



## REPAIR GUIDE

It is recommended to keep extra material left over from your original installation. It can be used to patch any areas if they become damaged in the future. While the turf is highly resistant to most normal contaminants and use, damage may also be caused by strong chemicals, sharp objects, vehicles, or vandalism. The following information can be used to determine the best method and action to take regarding the repair of your synthetic turf. Contact your synthetic turf installer for more information.

### **Adhesive Removal**

Allow the adhesive to thoroughly cure. Once cured, the adhesive will release easily from the fiber. Release one fiber at a time.

### **Bubble Gum Removal**

Freeze bubble gum with ice / freeze spray. Once frozen, bubble gum should release easily. Peanut butter can also be used for removal. Release one fiber at a time.

### **Damaged Fibers - Bent Fibers**

This will be determined by how significant the fibers are damaged. In some cases the bent fibers can be brushed up using a power broom. In more severe cases the affected area of the turf would need to be removed and replaced.

### **Mold Removal**

*Note: Polyethylene fibers will not be damaged*

Causes: Exposure to standing water and organic material

Remove any organic material and follow with an application of bleach (1 part bleach to 10 parts water solution). Thoroughly rinse with water afterwards. See Maintenance Guidelines for additional information.

### **Paint Removal**

*Note: Polyethylene fibers will not be damaged*

Requires the use of chemicals such as:

Use of lacquer thinner, mineral spirits, gasoline is acceptable. Apply to a white cloth and change cloth frequently as it becomes contaminated with paint transfer.

Note: Use of these chemicals will leave an oil residue and should be thoroughly rinsed with water afterwards. (See Maintenance Guidelines for more information)

Acetone and Goof-Off is also an acceptable chemical but will not require rinsing.

*Note: Use of recommended paint for polyethylene turf fibers when paint is deliberately applied is strongly recommended.*

## Rutted Base

Causes: Exposure to impact traffic or frequently used traffic paths (ex. location at the base of a slide).

We do not recommend cutting the turf for correction in these areas, it will weaken the area of installation. If possible, pull the turf back in the affected area and move the displaced base into the voided area. Once the area is uniform, compact the base to an even layer with the adjacent areas. Landing mats should be used in high traffic areas such as playgrounds i.e. at the bottom of slides and swings.

*Note: Infill should assist with areas that are exposed to recurring impact.*

## Melted / Burns / Punctures / Gouges / Tear & Rips

Causes: Exposure to heat such as vehicle exhaust pipes, charcoals, cigarettes and reflection can cause the turf to melt or burn. Sharp objects can also create punctures or rips the turf.

It is preferred to repair the existing turf instead of replacing an area. If replacing is necessary, please be aware of potential visible differences in the turf (existing turf age/wear compared to new turf). These types of damage will also affect the base construction. The following steps are recommended.

### 1) Debris Removal

- Remove any loose turf
- Remove any base aggregate for the turf surface
- Remove any remaining infill with the use of a shop vacuum

### 2) Replacement Turf Measurement

- Cut the turf to the size of the displaced base in order to access/correct the base with a flat trowel. (See recommended safety practices)

### 3) Damaged Turf Removal

- Using the tip of a square blade (undercutting from the turf backing to prevent damage to the fiber) make a straight cut to expose the base. Larger areas may require cutting a u-shape to fold back the turf to expose the base.

### 4) Turf Replacement Fitting

- Replace with a new piece of turf cut the affected area in a square using straight lines (undercutting from the turf

backing to prevent damage to the fiber). The replacement piece should be cut larger than the piece removed in the same pile lay direction.

- Trim one edge of the replacement by taking the pile lay and blade/thatch construction into consideration.
- Secure the first edge with a nail to prevent movement of the replacement when trimming the other edges. Proceed with trimming the opposite edge by back cutting and periodically inserting the replacement for cutting accuracy.
- Follow the same procedure for trimming the other two edges.
- Insert the replacement piece to assure that there are no gaps or exposed base by lifting the fibers by hand.

## 5) Base Replacement

- Using a flat trowel move the displaced base into the voided area. Once the area is smooth and level, tamp the area with the trowel to compact the base

## 6) Turf Seaming

- Cut seaming tape approximately 3- 4 inches beyond all sides of the seaming area in order to secure the repair properly
- Place the tape (rough side up) under the area to be seamed. Remove any debris from the surface of the tape
- Apply seam adhesive using a disposable plastic trowel (cut trowel notches approximately 1/8" to assure sufficient adhesive coverage).
- *Note: For minor repairs such as logos a urethane caulk can be utilized.*
- Allow the adhesive to become tacky forming 3- 4 inch legs. This can be tested by pressing a nail head into the adhesive
- When setting the seam into the adhesive, start with the edge that has pile lay that is falling away from the seam.
- When setting the other side of the seam, take precaution not to trap fibers in the seam.
- Remove any trapped fibers with a turf rake and compress the seam into the adhesive.
- *Note: Do not use surface weights on the seams, the can disperse adhesive at the seam onto the fibers. (See Adhesive Removal)*

## 7) Infill

- Finish the seam repair with infill and grooming by hand

### **Visible Fiber Row - Thatch Row**

Infill will eliminate the visibility of the fiber row

### **Wrinkles**

Causes: Exposure to heat, exposure to traffic prior to installation, uneven landscape conditions, etc.

Attempt to eliminate / minimize the wrinkles by:

- Stretching the material by hand or moving the wrinkle with a weighted object such as sandbags.
- Use of infill or reducing the wrinkle with the use of nails.

*If the wrinkles cannot be eliminated:*

Attempt to minimize the number of wrinkles by combining them to a single location if possible. Relief cutting may be required.

*When relief cutting the wrinkle:*

- Make a straight cut using the tip of a square blade. (Undercutting from the turf backing to prevent damage to the fiber).
- Overlap the turf and trim the excess from the side that displays pile overlay as mentioned in the Punctures / Gouges / Tear and Rips Section.
- Place the seam together to check for accuracy of cutting prior to seaming the turf.