



# QUICK TIPS to Build a Putting Green

## Installing Turf to the SubBase Surface

1. Once the base is completely dry and the base is firm to walk on, you should be ready to install the putting turf surface.
2. Roll out landscape weed fabric over the entire putting surface. We would suggest spending the extra money for industrial strength landscape weed fabric.
3. Roll out the turf carpet onto the base surface. Be careful not to drag any rocks, grass, or other objects over the base.
4. Cut the suggested perimeter pattern, allowing for fringe (if applicable). Use the razor blade to cut the carpet from the top side. Use straight razor knife to cut from the back side or following a top tufting row. Do not cut out cup holes yet.
5. Secure the putting green to the weed fabric by using glue. Use three inch galvanized finishing nails to secure the perimeter of the turf only.

## Installing Fringe

Installing fringe can be very tricky and time consuming, so price your fringe accordingly. There are many different techniques to cut in fringe so that it looks good. This will take practice to create the desired effect.

1. Once you have laid out your putting surface design and cut to fit you are ready to cut out and seam your fringe to the putting turf.
2. We suggest that you install fringe in minimum three foot width sections to match fringe blade direction.
3. We suggest that you tuck the putting surface under the fringe and trace cut the putting surface to shape using the fringe as a pattern, using your razor knife.





### Seaming Fringe

1. Once you have cut the fringe to match the putting carpet, you are ready to seam the pieces together.
2. Once you position the turf trim the edge of each piece of turf (with a razor knife or carpet cutter, found at Costco or any hardware store) so that they are very straight. Once you have cut the edges of each roll straight, lay them adjacent to each other on the base in the desired position. Make sure that the “tuft lines” or stitch lines of each roll match with each other. If you make good straight cuts and match the tuft lines, your seams will be virtually invisible. Once you have the turf cut and the tuft lines matched, you can seam the two pieces of turf together by using cold seaming tape (supplied by your turf supplier or purchased at any hardware store). Place both ends of the turf edges together, line up the “tuft lines” and then fold back the edges of the turf sections so that you can lay the cold seaming tape down underneath the turf sections. Peel the backing off the cold seaming tape to reveal the sticky side (up) and then simply fold the two sections of turf down together over the sticky seaming tape to form one seamless piece of turf. For additional seam assurance, you should also nail the seamed sections with 60d6” nails along each side of the seam alternating about every 3 inches. Around the perimeter of the turf, use the same 60d6” nails to secure the turf at the edges. Space the nails along the perimeter edges every 612 inches, or as needed. In addition to nailing the seams and perimeter edges, you should also nail in random patterns around the middle and inside of the turf.

### Cutting Out for the Holes

1. First find the holes, then cut out the holes by carefully creating an “X” pattern from the inside, rim to rim. Then follow the inside of the cup and cut out a round hole in the putting carpet, by slanting your razor outward. This will allow the cutout to fit over the outside of the cup. The cup’s lip is flush with the backing of the carpet. **Be careful with this process, as a bad cut can ruin your putting turf.** Once the holes are cut out, you may need to add glue around the cups and a few finishing nails. At this point your green installation should be complete.





# Turf Maintenance Recommendations

While this is a low maintenance product, there still is some maintenance required. Following these simple suggested routines will insure that you will protect and enjoy your new artificial grass for years to come.

For your longer, chipping grasses and anything that is used for "lawn" areas:

1. Once every month you should blow off your turf with a leaf blower to get the leaves and dust off the turf fibers. This will take only a few minutes but will keep your turf looking beautiful.
2. Once every quarter, you should aggressively brush your turf (against) the grain to get the turf to stand up and to clean the dust and debris off the turf fibers.
3. You can brush the turf with a very stiff broom (garage type), carpet rake, or a power broom. If you have more than about 200 square foot, you may want to consider renting a power broom as it will do a better job and is far easier on your back.
4. Once every year you should power brush the turf and check the infill and seams. This can be done by you or by a PregraPro™.

## 5. **PETS?**

If you allow your pets to "eliminate" on the grass surfaces - you need to also groom them to remove solid materials and to deodorize and sanitize the areas where urine may collect. Water alone will not be adequate to remove urine and its byproducts - you should use a safe, natural odor product that can be used, indoors, on your carpets. De-odorize the area by saturating it with the liquid enzyme and leaving it there for 15-30 minutes; if you prefer - you can then "rinse" the treatment through the surfaces.

## **FOR YOUR PUTTING GREEN -**

1. USE A BLOWER, ONLY ON A PUTTING GREEN - to remove debris
2. Discourage animals from eliminating on the putting green surfaces. Urine, when it evaporates, can create dense spots (and odor) on the green surfaces.

## **MAKE THE SURFACE PLAY FASTER OR SLOWER**

Once you have completed your green and play on its surface - you may find you would like to "speed" it up or "slow" it down. To increase the speed - evenly drop spread additional infill, roll with a water-filled landscape roller and gently "wet" the surface, and roll again.

To slow a surface - the blades must be "brushed up" - evenly - with a stiff broom - do not add additional infill - and remove any displaced infill with a blower. Wet and roll out any surface pits or bumps

