



SYNTHETIC TURF INSTALLATION GUIDE

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Tools Required:

- Calculator
- Can of Dymark
- Hammer
- Hose & Nozzle
- Spiked Seam Roller
- Measuring Tape
- Stanley Knife
- Wheelbarrow
- Square Mouth Shovel
- Pressurised Spray Pack
- Plate Compactor or Tamper
- Power Broom OR Thick Bristle Brush
- Post Hole Shovel
- 6mm Notch Trowel
- Weed Killer

Installation

1) Spray & Treat Weeds. This should be completed 3 weeks prior to the installation. Spray and treat all weeds and unwanted grasses in the installation area.

2) Mark Out The Installation Area. Mark out the install area with an outdoor spray can marker. Consider the dimensions of your Synthetic Turf to try to get as few seams as possible with the set out. Additionally, this is the time to consider the type of edging to be used (if applicable).

3) Remove Sod & Excavate. You will need to remove 100mm of soil from finish height. Ideally, the sub-base will be pitched slightly towards the best fall direction to allow for water drainage and run-off. Also, after the sub-base and Synthetic Turf is installed, you will want to have the edges of the Synthetic Turf at an even level with the natural landscape.

4) Further Preparation. Turn off ball valves to lawn irrigation system. Locate all sprinklers and cap closed to prevent any matter falling into the pipework. Alternatively, remove the irrigation system completely and compact existing ground to "firm it up fully" (you can rent a vibrating plate compactor at most rental centres).





SYNTHETIC TURF INSTALLATION GUIDE

5) Sub-Base. It is very important to ensure the sub-base is completely dry before laying any dolomite to reduce settling and ensure proper compaction for the surface. You will need to bring back in to the excavated area enough dolomite so as the required finish level of 20mm below the surrounds ie: pavers, concrete etc is achieved.

Eg: If excavation is 100mm depth then 80mm of dolomite will need to be brought back into the area.

To calculate the amount of dolomite to come back into the area you need to use the following formula. The total m² (square metres) of the area multiplied by .080 (being the quantity of dolomite you want to bring back into the area 80mm based on a 100mm dig out) multiplied by the cubic factor 1.7 which will give you the required tonnage to bring back in.

Eg: 40 x .08 x 1.7 = 5.44 ton. That is 40m² of turf area x 80mm of dolomite required x cubic factor of 1.7 to give the 5.44 ton.

6) Spread and then compact the sub base material twice. Use the vibrating compactor again.

7) Check surface for depressions. Any depression areas 10mm-20mm or deeper should be filled in and re-leveled. Although the turf also drains vertically through the drainage holes that are manufactured in the turf, it is still advisable to give the sub-base a slight slope, to avoid any pools of water (slope away from buildings).

8) Optional Edging. Depending on your yard, you may want to install some type of edging material around your new lawn. Examples like natural stone, brick, rock borders, aluminium linkedge rolled top edging, plastic edging and timber edging (similar to what is used around flower beds) are popular. This will need to be in place prior to the turf installation.

9) Roll out Turf. Position the turf where it goes, be accurate (so you don't cut off turf you actually need). Note: Try to avoid dragging the turf as this may dislodge some dolomite.

Ensure the turf is all facing the same direction as there is a grain in the turf. Do not turn the grain against itself. All must be running in the same direction.

10) Cut the turf & 'salvage' from each end. Cut off excess material so it's easier to work with. Always use a sharp blade in your utility knife! Make sure turf is still positioned where it goes. Now, trim turf to the area as required. For optimal performance and beauty, make sure the turf is installed exactly over the prepared base. Remove the cloth salvage from either end of the turf, within the first rib of stitching.





