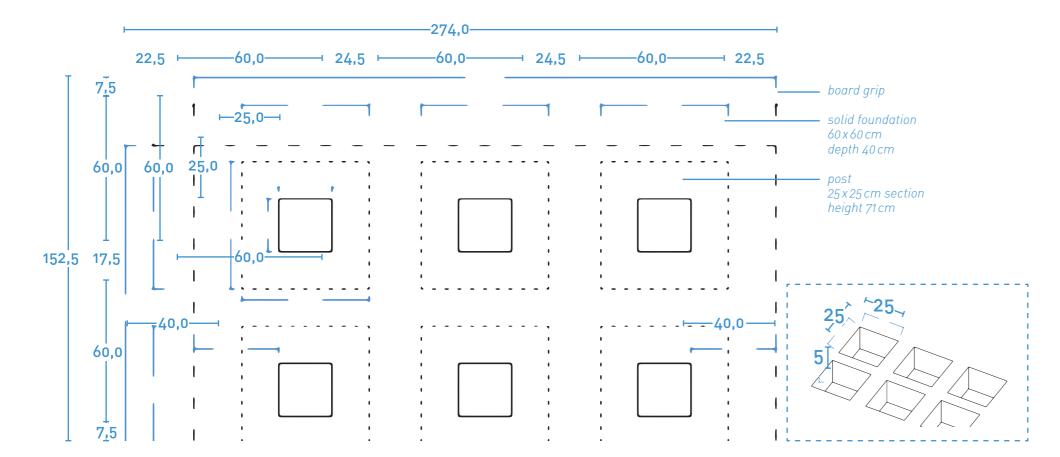
1 full week

CONCRETE TABLE

de h)

STEP 1

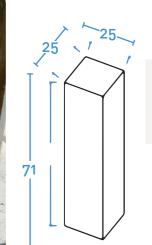
After choosing the location of the table dig 6 holes of 60 cm × 60 cm (40 cm depth) in which the legs will be fixed.



STEP 2 Reinforce the 6 stands by using the 8 mm diameter iron bars. using 8 mm diameter bars _Vertical reinforcement 15,7 using 8 mm diameter bars 15,7 STEP 3 111,0 15,7 15,7 15,7 15,7 **⊢20,0 ⊣**

aning

Fill the holes with cement while aligning the stands ensuring there is at least a 40 cm gap between the table top and the legs to enable wheelchair play.



STEP 4.

Create a formwork using recycled wood and pour the mixed cement.

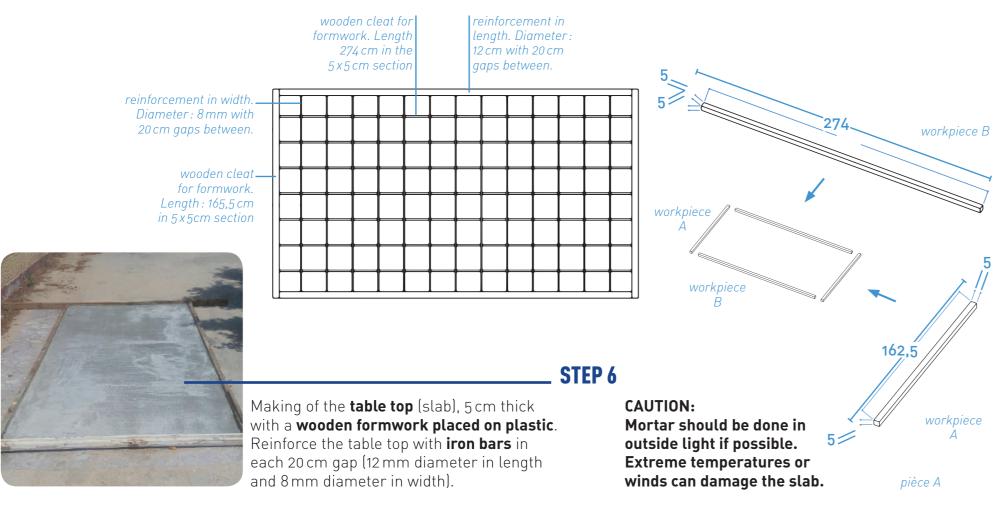
_ 1

CONCRETE TABLE

STEP 5

Minimum 2 days drying. It is necessary to pour water on the top and the legs every evening to prevent it from cracking. Do some small alterations and some light sanding.







STEP 7

Assemble both parts after checking the level of legs and fix with cement or glue.



STEP 8

Sand all the elements and **apply the coating**. Apply 2 layers of paint on the table top.



STEP 9

Draw white lines: ITTF rules state 2 cm on the outside and 3 mm for the doubles line.



RECYCLED MATERIALS TABLE

THIS MODEL USES RECYCLED MATERIALS AND IS BASED ON PALLETS AND MORTAR.

IT HAS BEEN TESTED IN SOUTH AFRICA AND KENYA.

