# RoboCupRescue Rapidly Manufactured Robot Challenge (RMRC) 2023 Arena Construction Guide 

2023-10-04
For questions, please contact Raymond Sheh, raymondsheh@gmail.com .

## Introduction

This document describes the purchase and construction requirements for the 2023 RoboCupRescue Rapidly Manufactured Robot Challenge (RMRC) 2023 Arena.

Note that it is an after-the-fact combination of the three separate documents that were available prior to the competition and is, thus, stand-alone.

## Common specifications

- All timber is assumed to be $38 \times 75 \mathrm{~mm}( \pm 3 \mathrm{~mm})$ in cross-section unless otherwise stated.
- All OSB panels are assumed to be $15 \mathrm{~mm}( \pm 3 \mathrm{~mm})$ thick.
- All polycarbonate sheets are assumed to be $5 \mathrm{~mm}( \pm 1 \mathrm{~mm})$ thick.
- Some dimensions will require adjustment as noted if the material dimensions are significantly different from this.
- All dimensions should be within 3 mm of specified unless otherwise noted.
- Screws and fastener quantities are not included.


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## Apparatus Common Components

The parts described in this section are common components that are referenced in subsequent apparatus descriptions. The quantities described in the headings are the total required for the entire arena.

## 30 cm Z-Pallets (4 required)



## Parts to cut:

NOTE: To reduce cost, polycarbonate panels mentioned may be replaced with thin OSB or plywood but visibility in public competition settings will be reduced.

1. $4 \times 1200 \mathrm{~mm}$ beams
a. May be up to 3 mm longer but may not be shorter.

2. $4 \times 224 \mathrm{~mm}$ beams
a. May be up to 3 mm longer but may not be shorter.
b. Length will need to be adjusted if the short dimension of the beams is not 38 mm . They should fit between the 1200 mm beams such that the total width is 300 mm .

3. $2 \times 1200 \times 300 \mathrm{~mm}$ panels

4. $6 \times 300 \times 300 \mathrm{~mm}$ polycarbonate sheets drilled with 5 mm holes as shown

5. $2 \times 300 \times 600 \mathrm{~mm}$ polycarbonate sheets drilled with 5 mm holes as shown

6. $2 \times 300 \times 900 \mathrm{~mm}$ polycarbonate sheets drilled with 5 mm holes as shown


## Pre-assemble:

1. Assemble parts 1,2 , and 3 into two half-pallets.


## Assemble on-site:

1. Screw half-pallets together. Recommend using at least $3 \times 70 \mathrm{~mm}$ screws.

2. Turn over and attach polycarbonate walls with washer-head screws through the pre-drilled holes.
a. Bottoms of walls should be flush with, or up to 10 mm above, the ground (ensure that the weight of the pallet is not resting on the bottoms of the walls).
b. Some corners may need to overlap as shown.


60 cm Z-pallets (2 required)


Parts to cut:

1. $4 \times 2400 \mathrm{~mm}$ beams
a. May be up to 3 mm longer but may not be shorter.

2. $4 \times 524 \mathrm{~mm}$ beams
a. May be up to 3 mm longer but may not be shorter.
b. Length will need to be adjusted if the short dimension of the beams is not 38 mm .

They should fit between the 2400 mm beams such that the total width is 600 mm .

3. $2 x 2400 \times 600 \mathrm{~mm}$ panels

4. $6 \times 600 \times 600 \mathrm{~mm}$ OSB sheets
5. $2 \times 600 \times 1200 \mathrm{~mm}$ OSB sheets
6. $2 \times 600 \times 1800 \mathrm{~mm}$ OSB sheets

## Pre-assemble:

1. Assemble parts 1,2 , and 3 into two half-pallets.


## Assemble on-site:

1. Screw half-pallets together. Recommend using at least $3 \times 70 \mathrm{~mm}$ screws.

2. Turn over and attach OSB walls with washer-head screws, at least one every 500 mm . Bottoms of walls should be flush with, or up to 10 mm above, the ground (ensure that the weight of the pallet is not resting on the bottoms of the walls). Overlap corners as for the 30 cm Z-pallets.


