



Artificial Grass Installation Guide



How much grass do I need?

All Verde Artificial Grasses are manufactured in 2M and 4M widths and are supplied in length to suit. Measure the area where the grass is to be installed to work out how much is needed. Sometimes, drawing a diagram can help to measure more efficiently. The pile of grass is always directional, to some degree. If a join is required, make sure that all pieces are installed in the same direction to avoid colour differences. Laying more than one piece? You'll need joining tape and adhesive too.



SURFACE PREPARATION

Hard (Bound) Surfaces

CONCRETE, TARMAC, MACADAM, ASPHALT, TIMBER

- ▶ Ensure the surface to be covered is clean, smooth, and free of dust and debris
- ▶ If a new sub-base is being constructed, a slight fall should be incorporated to assist drainage. (1:200)
- ▶ If there is no fall, it is recommended that a few drainage holes are made in the sealed concrete
- ▶ Porous (open textured) macadam is particularly useful as a sub-base
- ▶ Paving slabs are not satisfactory. After time, the pattern slabs may show through the pile
- ▶ Verde Artificial Grasses may be spot-stuck with Verde Grass Stick Green or Lawnfix
- ▶ You can also loose-lay Verde Artificial Grass if there are means of fixing around the perimeter
- ▶ If fixed to a timber edge, the grass may be held in place with staples or small tacking nails

Unbound Surfaces

Existing bases may be used, but we strongly advise against this to prevent future issues with bumps and contamination.

1. Remove turf and soil to a depth of approx 100mm, by hand or using a turf cutter.
2. Weed-kill the area and compact the ground using a wacker plate or roller. An optional low-cost geotextile may be laid over compacted ground, fixing down with galvanised nails. This will help to reduce the growth of weeds and prevent formulation of worm holes.
3. Lay the sub-base, typically 25mm. Dust aggregate is used to a depth of 25-75mm.
4. Compact the sub-base using a wacker plate or roller. If you choose timber fixings for edge of the grass, they should be installed at this point using tanalised timber or fixing stakes.
5. Add a thin layer of fine aggregate over the stone and compact again. If pets will be using the grass, be sure to use grano dust instead of sand. The sand will hold liquid, furthermore, holding the smell of any liquid that it holds.



1 Remove soil and compact



2 Lay geotextile membrane



3 Lay the sub-base



4 Compact the surface



5 Add thin layer of fine aggregate

FIXING THE GRASS IN PLACE



Roll the artificial grass carpet out over your base, ensuring any multiple rolls are all laying in the same direction.

If your job doesn't require joins, trim the grass to size and remove any excess selvage with a sharp stanley knife. It's best to cut from the back side. If your job requires joins, make sure you are happy with your joins before trimming the edges.

Fix the edges of the grass over the timber surround or fix the grass in place with small galvanised nails.

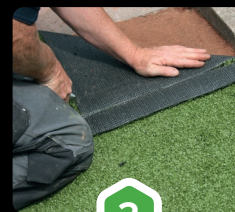
Closely tufted products which don't require sand should be fitted under tension.

If your product requires a sand infill, you should do this now with kiln-dried sand.

The sand should be evenly distributed over the area and then brushed into the pile using a stiff brush.



1
Roll artificial grass out



2
Trim grass to size



3
Remove any excess selvage



4
Brush in sand evenly

Fixing the edges

<p>By putting up against an existing wall or upstanding kerb</p>	<p>By fixing to tanalised timber edge board located with wooden pegs</p>	<p>By placing the edge of the grass under paving stones</p>	<p>By burying the grass edge under adjacent natural turf</p>
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Making joins in larger installations

1. Joins are made by sticking the underside of the artificial grass to a special seaming tape with special adhesive.

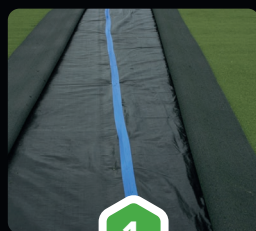
2. Rolls of artificial grass to be joined should be laid adjacent, facing the same direction with no visible gaps. You will need to remove the selvage (excess manufacturing material).

3. Once laid next to each other, stand back and view the join from all possible angles, ensuring it cannot be seen. If this proves difficult, you may need to trim one piece of the grass by 3 stitches (if the size of your application allows). This will ensure a closer cut in order to bring the pile closer together.

4. Once you're happy with the visibility of your join, you will then need to peel back the edges and lay the seaming tape shiny side down centrally between the join.

5. Zig-zag adhesive down the centre of the seaming tape. Using a trowel, spread the adhesive over the centre of the adhesive tape. You can now release the folded back edges of the grass, applying pressure over the entire join.

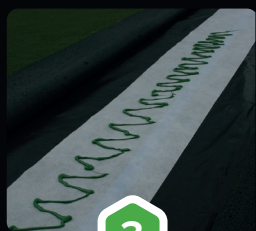
6. Weigh down the join, allowing the adhesive to cure. Seaming tape and adhesive should be ordered at the same time as the grass, allowing 1 tube per 3 metres of tape.



1
Fold back the edges



2
Use the cartridge gun



3
Apply adhesive to the tape



4
Spread adhesive with trowel



5
Weigh down the seam

Maintaining the artificial grass

Remove debris, particularly leaves and pot droppings. If not removed, these will compost into the surface. If no sand infill has been used, hoovering with an upright vacuum cleaner with brushes is advised. This will remove all debris and assist with lifting the pile to ensure the grass looks fresh at all times.

If moss forms in the pile, it should be treated with a moss killer.

A bass broom or similar stiff brush is best for maintaining a fresh appearance.

Odd weeds which may appear in the surface may be removed by hand or sprayed with general weed killer.