

Landscape Grass



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Landscape Grass



Use this installation and maintenance guide for the following products:

EAN (Barcode)	Product	Size	Colour
9324223001080	LANDSCAPE 2	1.80m	SPRING GREEN
9324223001110	LAWN 2	1.80m	LUSH GREEN

THE WEATHER:

Try to plan the installation for when the weather will be relatively stable and dry for 2 days with a preferred outdoor temperature of 18 - 25°C. Outdoor installations need to be carried out on dry warm days as:

- The adhesive for Cross Joins and Seams requires 24 hours of good conditions to cure completely.
- The washed white sand is also best kept dry so it can be spread more easily.

CONDITIONING:

For a period of 24 hours prior to commencing the installation, the LANDSCAPE grass and required adhesive should be kept dry and stored under cover at temperatures of 18 - 25°C. If the LANDSCAPE grass is at the recommended temperatures, it should take approx 40 minutes for any folds to relax and flatten out after it is rolled out.

Note: Below 15°C, LANDSCAPE grass will be quite stiff, retaining folds /creases, and cold adhesive will not perform correctly.

MAKE A PLAN:

Make a plan of your installation area to scale, preferably on graph paper or maybe using a CAD type computer software package. It is then necessary to determine the quantity of grass to cover the area and the direction the sheet(s) should run. You can overlay a 1.8m wide scaled grid on the plan representing the direction sheets of LANDSCAPE grass could be installed so that you can determine the way of best fit / least waste.



LANDSCAPE grass 1.8m wide

- Area width
- Area length
- Total area sqm = Area length x Area width
- Total area sqm. divided by 1.8m = approx. lineal metres of LANDSCAPE grass.



PLAN YOUR AREA SO THAT:

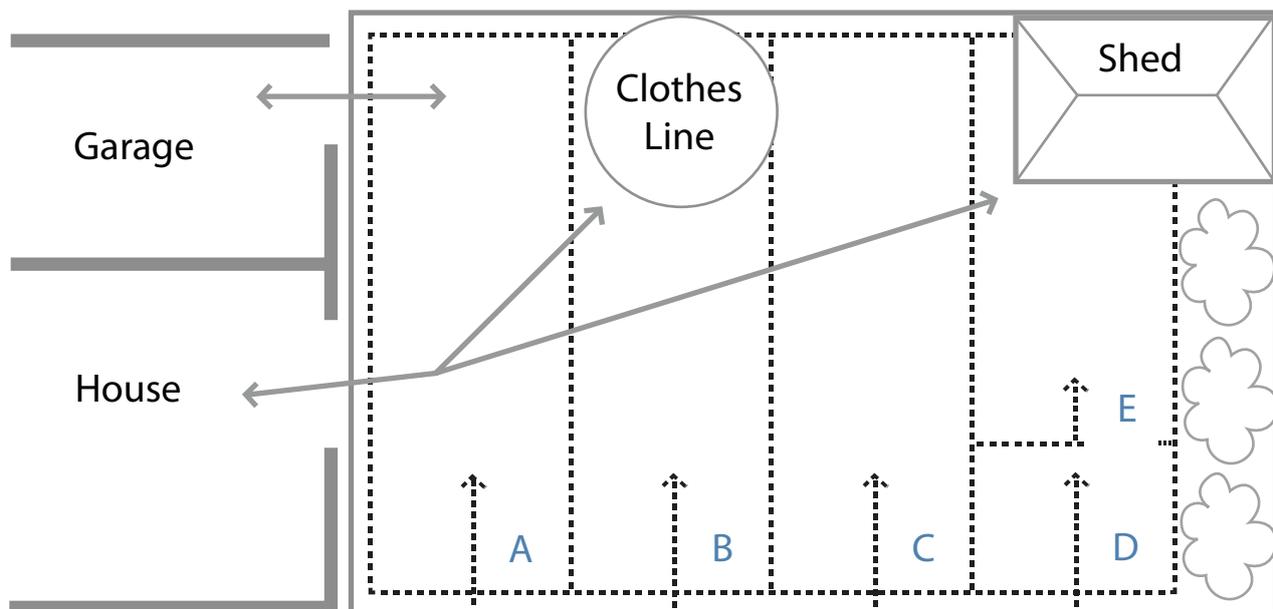
All LANDSCAPE grass sheets run in the same direction (mark the back of the roll with directional arrows before you cut any lengths).

Sheet seams do not run down the length of high traffic corridors / walkways.

Use lengths with Cross Joins in low traffic areas (e.g. sheets D+E).

Allow that approx 5cm runs up or over each wall, edging or fixture (the carpet can be trimmed back once it is fixed in place and has stabilised)

LANDSCAPE grass is made from synthetic fibres that will contract in cold conditions and loosen / relax in hot conditions - eg. if installed in summer do not cut in the edges too neatly as the grass will contract slightly in winter, allow an extra 2 - 3cm per 10m in length on all sides in a summer installation.



Example: In this plan, there are 4 (A - D) runs of LANDSCAPE Grass across the garden area.

TOOLS MAY INCLUDE:

A shovel, metal head garden rake, weighted garden roller, 8m tape measure, sharp utility knife (new blades), stick of chalk, adhesive trowel with 3mm notches, metal straight edge, 2 pieces of 1200 x 45 x 6mm plywood /mdf for a cutting /seaming board, a small dust pan brush, hammer, a wheel barrow, large sand sieve and a stiff bristled garden broom.



