



Replacing Natural Grass with Artificial Grass (using stone and sand)

1. How much grass you will need? Mark off the area to be measured – it can help to mark it with string lines or line marking paint as this helps to show exactly how the grass will lay. Note: We manufacture rolls in 2 widths: 2 metres (6 feet 6 1/2 inches) or 4 metres (13 feet 1 inch) and the grass will need to be laid with the pile running in the same direction.
2. Remove the grass sod by hand for smaller areas or by using a turf cutter for larger areas.
3. You should compact the ground, using a vibrating plate which can be hired at equipment hire centre.
4. Fix a tannalised timber (2" x 2") frame around the perimeter of the area, secure the frame with stakes driven into the ground and fix with galvanised screws ensuring that the wood is fully secured. This will form the outline for your lawn and the new grass will fit to the top of the frame. Ensure it's not higher than the required final grass line, ideally 5mm to 10mm below any fixed edges such as slabs, decking or blocks.
5. Lay the sub base. This material is designed to level and firm up the area. Typically Type 1 MOT aggregate is used (available from builder's yards and aggregate suppliers). A minimum of 50mm (2") should be used but should be increased if subject to heavy footfall or poor drainage.
6. Spread and compact the sub base. Ideally use the vibrating plate mentioned in point 3.
7. Lay the base material – a fine layer of sharp sand approximately 6mm to 10mm depth should suffice.
8. Apply your geo-textile weed barrier to the area and cut to shape then fix to the wooden frame with staples. The artificial grass is then lifted onto the top of the membrane. (As opposed to dragging it onto the base material) you may need to leave for around 2 to 3 hours to settle. This helps stop any wrinkling or creasing.
9. Cut and trim your artificial grass, using a sharp Stanley Knife.
10. Make the joins using the correct type of seaming tape and glue – only quality outdoor tape and glue should be used. We recommend you purchase this from us when placing your order.
11. Fix the grass once cut with galvanized staples into the wooden frame.
12. Apply the infill if required as specified. Typically a sand mix will be used. Brush and spread the infill evenly, taking care not to over fill the surface. Note: Application of sand is best on a dry day. Remember that the infill will eventually compact so you should consider adding a final layer when settled.

Type of Grass: _____

Step 1:

Measure length and width of the area of lawn you wish to cover (in metres) and plot this onto the blank grid provided. Each square represent 1m.

Step 2:

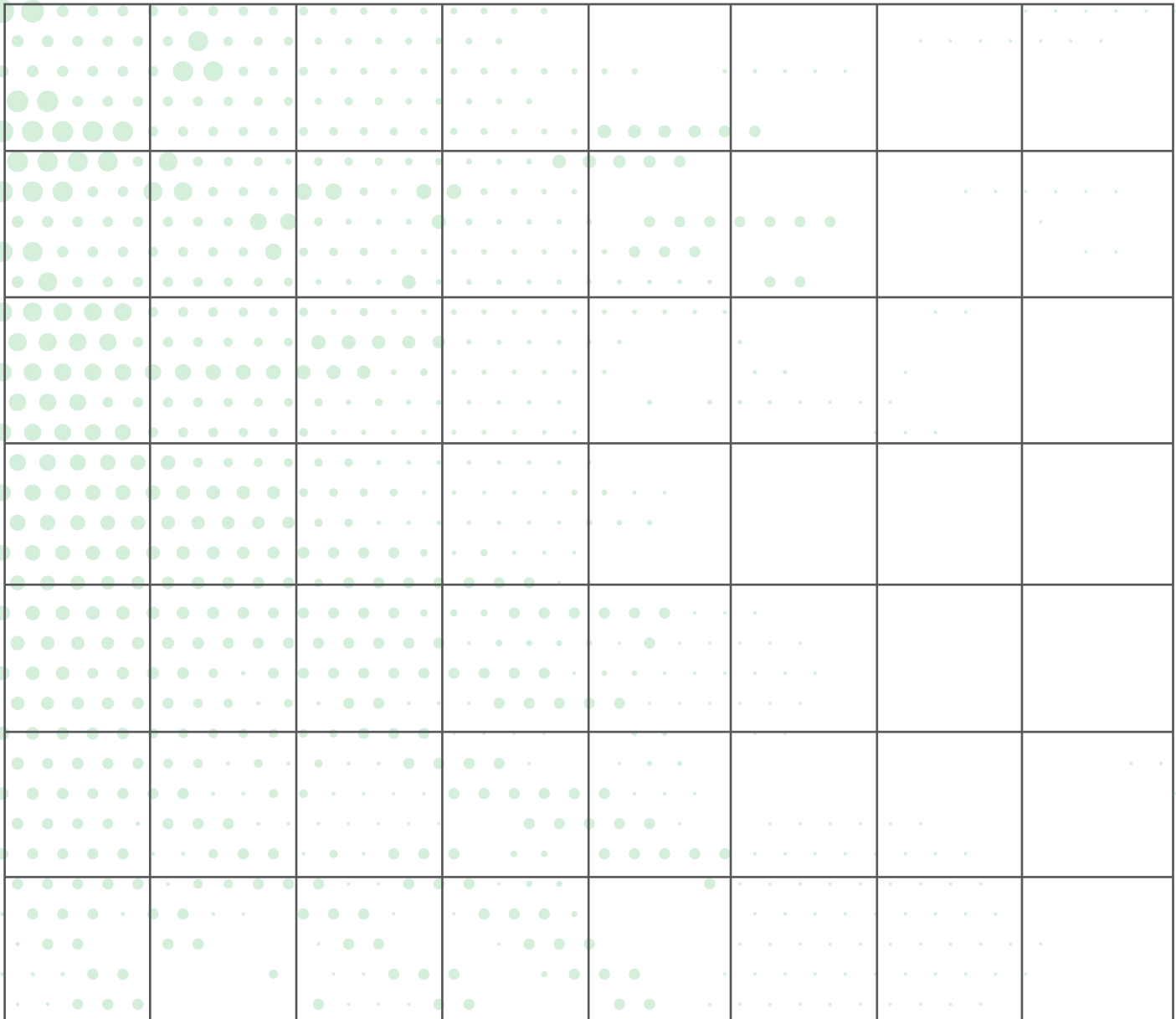
The grass is available in 2m and 4m roll widths, and lengths up to 30m. It is important to ensure that the grass is all laid in the same direction if more than one piece is required. It is also recommended that 10cm is added to your length and widths to allow for cutting in and joining.

Multiply the total m in width by the total m in length and will give you your total m_2 .

Step 3:

If your desired area of grass requires joining: Measure the length of joining strip required, and add adhesive. Adhesive is calculated by: = 3m length requires X1 tube adhesive.

We recommend that a weed membrane is laid under the artificial lawn.



1 square = 1m₂

1 metre = 3.281 feet (number of feet / 3.281 = amount in metres)