ADVANTAGES

- cheap price
- built with recycled materials
- sustainable construction

THIS TABLE BASED ON RECYCLED MATERIAL IS IDEAL FOR OUTSIDE USE

DISADVANTAGES

inappropriate for a para table tennis use •

untransportable •

untraceable palets in rural areas •

EQUIPMENT

- 10 pallets of a EuroPAL type (High Temperature standard)
- welded mesh
 (± 2 x 1200 x 2400 mm)
- tarpaulin /oil cloth (4,5 m²)
- **200** x 60 mm screws
- **200** nails of 45 mm
- mortar bags (± **10** x 35 kg)
- + water
- colored paint (2L)
- net roll



TOOLS

saber saw/ jigsaw • drill/

srewdriver •

crowbar •

hammer •

carpenter's hammer •

bucket/gamate •

slice (x**2**) •

leveller • paintbrushes •

Building duration

175 euros

in Capetown, 185 euros

1 to 2 days of building duration and minimum 5 days for drying

EQUIPMENT

- 5 pallets
- ♦ 60 mm screws

TOOLS

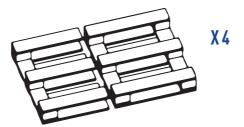
- sabersaw or jigsaw
- crowbar
- hammer
- carpenter's hammer
- leveller

STEP 1 _

Cut 4 pallets as shown in the diagram using a saw. Ensure to keep the right part firm.







STEP 2

Out of the 4 cut pallets, **pick 2**. **Dismantle** the boards of the left part using a crowbar and a carpenter's hammer. Ensure to keep all the parts firm.

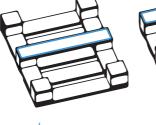
We have: 2 x *p1* 2 x a1 2 x *a*2

STEP 3 _

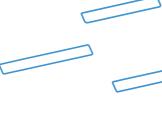
Take the other 2 remaining parts.

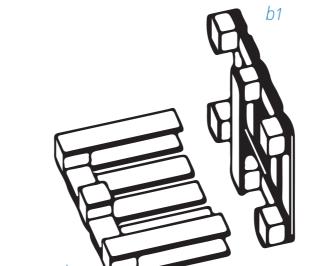
Dismantle the center boards of the parts on the left using a carpenter's hammer. Cut the boards using the saw as shown herewith.

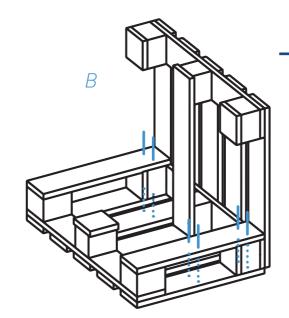
> 2 x b1 2 x *b*2











STEP 4

Using a b1 and a b2

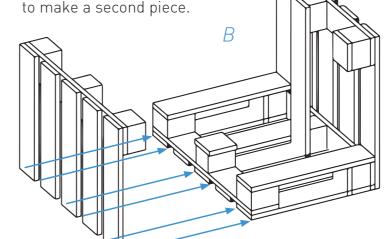
Join both parts using a screwdriver and screws as shown in the diagram. Redo the process to make a second piece.

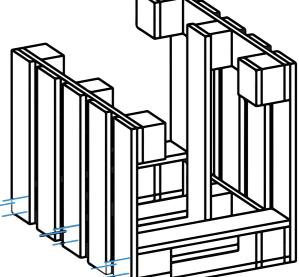


STEP 5 ___

Using a B and a a2

Join them together as indicated in the diagram. Redo the process to make a second piece.





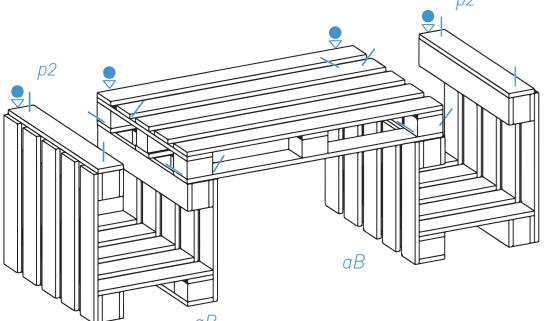
We have: 2xB

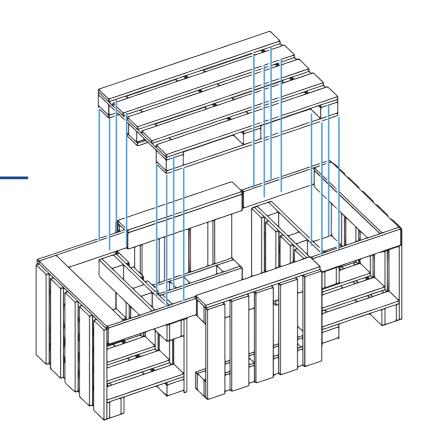
We have: 2x p2

STEP 6.1 ___

Put out the aB as shown here and place the 5th pallet. Check the level and if necessary add 2 boards of P2 to compensate height.

If necessary, use screws to attach them.