## K-Rail panels (12 required)



Parts to cut:

1. $1 \times 600 \times 1200 \mathrm{~mm}$ OSB sheet
2. $2 x 849 \mathrm{~mm}$ beams with ends cut as shown


Pre-assemble:

1. Assemble parts 1 and 2 as shown with at least 2 screws per beam.


## $15^{\circ}$ Ramps (40 required)



Parts to cut:

1. $1 \times 150 \times 150 \mathrm{~mm}$ OSB sheet
2. $2 \times 39 \mathrm{~mm}$ beams cut as shown. If the beams are not 75 mm in long cross-sectional dimension, adjust the 19 mm end so that the angle marked is $105^{\circ}$.


Pre-assemble:

1. Assemble parts 1 and 2 as shown with glue and at least 1 screw per beam.

$50 \mathrm{~mm} 15^{\circ}$ Ramps (16 required)


Parts to cut:

1. $1 \times 150 \times 150 \mathrm{~mm}$ OSB sheet
2. $2 x$ OSB sheets cut as shown

3. $2 x 89 \mathrm{~mm}$ beams cut as shown. If the beams are not 75 mm in long cross-sectional dimension, adjust the 69 mm end so that the angle marked is $105^{\circ}$.


## Pre-assemble:

1. Assemble parts 2 and 3 as shown with glue and screws.

2. Assemble with part 1 as shown with glue and screws.


## $100 \mathrm{~mm} 15^{\circ}$ Ramps (16 required)



Parts to cut:

1. $1 \times 150 \times 150 \mathrm{~mm}$ OSB sheet
2. $2 x$ OSB sheets cut as shown

3. $2 x 139 \mathrm{~mm}$ beams cut as shown. If the beams are not 75 mm in long cross-sectional dimension, adjust the 119 mm end so that the angle marked is $105^{\circ}$.


## Pre-assemble:

3. Assemble parts 2 and 3 as shown with glue and screws.

4. Assemble with part 1 as shown with glue and screws.


## 60 cm U-Walls (5 required)



## Parts to cut and obtain:

1. $1 \times 1200 \times 600 \mathrm{~mm}$ OSB sheet
2. $2 \times 600 \times 600 \mathrm{~mm}$ OSB sheets
3. $4 x$ Door hinges (approx. $80-120 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) and short screws or bolts suitable for 15 mm OSB

## Pre-assemble:

1. Use hinges to attach panels together as shown above, and so it can open and close as shown below. Hinges should be approx. 100 mm from the top and bottom.


## Bricks for Stairs and Align



## Parts to obtain:

1. $30 x$ bricks as shown above. Top surface as shown must be solid, other surfaces may have holes. Double-up bricks if necessary to achieve these dimensions.
2. Yellow spraypaint (or other light colour that highly contrasts with the brick).
3. Masking tape and paper.
4. Black marker with 2 mm tip.

## Pre-assemble:

1. On FOUR (4) of the bricks, use masking tape, paper, and spraypaint to mark a line as shown. Then use the black marker to mark the centerline as shown.


## Apparatuses

This section describes the apparatuses for the individual tests. They make use of the common components described above, plus some additional apparatus-specific components.

## Incline and Center apparatus (1 required)



## Parts to purchase and cut:

1. $2 x$ large binder clips, with a depth of at least 30 mm and a capacity of at least 25 mm .

2. $1 x$ Approx. 50 mm beam.
3. $1 \times 600 \times 200 \mathrm{~mm}$ panel.
4. $1 \times 300 \times 200 \mathrm{~mm}$ panel.
5. $4 \times 600 \mathrm{~mm}$ beams.
6. $1 \times 30 \mathrm{~cm}$ Z-Pallet (see common components section).

Pre-assemble:

1. Pre-assemble 30 cm Z-Pallet (see common components section).

## Assemble on-site:

1. Assemble 30 cm Z-Pallet (see common components section).
2. Screw 600 mm beams to the wooden beams of the Z-Pallet at the approximate locations indicated so that the overall pallet forms an angle of $15^{\circ}$ to the ground. This corresponds to the raised end of the pallet being approximately 468 mm above the ground. Use two screws per beam so that they do not rotate. It may be necessary to drill additional holes in the polycarbonate walls in-situ for the second screw so they do not crack.

