Wood Flooring
Installation Guidelines and Methods

National Wood Flooring Association
www.nwfa.org

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Notice

The National Wood Flooring Association assumes no responsibility and accepts no liability for the principles or techniques contained in these guidelines/methods.

These guidelines/ methods for the installation and sand & finish of wood flooring were developed by the NWFA Technical Publications Committee, using reliable installation principles, with research of all available wood flooring installation data and in consultation with leading industry authorities. The methods are not intended to apply to unrelated wood floor issues absent in a causal connection.

While every effort has been made to produce accurate and generally accepted guidelines, the principles and practices described in this publication are not universal requirements. The recommendations in this publication are directed at the North American market in general, and therefore may not necessarily reflect the most accepted industry practices in your geographic area. Some installation methods and materials may not be suitable in some geographic areas because of local trade practices, climatic conditions or construction methods. All wood flooring installations must conform to local building codes, ordinances, trade practices and climatic conditions.

In addition, manufacturers' recommendations for installation and sand & finish of specific products should always supersede the recommendations contained in this publication.

It is recommended that all wood flooring products be installed in accordance with the NWFA Installation Guidelines and all applicable manufacturer guidelines by an NWFACP Certified Installer, NWFA Member, or equivalent.

Acknowledgement

The National Wood Flooring Association would like to gratefully acknowledge assistance with information for these guidelines/ methods by the following:

- Hardwood Plywood Veneer Association – www.hpva.org
- Maple Flooring Manufacturers Association – www.maplefloor.org
- American Plywood Association – www.apawood.org

NWFA Involved Parties
General Definitions

Manufacturer: Any individual or entity that physically manufacturers the wood flooring product.

Specifier: Any individual or entity (including, but not limited to, architects, builders, consultants, design centers, designers/decorators, end users, general contractors, flooring contractors, sales professionals) that recommends, specifies, or in any way advises the buyer prior to ordering, purchasing, and/or installing the wood floor products.

Supplier: Any individual or entity (including, but not limited to, distributor, importer) that receives product from a manufacturer and supplies the wood flooring products to a seller or buyer.

Seller: Any individual or entity (including, but not limited to, retail stores, big box stores, internet sales, interior designers, direct sales) that physically supplies/sells the wood flooring products to the buyer.

Buyer: Any individual or entity (including, but not limited to distributors, homeowners, installers, flooring contractors, general contractors) that is the first to use/handle/possess/receive/deliver the wood flooring material prior to installation of the wood flooring product.

Installer: Any individual or entity that physically installs and places into service the wood flooring product.

End-User: Any individual or entity that physically receives and puts to use the final wood flooring product.

Contents

Section I
General Guidelines

Chapter 1
Jobsite Conditions

Wood flooring by design is not to be used to strengthen/stiffen a subfloor and will not do so. If movement of the subfloor occurs prior to installation and is not corrected, that same movement will occur after installation is complete.

Part I
Minimum Jobsite Requirements

A. Wood flooring should be one of the last jobs completed on the construction project. Limit foot traffic on finished wood flooring.
B. Evaluate the jobsite for potential problems before installation begins, and before wood flooring is delivered to the jobsite.
C. Installation constitutes acceptance of flooring material, subfloor/substrate, the jobsite itself including the ambient temperature and relative humidity at the time of installation, and all impacting variables that may affect a wood floor. For warranty and/or hold harmless agreements, check with legal counsel.
    1. Exterior surface drainage should direct water away from the building.
    2. Do not deliver wood flooring to the jobsite or install wood flooring until the building is enclosed.
    3. If heating and/or air conditioning is in operating condition, it needs to be operating. If it is not possible for the permanent heating and/or air conditioning system to be operating before, during and after installation, a temporary heating and/or dehumidification system that mimics normal temperature and humidity conditions can enable the installation to proceed until the permanent heating and/or air conditioning system is operating.
    4. Do not deliver wood flooring to the jobsite or install wood flooring until appropriate temperature and humidity conditions have been achieved. Appropriate temperature and humidity conditions are defined as those conditions to be experienced in the building after occupancy.
    5. Do not deliver wood flooring to the jobsite or install wood flooring until all concrete, masonry, plastering, drywall, texturing and painting primer coats are completed.
    6. Basements and crawl spaces must be dry. If power washing is required in the basement, do so before wood flooring is installed and allow subfloor and basement to dry before installing wood flooring.
    7. Crawl space should be a minimum of 18” (457mm) from ground to underside of joists.
    8. Crawl space earth (or thin concrete slab) should be covered 100 percent by a vapor retarder of black polyethylene (minimum 6 mil) or any recommended puncture-resistant membrane, such as Class C, meeting ASTM D1745. See Figure 1-1. Check local codes.
    9. Crawl Space Conditions
        a. Where a proper ground covering is in place and when venting is required by local building codes, the crawl space should have perimeter venting equal to a minimum of 1.5 square feet per 100 square feet of crawl space square footage, unless local building codes differ from this specification. Note: Local building codes may differ. Follow local building codes.
        b. For crawl spaces without ventilation openings, vapor retarder joints must overlap a minimum of 6 inches and be sealed or taped. The vapor retarder should also extend at least 6 inches up the stem wall and be attached and sealed to the stem wall. Continuously operated mechanical exhaust and perimeter wall insulation or conditioned air supply and insulation must be provided.