SUB SOIL PREPARATION:

LANDSCAPE grass can be installed over virtually any soil type.

However, all sub soils should be levelled and compacted so hollows won't form later.

Compacting the sub soil can involve the following steps:

- Remove all existing grass and any on the surface tree / plant roots.
- Use a shovel and metal head garden rake to level off the soiled area and create a drainage gradient (eg. 10cm/3m) away from buildings/ paved areas.
- If possible wet the subsoil really well to assist compacting very loose dusty soil.
- Use a garden roller, mechanical vibrating compacting machine or lots of closely placed foot steps back and forth to pack down the soil.
- Check that the rises and hollows have been eliminated.
- The subsoil has to be at least 10cm thick after compacting.

After the subsoil has been well compacted, we recommend it be covered with a 5mm – 10mm layer of Bluestone rock 'Crush a Dust' and then compacted again. The Crush a Dust packs down well giving a "crust like" layer over the sub-soil and reduces the likely hood of loose subsoil being moved by runoff water action under the LANDSCAPE grass. Alternatively, use very fine crushed gravel or washed white sand.

SAND FILL:

LANDSCAPE grass is designed to be filled with dry washed white sand to a depth of approximately 10mm after the installation area has been fully laid out, edges trimmed and the body and perimeter anchored down.

The sand fill assists in:

- Keeping the sheets of grass weighted down and in position
- The grass fibres standing upright
- Improves drainage in heavy rain periods
- Reduces UV exposure to the base of the fibres

Dry washed white sand is best applied in the following method:

- First complete all trimming, application of pin anchors and perimeter fixing.
- Start in the middle of the area and work outwards to the perimeter.
- Do not dump a pile of sand on the grass as this will crush and bury the fibres.
- The sand should be applied in about 3 – 4 layers, not all at once.
- Cast the sand by hand or use a large sieve, work on a 2 sqm. area at a time.
- After each application of sand use a yard broom sweeping more against the natural pile direction of the fibres, in this way the sand will settle to the base and assist in keeping the fibres upright.
- You have applied enough sand once you can still see about 15mm – 18mm of the landscape fibres.

Note 1: If the sand is wet when applied, it will clump together and not settle / fall down in to the base of the fibres.

Note 2: 1/2 cubic meter of sand should cover 50 sqm to a depth of 10mm.

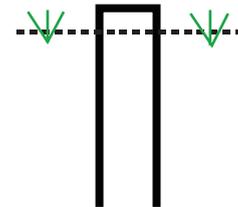


PERIMETER AND MAIN BODY ANCHORING ALTERNATIVES OVER COMPACTED SUB-SOILS:

1) MAIN BODY AREA

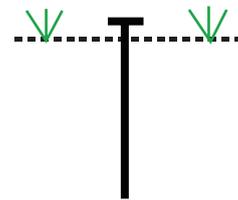
150mm galvanised Weed Mat pins, long 'U' shape
barcode: 9312261143008

150mm galvanised Irrigation pins, long 'U' shape
barcode: 9312261143008



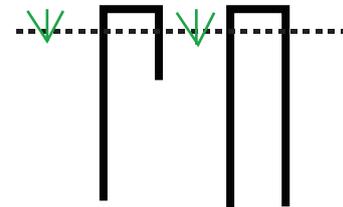
2) MAIN BODY AREA

150mm galvanised Flat Head nails
barcode: 9311424154653



3) MAIN BODY AREA - OVER LOOSE SANDY/ LOAM SUB-SOIL

200mm long galvanised
Heavy Duty Irrigation pins, hooked shape
barcode: 9312261143152



It is also possible to make your own 'U' pins by using 4mm galvanised rolled wire bent hard over a piece of 20mm hardwood and flattening the top with a knock from a hammer

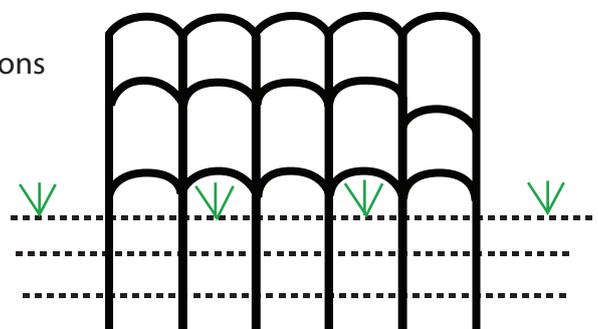
4) PERIMETER

Painted looped wire Garden Border Fence sections with 200mm base spikes.

176cm x 55cm
barcode: 9317807126835

OR

179cm x 76cm
barcode: 9317807126842

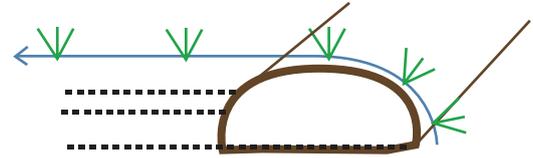




PERIMETER AND MAIN BODY ANCHORING ALTERNATIVES OVER COMPACTED SUB-SOILS:

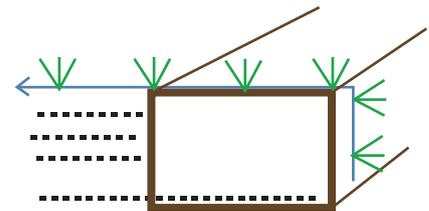
5) PERIMETER

Treated pine half round splits:
Either 75 or 100mm diameter, and galvanised flat head clouts 30mm.