3. Assemble parts 1, 2, and 3 into L-wall as shown.

4. Clip L-wall to an assembled 30 cm Z-Pallet with large binder clips. Wall should be adjusted for each robot such that the gap is $120 \%$ of the diagonal width ( $D$ ) of the robot.


## L-wall for additional maze (4 required)



Parts to purchase and cut:

1. $2 x$ Approx. 50 mm beams.
2. $2 \times 600 \times 600 \mathrm{~mm}$ panels.

Assemble on-site:

1. Screw together as shown.

## 30 cm Sand and Gravel apparatus and slope wedges (1 required)



Parts to purchase and cut:

1. $2 \times 300 \times 600 \mathrm{~mm}$ panels.
2. $4 \times 155 \mathrm{~mm}$ beams, angled as shown. If the beam is not 75 mm wide, adjust the 135 mm side so that the angle indicated stays at $105^{\circ}$.

3. $2 \times 213 \times 411 \times 411 \mathrm{~mm}$ triangular panels as shown.

4. 1x Approx. $250 \times 100 \mathrm{~mm}$ panel (for smoothing sand and gravel).
5. Approx. 20 liters of clean sand (e.g. sand suitable for childrens' sandpits).
6. Approx. 20 liters of clean pea gravel (particles approx. $5 \mathrm{~mm}-10 \mathrm{~mm}$ in diameter).
7. Adhesive tape, approx. 50 mm wide, suitable for adhering to both the polycarbonate walls and the OSB sheets.
8. $1 \times 30 \mathrm{~cm}$ Z-Pallet (see common components section).

## Pre-assemble:

1. Pre-assemble 30 cm Z-Pallet (see common components section).
2. Pre-assemble the two Sand and Gravel slope wedges.
a. Secure parts 1 and 2 as shown (x2).

x2
b. Secure part 3 as shown (x2). Note 10 mm gap indicated between bottom of part 3 and the end of part 2.


## Assemble on-site:

1. Assemble 30 cm Z-Pallet (see common components section).
2. Place the two pre-assembled slope wedges into the Z-pallet as shown. Note the overlapping, nested triangles in the middle.

3. Secure to the base pallet with screws. Use additional screws to secure polycarbonate walls to the legs (part 2).
4. Use tape to seal all joins in the polycarbonate walls and along the base pallets and the slope wedges.
5. Fill one side to a depth of approx. 50 mm with sand, and the other side to a depth of approx. 50 mm with gravel. Smooth with the 250 mm panel (part 4).


## 30 cm Ramps on Crossover Slope apparatus and slope wedges

 (1 required)

Parts to cut:

1. $2 \times 300 \times 600 \mathrm{~mm}$ panels.
2. $4 x 155 \mathrm{~mm}$ beams, angled as shown. If the beam is not 75 mm wide, adjust the 135 mm side so that the angle indicated stays at $105^{\circ}$.

3. $2 \times 130 \times 252 \times 252 \mathrm{~mm}$ triangular panels as shown.

4. $32 \times 15^{\circ}$ Ramps (see common components section).
5. $1 \times 30 \mathrm{~cm}$ Z-Pallet (see common components section).

## Pre-assemble:

1. Pre-assemble 30 cm Z-Pallet (see common components section).
2. Pre-assemble $15^{\circ}$ Ramps (see common components section).
3. Pre-assemble the Crossover Slope wedges.
a. Secure parts 1 and 2 as shown ( x 2 ).

x2
b. Secure part 3 as shown (x2). Note 66 mm gap indicated between bottom of part 3 and the end of part 2.


Assemble on-site:

1. Assemble 30 cm Z-Pallet (see common components section).
2. Place the two pre-assembled Crossover Slope wedges into the Z-pallet as shown. Do not screw them down, they should be removable.