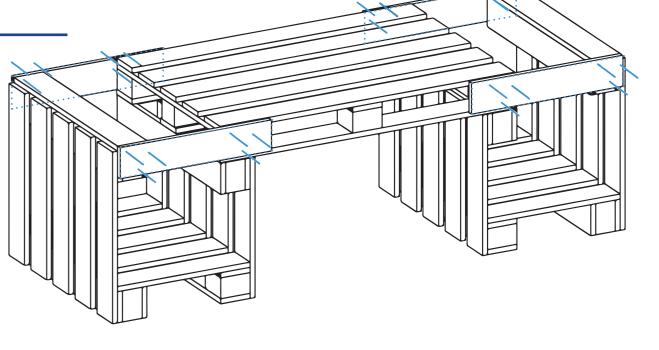
STEP 6.2

Fix the pallet to aB using screws and a screwdriver

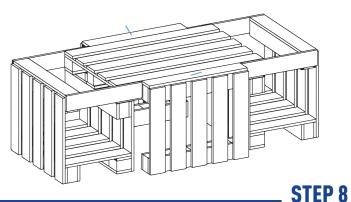


STEP 7 _____

Take 2 boards *p2* and put them up as shown in the diagram. **Fix** them using screws and a screwdriver.







Put out both a1 one on one side and the other vertically. Check the height and if necessary

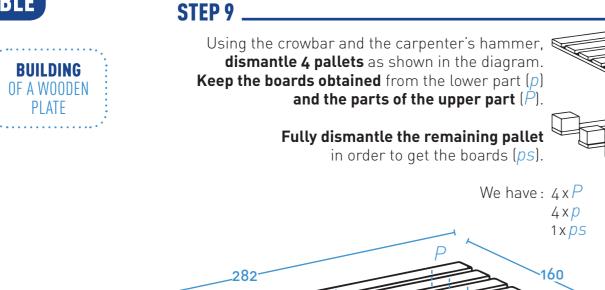
vertically. Check the height and if necessary add a board of *p2* in order to correct the flatness. **Fix** them using screws and a screwdriver as shown in the diagram.

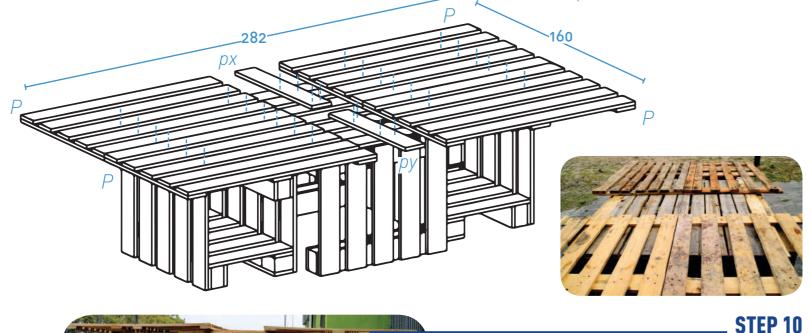
EQUIPMENT

- 5 pallets
- 60 mm screws
- nails of 45 mm

TOOLS

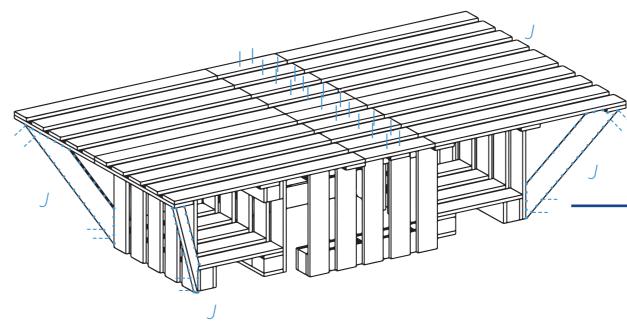
- sabersaw or jigsaw
- drill/screwdriver
- crowbar
- hammer
- carpenter's hammer
- leveller







Fix the 4 P to the stands using screws and a screwdriver. Take 2 strong boards (px and py) from p and fix them as shown here using screws and a screwdriver.





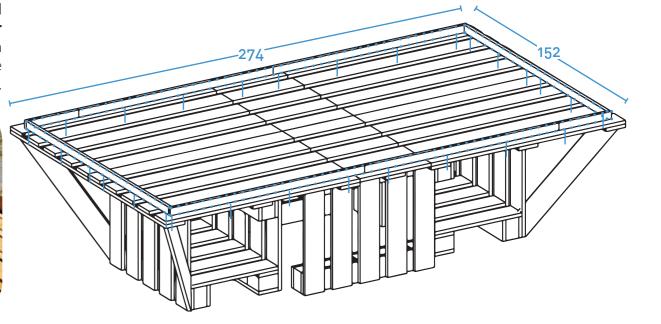
STEP 11

Take 4 strong boards from p and build the support legs J. Use screws and a screwdriver. Within p1, p2, p and ps, cover the gaps between the boards of the wood in order to have a surface with less holes. Attach the boards using nails.

STEP 12.

From *p*, **forge the edges**. The indicated **dimensions shown here refer to the interior parts of the edges**. Place the boards within them using screws and a screwdriver. These boards shall be removed later.





_ 2

EQUIPMENT

welded mesh

(± 2 x 1200 x 2400 mm)

- ◆ tarpaulin / oil cloth (4,5 m²)
- mortar bags

(± **10** x 35 kg) + water

TOOLS

- drill / screwdriver
- a carpenter's hammer
- slice (x **2**)
- a bucket / gamate
- a leveller

MORTARD SCREED STEP 13

Put the tarpaulin or oil cloth underneath the formwork and secure it using nails and a hammer. Remove the welded mesh by folding it slightly so that it is not just placed on the formwork. It can also be raised by nails or small stones.



