

# Hardwood Installation Instructions

## Urethane Finish

### **ATTENTION! READ BEFORE INSTALLING!**

Please read and sign the PRE-INSTALLATION Checklist before proceeding. Assure the Homeowner or Customer is present and has approved the planks that are laid out to be installed. **DO NOT** Install this floor if the homeowner or customer is doubtful of color variation, grading, visual or color itself.

Before starting installation, read all instructions and warranty thoroughly. Should any questions arise, please contact your local dealer. All installation instructions must be followed for warranties to be considered valid. Pre-inspect the job site prior to delivery of the floor to ensure the structure is suitable for hardwood flooring installation using the following guidelines:

***Installation options - Staple with glue assist, full spread glue or floating.***

***Humidification*** and/or dehumidification systems may be necessary prior to, during, or after installation to maintain an environment appropriate for the flooring specified. To ensure a successful installation, we need a general understanding of the climate zone the wood floors are being installed in and will work with the builder and property owner to determine what is necessary for the interior finishes to perform as they are intended.

### **OWNER/INSTALLER RESPONSIBILITY**

- Inspect the hardwood flooring in well lighted conditions to ensure proper identification of any potential problems. Carefully inspect the flooring for grade, color, finish, and quality. Material that is subjectively viewed as unacceptable but falls within Manufacturer grading norms will not be replaced. Material with visible defects can be returned for replacement through the dealer.
- If the flooring is not acceptable, contact Manufacturer and arrange shipment of replacement material and the defective product will be replaced. Once flooring is installed, it must be deemed acceptable by End-user/Homeowner/Contractor.
- Temperature and Humidity is very important to control before and after installing your floors. Your skin and wood will react similarly to low humidity in your home. Below 40% humidity your skin will dry and crack, the same will happen when moisture is removed from your wood floors. Your wood floors in particular will develop hairline crack as the planks lose moisture. During excessive low humidity these cracks may become more pronounced. Your wood cabinets, moldings, and furniture may do the same. We do not warrant our wood flooring in dry area conditions when your home humidity falls outside of the 40% - 55% required standard range. Please contact a HVAC contractor about more humidification/dehumidification details.
- Prior to installation of any flooring, the Installer must ensure the job site and sub-floor conditions meet the requirements specified in these instructions.
- Hardwood flooring installation should be one of the last items completed on the construction project. Limit foot traffic on the finished wood floor.
- IF THE FLOORING AS SUPPLIED WILL NOT SATISFY THE CUSTOMER IN FULL, DO NOT PROCEED TO INSTALL. The decision not to proceed must be made within the first 5% or 100 square feet of flooring boxes opened, whichever is less. Open boxes exceeding this amount will not be eligible for return.

***DISCLAIMER: SHOULD THE OWNER NOT MAINTAIN A GOOD RECORD OF THE RELATIVE HUMIDITY OF 40% to 55% IN THE INTERIOR OF THEIR HOME THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, OUR WARRANTIES WILL NOT APPLY. WE WILL USE DATA BASED ON YOUR STATE AND TOWN TO DETERMINE WHAT THE HUMIDITY LEVELS ARE.***

### **GRADING STANDARDS**

#### **General Rules:**

Flooring shall be tongue, grooved and end matched (unless otherwise indicated). Flooring will not be considered Standard Grade unless properly dried.

### **Grading Rules:**

Like many flooring and lumber mills, we use a proprietary grade for manufacturing our floors. Proprietary grades are generally referred to as Mill Runs. Instead of separating the lumber into traditional NOFMA/NWFA grades, the flooring is a mix of grades. This enables us to produce wider and longer boards. Manufacturer grading rules allow for filled knots, mineral streak, open checks, tight checks, and filled checks. Bird peck, pin worm hole, and flag worm hole are acceptable (any insects are killed in drying process). Plank faces may also contain unlimited amounts of heart wood (dark portion of log) and/or sap wood (light portion of log).

### **Storage and Handling**

Handle and unload wood flooring with care. Store in a dry place; make sure to provide at least a four-inch space, using a dry 4" x 4" stickers or a dry pallet, that provides enough clearance under boxes for proper air movement. Prior to delivery of flooring, outside doors and windows must be in place. All concrete, masonry, plastering, and other "wet" work must be complete and thoroughly dry prior to flooring installation. Roofing and the exterior shell of the structure must be finished and weather tight with doors and windows installed. The wall coverings should be in place and all painting completed—except for the final coat on the base molding. Room temperature and humidity should be consistent with year-round conditions for at least one week prior to installation. When possible, install base molding after floor installation is complete.

HVAC MUST BE RUNNING WITH A ROOM TEMPERATURE BETWEEN 65°F TO 80°F AND RELATIVE HUMIDITY BETWEEN 40% AND 55%.

### **Climate Control**

If heating and/or air conditioning with proper humidity controls are in operating condition, they need to be turned on. If it is not possible for the permanent system to operate, a temporary system that provides proper temperature and humidity conditions must be in place and remain in place until permanent climate control is operational.

### **Install Flooring Last**

Hardwood floor should be the last trade in the house (before base boards are installed). All concrete, masonry, plastering/drywall, texturing, and painting/primer coats should be completed beforehand. Covering the floor while wet trades are in the house can lead to moisture condensation on the protective paper. Moisture can pull into the paper or be trapped under the surface of materials used to cover the floor. Paper coverings also allow dents and scratching to occur.

### **Color Variation**

Hardwood flooring is a natural product and color variations are to be expected. For best visual effect, shuffle planks from several cartons and do not install boards varying greatly in color next to one another. Dry rack the material with 3-4 cartons and make sure that the homeowner/end user approves the material before installing the floor. Once a floor is installed and deemed acceptable it will not be warranted for any color variation, texture, gloss, finish claims. Always install the floor when the homeowner/end user is present. There is no exception to this requirement.

### **Acclimation**

As relative humidity varies in different parts of the country, acclimation of the flooring prior to installation is the most important precaution to take in order to ensure a successful installation. Proper acclimation is necessary to adapt the moisture content of the flooring to the conditions of your environment. Improper acclimation can cause the floor to buckle and/or the boards to shrink or cup after installation.

Damage caused by inappropriate handling, environment, installation, or maintenance issues will not be considered in relationship to grade. NOTE: DO NOT OPEN BOXES PRIOR TO INSTALLATION. Boxes to remain completely closed until time of installation.

### **Sub-Floor Preparation**

Sub-floor must be level, dry and free of imperfections. An uneven sub-floor will make the floor feel unstable and cause premature damage.

***READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS THOROUGHLY BEFORE BEGINNING INSTALLATION. IN ADDITION TO THESE INSTRUCTIONS, WE RECOMMEND THAT THE INSTALLER FOLLOW ALL INSTALLATION GUIDELINES AS SET FORTH BY THE NATIONAL WOOD FLOORING ASSOCIATION.***

## **FLOORING MATERIAL SHOULD BE INSPECTED PRIOR TO INSTALLATION**

Responsibility for the suitability of manufacturing flooring and accompanying products for each individual installation cannot be assumed by Manufacturer. The Manufacturer has no control over the Installer's proper application. Should an individual plank be doubtful as to appearance or dimension, the Installer should not use this piece. Manufacturer will send replacement in a timely fashion.

This product is manufactured in accordance with industry standards which permit a defect tolerance not to exceed 10%. The defects may be of any type whether manufactured or natural. Do not install defective flooring. Flooring that has been installed is deemed acceptable.

### **PRE-INSTALLATION JOB SITE REQUIREMENTS**

- Manufacturer cannot be held responsible for site conditions. Carefully examine the flooring prior to installation for grade, color, finish and quality. Ensure adequate lighting for proper inspection. If flooring is not acceptable, contact your supplier immediately and arrange for replacement. Manufacturer will not accept responsibility for flooring installed with visible defects. Prior to installation of any flooring, the Installer must ensure that the job site and sub-floor meet the requirements of these instructions. Manufacturer is not responsible for flooring failure resulting from unsatisfactory job site and/or sub-floor conditions.
- Flooring should be one of the last items installed in any new construction or remodel project. All work involving water or moisture should be completed before flooring installation. Water and wood do not mix. Installing flooring onto a wet sub-floor will most likely cause cupping, tip & edge raising, telegraphing of core and subsequent gapping and finishing issues.
- Room temperature and humidity of installation area should be consistent with normal, year-round living conditions for at least one week before installation of flooring. Optimum room temperature of 70 °F and a humidity range of 40-55% is recommended during installation. Humidity levels below 40% will most likely cause movement in the flooring, including gapping between pieces, cupping and checking in the face.
- Store the flooring in the installation area for 72 hours before installation to allow flooring to adjust to room temperature. Do not store the boxes of flooring directly on concrete. These floors need adequate acclimation for moisture equalization prior to installation. Shuffle the boards for best visual mix of lengths and color.

### **PRE-INSTALLATION SUB-FLOOR REQUIREMENTS**

All Sub-floors must be:

- Dry and will remain dry: Sub-floor must remain dry year-round. Moisture content of wood sub floors must not exceed 11%. Concrete must be tested for moisture content using the Anhydrous Calcium Chloride test method, a non-invasive moisture meter, or a pin/probe moisture meter.
- Structurally sound
- Clean: Thoroughly swept and free of all debris (If being glued down, sub-floor must be free of wax, grease, paint, sealers, & old adhesives etc., which can be removed by sanding)
- Level: Flat to 3/16" per 10-foot radius

**Wood sub-floors** must be dry and well secured. Screw every 6" along joists to avoid squeaking. If not level, sand down high spots and fill low spots with a Portland Based leveling patch.

**Concrete sub-floors** must be fully cured, at least 65 days old, and should have minimum 6-mil polyfilm between concrete and ground. Sub-floor should be flat and level within 3/16" per 10' radius. If necessary, grind high spots down and level low spots with a Portland leveling compound. All concrete should be tested for moisture prior to installation using the Anhydrous Calcium Chloride test method, a non-invasive moisture meter, or a pin/probe meter. When using a Calcium Chloride Test, the result must not exceed 3 lbs per 1000 sq. ft. in a 24-hour period.

- A moisture test must be performed to ensure that the concrete slab is dry. Remember, a concrete slab on/below grade that measures dry today may become moist in the future due to rising groundwater. Installing a moisture barrier now may be viewed as an insurance policy against concrete becoming wet in the future. Manufacturer is not responsible for site related moisture issues.

## INSTALLATION TOOLS

### **For All Installation Methods:**

- Tape measure
- Tapping block (trimmed piece of flooring)
- Pencil
- Pry bar or pull bar
- Chalk line
- Wood or plastic spacers (3/8")
- Crosscut power saw
- 3M Blue Tape (DO NOT ADHERE TO OIL FINISHED FLOORS)
- No mineral spirits for all oiled finish floors
- For Oil Finish Floors please use adhesives that are compatible and easy to clean such as Bostik Green Force or Titebond 771

### **For Glue-Down Installation Method, You'll Also Need:**

Recommended flooring adhesive

Trowel per flooring adhesive Manufacturer's recommendations.

### **Acceptable Sub-Floor Types:**

- CDX Underlayment Grade Plywood at least ½" thick (**use of osb sub-floor can cause potential movement and squeaking noise, which is not a manufacturer defect**)
- Underlayment grade particleboard (floating/glue-down only)
- Concrete slab (floating/glue-down only)
- Existing wood floor
- Ceramic tile (floating/glue-down only)
- Resilient tile & sheet vinyl (floating/glue-down only)

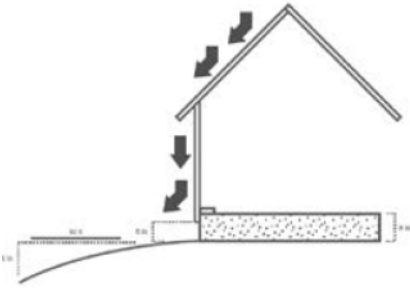
## BEFORE STARTING YOUR INSTALLATION

- Make sure sub-floor is tested for moisture first and is properly prepared. Since natural flooring expands with any increase in moisture content, always leave at least an expansion space between flooring and all walls. The expansion range depends on the thickness of the floor and any other permanent vertical obstructions (such as pipes and cabinets).
- This space will be covered up once you reapply base moldings around the room. Use wood or plastic spacers during installation to maintain expansion space.
- Work from several open boxes of flooring and "dry lay" the floor before permanently laying the floor. This will allow you to select the varying grains & colors and to arrange them in a harmonious pattern. It also allows you the opportunity to select out very dark/light pieces for use in hidden areas in order to create a more uniform floor. Remember, it is the Installer's responsibility to determine the expectations of what the finished floor will look like with the end user first, and then to cull out pieces that do not meet those expectations.
- Begin installation next to an outside wall. This is usually the straightest and best reference for establishing a straight working line. Establish this line by measuring an equal distance from the wall at both ends and snapping a chalk line. The distance you measure from the wall should be the width of a plank plus about 7/16" for expansion space. You may need to scribe cut the first row of planks to match the wall in order to make a straight working line if the wall is out of straight.

You may want to dry lay a few rows, (no glue or nails), before starting installation to confirm your layout decision and working line. When laying flooring, stagger end joints from row to row by at least 8". When cutting the last plank in a row to fit, you can use the cut-off end to begin the next row. If cut-off end is 8" in length or less, discard it and instead cut a new plank at a random length and use it to start the next row. Always begin each row from the same side of the room. To draw planks together, always use a tapping block (a short piece of flooring), as tapping the flooring itself will result in edge damage. For best results, flip the tapping block upside down and use the groove edge to tap the tongue edge of the plank being installed. Fit end joints tightly together before tapping long edges together. When near a wall, you can use a pry bar to pry close the side and end joints. **DO NOT ADHERE TAPE OF ANY KIND TO OIL FINISHED FLOORS.**

## EXTERIOR CHECKS

- Is exterior soil elevation 6" below edge of flashing?
- Does exterior slope away from foundation at a rate of 6" drop in 10' for soft-landscaped areas and 3" drop in 10' for hard-paved areas?



NOTE: Proper drainage away from the structure is absolutely critical to ensure weather-tight conditions and crucial to proper hardwood flooring performance. If structure is near a hill, the lot should be graded with a swale to move moisture off the lot and prevent it from coming in contact with the foundation.

## CRAWL SPACE VENTILATION

- Crawl space earth (or thin concrete slab) should be covered 100% by a vapor retarder of black polyethylene (minimum 6 mil) or any recommended puncture-resistant membrane, such as Class C meeting ASTM D1745. Check local codes for any additional requirements.
- Size of available vents should equal to 1.5% of the square footage within the crawl space. Relative humidity should be consistent with interior of home. Moisture content of sub floor should not vary more than a 2% MC from the top of the sub floor to the bottom.
- It may be necessary to install temperature/humidity activated exhaust fans to create more air movement in the crawl space. Uncontrolled humidity and moisture in crawl space will lead to mold and damage to the structure, as well as the hardwood floor. In these events, a contractor specializing in dehumidifying systems will need to be contracted to keep the crawlspace humidity within proper norms. This is more likely in high humidity areas.
- Ensure that clothes driers are properly vented to the outside of the foundation. Check for signs of plumbing, both pressurized and non-pressurized/drain leaks.



NOTE: Completely sealed crawlspaces (no exterior cross-ventilation) require a dehumidification system as part of the sealed crawlspace design.

## BASEMENT MOISTURE & HUMIDITY CONTROL

- Basements should be completely weather tight and have proper drainage away from the foundation walls in place to ensure that the basement remains dry.
- Rain gutters must be in place to carry moisture away from the house. French drains are recommended, and basement walls should be properly sealed.
- Relative humidity of basements should not be more than 10% higher than the upper floors.
- Humidity control of the basement is vital to help control mold and prevent damage to the structure and hardwood flooring.
- Basement walls should be inspected for cracks and excessive moisture content.
- Drains must be placed at basement windows.
- Direct sprinklers and irrigation systems away from the foundation. Sprinklers spraying the foundation edge can lead to moisture intrusion into structure. Drip irrigation systems for plant beds are recommended.



## **SUB FLOOR MOISTURE TESTING CONCRETE**

- Since wood flooring is not compatible with wet conditions, Manufacturer does not warrant against moisture related issues or related damage under warranty. (See Manufacturer Maintenance & Warranty Guides). This is an industry standard, and Manufacturers do not offer moisture warranties. However, moisture warranties are offered by various adhesive manufactures.