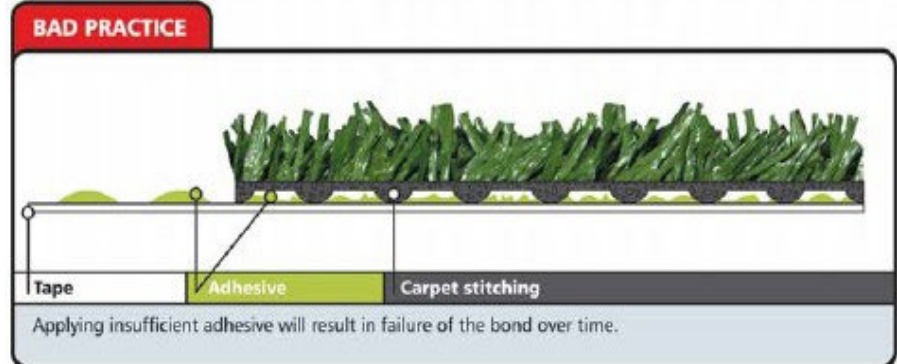
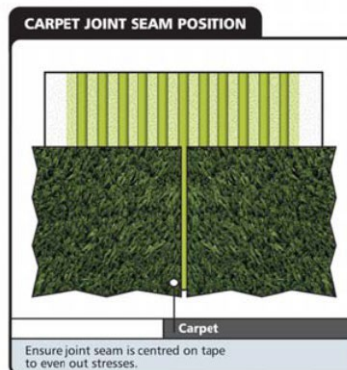
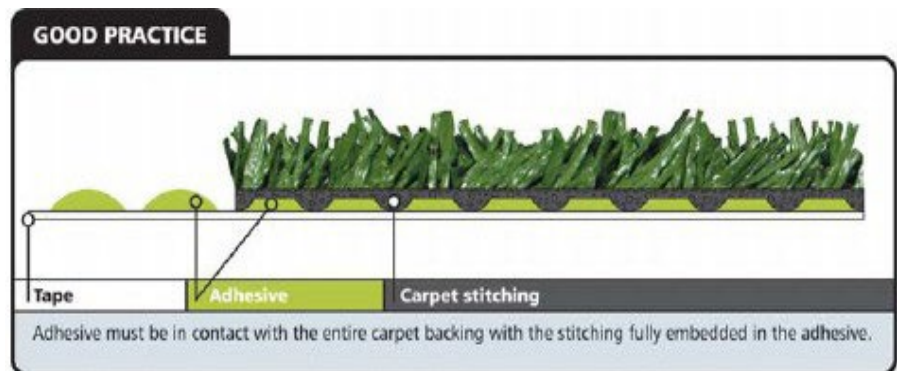
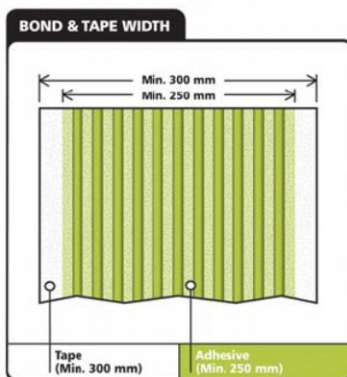
SYNTHETIC TURF INSTALLATION GUIDE

11) Seaming. The seams are simply glued together with synthetic turf adhesive and 300mm wide seaming tape or alternatively, synthetic turf self adhesive tape.

At the joining seam, a piece of seaming tape should be cut to the length of the seam. The turf is to be laid seam to seam the way that it should look to ensure it fits tightly together before it is glued.

Note: The pattern of turf stitching on the underside must run in the same direction as well as the grain of the blade before the two pieces are adhered.

Both sides of the turf at the seam must be pulled back in order to install the seam tape. Note: Before adhering both pieces, ensure that both edges have been properly trimmed, straight, and will match up perfectly. Lay the seam tape down on the base directly between the two pieces of turf that are to be joined and secure at either end to stop tape moving. Apply adhesive to the entire piece of cloth seam tape with a 6mm notched trowel or place self adhesive tape in position and secure. Place one side of the turf to the centre of the tape. Lay the other side of the turf over the middle of the seam tape to match up exactly to the turf that has just been adhered to the tape. Mesh the fibers together with fingers or brush. Note: Allow 24 hours for glue to properly dry. The following procedures can be administered during the drying time, but turf may shift and require repositioning. It is recommended when using self adhesive tape, the use of a spiked seam roller to roll the seams (once placed together) to ensure the tape has taken to the backing of the turf.





SYNTHETIC TURF INSTALLATION GUIDE

12) Infill Preparation. Next, you will need to spike the perimeter every 500mm with nails (120-150mm length to secure the turf and avoid contraction). In order to prepare to infill the turf, rake or power broom the turf in the opposite direction that the turf is laying on the roll. This will allow the infill material to infiltrate the turf rapidly and prevent turf blades from getting trapped in the infill. The infill process will now commence using a standard seed drop spreader with sweep sand or otherwise known as paving sweep sand. If this equipment is unavailable, utilize a square mouth shovel to "sprinkle" the sand in between the blades. The infill helps to weigh the turf down, and stabilise the fibres so as to help avoid "matting". You want to calculate the amount of infill in advance, as you will want to leave around 15mm of grass blade exposed. As a general rule of thumb, approximately 15 kilograms of dry sand per sq metre equals around 20mm of in fill height. Spread the infill in several passes. As you spread the infill you should make one entire pass on the surface then sweep it down into the fibers, repeating the process until all of your infill has been spread.