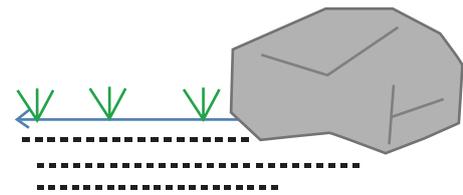
6) PERIMETER

Treated pine 90 x 45mm rectangular rough sawn timber and galvanised flat head clouts 30mm.



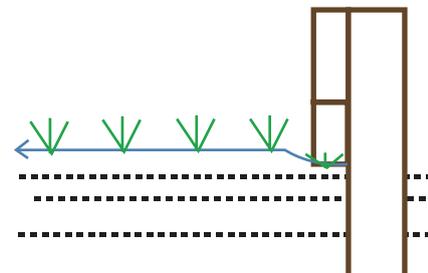
7) PERIMETER

Garden rockery stones can be placed over the outer edge of the LANDSCAPE grass.



8) PERIMETER

Garden retaining wall of timber sleepers placed over the outer edge of the LANDSCAPE grass





HOW TO JOIN SHEETS:

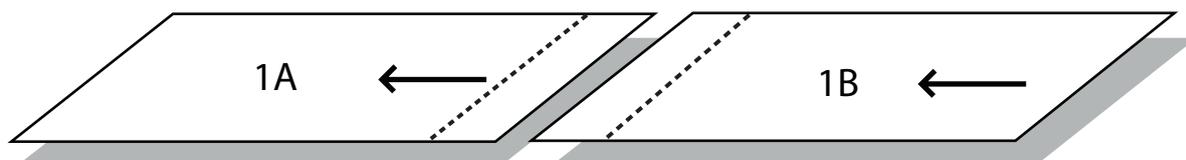
Adhesive and Seaming Ribbon: We recommend that adhesive be used to lengthen one sheet by the addition of a second sheet. In this case, the join is known as a Cross Join and we recommend the use of an outdoor Synthetic Turf / Grass adhesive (eg. Bostik Synthetic Turf adhesive - item code 293946 4L) or for a short length Cross Join use a Contact adhesive (eg. Bostik Instant Pro Skirting Board adhesive item code 293989 1L). It will also be necessary to use a quantity of weed control matting (which is made from woven black polypropylene) cut into 20cm wide strips for a "Seaming Ribbon" onto which the adhesive will be spread.

Note: When using a 3mm notched trowel to spread Synthetic Grass adhesive, 1L will cover approx 3 sq.m.

CROSS JOINS IN LANDSCAPE GRASS INSTALLATIONS:

Cross Joins involve joining sheets end to end, across the 1.8m width of the grass.

It is recommended to complete Cross Joins at least 24 hours before final positioning of all the sheets of Landscape grass and doing side seams (joining parallel lengths).



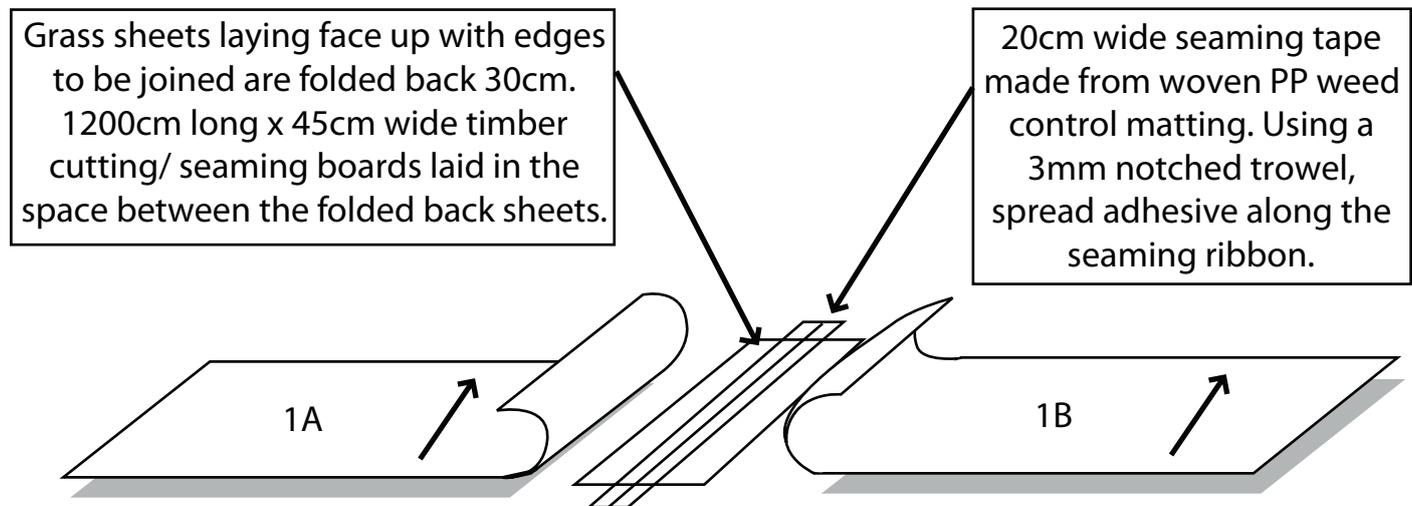
- 1) Ensure sheets **1A** and **1B** are marked clearly with "face pile" directional arrows on the black back of the sheets.
- 2) Lay out sheet **1A** face down.
- 3) Lay out sheet **1B** face down, ensuring **1B** has the "face pile" directional arrows running in the same direction as sheet **1A**. Determine if the ends to be joined of sheet **1A** and **1B** are straight /square and will give a good close seam.