**NOTE:** Due to the porous nature of concrete, vapor emissions are subject to change over the lifetime of the installed floor. Slab moisture emissions are a common cause of damage to hardwood floors. Due to the potential for concrete moisture emissions to increase/decrease over time, and the absence of moisture warranties for wood flooring, choosing an adhesive system that includes moisture abatement properties is prudent.

- Adhesive Manufacturers offer moisture warranties for moisture abatement systems that will be conditional. Follow their directions closely to ensure compliance and full warranty coverage. Proper spread rate and coverage are very important. Use proper trowel size and replace trowels at the recommended square footage the adhesive Manufacturer requires to ensure proper application thickness.
- Some Adhesive Manufacturers offer adhesive/moisture abatement systems that do not require pre-installation testing of the slab to maintain a moisture warranty. Check with Adhesive Manufacturer to confirm which products they offer, that allow installation without pre-checking/testing the slab.
- The Installer is fully responsible for proper installation, and the moisture warranties are fully the responsibility of the adhesive moisture abatement system the Manufacturer chose for the job.

ADDITIONAL NOTE: Manufacturer makes no guarantees regarding the performance of any adhesive/vapor abatement system.

### **NWFA & INDUSTRY STANDARDS**

The NWFA (Industry standard) uses the following test methods to determine optimal conditions for installation and performance of a hardwood floor. Some Adhesive Manufacturers offer systems that create a vapor barrier to protect the wood flooring from moisture emissions coming up through the slab. Many Adhesive Manufacturers require the tests listed below to be performed prior to installation of the floor. Carefully read and follow the adhesive Manufacturer's instructions.

#### **CALCIUM CHLORIDE: ASTM F1869**

Under ideal conditions, the slab should not be emitting more than 3 lbs. per 1,000 square feet per 24-hour period. Carefully follow the instructions in the test kit to ensure that you get accurate results.

**NOTE:** The slab emissions can vary based on soil humidity and room temperature. Consult adhesive Manufacturer's directions for the moisture abatement system they recommend.

#### **HUMIDITY PROBE & DIGITAL METER: ASTM F2170**

This test determines the amount of humidity in the slab. This is an effective way to determine a slab's potential for emitting moisture. Follow all meter Manufacturer's guidelines for performing testing. Under ideal conditions, the slab readings should be 75% RH.

**CAUTION:** Post Tension slabs require special care to avoid cutting cables in slab. Cutting post tension cables can cause serious structural damage and potential fatalities.

New concrete slabs require a minimum of 65 days drying time before covering them with a wood floor. The slab must be fully cured. Slab must be comprised of Portland-based mix with 2,500 PSI of compressive strength.

### **SUB FLOOR PREPARATION: CONCRETE**

For glue down application over gypsum or lightweight concrete, the same 2,500 PSI rating is required. (See floating installation section for installation over lightweight substrates).

**NOTE:** Some adhesive systems have primers and adhesives that are suitable for use over gypcrete or lightweight concrete and may have different PSI compressive strength requirement. Adhesive Manufacturer is responsible for performance of their systems over gypcrete or lightweight concrete. Remove all paint, oil, existing adhesives, wax, grease, dirt, sealers, and curing compounds. Do not use solvent-based strippers under any circumstances, as residual solvents can prevent the satisfactory bonding of the vapor barrier and adhesive systems. It is important to ensure a long-lasting bond between the adhesive, the concrete, and the boards.

### **FOLLOW ALL ADHESIVE APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS**

Industry standard practice is to use a sanding system with 20 grit # 3½ open-face paper to remove loose, flaky concrete. For heavy surface contamination, it may be necessary to bead blast the concrete surface.

**NOTE:** Adhesive Manufacturers generally recommend prep fillers and patches to repair concrete substrates that are compatible with the adhesive system to be used. Make sure you use the prep products that are recommended by the Adhesive Manufacturer. Sub floor tolerance for a flat surface is 3/16" within a 10' radius and 1/8" in a 6' radius. These are industry standards established by NWFA. Use a straight edge to determine if the sub-floor requires grinding or filling.

**NOTE:** A quarter is approximately 1/16" thick and can be used as a thickness gauge. Grind high spots and fill low spots with Adhesive Manufacturer's recommended filler.

**NOTE:** Use the filler recommended by the Adhesive Manufacturer.

### **CAUTION: ASBESTOS**

State and Federal agencies have determined that asbestos is a respiratory carcinogen. Avoid sanding or scraping of old vinyl, linoleum and VCT as they may contain asbestos. Take proper precautions and contact an asbestos abatement company to remove any old vinyl or vinyl tile floors containing asbestos. Cut-back adhesive and other types of adhesives can also contain asbestos.

### **CLEAN THE SUB FLOOR**

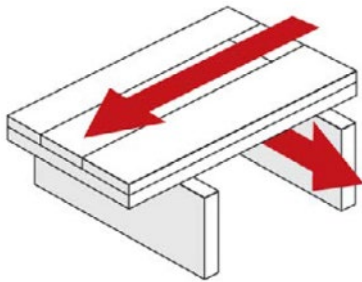
- After all prep work is completed, sweep and/or vacuum the sub floor. Dust and dirt can affect the adhesive or vapor barrier's ability to adhere to the slab. Installing over Existing Floor Coverings on Concrete Perimeter-glued resilient vinyl, VCT and rubber tiles are not acceptable underlayment's and must be removed.
- Terrazzo, tile, and full spread glue-down vinyl's that are dry, structurally sound, and level (as described above) may be suitable as a sub floor for installation. See adhesive Manufacturer's guidelines. Manufacturer is not responsible for performance or suitability of existing flooring products that are not removed from concrete.
- As indicated above, the surface must be sound, tight, and free of paint, oil, existing adhesives, wax, grease and dirt.
- Terrazzo and ceramic tile must be sufficiently scuffed to assure adhesion. Portland based products must be used to comply with flatness requirements of 3/16" in a 10' radius or 1/8" in a 6' radius. See adhesive Manufacturer's guidelines.
- Existing vinyl, tile, or terrazzo are not considered to be vapor barriers, and can still transmit unacceptable moisture levels to hardwood flooring. Existing hardwood flooring must be removed prior to the installation of a new wood floor on concrete.