3. Place ramps in the Z-pallet. Do not secure them down, they should be loose and able to move.
a. Continuous (initial configuration, first day):

b. Pinwheel (crossing) ramps (advanced configuration, second and/or third day):
i. Each ramp in a group of 4 faces 90 degrees from the other.


60 cm K-Rail Apparatus, Slope Wedges, and Negotiate Obstacles (1 required)


Slope Wedges:


Negotiate Obstacles:


## Parts to cut:

1. $4 \times 307 \mathrm{~mm}$ beams, angled as shown. If the beam is not 75 mm wide, adjust the 286 mm side so that the angle indicated stays at $105^{\circ}$.

2. $4 x 163 \mathrm{~mm}$ beams, angled as shown. If beam is not 75 mm wide, adjust the 143 mm side so that the angle indicated stays at $105^{\circ}$.

3. $4 \times 1144 \times 307 \times 1184 \mathrm{~mm}$ triangular panels as shown.

4. $2 x 307 \times 570 \mathrm{~mm}$ panels.
5. $4 \times 636 \mathrm{~mm}$ beams cut as shown.

6. $4 \times 344 \mathrm{~mm}$ beams cut as shown.

7. $4 x$ K-Rail panels (see common components section).
8. $1 \times 60 \mathrm{~cm}$ Z-Pallet (see common components section).

Pre-assemble:

1. Pre-assemble 60 cm Z-Pallet (see common components section).
2. Pre-assemble K-Rail panels (see common components section).
3. Pre-assemble the K-Rail Slope wedge sides.
a. Secure parts 1, 2, and 3 as shown with screws. Note that two are mirror images.

4. Pre-assemble the Negotiate obstacles.
a. Secure parts 5 and 6 as shown with screws.


## Assemble on-site:

4. Assemble 60 cm Z-Pallet (see common components section).
5. Day 1 - Flat (easy) configuration:
a. Place the K-Rail panels into the 60 cm Z-Pallet as shown. Set aside the other components listed. NOTE: Direction of K-Rail panels is still being decided. This does not affect the parts required.

6. Day 2 and/or Day 3 - Crossover slope (hard) configuration:
a. Secure part 4 to the K-Rail Slope wedge sides as shown with screws (x2).

b. Secure the center two K-Rail panels (part 5) as shown with screws (x2). Note direction of the K-Rail panel relative to the slope is still being decided.

c. Place the two K-Rail Crossover Slope wedges into the Z-pallet as shown.

d. Secure the Negotiate obstacles in the locations shown with screws.


## Hurdle Terrain apparatus (1 required)



Hurdle Pallets:


Notched Hurdle Pallets:

x4

Parts to purchase and cut:

1. $60 \times 35 \mathrm{~mm}$ beams. If OSB panels are not 15 mm thick, adjust length so that the thickness of OSB plus the length of the beam adds up to 50 mm .
2. $2 \times 600 \times 600 \mathrm{~mm}$ panels, holes drilled as shown.

x2
3. $4 \times 600 \times 600 \mathrm{~mm}$ panels, notched and 10 mm diameter holes drilled as shown.


## x4

4. $12 \times 550 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, 50 mm diameter PVC pipes.
5. $1 \times 600 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, $85 \times 85 \mathrm{~mm}( \pm 10 \mathrm{~mm})$ beam.
a. Alternatively, two 600 mm long $38 \times 75 \mathrm{~mm}$ beams screwed together.
6. $24 x$ heavy duty zip ties, at least 300 mm in length (+ spares).

## Pre-assemble:

1. Assemble the 2 Hurdle Pallets. Note orientation of beams relative to holes.

2. Assemble the 4 Notched Hurdle Pallets. Note orientation of beams relative to holes.

x4

## Assemble on-site:

1. Assemble 60 cm Z-Pallet (see common components section).
2. Loosely secure pipes to each end of the two Hurdle Pallets using zip ties through the holes. The pipes should be able to rotate and move up and down slightly. The tails of the zip ties should be underneath the pallet.

3. Loosely secure pipes to the two sides of the four Notched Hurdle Pallets, either side of the notch, using zip ties through the holes. The pipes should be able to rotate and move up and down slightly. The tails of the zip ties should be underneath the pallet.

4. Secure the $600 \mathrm{~mm}, 85 \times 85 \mathrm{~mm}$ beam to the middle of the 60 cm Z-Pallet, either by screwing from underneath or by screwing at an angle ("toenailing" or "pocket holing") from above. Brackets may also be used as long as they do not affect the fit of the notched pallets.

5. Place 2 Hurdle and 2 Notched Hurdle Pallets into the 60 cm Z-Pallet as shown and secure with screws.

6. Screw remaining two 35 mm beams into the locations shown. These retain the pipes when the 2 additional Notched Hurdle Pallets are installed.

7. Day 1 - Low (easy) configuration:
a. As built, the lane is in Low (easy) configuration.
8. Day 2 and/or Day 3 - High (hard) configuration:
a. Place remaining two Notched Hurdle Pallets, with pipes affixed, as shown. Do not screw down, they should be removable.


NOTE: Additional all-parallel layout is being developed. This will not require additional parts. (The extra holes in the notched pallet enable this alternative layout.)

## Mapping fiducials (6 required)



Parts to cut:

1. $1 / 2 x$ PVC pipe (or concrete form, thick cardboard tube, trash can, barrel, or other similar cylindrical object) with a diameter of 250-350 mm, a length of 500 mm , and a diameter variation of less than 25 mm along its length, cut in half lengthwise as shown. (One pipe makes 2 Mapping Fiducials.)
a. The material chosen should be strong enough to hold a 2 kg force as shown without substantially deflecting. If the material deflects slightly, double the quantity of beams (item 2, below) and secure them top and bottom.

2. 1x Beam, length equal to internal diameter of the pipe (or other cylindrical object used). Ends should be cut at $82.5^{\circ}$ as shown to facilitate a good fit.


## Assemble on-site:

1. Screw beam into top of half-pipe (or other cylindrical object used).
a. If the material deflects slightly, also screw a second beam in the same manner at the bottom.

2. Once the Labyrinth is set up, screw the fiducials in pairs, directly opposite each other on a wall, flush with the top. The locations shown below are an example, other locations may be chosen randomly as long as the robot is able, at different points in the mission, to see one, and then the other, of each pair.


## QR codes (5 sets required)



Parts to print:

1. Download set of 20 codes from comprehensive-A4-v2-20180605-high_contrast.pdf and print on A4 sized paper at full size (do not "fit to page").

2. If laminated or printed on plastic, ensure that the surface is matte and non-reflective.

Assemble on-site:

1. Staple onto walls of the labyrinth at random locations and heights.
2. Retain spares that may be used to replace codes that may become damaged during the competition. Ensure that the replacements are secured in the same location as the originals.

## Sensor crates and door (3 required)



Parts to prepare, cut, and purchase:

1. $1 x$ Sensor test crate from RoboCupRescue Robot League (Major) build request.
2. $1 \times 300 \times 300 \mathrm{~mm}$ panel drilled with 10 mm diameter holes as shown.

3. $2 x$ Heavy duty zip ties, at least 200 mm in length.
4. $1 x$ Furniture/draw/cabinet handle with dimensions within the range as shown. Corners and edges may be rounded as long as they fall within the specified ranges.


For example:


Assemble on-site:

1. Attach handle to the panel as shown.

2. Use zipties to loosely attach the panel to the crate as shown. Depending on the construction of the crate, it may be necessary to drill additional holes to facilitate
securing the zipties. Panel should open and close freely (apart from the lower edge dragging against the floor), without moving the crate.


## Linear rail dexterity apparatus and manipulation objects (2

 required)

Parts to prepare and cut:

1. $1 \times 600 \mathrm{~mm}$ beam.
2. $1 \times 200 \mathrm{~mm}$ beam with ends cut as shown.

