

On all putting green projects, the first step is to determine the shape and size of the green and to also determine what materials will surround the green. We do not recommend allowing live grass or vegetation to grow up against the putting green

turf or fringe grass. In this illustration the green is surrounded by a concrete patio and limestone boulders. Other options include gravel, cut stone, railroad ties, or just about any other semi-permanent low maintenance material.





For putting greens surrounded by concrete or boulders, the first step is to pour the concrete and position the boulders. On this project, the space

between the boulders was filled with mortar except in a few areas which were left open for drainage.

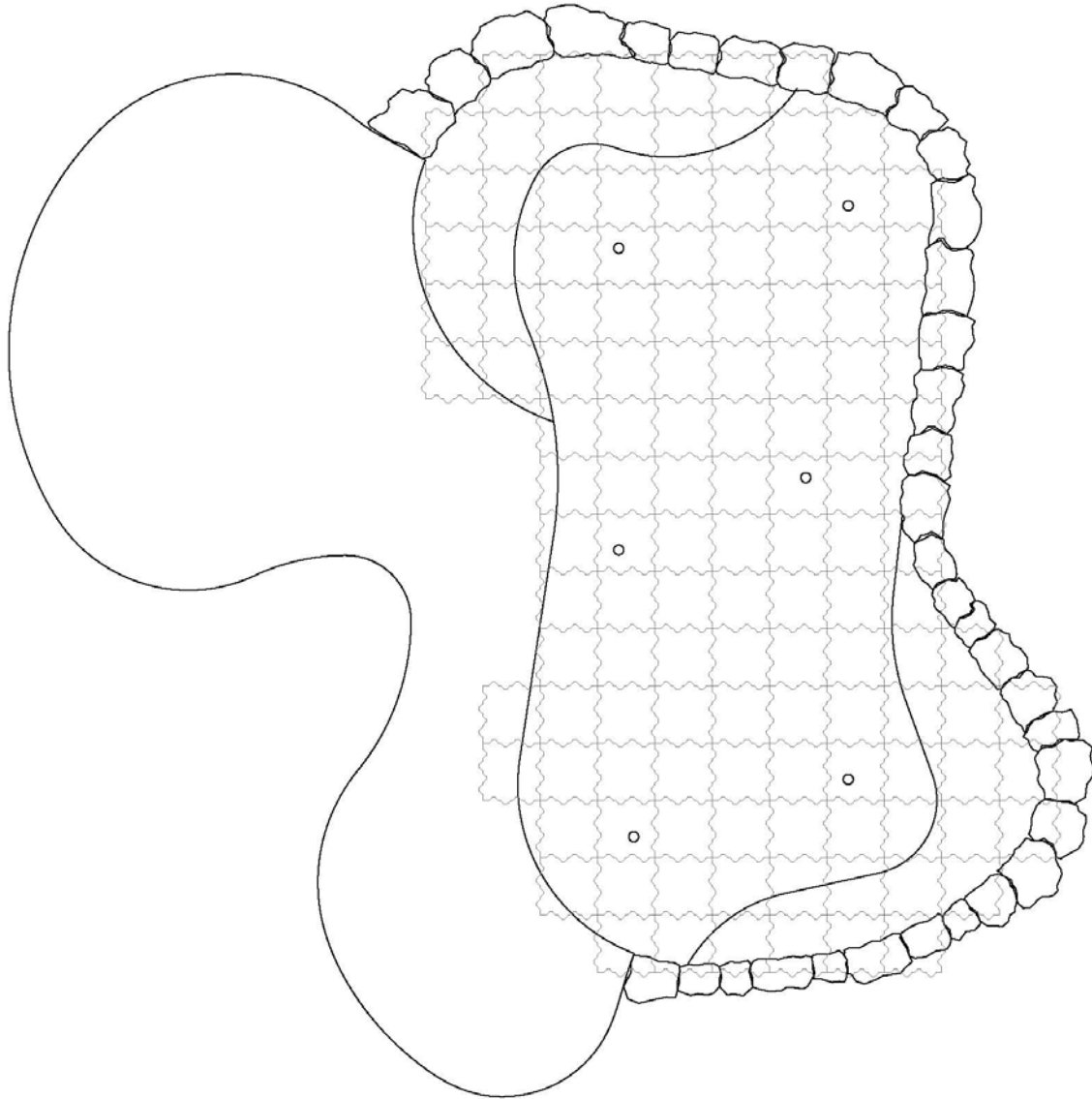




The putting green space is filled with clean (dust free) 1/2" crushed limestone. The limestone is brought up to a level that is approximately 2-1/2" below the final height of the green. The limestone is compacted and sculpted to reflect the

final surface topography of the putting green. Clean crushed limestone is used because it allows water to freely drain out of the cups and run below the surface of the green.





The location of the Tour Links® flooring panels is determined during the design phase of the project. It is important to know exactly where each cup will be placed so that the limestone gravel

base material below the panels does not have a slope greater than about 1/8" across the width of the flooring panel. We also try to locate all cups at least 24" from the edge of the green.





The crushed limestone base layer is covered with weed screen and then the Tour Links® flooring panels are installed. The panels flex to lay across any curves in the base layer. It is impor-

tant that the panels which will hold the cups be installed nearly level. Other panels may tilt to allow for drainage and surface curvature.

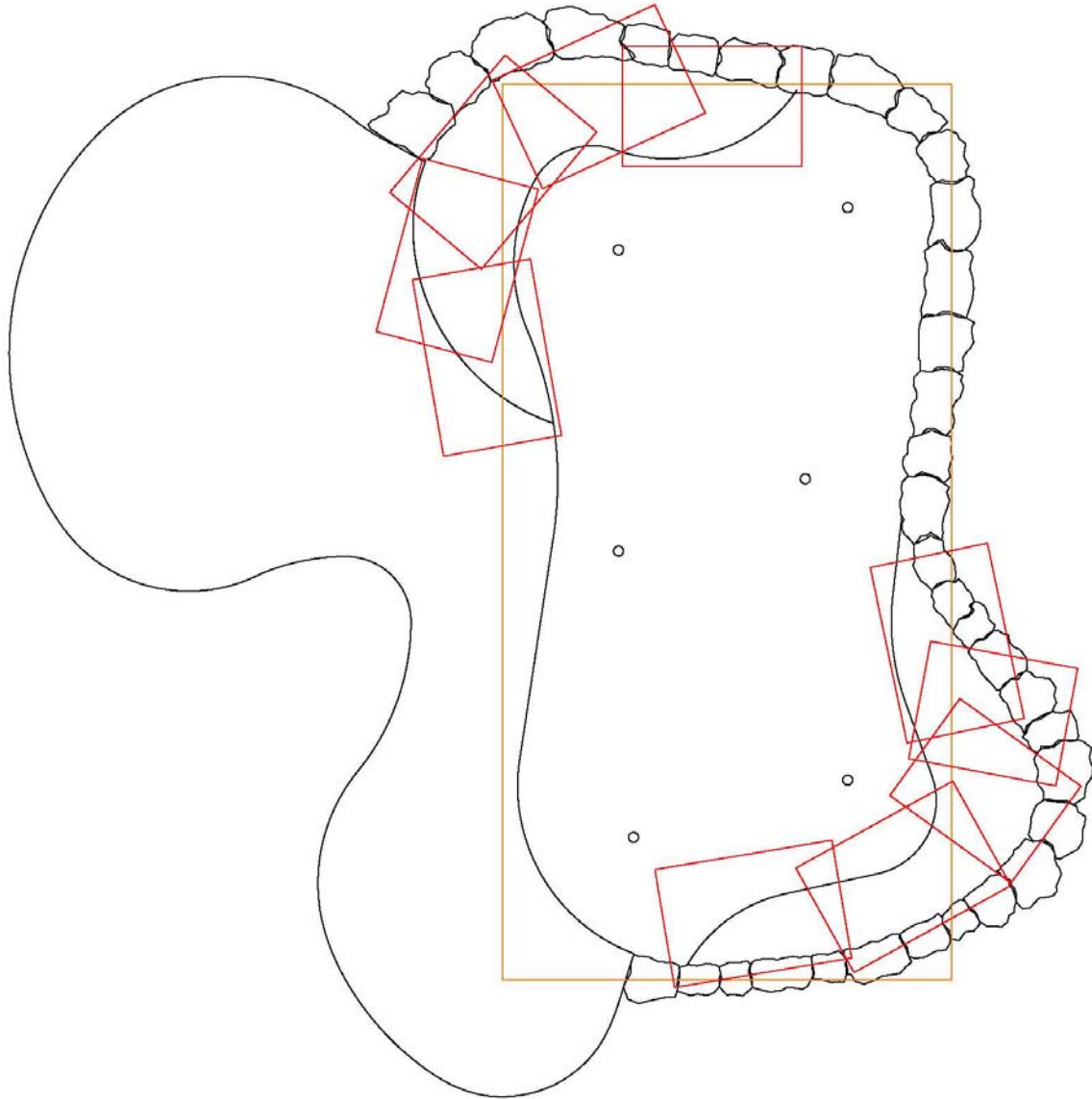




Around the perimeter, the flooring panels are custom cut to fit closely along the concrete slab and rough boulders. The panels are spaced slightly apart from one another to allow for thermal ex-

pansion and contraction. Along the edge, panels are fastened down to the ground with 12" galvanized spikes to prevent the panels from shifting away from the concrete or boulders.





The location and orientation of each piece of fringe grass is determined during the design phase of the project. Since all synthetic grass leans in one direction, it's important that the fringe always lean into the green. This allows a sand wedge or iron to freely lift the ball off of the grass without sticking since the club will be traveling with the grain of the grass rather than across

it or against it. Putting greens also look better when the fringe grass leans into the putting surface.

The orange lines represent the piece of putting green turf. The red lines represent the various pieces of fringe grass.





The putting green turf is rolled out, stretched, and stapled to the panels. The turf is carefully cut to create the desired shape where it will connect to

the fringe grass, concrete, and boulders. The fringe grass requires many seams as it wraps around the sides of the putting green.





As the fringe grass is seamed together and trimmed to fit along the putting green turf, concrete, and boulders, a large amount of waste ma-

terial is generated. It is not unusual for 30% to 50% of the fringe grass to end up in trash bags.





Once all of the turf and grass are trimmed and seamed, about 2 pounds of sand is added to each square foot of the green. The sand helps the green absorb chip shots, speeds up putts,

helps reduce the chance of thermal expansion or contraction, and helps hold the fringe grass in an upright position. On most projects the seams are completely invisible.