### **SUB FLOOR PREPARATION: WOOD**

- Wood sub floors need to be well nailed or secured with screws. Nails should be ring shanks, and screws must be counter-sunk. The wood sub floor needs to be structurally sound (i.e. without loose boards, vinyl, or tiles). Sub floor tolerance for a flat surface is 3/16" within a 10' radius and 1/8" in a 6' radius. These are industry standards established by NWFA.
  - Engineered sub floor panels must be ANSI-rated plywood of specified thickness to meet joist spacing specifications listed below, or sound solid lumber sub floor that is a minimum of 3/4" thick and dry.
  - For panel products sub flooring, check for loose panels and re-nail or screw down loose panels securely. Nails and screws must be countersunk.
  - Ensure that there is proper expansion space (1/8") between the panels. If panels are not tongue and groove and do not have sufficient expansion space, it may be necessary use a circular saw to create the specified space. Do not saw through joints on tongue and groove sub floors.
  - Check for delamination or damaged areas to sub floor and repair those areas as needed.
  - Make sure sub floor is free of debris before beginning installation.
  - Acceptable Panel Sub floors: Truss/joist spacing will determine the minimum acceptable thickness of the panel sub flooring.
- A. Truss/joist spacing of 16" (406cm) o/c or less, the industry standard for single panel sub flooring is a minimum of 5/8" (19/32", 15.1mm) CD Exposure 1 plywood sub floor panels 4' x 8' panels.
- B. Truss/joist spacing of more than 16", up to 19.2" (488mm) o/c, the standard is a minimum 3/4" (23/32", 18.3mm) tongue and groove CD Exposure 1 Plywood 4' x 8' sheets glued and mechanically fastened.
- C. Truss/joist spacing of more than 19.2" (488mm) o/c up to a maximum of 24" (610mm) requires a minimum 7/8" tongue and groove CD Exposure 1 plywood sub floor panels, 4' x 8' sheets, glued and mechanically fastened.

### **JOIST CROSS-BRACING**

- A sub floor that is not thick enough to support the span of the joists will cause unacceptable sub floor deflection. An alternative to adding additional plywood on top of the sub floor would be to cross-brace between the joists. The cross-bracing would be done at the appropriate distance on center to meet specifications and bring the deflection within proper tolerance.



- Check with the joist or truss Manufacturer to determine if cross-bracing is allowed with that system. Should it not be compatible with the joist or truss Manufacturer, sheeting the sub floor with a second layer of CD or better grade plywood would then be the only option. (See double layer sub floors section).

#### **DIRECTION OF INSTALLATION IN RELATION TO JOIST DIRECTION.**

The best application is at a 90° angle across the joists. This provides for best stability of the floor. As an alternative, the floor can be installed at a 45° angle to the joists. The floor cannot be installed in the same direction as the joists without installing an additional sheet of plywood on top of the existing wood sub floor.

#### **DOUBLE LAYER SUB FLOORS**

- When sub floor does not meet thickness standards for span between joists, a second layer of plywood is required to stiffen sub floor.
- The second layer should consist of nominal ½” (15/32”, 11.9mm) CD exposure 1 plywood sub floor panels, 4’ x 8’ sheets, depending on how much correction of deflection between joists is necessary.
- The top layer of plywood should be offset by 2’ from joints in first layer of sub floor and installed in the opposite direction to the bottom sub floor panels. Glue top and bottom layers together with construction adhesive and screw into the truss/joist system every twelve inches. Additionally, nail (ring shank) or staple layers together on a minimum 12” grid pattern.

#### **EXISTING WOOD FLOOR –ON WOOD SUB FLOOR**

When installing over an existing solid hardwood floor already attached to the wood sub floor, ensure that the existing floor is sound and firmly attached to sub floor. Install material at a 90° right angle or 45° angle (across grain) of existing hardwood floor.

NOTE: Do not install in the same direction as existing floor. Do not install over wood flooring glued to concrete.

#### **CEMENTITIOUS PATCH - WOOD SUB FLOOR**

In the event of moisture, determine source, eliminate, and allow sub floor to dry. If sub-floor is less than above specified thickness or sanded to thickness less than specified see the above standards for top sheeting.

NOTE: Particle board sheeting of existing wood sub floor and Portland based leveling compounds are acceptable for glue-down or floating applications only (they are NOT suitable for nail-down applications).

#### **ACCLIMATION**

Wood flooring is a hygroscopic material subject to dimensional change as a result of variations in moisture, temperature, and humidity within the surrounding environment. Wood flooring simply needs to reach a moisture content level in equilibrium with the surrounding environment (EMC) IN WHICH IT WILL BE INSTALLED, AT OR NEAR NORMAL LIVING CONDITIONS (Between 40% –55% RH). The process of reaching this equilibrium is defined as acclimation, which allows the wood to properly adjust itself to the normal living conditions within the structure; that is, the temperature, humidity conditions, and moisture content that will typically be experienced once the structure is occupied and stable indoor climate control is exercised.

#### **NORMAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS MUST BE MET TO ENSURE OPTIMAL PERFORMANCE**

Heating and ventilating systems are designed and working to maintain an interior relative humidity level between 40% and 55% and a temperature between 65 and 80°F year-round. At manufacturing, flooring is dried to a content of between 7–10% and maintained at a relative humidity environment ranging from 40% to 55%. Ideally, the installation environment will be maintained at the same humidity range.

#### **ACCLIMATION OF ENGINEERED PRODUCTS**

- Manufacturer materials mimic what would be found in a 40–55% relative humidity environment. Consequently, it is pre-acclimated to the green zone conditions found in the chart below.
- To maintain proper relative humidity levels, above 40% and below 55% RH, use of the following equipment is recommended. Failure to maintain humidity range can result in damage to the wood floor.
- Air conditioner (of proper size and in working order)
- Dehumidifier (if required) to prevent relative humidity levels above 55% Whole House Humidifier (of proper size and in working order) (if required) to maintain relative humidity levels above 40%.
- Acclimation is NOT SIMPLY A MATTER OF TIME! It is based on what the living conditions in the house will be.
- This product is not approved for Radiant Heat.

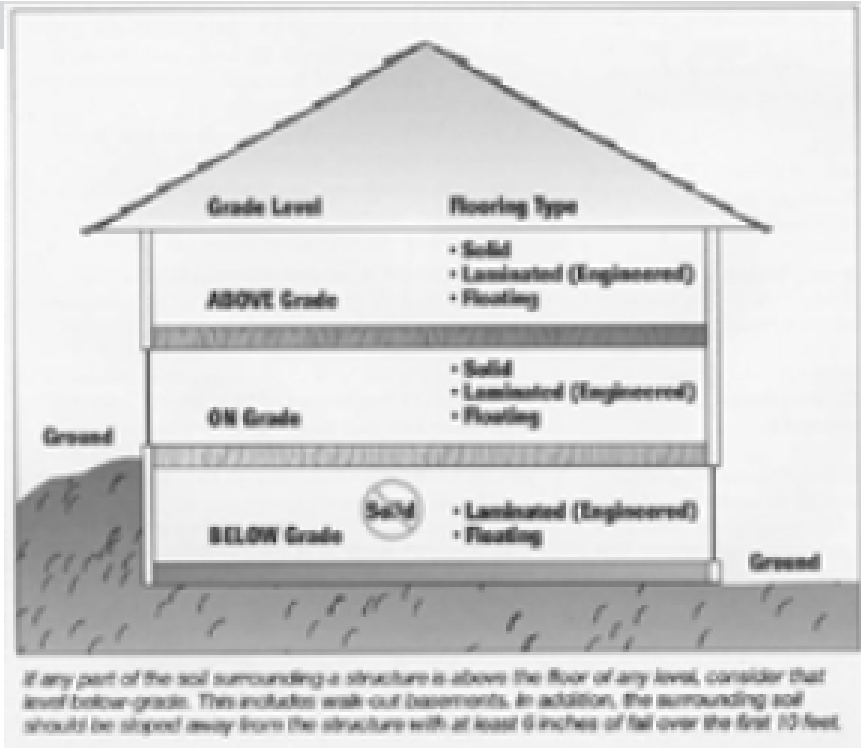


## GLUE DOWN INSTALLATION

### ***Make sure sub-floor is tested for moisture content first and is properly prepared.***

On concrete sub-floors, which are on or above grade (ground level), always assume the worst even if they measure dry. We recommend taking the following installation steps to ensure a trouble-free installation:

- Testing and documenting moisture content prior to installation
- Applying a sealer to the sub-floor as needed
- Follow adhesive Manufacturer's instructions for proper trowel size, minimum temperature, adhesive set time and open times before beginning installation of flooring.
- Once the spread adhesive has setup sufficiently per adhesive Manufacturer's instructions, lay the first row of flooring with groove facing the wall, and continue laying flooring. Always check your working lines to be sure the floor is still aligned. Use tapping block to fit planks together but be careful not to let installed floor move on the wet adhesive while you are working. Always leave at least a 3/8" expansion space between flooring and all walls or thickness of the plank and vertical objects (such as pipes and cabinets). Use wood or plastic spacers during installation to maintain this expansion space. Remember to stagger end joints from row to row at least 8" apart.
- When first section is finished, continue to spread adhesive and lay flooring section by section until installation is complete. Use a damp cloth to IMMEDIATELY REMOVE ANY ADHESIVE that gets on the flooring surface. If adhesive cannot be completely removed with a damp cloth, use the Manufacturer's recommended adhesive remover.
- Never let flooring adhesive dry completely on the finished surface. Walk each section of flooring in order to make sure it is well bonded to the sub-floor with the adhesive working time. Flooring planks on the perimeter of the room may require weight on them until adhesive cures enough to hold them down.



## **NAIL DOWN (WITH GLUE ASSIST) INSTALLATION:**

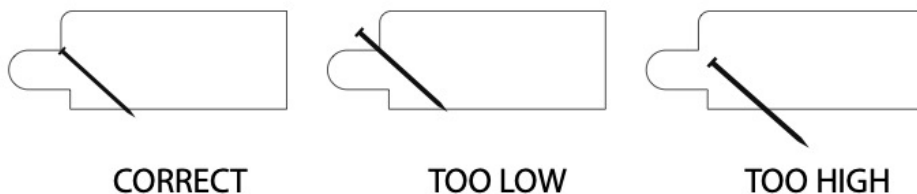
### **Installation Tools**

NAIL DOWN Tape measure, pencil, chalk line, table saw, cut-off saw, jamb saw, tapping block, pull bar, spacers, hammer, safety glasses, hearing protection, utility knife, wall spacers, straight edge, broom, speedy square, hardwood floor cleaner, pin/finish nails, glue, air compressor, and shop vacuum.