If not proceed to **1A**, if straight/square proceed to **1B**.

4) To trim the end to be joined on sheet **1A** & **1B** straight and square, use the pre-punched water drainage holes visible in the black backing of the grass as a guide for your straight edge. Ensure you have fitted a new blade to your utility knife. Using your utility knife and the straight edge aligned parallel to the water drainage holes, gently cut along the back of the grass so you only just cut the black backing, not the grass fibres. Butt the ends to be joined together to ensure the join will be relatively tight. There should not be more than a 3-4mm gap between each cut end along the length of the seam.

5) With two straight /square edges ready, now lay sheets **1A** & **1B** face up ensuring the "face pile" of each sheet is running in the same direction and the correct edges are butted together.

6) It is now necessary to make a piece of "seaming ribbon" 20cm wide and 2m long. Cut the material from the woven black PP Weed Control matting. This material is best cut with a new blade in your utility knife or some very sharp scissors.



7) Fold back approx 30cm of each of the edges of the Cross Join sheets so there is an opening of 60 - 70cm and using the dust pan brush clean off any dirt /sand from the up-turned backs of the LANDSCAPE grass.

8) In the open area between the 2 folded back sheets of grass lay down end to end the two cutting boards of 1200 x 45 x 6mm plywood/mdf. This will give a firm flat surface on which to glue the cross join.

9) Lay the 20cm wide piece of seaming tape on top of the cutting boards. Use the dust pan brush to clean off any dirt /sand from the upper face of the seaming ribbon.

10) Prepare the fixing of the seam by spreading the Synthetic Grass adhesive with a 3mm notched trowel in a 15cm wide path along the upper face of the seaming ribbon. Follow the directions of the adhesive as to the required "open time".

11) Carefully proceed to fold down/ lay the end of sheet **1A** onto the first half of the adhesive covered seaming ribbon. Check you have let half go the seaming ribbon for laying the end of sheet **1B**. Now carefully press down on the adhesive. Ensure you keep the grass fibres along the edge out of the adhesive (immediately wipe adhesive off grass fibres).

12) Carefully proceed to fold down/ lay the end of the sheet **1B** onto the remaining half of the adhesive covered seaming ribbon. Ensure there is no more than a 3-4mm gap between the 2 ends of the sheet **1A** & **1B** (while the adhesive is still moist you can manoeuvre the landscape grass on the seaming ribbon). If the 2 ends are less than 3-4mm apart along the seam then it should be very difficult to see the cross join at all. Now carefully use the heel/ flat of your hand to firmly push the back of **1B** into the adhesive to get good contact. Ensure you keep the grass fibres along the cross join edge out of the adhesive (immediately wipe adhesive off grass fibres).

13) Carefully work back and forth along the cross join seam at least 2 more times pressing the backing of the grass down onto the adhesive covered seaming ribbon.



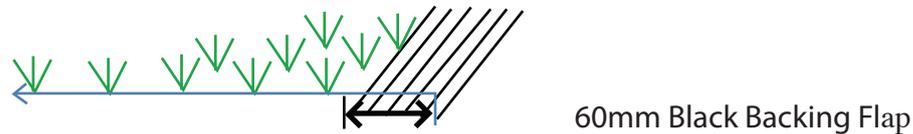
14) The cross joined sheets will have to be left for at least 24 hours so the adhesive can set/ cure before you attempt moving the joined sheets to their final position. If the joined sheets are moved or walked on before the adhesive is fully cured they will fail and pull apart. Just let the adhesive take its time and fully set. Refer to the adhesive manufacturer's instructions for recommended curing times.

15) Carefully slide out the 2 cutting boards from beneath the cross join and trim of excess seaming ribbon protruding past the width of the grass sheet.

SEAMS IN LANDSCAPE GRASS INSTALLATIONS:

Seams run down the length of 2 adjoining sheets.

Rolls of LANDSCAPE Grass are usually supplied with 60mm of the 'Black Backing Flap' still attached to one side of the sheet.

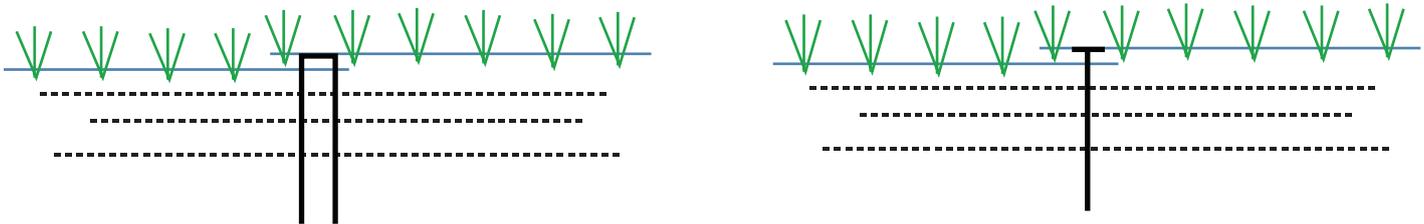


It is possible to use this 60mm Black Backing Flap to join 2 adjoining sheets of LANDSCAPE grass together when installations are over outdoor soiled areas and solid surfaces such as concrete, paving and asphalt.

SEAMS OPTION 1) Pin Down method: light to medium trafficked areas

It is possible to overlap the edge of the adjoining 2nd sheet onto the 60mm flap of Black backing of the 1st sheet and use either the galvanised Weed Mat/ Irrigation Pins or galvanised Flat Head Nails passed through both sheets to anchor the seam.

1) The galvanised Weed Mat/ Irrigation Pins or Flat Head Nails should be placed every 30cm along the length of the seam being joined.

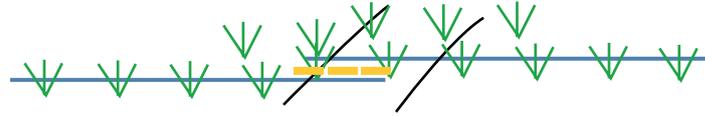


2) Before anchoring the seam first check that the edge of the 2nd sheet will butt up satisfactorily over the black backing selvedge along the entire length of the 1st. sheet There should be not more than a 3 – 4mm gap along the seam. If the gap is too big in places trim the 2nd sheets edge if necessary (it is easiest to trim from the back of the grass sheet by running your utility knife blade between 2 rows of tuft lines). After trimming check again if the seam will be good and closed (not more than a 3 – 4mm gap).

3) Using a hammer tap in the anchoring pins you have selected so they pierce the grass's black backing and go fully into the sub soil. Make sure the pin is fully down and flush with the surface of the grass's backing so as persons walking on the area barefoot will not stub a toe. Do not use heavy hammer strokes otherwise you may damage the Grass fibres and put a dint into the compacted subsoil.



SEAMS OPTION 2) Adhesive Application method: heavy trafficked areas



5) Carefully spread Synthetic Turf Adhesive (preferred) with a 3mm notched trowel (or Contact Adhesive is a 2nd option) along the surface of the 60mm wide black backing flap of sheet 1. , a workable length of about 1m at a time is best. Then, following the directions of the adhesive manufacturer as to the required "open time" of the adhesive, progressively you can fold down and 'lay in' the selvedge of the 2nd sheet into the adhesive. Leaving the timber cutting board under the freshly glued section of the seam use the heel/ flat of your hand to firmly push the backing of the 2nd sheet into the adhesive to get good contact.

6) After having glued the first section of the seam slide the cutting board along to the next section and repeat the adhesion procedures. Continue throughout the length of the seam in a similar fashion until it is fully adhered.

7) The joined sheets will have to be left for at least 24 hours so the adhesive can set/cure before you attempt carefully moving the joined sheets to their final position. If the joined sheets are moved or walked on before the adhesive is fully cured they will fail and pull apart. Just let the adhesive take its time and fully set. Refer to adhesive manufacturers instructions for recommended curing times.

LAYING OUT THE LANDSCAPE GRASS OVER SOIL:

- 1) Select an installation period which is forecast to for 2 dry days.
- 2) Cut the grass sheets so they are the required lengths as per your plan.
- 3) All the grass sheets are to run the same direction way. Use the stick of chalk to mark the back of the sheets with directional arrows and position numbers.
- 4) You may have lengthened one sheet by Cross Joining on to it a smaller second sheet as per the adhesive application method described previously. Ensure the adhesive has fully set before you pull / drag the joined sheet about the area.
- 5) Adjoining sheets (parallel sheets) can be joined at the seams as per the Pin-Down method or the Adhesive Application method described previously.
- 6) The LANDSCAPE grass area to be covered should have an "outwards & away" drainage gradient eg. 10cm/ 3m from all buildings and paved areas. The grass sheets will only allow water through to the soil sub-surface at a slow rate so sufficient gradient to ensure storm water drainage outward/ away from structures (house, garage or shed) or paved areas or pathways is necessary.
- 7) The subsoil should be well compacted and firm as described previously.

Note: Do not lay large sharp edged gravel or stones directly beneath the sheets as the sharp edges of coarse stone may cut/ puncture the carpet. We recommend you use Bluestone "Crush a Dust" or a similar fine crushed gravel / washed sand.

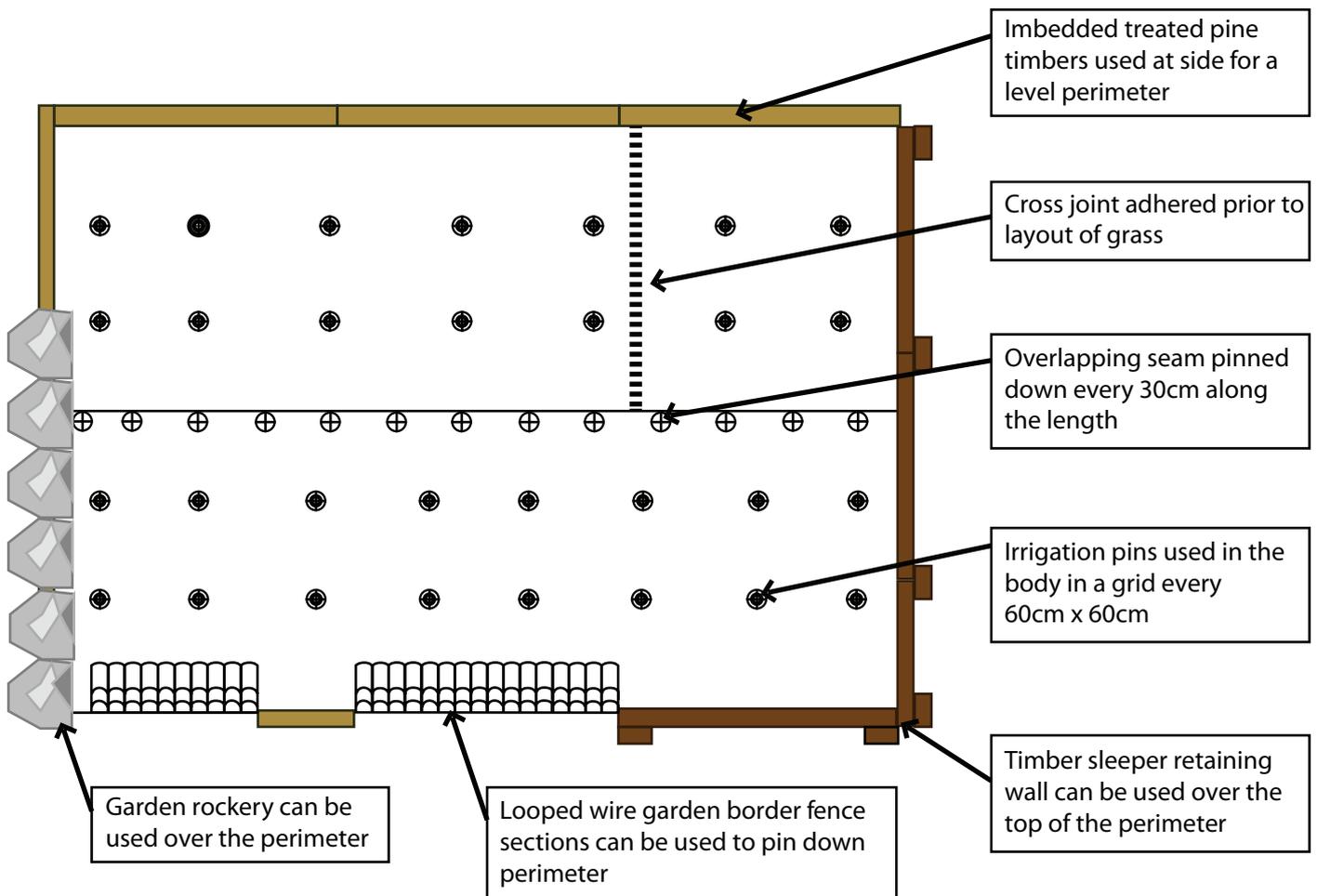


- 8)** The LANDSCAPE grass should be installed by use of the following methods:
- a) The body of the grass sheets are to be anchored / pinned down by the application of either the galvanised Weed Mat/ Irrigation Pins or galvanised Flat Head Nails placed in a 60cm x 60cm grid pattern throughout the installation area.
 - b) Lay out and position all the grass sheets over the compacted soil area.

Ensure you have the sheets positioned so they meet your plan.

Ensure you have all sheets with the grass fibre pile running in the same direction.

- c) Anchor (pin down) the body of the most central sheet starting from the middle of the sheet and working out to the sides. Ensure you smooth out and keep the grass sheet relatively taught as you pin it down. Do not pin, fix or trim the edge of the grass sheet yet.
- d) Re-position a sheet adjoining the first central sheet (your sheet #2). Ensure the edges of the two sheets will but together with a gap of less than 3-4mm to make a tight seam. If you choose to pin down the seam, put in an anchor pin every 30cm along the length of the seam.
Alternatively, use adhesive along the length of the seam, and then put in anchor pin every 60cm. The adhesive will take at least 24 hours to cure so be careful and limit movement and tension on the surface of the grass sheets during this period.
- e) With seam between the first 2 adjoining sheets completed you can proceed to anchor the body of the second sheet working outwards from the seam.
- f) Proceed with c. then d. with each subsequent adjoining sheet of LANDSCAPE grass until the whole area is covered.
- g) The perimeter of the Landscape Grass area can be held in place by:
 - Pinned down method
 - fixing to imbedded treated pine half rounds or rectangular runners
 - Over-placement of garden rockery stones
 - Run underneath retaining wall sleepers
 - Screwed/ nailed down with timber battens or aluminium trim bars
- h) After and /or during the fixing of the perimeter excess LANDSCAPE grass can be trimmed off.
- i) Inspect the installation area to ensure all the anchoring pins in the body area are well pushed down and not sitting proud of the black grass sheet base. (Once the sand fill is installed you will not see the anchoring pin placements)
- j) Now that the main body area and perimeter have anchored, the LANDSCAPE grass can be sand filled with the dry washed white sand to a depth of approximately 10mm as per the previously described procedure.



LAYING OUT LANDSCAPE GRASS OVER SOLID SURFACES

e.g. Concrete / Paving / Asphalt:

LANDSCAPE grass can be installed over solid surfaces in one of 3 ways:

- 1) Concrete/ Paving/ Asphalt - All sheet seams are adhered together, the whole body of grass is loose laid over the solid surface, then 15mm of sand fill and perimeter fixing (Fill big expansion joints/ cracks in the sub surface with Ardit).
- 2) Asphalt - All sheet seams are adhered together, the whole body of grass is nailed down with flat head galvanised clouts in a grid pattern 60cm x 60cm, then 10mm of sand fill and perimeter fixing.
- 3) Concrete/ Paving - All sheets are fully stuck down with Synthetic Grass/ Turf adhesive and then 15mm of sand fill (Fill big expansion joints/ cracks in the sub-surface with Ardit).

LOOSE LAY:

- 1) Cut the grass sheets so they are the required lengths as per your plan.
- 2) All grass sheets are to run the same directional way (Use chalk to mark the back of the sheets with directional arrows and position numbers).



LOOSE LAY:

- 3) Do not trim off the black selvage edge on the 1 side of the grass sheets.
- 4) Position sheets as per your plan, checking the lengths are correct.
- 5) Adjoining sheets together to ensure seams will be tight with less than a 3-4mm gap. Trim the grass sheets as required so as to achieve a tight seam. Place a 15cm piece of masking tape across the surface of the seam to mark the "best fit" alignment/ positioning. Cut the masking tape with the utility knife so you can then fold back the grass sheets to apply the required adhesive.
- 6) Proceed to join all the grass sheets together using the same adhesive procedures as set out previously for seams (The adhesive is spread onto the retained black edge of the grass sheet) and Cross Joins (Using adhesive spread on to a strip of seaming ribbon).
- 7) Once all the seams and cross joins have been adhered and fully cured for 24 hours the new "total area" sheet can be positioned as per you plan.
- 8) Let the "total area" of grass relax for 40 minutes and then smooth it out ensuring it is laying flat and has an even tension in all directions.
- 9) The grass can now be sand filled from the centre outwards to a depth of 15mm by following the sand filled procedures as set out previously.
- 10) When the grass is sand filled the perimeter can be fixed by any of the various methods previously describing including the addition of using either treated pine timbers or aluminium trim bars screwed or nailed onto the concrete.

NAILED ONTO ASPHALT:

- 1) Cut the grass sheets so they are the required lengths as per your plan.
- 2) All grass sheets are to run the same way (Use chalk to mark the back of the sheets with directional arrows and position number)
- 3) Do not trim off the black selvage edge on one side of the grass sheets.
- 4) Position sheets as per your plan, checking the lengths are correct.
- 5) Butt adjoining sheets together to ensure seams will be tight with less than a 3-4mm gap. Trim the grass sheets as required so as to achieve a tight seam. Place a 15cm piece of masking tape across the surface of the seam to mark the "best fit" alignment/ positioning. Cut the masking tape with the utility knife so you can then fold back the grass sheets to apply the required adhesive.
- 6) Proceed to join all the grass sheets together using the same adhesive procedures as set out previously for seams (The adhesive spread onto the retained black edge of the grass sheet) and cross joins (using adhesive spread on to a strip of seaming ribbon).
- 7) Once all the seams and cross joins have been adhered and fully cured for 24 hours the new "total area" sheet can be positioned as per you plan.
- 8) Let the "total area" of grass relax of 40 minutes and then smooth it out ensuring it is laying flat and has an even tension



NAILED ONTO ASPHALT:

- 9) Starting from the center and working outwards the body of the carpet can be anchored with flat head galvanised clouts driven into the asphalt following a 6cm x 60cm grid pattern (same as with the installation over soil).
- 10) The grass can now be sand filled from the centre outwards to a depth of 10mm (Follow the sand filled procedures as set out previously).
- 11) When the grass is sand filled the perimeter can be fixed by any of the various methods previously described including the addition using either treated pine timbers or aluminium trim bars screwed or nailed onto the asphalt.

FULL STICK - Not generally recommended with LANDSCAPE GRASS:

- 1) When installing grass over solid surfaces around buildings ensure there is a built in gradient away from the structure so rain water drains outwards.
- 2) You will require sufficient synthetic turf adhesive to cover the whole installation area. As a guide 1lt. of adhesive will cover 3sqm. when using a 3mm notched trowel. The roughness and porosity of the surface will be a determinant on this estimate.
- 3) Concrete must be more than 3 months old so it is fully cured.
- 4) The sub surface should be smooth, clean, dust/ damp/ oil and grease free and may consist of cured concrete, timber sheet, fibre cement sheet, metal, fibreglass and stone surfaces. It is recommended to cover timber planks/ slats with a fixed sheet product (ply, chipboard, fibre cement sheet) to provide a smooth surface. Adhesive will not adhere well to oil/ grease stained concrete so such an area may have to be specially cleaned or roughed so the adhesive can key in.
- 5) Thoroughly sweep the area at least 2 times just before commencement to get rid of all dust and grit.
- 6) All grass sheets are to run the same direction way (use chalk to mark the back of the sheets with directional arrows and position numbers).
- 7) Trim off the black flap edges.
- 8) Position sheets as per your plan of the area, checking lengths are correct.
- 9) Butt adjoining sheets together to ensure seams will be tight with less than a 3-4mm gap. Trim the grass sheets as required so as to achieve a tight seam. Place a 15cm piece of masking tape across the surface of the seam to mark the "best fit" alignment/ positioning Cut the masking tape with the utility knife so you can then fold back the grass sheets to apply the required adhesive.
- 10) Using a chalk stick mark out on the concrete the full length of where all seams will be.
- 11) Fully roll back the first central sheet to be adhered.



Note: Only spread adhesive for approx 1m x 1.8m at a time. If you spread too much adhesive by the time you get to laying in the last section of grass the adhesive may have dried out too much and not work.

