

Backyard Designer Green Installation



Tour Links by Creative Sport Concepts



The existing site was once a playground for the children.



The precut fringe is temporarily laid in place to position the green for customer approval. Unroll the putting turf and try to place it flat in the sun to remove any wrinkles that occurred in shipping. Laying the putting turf on a flat driveway is preferred over placing the turf in the grass. You want to relax the turf and make it flat.



Limestone screen material, also known as stone dust, was brought in to fill the area and create the contours required. This installation was in Florida so there was no need to excavate down to add gravel for additional stabilization due to freeze thaw. In this case we only added about an inch or less of material over the entire area with the exception of a few major contours.

The area is thoroughly compacted using a plate compactor and raked in all directions with a broad landscape rake to insure there are no ridges or humps. It is important to know when raking, that the goal is for an entire panel to rest on the earth, so using the flat side of a broad rake is best to prevent rocking of a panel. A plate compactor can be rented at any home center or tool rental store.





Spray the area down with water to achieve better compaction and smoothness.



Carefully stretch the Tour Links stabilization cloth over the entire area to be covered with panels. Avoid any wrinkles. Fasten to the ground with wire landscape staples.



Reposition the fringe on to the stabilization cloth and mark all around the fringe both on the inside and outside as a reference for panel installation.



Marking the cloth with chalk.



The fringe shape is transferred to the cloth in chalk for reference.



Place one row of panels for reference in accordance with the panel layout. Position the cup panels where they work best for the installation. By having the turf placed in position and marked, it is easy to see where the holes should be in relation to the fringe and putting turf.



Assemble the panels as per the layout sheet. All the panels should be pulled together with as little gap between panels as possible. This is a new method of installation* but has proved to work better than leaving gaps. We are able to use this method of no gaps when the panels are not affixed to the ground around the perimeter as in this installation. Fixing the panels to the ground is not necessary for most installations.

*For more information, review the no gap installation guide: <http://www.tourlinks.net/custom> under 'Tips and Techniques' select the subject "No Panel Gap Installation".



Run the plate compactor over the panels to help settle them in.



Add screws to any area that may have panel teeth protruding upwards. Run a belt sander over these areas to make sure there are no teeth slightly pushing upwards which could show through the turf. This is usually only necessary over severe contours or ridges.

Install the cups. Use landscape spikes to temporarily hold the cups in the exact center of the panel insert. This trick will keep the cups from moving when pulling the turf around. When the cups are cut later we will know that the cups are positioned properly before we cut due to the spikes.





Back fill more material under the cut panels to firm up the edge.



Use a spade to clean up the edge and create a trench for the excess turf to rest.

We are now ready for turf installation. The now flat putting turf and fringe must be installed on to the panels at the same approximate temperature as the panels. If the panels are hot the turf must be installed hot. If the panels are cool the turf must be installed cool. This is very important! Dry fit all the turf back in to the proper position. It is recommended to mark around the turf on to the panels with chalk to guarantee the turf is placed back into the proper position before stapling.



Make sure the entire panel area is perfectly clean of debris that could show up through the turf.
This is very important!

Attach the turf on to the panels with the Tour Links staple gun. Tack everything in place with a few staples to get all the seams perfect. The putting turf is done first. Staple one end of the putting turf and slightly stretch the turf to the opposite side and add more staples. Once the turf is stretched slightly in all directions and stapled, begin to attach the fringe.





Since you have dry fit everything, alignment should be good but double check all the placements of the fringe up against the putting turf and all the seams between fringe to fringe. We want all these seams to be invisible.



Staple the extra turf to the side of the cut panels. You may need to make a few relief cuts in the turf as it rolls over the edge to avoid any puckering.



Cut out the cups with a sharp razor knife. There is a video on <http://www.tourlinks.net/custom/index.html> under 'Tips and Techniques' entitled "Cup Hole Cutting Methods". Refer to this video prior to cutting. Remove the spikes we installed earlier to keep the cups from moving.

If you are adding special golf green sand to the turf to improve ball bounce, for chipping or just for ballast, the sand is applied with a drop spreader. Make even passes around the green and/or fringe to achieve the desired weight per square foot. This step is not necessary if you are only interested in putting and short bump and runs. Your Tour Links sales rep can help with any questions.





Broom the sand into the fibers to make it disappear. Broom in all directions in an effort to work the sand down into the fibers. Typical nylon putting turf will hold about 1.5 lbs per sq. ft. Turfs that are used for putting and holding chip shots or full shots may use as much as 7 pounds per sq. ft.



Spray water on the turf to help settle the sand to the bottom of the nap of the turf.



Rolling a water filled sod roller back and forth over the green will dramatically speed up the turf if desired.



The area is now landscaped and ready for years of practice.