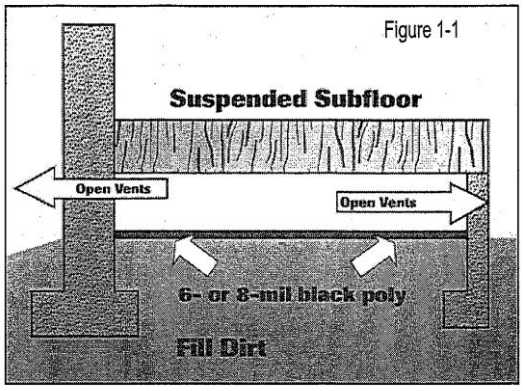
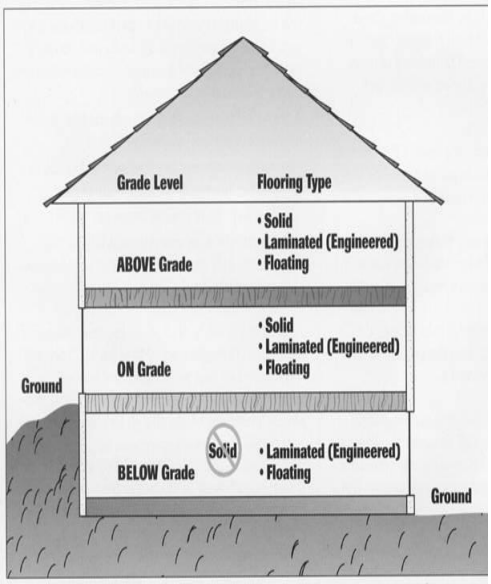


Figure 1-1

10. Note the grade level so that the correct type of flooring and system can be specified for the job. Engineered and floating floors can be appropriate for above-grade, on-grade and below-grade installations. Solid wood flooring can be appropriate for above-grade and on grade installations, but not for below grade installations. If the soil surrounding a structure is 3 inches or more above the floor of any level, consider that level below grade. This includes walk-out basements. In addition, the surrounding soil should be sloped away from the structure. See Figure 1-2.
11. Subfloors (wood or concrete) should be checked by an appropriate method for establishing moisture content. Average subfloor moisture content should be within the range as specified for the product by the product manufacturer. See Chapter 3, Moisture Testing. See Figure 1-2.
12. Where the minimum jobsite conditions are present, the flooring can be delivered and stored in the rooms in which it will be installed. See Chapter 2, Acclimation and Conditioning of Wood Flooring.

Figure 1-2



If any part of the soil surrounding a structure is above the floor of any level, consider that level below-grade. This includes walk-out basements. In addition, the surrounding soil should be sloped away from the structure with at least 6 inches of fall over the first 10 feet.

Part II
Additional Jobsite Conditions for Factory-Finished Flooring

A. All finished wall coverings and painting should be completed. Note: Base and shoe mold may be installed after the flooring installation.
B. After installation, if you choose to protectively cover the floor, cover the floor completely, since some species are light-sensitive and uncovered areas may change color. However, covering a glue-down application may not allow some adhesives to properly cure. Follow the flooring and adhesive manufacturer's recommendations. Use a covering material with a vapor permeance (perm rating) of 1 perm or more (tested in accordance with ASTM E96) to avoid trapping moisture/vapor on or within the floor. Any covering should be taped, using a low-adhesion tape, to base or shoe moldings. Do not tape to finished flooring. When taping paper or sheets together, tape them to each other, not to the floor.

   As in all installations, at completion of job, inspect flooring from a standing position.

Part III
Jobsite Checklist
See Appendix M.

Part IV
Remodel Installations
Be aware of the most current EPA regulations for lead paint dust as well as asbestos (www.epa.gov).

Chapter 2
Acclimation and Conditioning of Wood Flooring

Always follow the manufacturer's recommendations regarding how and whether to acclimate wood flooring.

Part I
General Acclimation/Conditioning Guidelines

Definitions:
Acclimation: The process of adjusting (conditioning) the moisture content of wood flooring to the environment in which it is expected to perform.

Equilibrium Moisture Content: The moisture content of wood when in equilibrium with its environment. When wood is neither gaining nor losing moisture, equilibrium moisture content (EMC) has been reached.

A. Storage and Conditions
    1. Do not store wood flooring at the jobsite under uncontrolled environmental conditions. Garages, and exterior patios, for example, are not acceptable areas to store wood flooring.
    2. Ideal interior environmental conditions vary from region to region and jobsite to jobsite. It is the flooring professional's responsibility to know what the "ideal" climate conditions are and customize the floor around those conditions.
        a. Determine what the expected seasonal change of wood moisture content is for your geographical location. For a general view of moisture-content averages by region, See Appendix D and Appendix E.
        b. Upon delivery, check wood flooring moisture content with a moisture meter to establish a baseline for acclimation. Check the moisture content of multiple boards. A good representative sample is typically 40 boards for every 1,000 square feet of flooring. Calculate what the optimal wood moisture content is (baseline) by dividing the high season and low season. Example: If your region has an expected EMC from a low of 6% to a high of 9%, the baseline MC of the wood would be 7.5%. If wood flooring is delivered and recorded to its baseline MC for the geographical location and proper relative humidity conditions are maintained, no acclimation may be required**.** If the moisture content of the product received is well outside of the range of optimal moisture content, it will be very difficult to acclimate the product properly without substantial dimensional change, distortion, and structural damage. Example: If the moisture content of the delivered wood is 12% and the optimal range is 6%, excessive shrinkage, bowing, cupping and other physical anomalies would be expected during the acclimation process. The wood flooring should not be accepted.
        c. Optimal wood moisture content represents only a base line to begin from and does not represent the final EMC required for the interior environment. