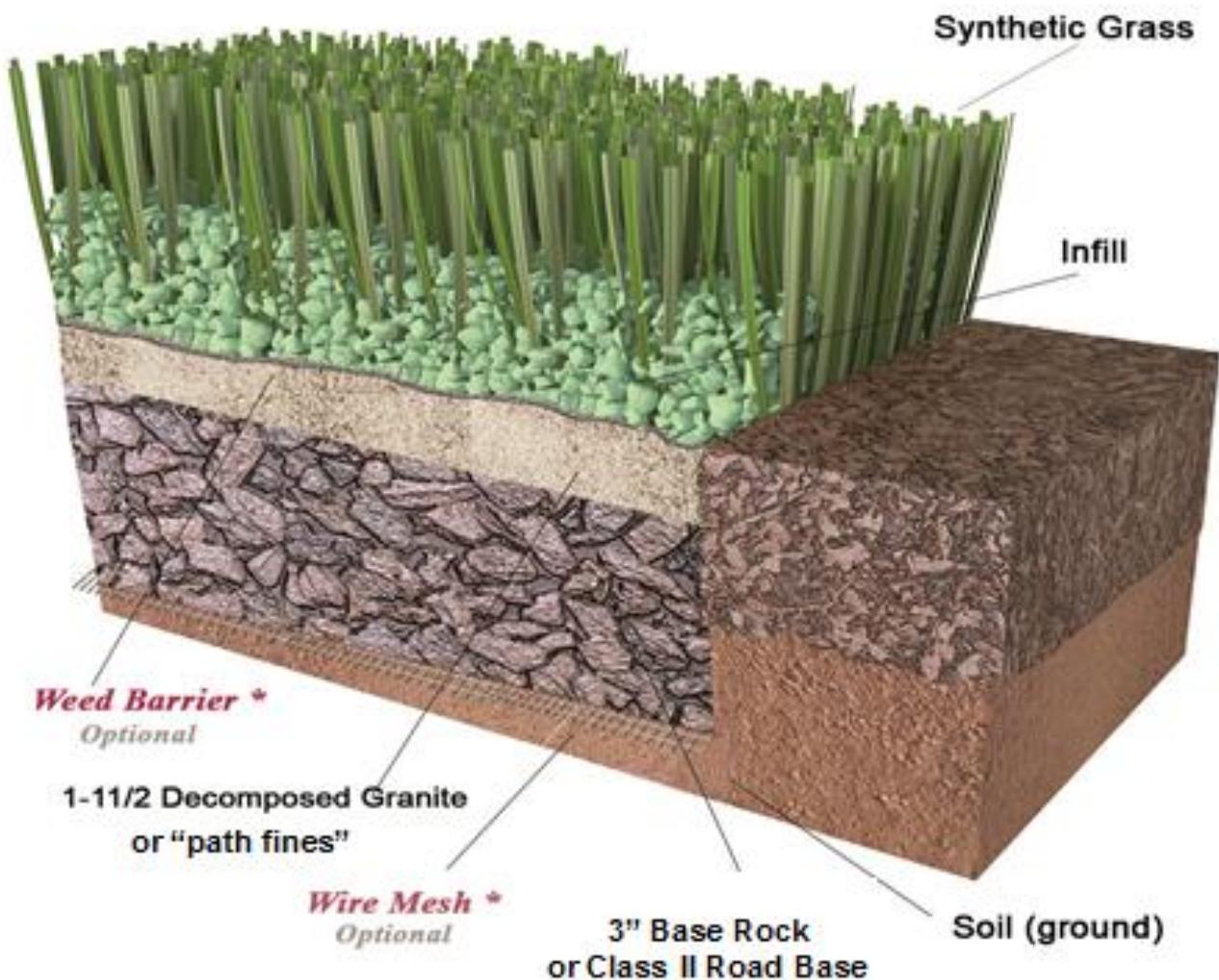




INSTALLATION OVERVIEW



BASE PREPARATION:

Prior to installation, while you are laying the base, lay turf out under the sun for at least 1-2 hours to allow turf to acclimate. This will make the backing less stiff and easier to work with, as well as easier to be broomed up.