- 12) Spread adhesive on the concrete 1m forwards and across the full width of where the first most central sheet of grass will be positioned (This should be between the 2 marked seam chalk lines, LHS and RHS).
- 13) Roll the grass onto the adhesive, smooth the grass out so it is in full contact with the adhesive. Use a weighted roller or "bubbled board" to push the grass backing firmly down onto the adhesive.
- 14) Spread the next 1m width of adhesive as before and then roll the next 1m of the grass sheet onto the adhesive. Smooth the grass out so it is in full contact with the adhesive. Use a weighted roller or "bubble board" to push the grass backing firmly down onto the adhesive.
- 15) Continue the same sequence until the whole sheets is laid into the adhesive.
- 16) Position the adjoining sheet (2nd sheet) using the pieces of masking tape alignment/ positioning pieces stuck to the face of the grass. Check again that the two sheets will butt together without any gaps of more than 3-4mm.
- 17) Carefully roll back the second sheet.
- 18) Carefully spread adhesive onto the concrete for 1m forwards and across the whole width of the 2nd sheet (from the edge of the adhered first sheet across the next chalk line). Immediately wipe any misplaced adhesive off the grass fibres of the first sheet. Then roll the 2nd grass sheet into the adhesive. While the adhesive is still moist work the second sheet into position so the seam of the two adjoining sheets is butted together tightly with no gaps. After you have the seam tight smooth out and firmly push the rest of the back of the 2nd sheet into the spread adhesive.
- 19) Proceed to spread the next 1m forwards and full width of adhesive for the second sheet and proceed as before getting the seam butted first and then smoothing out and pushing down the grass backing into the adhesive.
- 20) Proceed to complete the second sheet 1m in length at a time until it is fully adhered to the sub-surface.
- 21) Continue in the same manner for all the adjoining sheets.
- 22) When all the sheets have been adhered and the glue has cured for a minimum of 24 hours the grass can be sand filled to a depth of 10-15mm (Follow the sand filled procedures as set out previously).
- 23) When the grass is sand filled the perimeter can be trimmed and then fixed by any of the various methods previously described including the addition of using either treated pine timbers or aluminium trim bars screwed or nailed (drilled and plugged) onto the solid sub-surface.

Landscape Grass

MAT INSTALLATIONS:

The LANDSCAPE grass can be loose laid as a mat on smooth, rough or textured surfaces (e.g. a balcony, deck or patio area).

Check for stability (slip/ slide) before leaving a mat unattended in a traffic way.

We recommend that grass mats are held fast with outdoor grade double-sided adhesive tape, hook and loop tabs fixed to the grass backing and sub floor, press studs, aluminium trim bars screwed or nailed (drilled and plugged) into the solid sub-surface or by heavy outdoor furniture or pot plants.

it is essential to fix all leading edges in door ways/ passageways/ walkways, so persons will not trip on a loose/ unturned edge or corner.

MAINTENANCE:

LANDSCAPE grass is made from UV stabilised synthetic fibres which are relatively smooth, and quiet flexible. Very similar fibres are used in many outdoors sports surfaces. LANDSCAPE grass is suitable for child play areas as it is a low friction fibre.

These fibres are pool and sea water compatible but will require a wash with fresh hose water from time to time if installed in close proximity to spray and run-off (e.g. dried salt crystals from evaporated salt water or pool water will accumulate on the grass fibres and attract dust over time. Periodic hosing will wash the salt off the fibres).

Use a rake, broom or outdoor VAC/ Blower to remove leaves, twigs and seeds.

With spills gently scraped/ blot up the surface excess. Sponge spills/ soiling with a mild neutral detergent and then rinse with fresh water. Blot oil and grease with solvent like white spirits. Rinse off thoroughly with fresh water on all spilt solvents, petrol, strong chlorine, acids and alkalis. If in doubt test a cleaning treatment on a sample piece of carpet first.

Weeds taking root in the sand fill can be killed with correctly mixed and applied water soluble products such as "Roundup" style weed killers. NO NOT OVER SATURATE.

Tears or burns in the carpet surface can be repaired by patching.

Fresh washed white sand can be put into LANDSCAPE grass to replenish quantities that are brown, washed or tracked away.

Caution: The grass like surface can become slippery if completely saturated with water or surface puddling occurs (Sufficient drainage gradients are necessary).



MATERIALS CHECKLIST:

- 1) Your scaled plan for the installation area.
- 2) 1.8m wide grid overlay to the same scale of the plan of the installation area representing the sheets of LANDSCAPE grass.
- 3) LANDSCAPE grass 1.8m wide
 - Area Width
 - Area Length
 - Totally area sqm.
 - Total area sqm. divided by 1.8m = approx, lineal meters of LANDSCAPE grass.
- 4) Sticks of white chalk
- 5) Synthetic Turf adhesive 4lt. pail/ tin (or Contact adhesive 1lt. pail/ tin)
- 6) Adhesive trowel with 3mm notches
- 7) Woven Black weed control matting
- 8) Weed Mat/ Irrigation pins galvanised (150mm or 200mm long)
- 9) Flat head nails galvanised (150mm long)
- 10) Crush a Dust (a compacting fine gravel/ stone)
- 11) Washed White sand fill - dry (note: wet sand will not broom into the grass)
- 12) Treated timber pine, half rounds or rectangular 90cm x 45cm
- 13) Garden rockery stones
- 14) Looped wire garden border fencing
- 15) Timber sleepers for retaining wall

CAUTION:

The carpet surface can become slippery if completely saturated with water or surface puddling occurs. Ensure the area has sufficient drainage gradients. Ensure carpet does not slip or slide under traffic - fix as necessary for safe use.
Remember the old adage - "Measure twice, cut once"