CAUTION: it must not be raised beyond 3 cm from the basement of the formwork.



Prepare the mortar in the gamate or a bucket by following the proportions indicated on the bag. Form the mortar in the formwork by tapping with a hammer under the surface of the table in order to shake and avoid air bubbles. There should be a minimum of 4 cm slab. Smoothen and carefully check levels.



CAUTION: Mortar should be done in outside light if possible. Extreme temperatures or winds can damage the slab. If there is no shadow, cover the slab with a tarp during the drying.





STEP 15

After **48 hours** (5 days preferred period), **remove the formwork** by removing the formwork screw and then remove the lateral boards.

CAUTION: The edges can be fragile in case of a quick stripping.

FINISHES

EQUIPMENT

TOOLS

- colored paint (2 L)
- net

paintbrushes

STEP 16.

At this point, it is possible to paint the lateral sides and/or the surface of the slab. Similarly, the wooden overhang, the stands and the legs of the table can be painted. In the model presented in the picture, we painted in blue both the lateral sides of the slab and the wooden overflow on the ground.

Fix the net



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THIS MODEL HAS BEEN CONCEPTUALISED IN FRANCE, AND TESTED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN CAMEROON.

ADVANTAGES

- relatively cheap table
- quick construction process
- suitable for para table tennis
- does not require specific skills
- transportable

THIS TABLE IS SUITABLE FOR INDOOR USE

___ DISADVANTAGES

designed for indoor use •

EQUIPMENT

- 2 boards of 131 x 146 x 2 cm
- 8 cleats of 290 x 3 x 2 cm
- 22 cleats of 260 x 4 x 3 cm
- 8 steel hooks of 20 mm
- 4 x 3 cm steel chain of 3 mm
- **100** screws of 50 mm
- 4 x 10 cm threaded shaft of 5 mm
- 200 mL of wood glue
- paint
- net



_ TOOLS

circular saw 🔹

metal saw •

adjustable/

wrench • sanding /

machine •

hammer •

drill • level •

meter •

brush •

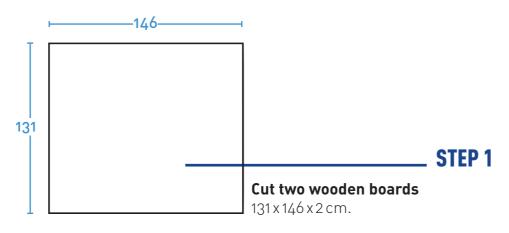
360 euros in France, 110 euros in Cameroun labour included

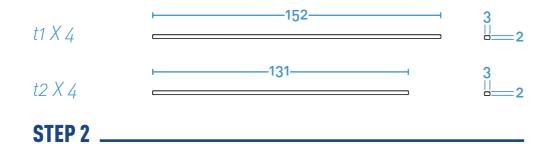
> Building duration 2 days maximum

2

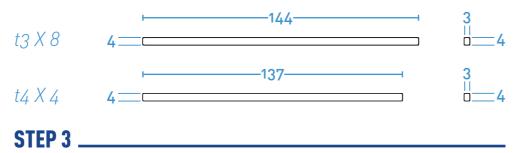
EQUIPMENT

• **2** boards of 131 x 146 x 2 cm 1 CUT THE PIECES FROM THE BOARD





Cut out 4 cross pieces t1 and 4 cross pieces t2.



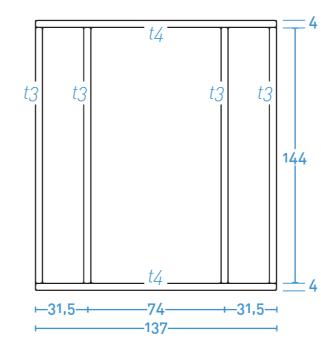
Cut out 8 cross pieces t3 and 4 cross pieces t4.

2 Plate **Assembly**

STEP 4 _____

Using screws, **fasten the 2 crosspieces**t4 according to the indicated sides.
Using screws, **fix**. On the plate, **the 4** t3 **ties**according to the indicated sides. Repeat the operation a second time on the second tray.





7

_ 2

EQUIPMENT

- **8** pieces of 105 x 4 x 3 cm
- **8** pieces of 110 x 4 x 3 cm
- 8 large central screws
- **32** screws to fix the bars between the two crosses

CUT OUT THE PIECES OF TRESTLES

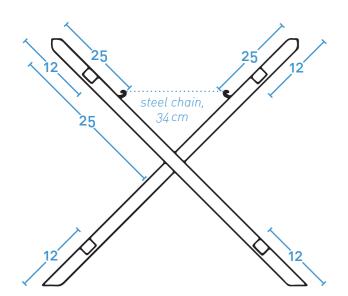
Cut out the 8 pieces of 105 x 4 x 3 cm as per the indicated sides.