1. Design and measure job site in order to determine the amounts of: Infill, Site Base Materials, and Synthetic Turf needed. One yard of base materials will cover 80 sq. ft. at 4 inches depth
(1 Yard = 1 Ton).

NOTE: Watersavers sells all Turf at 15ft wide, and offers unlimited cuts at no additional cost. Most rolls are 1125 sq. ft. (15x75) or 1500 sq.ft. (15x100).

2. Remove 4 inches of existing sod and/or dirt. Cap and/or remove any sprinklers. Be sure to set a rough grade for optimal drainage.
3. Install bender board to frame the area. The plastic bender board (2"x4" or 1"x4") works great for installations with curves. The metal bender board (3/16"x4") has an attractive edge, and is ideal for straight line installations with slight curves.

NOTE: Be sure to use plenty of stakes when securing your edging so that the compacting will not ripple/bow your edges.

4. Install wire mesh (optional, but recommended for gophers).
5. Lay 3 inches of base rock, hose down, then using a vibrating plate compactor or roller, and compact to 90%.
6. Lay 1 – 1 ½ inches of decomposed granite.
7. Hose down and then use a compactor or roller to compact.
8. Lay the weed barrier fabric over decomposed granite (optional, but recommend if the soil beneath your installation has weeds growing).
9. Make sure base surface is as level and as smooth as possible.

TURF INSTALLATION:

1. Lay out turf onto base and position where needed. Using a carpet knife/razor knife, cut off excess turf on the backside (3 stitches in from sides). Cut turf (on backside) to fit area.

NOTE: Always run grain of turf in the same direction.

Use a 2x4 (straight line installation) or 1x2 (curve line installation) of synthetic or pressure treated wood bender board around the perimeter of turf area to frame and protect the turf from soil and debris.

2. Fasten one end with 5-6 inch nails, spaced 3-4 inches apart along the edges. Stretch turf and fasten with nails as you move across to the opposite end. Place a nail every 12-24 inches throughout center and every 3-4 inches along the perimeter. Never drive nails into base too far because this will create a noticeable dip.

NOTE: Putting Greens have NO surface or perimeter nails.

3. Seaming Tape and Seaming Glue, or the EasySeam Machine and EasyTape, should be used to secure seams. Apply tape lengthwise to the bottom side of turf, lining up the turf edges and centering it on the seaming tape. Fasten together seams by using 5" or 6" nails along the seam, staggered every 4 inches (staples may also be used). Do not counter sink.

NOTE: Be sure the seams are taut and precise, the grain of the turf is all facing in the same direction, and the space at the seam is the same as the stitching gauge.

4. After turf is installed, power broom before applying infill (always hand or power broom turf prior to filling.) Apply infill onto turf using a drop spreader. Spread infill as evenly as possible with a grading rake or broom until infill settles into the base of the turf.

NOTE: Never use regular sand for infill. Use only manufacturer recommended infill materials. Infill amount will vary: 1.5 - 2lbs per sq. ft. depending on thickness of turf. A 100 lb. bag of infill will typically cover 50 - 65 sq. ft. of turf.

5. Hand or power broom again so that the blades are standing straight up. Use carpet scissors to trim off the excessive turf blades. Clean the surrounding area with a blower or a broom.

PUTTING INSTALLATION:

Prior to laying the putting turf, ensure the base is level by rolling a tennis ball across it. If the base is even slightly slanted, it will affect the way the golf ball rolls across the green.

1. Before laying out the putting turf, you need to position any putting cups. Dig a hole about $\frac{1}{2}$ " down. Set the putting cup, and add base material around cup to fill in any gaps. Make sure to compact area around the cup. To make cup and base level, you can hammer it down using a tamper.

NOTE: If the ground is hard to work with, add putting cups before laying the turf.

However, you can dig the hole and then insert the putting cup after turf is laid, if desired.