**CAUTION: Do not strike the finished edge or surface of the plank.** Flooring mallets are intended to activate the nail gun. Striking the edge of the plank with flooring mallets, hammers, or rubber mallets can damage the edge of the planks.

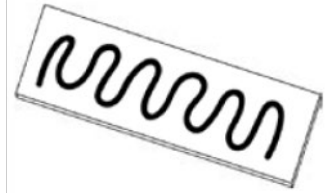
Proper placement of fasteners is critical to the performance of the floor. Overshooting the fastener weakens the tongue and the damage can telegraph to the surface. Care must be taken not to damage the edge of the plank with mallets or the edge of the nail gun. Improper placement will create a noisy floor.

### **Air Pressure Settings**



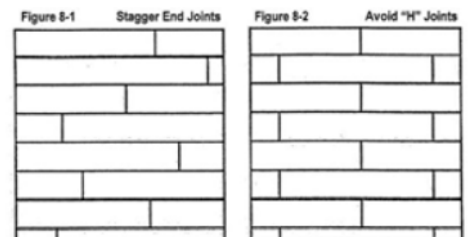
## Glue Assist

You must account for moisture in any installation. In the event the sub-floor is not within acceptable moisture tolerance range. Two suggested ways to provide a moisture vapor retarder is to install an underlayment paper. Cut a ½" channel, in the paper perpendicular to the direction of the floor to be laid, every 12" on center. A second option is to roll a coat of moisture barrier over the entire sub-floor to create a moisture retarder. During installation of the wood, you can then run a minimum ½" bead of approved adhesive (ie Bostik's Best or and Titebond 771 in a caulking tube) on a serpentine motion as shown on the diagram.



## STEPS FOR NAIL/STAPLE & GLUE INSTALLATIONS

1. Before you start, make sure to test the substrate for moisture according to appropriate moisture testing procedures, Moisture Guideline and Vapor Retarders. Excessive/elevated moisture should not be present. The subfloor should be within acceptable moisture content as per adhesive and wood manufacturer's recommendation before installing.
2. Choose a starting wall according to the most aesthetically or architecturally important elements in the room, taking into consideration fireplaces, doors, cabinets and transitions, as well as the squareness of the room. The starting wall will often be the longest unbroken wall in the room.
3. Expansion space should be left around the perimeter. Measure out from the starting wall the width of one flooring plank plus the appropriate expansion space for the thickness of flooring. Mark two points toward each end of the starting wall and snap a chalk line along the full length of the wall through the marks.
4. Only use an adhesive approved by the flooring manufacturer. Follow the installation procedure recommended by the adhesive manufacturer, which includes subfloor moisture content, spread rate, trowel size, open time, working time and flash time as necessary.
5. Trowel spread the adhesive on the subfloor along the chalk line wide enough to allow the first row of flooring to be installed, being careful not to cover the line. A proper roller can also be used if recommended by the adhesive manufacturer. Before proceeding to the next step, follow the adhesive manufacturer's recommendations for wet lay times.
6. Lay the tongue side of the first row of flooring along the chalk line. Face nail (top nail) the first row of flooring in place. Place the fasteners approximately 3/4" from the wall side (groove side) of the board every 4" to 6". Once the face nails are set, use 6-d finish nails or the pneumatic finish nailer to blind/edge nail along the tongue of the first row, every 4" to 6" and every 1" to 3" from every end joint. Check to make sure the first row is still straight along the chalk line before proceeding.
7. Trowel spread enough adhesive to install 2-3 more rows.
8. Install the second row by sliding the groove side on to the tongue of the first row. Blind/edge nail it in to place, with fasteners every 4" to 6" and 1" to 3" from each end joint. Stagger end joints by at least 8". Distribute lengths, avoiding "H" patterns and other discernible patterns in adjacent runs. Stagger end joints of boards row to row a minimum of 6" for strip flooring, 8"-10" for 3" to 5" plank, and 10" for plank wider than 5". (See Figures 8-1 and 8-2).
9. Continue nailing and gluing 2-3 rows at a time in this manner across the room. Avoid creating "H" patterns (where an end joint is adjacent to another end joint in the second to last row installed). Use cut ends to start the subsequent row, discarding any pieces shorter than 8".
10. Most adhesives require that the Installer clean the adhesive off the flooring boards during the installation. Follow the adhesive manufacturer's recommendations for this procedure.
11. Trim the last row of flooring to maintain the minimum expansion space at the far wall.
12. At the far (finish) wall, it may be necessary to face-nail the last 2-3 rows due to the angle of the stapler/nailer. The last row or two of flooring may need to be pulled together using a pulling bar.
13. Complete the installation by reinstalling or installing new base moldings.
14. Do not allow foot traffic on the floor for 24 hours after installation is complete.



## FLOATING INSTALLATION GENERAL INFORMATION NOTE:

### 1. Pad/Underlayment

Always use a high quality, firm underlayment pad with a built-in moisture membrane.

### 2. Lead with Groove

Cut off tongue on very first row to be installed and lead with the groove. This enables the tongue to be partially inserted into groove before coming into contact with the underlayment.

### 3. Tongue and Groove Adhesive

Place a bead of white PVA / D3 rated tongue and groove glue into the bottom of the groove.

### 4. Use Tapping Block

When tapping floor together with block start tapping from lead end and work back towards where the two end joints are coming together. Tapping back towards the floor tightens the end-joint.

