Every business is looking for the next best competitive advantage. We've got yours!

Building a mound

• Determine mound center by running a string line from the back point of home plate through the center of 2nd base. Measure 59 feet from the back point of home plate along this line; this point is the center of the mound. Draw an 18-foot circle using this point as the center.

• Determine placement of the rubber using the same string line measure 60 feet, 6 inches from the back point of home plate and sink a stake; this is the front of the rubber.

• Determine the height of the mound by using a transit level and take a reading off home plate. The top of the rubber must be 10 inches above the plate. Sink a stake on the sides of the mound and mark the 10-inch elevation. Use a string as a guide when setting the rubber.

• Establish the base of the table area first, 4 inches high. Be sure this area is thoroughly compacted as it supports the rubber. This can be done with infield mix to save money.

• Set the rubber and begin constructing the table and the slope. Use a 3 to 4inch depth of mound clay for the table and a 4 to 6-inch depth on the slope.

• Build in layers, 1 inch at a time, packing material tightly and adding moisture as needed. If using bricks, set the top of the bricks ¼ to ½-inch below the final grade. Top with bag mound clay. Check the alignment of the rubber often to guard against movement.

• Fill in back and sides in the same manner, gradually sloping to the edge of the circle. Topdress with infield conditioner.

• Water thoroughly and cover the mound with a tarp to retain moisture.

This information courtesy of Diamond Pro, www.diamondpro.com

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