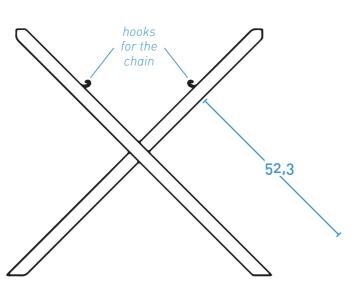
STEP 6

STEP 5 _

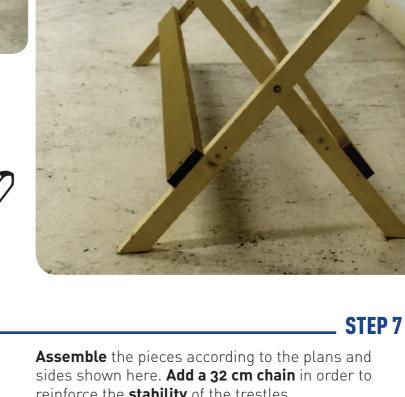
Cut out 8 pieces of trestles of 110 x 4 x 3 cm, as per the indicated sides.







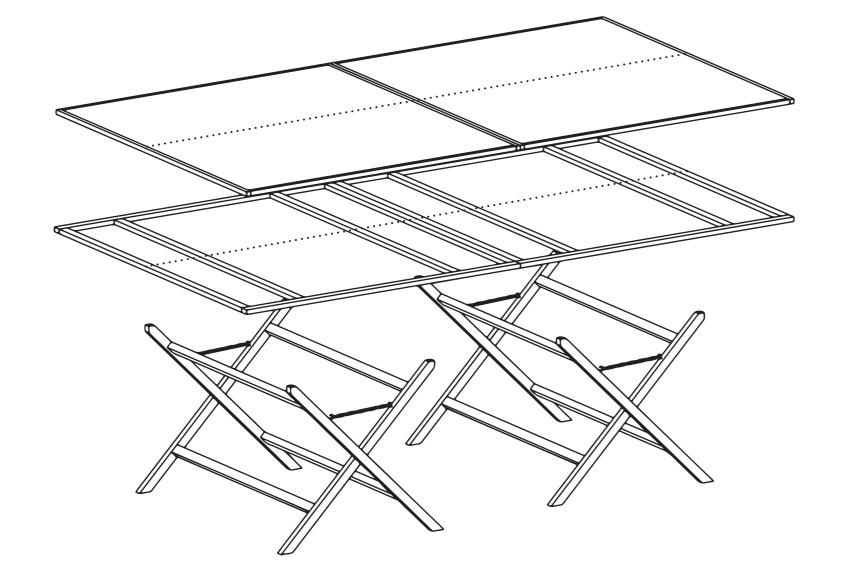




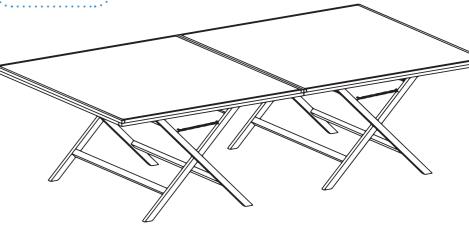
reinforce the **stability** of the trestles.



5 GENERAL TABLE ASSEMBLY









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KIT TABLE

THIS MODEL HAS BEEN CONCEPTUALISED AND TESTED IN FRANCE.

ADVANTAGES

- affordable cost
- easily transportable

THIS TABLE IS

EASILY TRANSPORTABLE

AND IDEAL FOR INDOOR USE

DISADVANTAGES

short lifespan • inappropriate for a para table tennis use •

EQUIPMENT.

- 2 plywood boards (1,52 x 1,38 x 2 cm)
- 2 plywood boards (1,00 x 1,50 x 2 cm)
- bracket (4 x 4 cm)
- net



_TOOLS

jigsaw/ circular saw •

drill/

screwdriver •

meter •

hammer • level •

duration 2 days maximum

building

200 euros

4

TABLE IN KIT

PREFABRICATION OF POLES

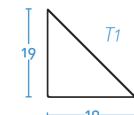
STEP 1

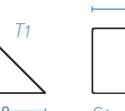
Cut into slabs of 100 x 150 cm the elements below:

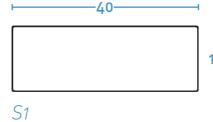
EQUIPMENT

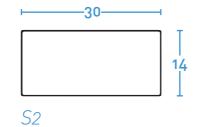
wood We have: 4x51 screws of 60 mm 24 x *T1* 2 x *S2*

polystyrene









STEP 2 _

• a jigsaw

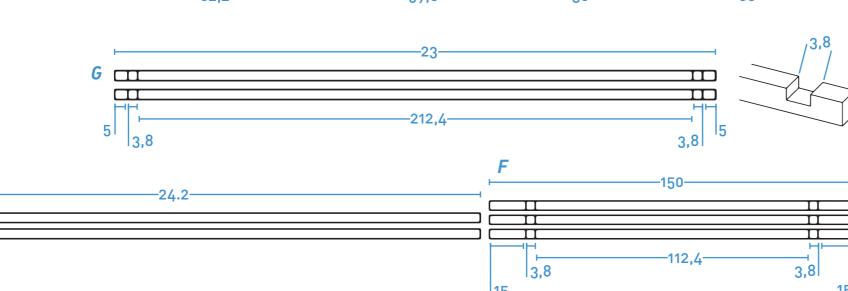
TOOLS

• a carpenter's hammer

• a crowbar

• a level





Cut out the brackets as shown in the ribs below:



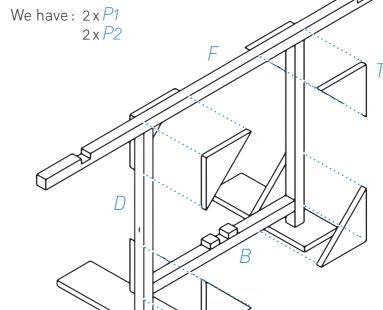


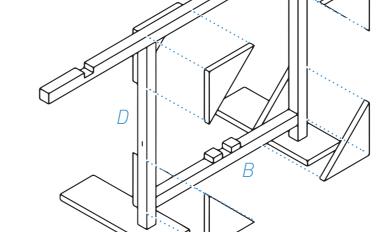


P2

Assemble the posts

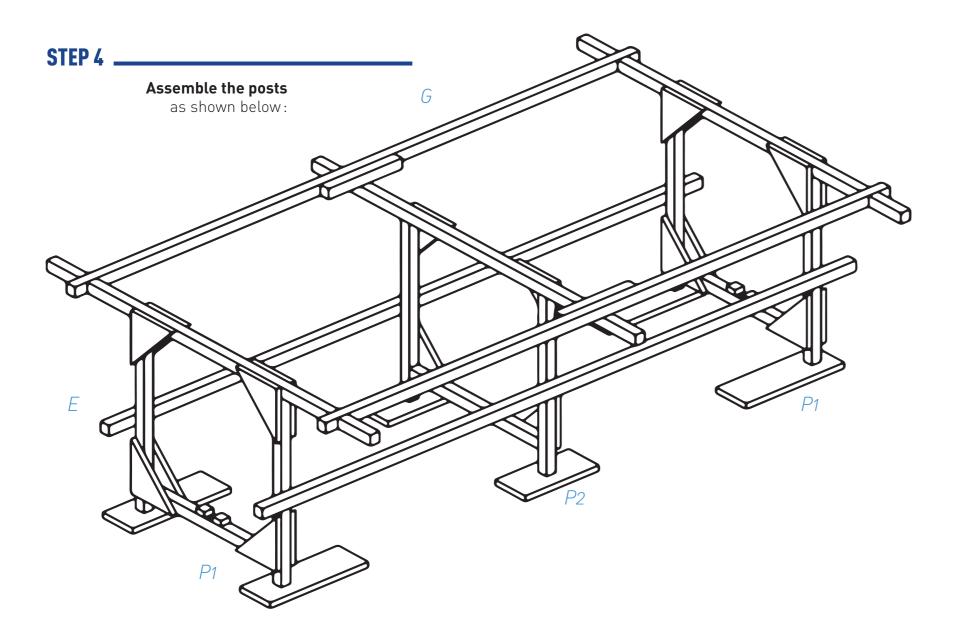
as shown below:





P1

TABLE IN KIT



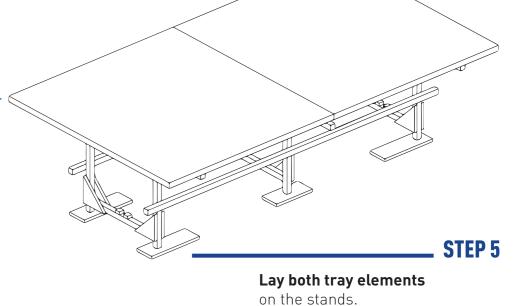
FINISHES

EQUIPMENT

- jigsaw
- carpenter's hammer
- drill / a screwdriver
- level
- net

TOOLS

- plywood boards 152 x 138
- screws of 60 mm





STEP 6.

Paint the table doubles lines as required for play.