### 5. Tape/Strap Starter Rows

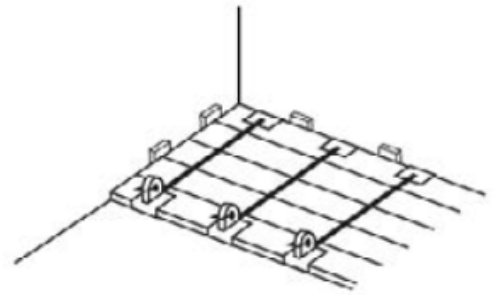
After three rows of flooring have been installed, take a 6' level and check the leading edge to be sure floor is on a straight line. Lay the level on its back and glide bottom edge along the tongue. Failure to stay on a straight line will cause irregular gaps in floor on sides and ends. NOTE: It may be necessary to use painter's tape for delicate surfaces during the install to keep planks together. Remove delicate surface painter's tape within 24 hours of application.

### 6. Trim Last Row

Trim last row to fit and pull into place with pull tool. Tape last several rows in place to prevent accidental movement and opening of side joints.

### 7. Install Lip/Over

Transition Moldings CAUTION: Do not attach lip/over moldings directly to the edge of the floor. Fasten transition lip/over moldings to the sub floor only. Attaching the lip/over to the edge of the floor prohibits the free movement of the floor.



## AFTER INSTALLATION

- Flooring should be one of the last items installed in a project. In order to protect the floors while other trades are finishing their work prior to final cleanup and turnover to the owner, use rosin paper. DO NOT use Blue Tape to adhere to the floor (blue tapes may damage the finish). Clean the floor thoroughly before laying the rosin paper to ensure that no debris is trapped underneath. DO NOT USE plastic film or other non-breathing coverings as this can cause the floor to become damaged from humidity buildups.
- Remove expansion spacers and reinstall base and/or quarter round moldings to cover moldings to cover the expansion space.
- Dust mop or vacuum your floor to remove any dirt or debris.
- Install any transition pieces that may be needed (reducers, T-moldings, nosing. etc.).
- If using glue-down method, do not allow foot traffic or heavy furniture on floor for 24 hours

## LOW MOISTURE / HIGH MOISTURE WARNING SYSTEM



Adverse Conditions Warning: It is possible at the time of install to place a device/devices in the floor that will warn the consumer when the floor is getting too dry or too damp. It logs the data from the floor and the indoor environment continuously. It is installed within the floor at time of installation.

Fidbox, which is a data logging device that is commonly used worldwide. The device is Blue Tooth connected and the consumer can track the condition of the floor. This gives the consumer the ultimate in control of the indoor environment. It is like a check engine light that can warn of pending trouble. Then adjustments can easily be made to the climate control to prevent damage to the floor.

Since proper climate and humidity control is required as a standard by the manufacturer and the entire wood floor industry, this device while optional, can make the difference between a successful installation and a site induced/non manufacturing related failure of the wood floor.

See Fid Box application instructions at [fidbox.net](http://fidbox.net) for full instructions on installation and use.

**NOTE:** The space needs to be acclimated to the engineered wood flooring, more than the other way around. Remember: 40 to 55% RH and 65° to 80°F is the target for indoor conditions.

## PROTECTION AND MAINTENANCE OF YOUR FLOOR

Lasting beauty can be achieved through purchasing a quality floor covering and providing proper on-going maintenance.

**Fading:** Natural floors contain organic pigments and are subject to fading when exposed to direct sunlight. Where possible, use drapes or other systems to protect your floor from excessive light.

**Joints:** Natural flooring reacts to the conditions in the environment. Natural flooring plank systems expand and contract in response to fluctuations in temperature and humidity. Controlling the environment, maintaining an adequate temperature and relative humidity will minimize the visible effects of normal contraction and expansion. Optimum recommended temperature is 70°F and relative humidity is 40% - 55%. In very dry climates, the use of a humidifier might be necessary.

**Photo-sensitivity:** Hardwood floors are photosensitive and will change color as they age or are exposed to U.V. light. In some species the natural pigmentation will be lost and can develop a "bleached" appearance. In many exotic hardwood species (i.e. Tigerwood), the flooring develops a rich patina that will darken the appearance and enhance the natural beauty of the material. As this is a natural occurring phenomenon, accelerated with exposure to U.V. light, it is not considered a material defect and is excluded from coverage under the provisions of Manufacturer's Limited Warranty.

### Tips to Minimize Fading/Discoloration

- Avoid rubber-backed mats and rugs, as the backing may discolor your floor, recommend using felt underlayment
- Change the location of your rugs periodically. Rearrange more frequently if they are placed in front of doors and windows.
- Use light filtering window treatments (i.e. blinds, drapes, window film) that will help prevent sunlight exposure.
- Rearrange furniture seasonally to allow the flooring to darken and age uniformly.

If completing a flooring extension or board replacement after the original installation has been down for a period of time, the new flooring will have a lighter appearance. As the material is exposed to natural light, it should eventually blend in with the surrounding areas. However, due to the age of your flooring, surface wear (and/or) exposure to U.V. light, Manufacturer will not guarantee replacement flooring that will be a 100% match to your existing product.

Remember that color variation is to be expected with natural products. However, should an individual plank be doubtful as to appearance or dimension, the Installer should not use this piece.

**Follow the instructions on this installation guide as well as the guidelines listed out by the NWFA.**

For further detailed installation guidelines, please refer to NWFA ([www.nwfa.org](http://www.nwfa.org))

**Please note that our Care & Maintenance Instructions are not general for all products, they do apply to each individual product specifically. Please refer to the individual care and maintenance instructions for each product specifically to properly take care of your floors.**