2. Lay out putting turf onto base and position where needed. Using a carpet knife/razor knife, cut turf to fit area. If you are going to shape the putting green, and you are not comfortable with free-handing, you can use white chalk to outline the shape (the chalk will wash off).
3. If using putting cups, go through and cut the holes to reveal the cup. Make sure the cup is level by inserting the flag to ensure it stands straight up. If not, you may need to use the tamper again.
4. Putting greens have NO nails at all – it will just float. You can glue down the perimeter directly to the base if desired.

NOTE: If no fringe, we do recommend creating a clean edge. Use a 2x4 (straight line installation) or 1x2 (curve line installation) of synthetic or pressure treated wood bender board around the perimeter of turf area to frame and protect the turf from soil and debris.

5. Seaming Tape and Seaming Glue, or the EasySeam Machine and EasyTape, should be used to secure seams. Apply tape lengthwise to the bottom side of turf, lining up the turf edges and centering it on the seaming tape. DO NOT USE NAILS along the seams just the seaming glue/tape.

NOTE: Be sure the seams are taut and precise, the grain of the turf is all facing in the same direction, and the space at the seam is the same as the stitching gauge.

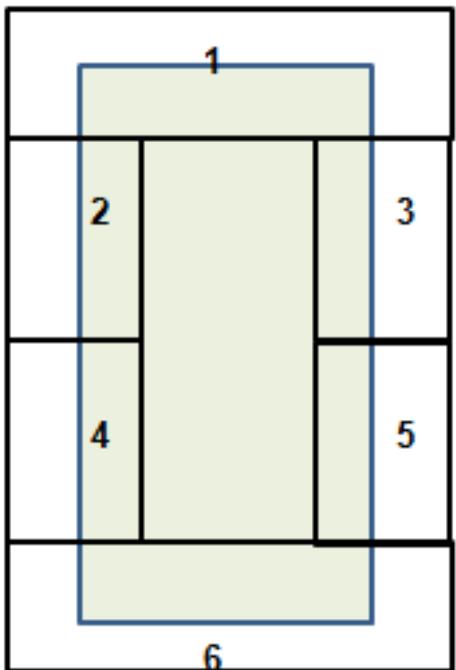
6. After turf is installed, power broom before applying infill (always hand or power broom turf prior to filling.) Apply infill onto turf using a drop spreader. Spread infill as evenly as possible with a grading rake or broom until infill settles into the base of the turf.

NOTE: For putting greens you need to use 2lbs of infill per square foot. A 50lb bag will cover 25 sq. ft. of turf.

7. Hand or power broom again so that the blades are standing straight up. Use carpet scissors to trim off the excessive turf blades. Clean the surrounding area with a blower or a broom.

FRINGE:

If installing fringe, fringe is installed AFTER laying the putting green. Follow steps # 1 – 3 from above.



4. Always start laying the fringe from one side to the other to ensure that all the seams line up at the correct angles (do NOT work the fringe around the green).
5. After ensuring that all the fringe seams are lined up and not overlapping, seam the fringe pieces together. To seam the fringe together, nail along the fringe seam every 1 inch on both sides. *DO NOT nail fringe into putting green.*
6. After fringe is secured, pull the putting green OVER the fringe and use it as a template to cut the fringe. Use a top cutter or razor knife to cut along the fringe.

NOTE: The fringe should cut easily – if you start to get resistance, replace the blades. If you do not, you can rip out turf blades.

7. After cutting the fringe, place the putting green back underneath the fringe. The fringe should now create a flush border around the putting green. You should have very minimal overlap, if at all. You can use scissors to clean up an extra overlap.

8. To finish the fringe, nail along the inner border of the fringe every 4 - 6 inches. Also nail along the outer perimeter, every 6 - 8 inches.

9. After turf is installed, power broom before applying infill (always hand or power broom turf prior to filling.) Apply infill onto turf using a drop spreader. Spread infill as evenly as possible with a grading rake or broom until infill settles into the base of the turf.

NOTE: For putting greens you need to use 2lbs of infill per square foot. A 50lb bag will cover 25 sq. ft. of turf.

10. Hand or power broom again so that the blades are standing straight up. Use carpet scissors to trim off the excessive turf blades. Clean the surrounding area with a blower or a broom.