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ANOTHER OPTION

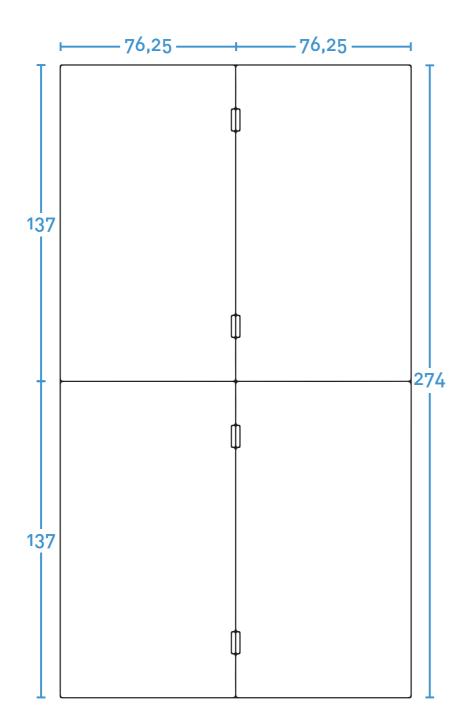
EQUIPMENT

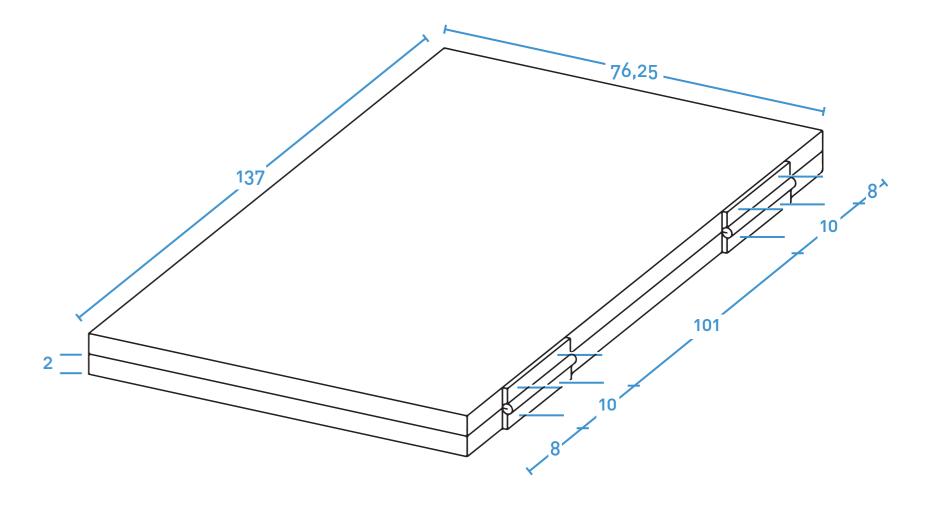
- **4** hinges
- **4** planks 137 x 76,5 x 2 cm

This option provides an additional possibility to facilitate transportation of the board.

It is therefore necessary to **adapt the cutout according to the chosen model**.

That will for instance require an additional cut out of the brackets of the table in the kit.





Whilst this cutout allows easy transportation, makes the table more fragile.

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CLASSROOM TABLE

THIS TABLE CAN BE ADJUSTED IN HEIGHT IN ORDER TO SERVE 2 PURPOSES: AS A SCHOOL DESKS AND AS A TABLE TENNIS TABLE.

IT HAS BEEN TESTED BOTH IN SOUTH AFRICA AND KENYA.

ADVANTAGES

- modular table
- double function
- easy to tidy

THIS TABLE IS SUITABLE FOR INDOOR AND EDUCATIONAL USE

DISADVANTAGES

- applied technique more complicated inappropriate for para table tennis use
 - high cost •

225 euros

Building duration

2 days

longer installation time •

EQUIPMENT

- wooden boards cut to:
- **8** x (250 x 8 x 3 cm)
- **4** x (260 x 5 x 1,5 cm)
- **1** x (200 x 70 x 2 cm)
- **14** x (220 x 3 x 2 cm)
- **4** x (77 x 137 x 2 cm)
- wooden bars $3 \times (2 \text{ cm } \emptyset \times 1 \text{ m})$
- **200** x 60 mm screws
- a net



_T00LS :

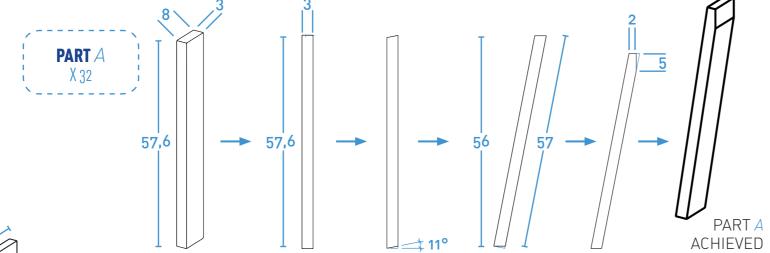
- reciprocating saber saw/
 - jigsaw •
 - drill •
- screwdriver •
- hammer •
- carpenter's
- hammer •

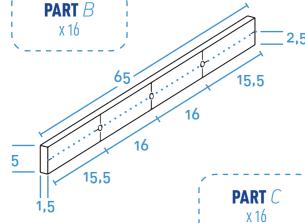


STEP 1

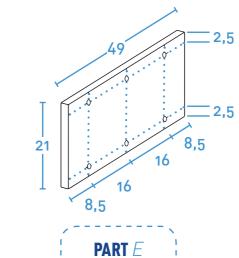
Prepare all the parts required to make a table.

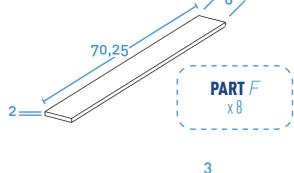


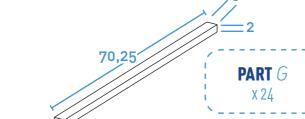


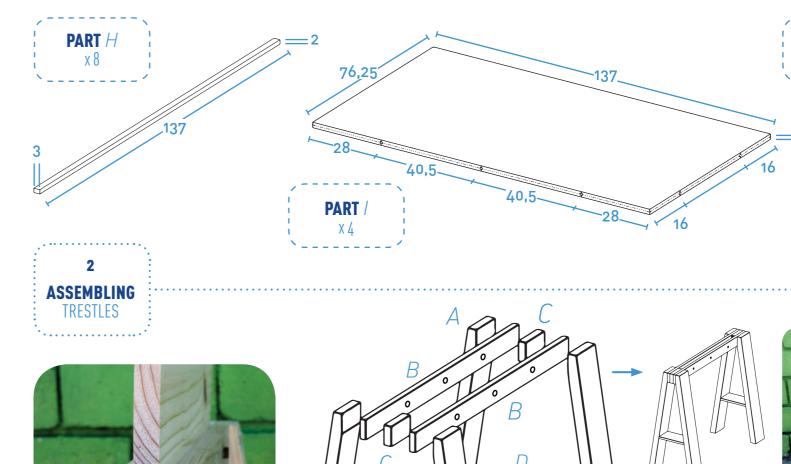


PART D











The holes should have a diameter

of **2 cm**.

