CARE GUIDE

ARTIFICIAL TURF

Applies to: Tempo and TruField Artificial Turf

SPORT PRO SURFACING

Artificial turf is dramatically lower-maintenance than natural grass — no mowing, watering, or fertilizing — but it isn't entirely maintenance-free. A little regular attention keeps the surface looking full, performing consistently, and lasting as long as it should.

01

ROUTINE BRUSHING (GROOMING)

This is the single most important maintenance task, and the one most easily skipped.

- **Frequency:** Every 3–4 weeks for typical use; high-traffic areas (entryways, sled lanes, doorways) may need more frequent attention, since they flatten faster.
- **Tool:** A stiff synthetic-bristle push broom or a power broom designed for turf. Never use a metal rake — it can tear fibers and damage the backing.
- **Technique:** Brush against the grain of the fibers to lift them back upright. Vary your brushing direction from session to session (don't always brush the same way) — otherwise the fibers can develop a permanent lean, similar to a wind-bent tree.
- **Why it matters:** Foot traffic and equipment gradually push fibers in one direction, creating a matted, flattened look. Regular brushing against the grain reverses this and keeps the surface looking natural. Left unaddressed, matting becomes harder to correct the longer it's ignored.

02

RINSING & CLEANING

- **Routine rinse:** A garden hose or light spray-down removes dust, pollen, and loose debris that settles into the pile. Weekly is a reasonable default; increase frequency in high-traffic or outdoor areas.
- **Avoid pressure washers.** High-pressure water can displace infill (if used), damage the turf backing, or loosen seams. A standard hose with a spray nozzle provides enough pressure for routine cleaning.
- **Spot-treat stains** with a mild detergent and warm water rather than reaching for anything harsher. Blot rather than scrub where possible.
- **Avoid oils, fuels, and petroleum-based products** — if spilled, clean up promptly to prevent staining or fiber damage.

03

INFILL (IF USED)

If your installation uses infill for grooming or ballast, check levels periodically — quarterly is a reasonable rhythm.

- Low or uneven infill can make fibers harder to keep upright and can affect surface consistency.
- Top up with manufacturer-approved infill material only; avoid substituting ordinary sand or unapproved materials.
- Work new infill in evenly with a drop spreader and a power broom or turf rake — not metal tools.

04

PROTECTING THE SURFACE

- **Rotate or shift heavy equipment periodically** — anything that sits in one spot for months (a bench, a rack, a planter) can crush fibers into a flat patch that won't recover with brushing alone. A few minutes of moving equipment now and then prevents a permanent wear zone.
- Avoid dragging sharp-edged equipment across the surface, which can cut or fray fibers.
- For outdoor installations, periodically check that perimeter and seam fasteners are still secure — ground movement over time can loosen them.
- **Snow/ice (outdoor installations):** Light coverings can often be left to melt and drain naturally. If it needs to be cleared sooner, shovel off heavier accumulation first, then brush away the remainder — avoid metal shovels or tools that could damage the fibers.

05

WHEN TO CALL IN EXTRA HELP

Routine brushing and rinsing handle most day-to-day upkeep, but a few signs suggest it's time for a deeper service:

- Fibers that stay matted after two or more brushing sessions
- Noticeably slower drainage after rinsing or rain (a sign of compacted infill or blocked drainage, on installations with a drainage layer)
- Visible wear or fiber damage that doesn't respond to normal grooming