

DO IT YOURSELF PUTTING GREEN INSTRUCTIONS



Step 1 - Determine size & location.

Rymar turf comes in 15' widths. So keep the width of your turf of choice in mind when designing your putting green. Rymar specializes in design and will be more than happy to speak with you regarding your special project.



Step 2 - Clear (& Dig) area for sub-base.

The second step in building a putting green is to prepare the area. You do this by clearing the area of grass and other ground vegetation material then digging down to your desired sub-base depth. (The sub-base depth can vary depending on where you live. We give caution to any digging. Please contact your local power company before you dig...most companies will come to your project site to mark for any power lines...free of charge.





Step 3 - Distribute base material

Distribute the sub-base materials evenly. You will want to manipulate the sub base material to incorporate your desired contours and slopes of your design. Keep in mind when creating contours that the water will run off the top. You do not want to have any "soup bowls", or depressions, in the middle of your putting green that will hold water. You want to use 2"-6" of 20mm crushed gravel to construct the base. Once constructed, use 1" of red shale or limestone to construct contours, slopes, etc. This will also help make the green smooth.



Step 4 - Compact base material

The most common way to compact the sub-base material is with a vibratory plate compactor, or a "rideon" double-drum roller. You should be able to rent either one at your local rental store. Make sure your base is extremely smooth as this is the key to a great putting green!





Step 5 - Determine placement of sleeves

Once you have the sub-base compacted and your contours 'flowing & rolling' the way you want them, locate where your sleeve/cup placements will be. (Sleeves are used to house the cup itself so should something happen to your cup you can replace it without disturbing your base you worked so hard to achieve...!) Please note that you should allow a reasonable distance from the edge of the putting green to the sleeve/cup. We suggest at least 3 feet so that you can learn from every putt...anything past 3 feet and the ball probably never had a chance of going in anyway...! Also, should you have a seam in your putting green, you do not want to place the sleeve/cup any closer than a foot from where the seam will be. This will help insure that the seam does not affect the roll of the ball as it slows near the hole.



Step 6 - Dig holes for sleeves

The way to do this step is simply by using a shovel and dig down roughly 10". If you are privy to a standard golf hole cutter that will work as well. Be advised that when using a 2 layer base (highly recommended) the hole cutter will only get you so far.





Step 7 - Place sleeves

Once your 10" hole is dug, place your sleeve (height = 12" tall) in the hole. Fill in around the sleeve and compact small amounts of aggregate until you have a solid base around the sleeve. (An important thing to remember when installing the sleeve is that that when adding aggregate around your sleeve...the sleeve should sit within that hole perpendicular to the slope it is sitting on.) Once aggregate is added and compacted the sleeve should be even with the base. At this point, take a little more aggregate and a small mound of it around the sleeve. Then using a hand tamper, tamp the added aggregate down to create one smooth flowing base. (After installing the sleeve you do not install the cup at this point. It will make it easier to cut the turf as described later.)



Step 8 - Lay turf over sub-base

At this stage you want to maneuver the turf over your sub-base. One important thing to remember here is to try not to disturb the base. Also, if using more than one piece of turf, make sure the turf grains are running in the same direction. If you have ordered a premade green, you will lay the turf as you see fit on the base.





Step 9 - Ready the turf for seams

At this point you want to cut/trim the manufactured edge off the roll of turf. The turf you choose will dictate how you 'prepare' your turf for a seam. There are scrim-backed turfs where you can see the tufting from the back, which will allow you to cut from the back. Then there are rubber-backed turfs. These turfs you will have to cut from the top. Please feel free to contact Rymar to discuss the different methods used for the various products available in the marketplace today. Turf manufacturing technologies are constantly evolving, so in order to get the latest and greatest methods of seaming the various products out there...please call us.



Step 10 - Seam the turf

Once you have the seam edges cut, go ahead and bring the edges together and check the entire seam to make sure that the turf fits together. Should there be any areas that don't fit, or look, right...address them as needed. Some areas might need the fibers to be manipulated together and other areas of the seam might need additional trimming to get the edges to lay just right. Once the seam looks good, go ahead and glue the two pieces together. You do this by using some seaming cloth and glue. Flip each



edge of the turf over to expose your base. Use sand bags to hold in place. Then center the seaming cloth. You should take any necessary steps to make sure that the cloth will not move while applying the glue. (The last thing you want to have happen is a small gust of wind blowing the cloth, with glue on it, onto your turf.) Apply the glue and then lay your turf edges back together. Pay close attention to each edge while seaming them together so that you do not matte any fiber into the glue. Be very careful!



Step 11 - Cutting outer edge

This step is a fairly straightforward step. We recommend that you take a piece of sidewalk chalk and lightly scribe your design onto the top of the turf. If you do not like a certain area, rub it out and draw again...! Take your time when cutting your turf, follow your mark and change your blade often so that your cuts remain smooth and on your line.

IF YOU ARE PLANNING ON PUTTING A FRINGE ON YOUR GREEN, PLEASE REFERENCE OUR FRINGE INSTRUCTIONS AT THIS POINT. IF YOU ARE NOT PUTTING ON A FRINGE, PLEASE CONTINUE.





Step 12 - Cutting outer edge

Use a carpet knife and cut the turf carefully against the inside wall of the sleeve. Once cut, place your cup inside the sleeve.



Step 13 - Secure outer edge

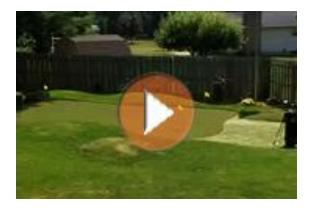
Simply take either sod staples or galvanized nails (recommended size is approximately 3.5"-6") and nail them into the turf's edge. We recommend installing nails about a half-inch to one inch in from the edge of your putting green turf around the perimeter in 2-5 foot intervals. Be sure not to hammer the nail in too hard so that you do not create an indentation into your base.





Step 14 - Infill

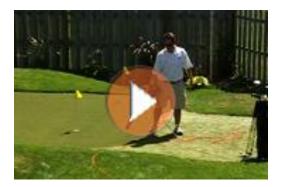
Note: Polypropylene turf does require sand-fill. Nylon turf does not require sand-fill. That said, there are 2 reasons why one would add infill to a putting green turf. First, to adjust the speed of the putting green and secondly, to help with the 'holdability' of any chip shots into the putting green. Each turf product has a different limit as to how much infill it will take. Please speak with an Rymar representative as to how much you need and what product would work best for your turf and needs. Once you have determined the amount and type of product, simply use a drop spreader and spread the sand-fill over the putting green turf. Use a stiff bristle broom or power broom to work the sand into the fibers of the turf. If there are any high spots of infill you can broom them out. Feel free to spray a little water on the green after the infill process. This will wash off the dust from the sand bringing the turf back to its true natural green color. Once your green is "full" you will add the recommended quantity of top dressing.



Step 15 - Finishing the green

The final steps are left to your creative imagination. Feel free to speak with one of our representatives to discuss the many final touches you could do to create a great looking putting green.





Step 16 - Maintenance

Maintaining your artificial putting green can be as easy as using a leaf blower to rid your putting green of any falling debris. The amount of maintenance you will need will depend on the style of turf you choose. A polypropylene putting green will have a bit more maintenance involved due to the extra top dressing it requires. See our website for more on the differences in 2 major styles (poly & nylon) in the marketplace today. As always, should you have any questions or concerns please do not hesitate to contact us.