3. $3 x$ white and $2 x$ black cups, PVC pipes with endcaps (painted if necessary), or 3D printed cups. Internal diameter should be $50-60 \mathrm{~mm}$, internal length should be 50 mm , variation in internal diameter should be no more than 10 mm , thickness of base should be 2-8 mm.
4. $10 x$ soft foam cylinders or rectangular prisms, $20-30 \mathrm{~mm}$ in diameter (or $20-30 \mathrm{~mm}$ in square cross-section), 100-120 mm in length. These may be small foam paint rollers, pieces of insulation, packing, or upholstery foam, etc. For example:

5. 1x labels from 55mm-bigtop-black-and-white-rails-one-page.pdf and print on A4 sized labels at full size (do not "fit to page"). Note that one sheet is enough for two apparatus.


## Pre-assemble:

1. Screw part 2 onto part 1 , centered, as shown above.
2. Screw cups into the locations as shown above. Note that the two black cups will slightly overhang the face that they are screwed into.
3. Cut out and stick printed labels into the bottom of each cup, oriented such that the text reads upright when the beam is horizontal. The labels correspond to the cups as shown here. Note that the first and second set are different, and should go onto different beams. The NIST project seal is extra and can be placed on the side of the beam.


## Keyboard Omni



Parts to purchase and cut:

1. $5 x$ USB numeric keypads.
2. $1 \times 4$ port USB hub.
3. $1 x$ Laptop with text editor and at least 2 USB ports (can be a very old laptop).
4. $1 \times$ Roll thick double sided foam mounting tape or adhesive, suitable for sticking to wood and plastic.
5. Light coloured adhesive tape.
6. $1 \times 300 \mathrm{~mm}$ beam cut as shown (lower omni support).

7. $1 \times 300 \mathrm{~mm}$ beam cut as shown (upper omni support).


## Pre-assemble:

1. Screw parts 6 and 7 together as shown.

2. Using mounting tape or adhesive, mount the numeric keypads as shown. The top keypad may be rotated so that the cable can be routed conveniently.


## Additional parts to convert arena to finals configuration

1. $4 \times 300 \times 300 \mathrm{~mm}$ polycarbonate sheets with angle cut as shown.


These are used during the finals, at the base of the 30 cm Z-pallets when they are raised at a $15^{\circ}$ angle and need to connect onto a horizontal pallet without blocking the entrance. Note the overlap on the near side A (inconsequential as there is no opening there), compared to the angled cut on the far side B.

2. $8 \times 600 \mathrm{~mm}$ beams. These are used to raise additional Z-pallets for the finals. A 5 mm drill may also be needed to drill holes in the polycarbonate in-situ to prevent cracking.

3. Box of 100 additional wood screws, approx. $50-60 \mathrm{~mm}$ in length.
4. Box of 100 additional wood screws, approx. $20-30 \mathrm{~mm}$ in length.
5. Screwdriver bits, 5 mm drill bit, and power drill.
6. Staple gun and $5-8 \mathrm{~mm}$ staples.

## Other Items to Rent or Purchase

## Televisions:

- At least one, ideally two, 80 cm or larger, with HDMI inputs, cables, and mobile stands.
- At least one with a laptop tray.



## Sound system:

- Public Address speaker suitable for the $10 \times 21 \mathrm{~m}$ space.
- Wired microphone with 10 m cable.
- Additional 3.5 mm photo input for laptop.



## Score board:

- Freestanding whiteboard.
- Alternative - wooden panel with legs.

- Roll of white paper around 80 cm wide (or sheets of white paper at least $80 \times 80 \mathrm{~cm}$ ).
- Sometimes called "Utility paper", "Easel paper", "Craft paper", etc.
- Something to secure paper to the board (probably tape).

- Coloured markers.

- Large (1m) ruler and/or $T$ square.


## Tables and chairs

- All tables approx. $800 \times 2,000 \mathrm{~mm}$
- $10 x$ tables, each with 8 chairs, for teams
- $4 x$ tables, each with 2 chairs, for operator stations
- $2 x$ tables each with 2 chairs, for organizers

(Example, not final layout. Tables should be within around 1 m or so of final positions.)


## IT equipment

- Colour laser printer.
- Paper - 2 reams (1,000 pages).
- Toner - sufficient for 1,000 pages at standard office density.
- USB cable.
- Office stapler and staples.
- Extension cords and a power strip to supply power to each table.
- Ethernet cable with internet to each table.

