



# DIY INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

The success of a synthetic lawn is not only in the turf product but in the preparation of the base to create an even and lump free surface.

## FOR THIS JOB YOU WILL NEED

- Tape measure
- Rope or Spray paint
- Sharp utility knife and spare blades
- 100-150mm flat head nails
- Tuff Turf Joining Tape
- Stiff bristled broom or Power Broom
- Shovel
- Rake
- Seed Dropper (optional)
- Hose or watering can and access to water
- Spirit Level
- Crushed rock sub-base. (W x L x .06)
- Crushed stone
- Silica Sand (10-15kg/sqm turf)

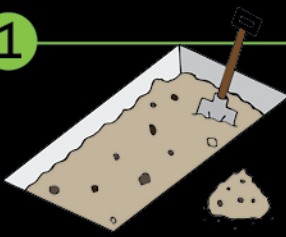
For larger areas you may need to hire:

- Sand spreader tool
- Vibrating Plate compactor



# DIY INSTALLATION STEPS

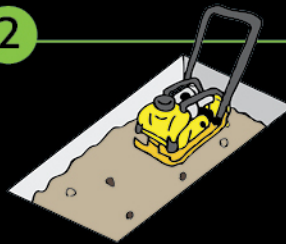
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## PREPARING FOR TURF

- Calculate the area to be laid by measuring the width and length. Mark out the space using existing garden borders or edging or if not available use the rope or spray paint.
- Remove all loose vegetation and debris in the area.
- Dig out the area to a depth of 75–80mm below the edging, rope or painted markers.
- If there are any existing sprinklers, ensure that they are either capped or removed – you won't need these again!
- Once the area is excavated, use a rake to level it out ready for the sub-base.

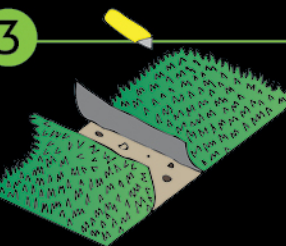
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## LAYING THE SUB-BASE

- Place and compact approximately 60mm of crushed rock as sub-base.
- Lightly sprinkle water over the crushed rock.
- Compact the wet base so it becomes firm. A vibrating plate will produce the best result.
- Using the Spirit Level, ensure a fall on the base to allow for water drainage (away from any buildings), but not a slope.
- To give a more even finish, add a fine 20mm layer of crushed stone over the top of the base and level it out again following the same procedure.
- After compacting, the base should be approximately 15mm below the finished height of the surrounding edging/paving/rope/paint marker.

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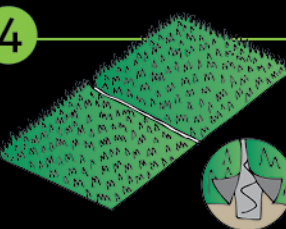


## LAYING OUT THE TURF

- Lay out the Tuff Turf and allow it to relax for several hours to remove any creases and allow the Tuff Turf to better settle.
- Always run the grass in the same direction – just like the pile on a carpet.
- Remove the 'salvage' black strip from both sides of the grass.
- Using a sharp utility knife cut the Tuff Turf along edges, around trees and flower beds to fit to the area. Take your time to ensure a flawless finish.

TIP: Keep changing your blade as this will make cutting the Tuff Turf easier.

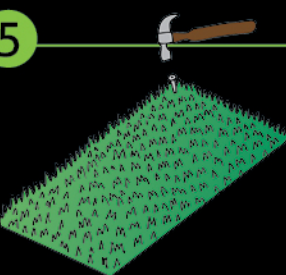
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## JOINING THE TURF

- Pull the two pieces of Tuff Turf together so they are as close as possible. Make sure they are not touching or overlapping. There should never be more than a 5mm gap.
- Once in place, position a marker at both ends where the two pieces join together.
- Fold back both sides of your turf and roll out and centralise the Tuff Turf Adhesive Tape between the two markers.
- Cut the tape at one end and gently peel off the foil along the entire length. Gently place both sides of the Tuff Turf onto the adhesive tape and continue this process down the entire length of the join. Walk along the seam several times to ensure it sticks down securely.

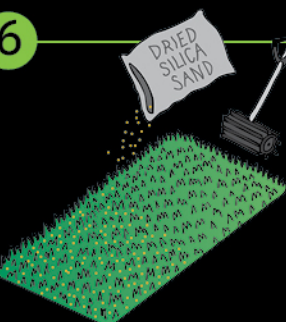
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## SECURING YOUR TURF

- Secure the edges with 100mm or 150mm flat head nails into the rock base as close to the edge as possible and continue nailing along the edge every 200–300mm.
- Make sure you pull the fibre of the grass apart so the nail goes in smoothly and does not hold the fibre down. At completion of this step the nails should be hidden.

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## ADDING SAND INFILL

Adding sand at this stage will fill in the gaps between each blade giving them support to stay upright and giving you a feeling of solid ground under foot.

- We recommend 10–15kg of sand per square metre of turf.
- With a power broom or a stiff bristled broom, brush the blades of turf upwards. This makes it easier to distribute the sand infill evenly.
- Gently spread dried silica sand across the entire area. The sand should be spread as evenly as possible. For large areas you may need to hire a sand spreader tool.
- For small areas a seed dropper or shovel works best. Aim to get the sand in between the blades of grass as large volumes of sand in the one area will cause lumpy grass.