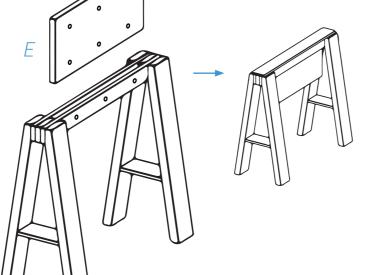
Assemble different parts by drilling holes accordingly for the screws. Bevel part D by **adjusting it** in such a way that it forms a **perfect joint** between the 2 stands.

CLASSROOM TABLE





Redo the process in order to obtain **two trestles**. **Insert 3 connectors** (*J*) in the **openings**to hold it firmly together.

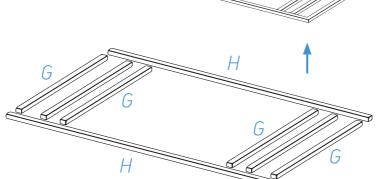


ASSEMBLING
THE TABLE TOP

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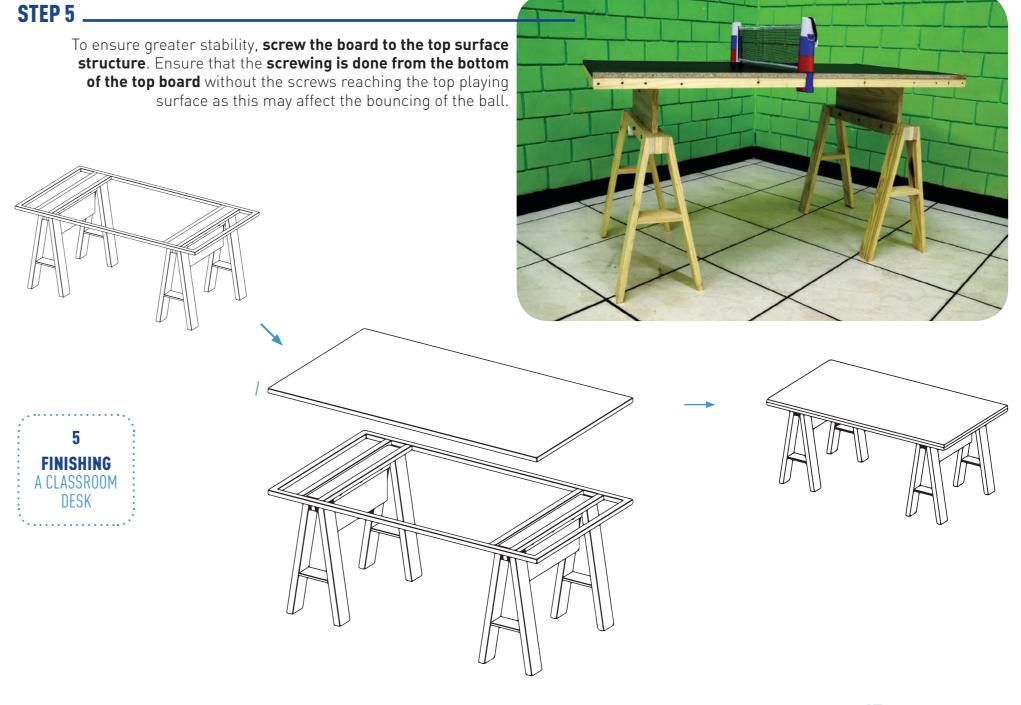


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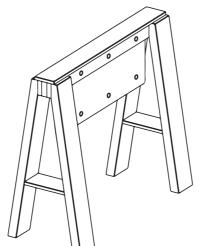
STEP 4

Assemble different parts by drilling holes accordingly for the screws.



_ 4

CLASSROOM TABLE

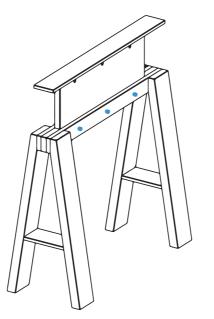


STEP 6

Adjust the trestles to the **high position** by removing and **replacing the 3 connectors** (\mathcal{J}) on each trestle.

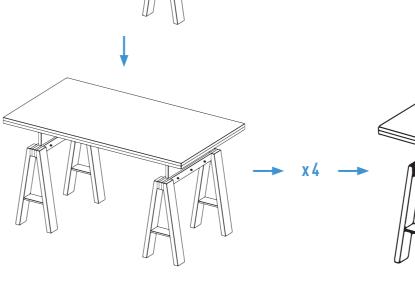






Join the 4 table tops using the 10 wooden connectors (). Fix a net on the table to play.







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