



## **ARTIFICIAL GRASS INSTALLATION GUIDE**

Any installation of artificial grass to a natural area will require suitable preparation of the base. If the base isn't prepared properly, there will be movement under the grass creating an uneven surface. This can lead to pooling of water, stretched grass and visible joins. It is also important that the area is dry and there is no chance of rain for the duration of the installation.

### **BASE WORKS**

1. Remove any existing grass and roots from the area being resurfaced. Decide what level height you would like your grass to sit and make sure the surface is approximately 120mm below that level. Pins will be used to secure the grass, so make sure there are no big rocks or concrete within 200mm under the perimeter. This step can be done with a shovel, wheelbarrow and spade. However, if it is a larger area, you might like to hire a grass-cutter.
2. Apply a 100mm layer of crusher dust. This will need to be levelled out, gently sprayed with water and then compacted to create an even, solid surface. You will need a wheelbarrow, shovel, rake, hose and tamper for this. If it is a large area, a compactor will be much quicker and easier as well as ensure a superior finish.

### **LAYING AND SECURING THE GRASS**

3. Artificial grass has a directional flow and it always looks its best when the blades are pointing toward you. If street appeal is your priority, have the blades in your front yard pointing toward the street. In the backyard, you will most likely want the grass blades to point toward the house. It is also preferable to have minimal joins.
4. Artificial grass is quite heavy. You may need some help manoeuvring your grass to fit the area. For your first section, roll your grass out in the correct directional flow of blades to cover the largest area possible with the least wastage. You might have to cut lengths to cover the area, but don't try to cut in the edges until the grass is secured. A utility knife is the easiest tool to use and should be done from the backing side rather than the grass side.
5. Make sure the base of your grass joins up perfectly, then roll back the two edges and place the self-adhesive joining tape under the centre of the join. Carefully roll the edge back down and apply pressure to ensure it sticks. Down each seam, hammer in a U-pin (one spike on either side of the join) every 500mm.
6. Because Eastcoast Synthetics Pty Ltd only supplies quality grass, it is very tough and durable, making cutting a manually demanding job. Make sure you use a high-quality utility knife and change the blades regularly. For overhanging grass around the perimeter of the area, fold the grass back so that it is in line with the border and mark at intervals where it needs to be cut. Use something straight and solid like a level to use as a guide to make your cuts.
7. Secure the perimeter with U-pins every 500mm, in corners/angles and around any obstacles you have cut in. Hammer the pins in  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the way and use the spike of another pin to move the grass back that's leaning over where the pin will go before hammering the last  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. This will ensure the pins aren't visible.

### **APPLYING ACI SAND**

8. Using a shovel, spread ACI sand evenly over all of the artificial grass and then use a large, stiff broom or power broom to sweep the sand into the base. The sand will help the grass stand up and also weigh it down. It is important to use kiln-dried sand (ACI) for this step for an even layer. For large areas, we recommend hiring a power broom.
9. Artificial grass requires minimal but regular maintenance. Please see our maintenance guide ([download here](#)) to get the most out of your new yard.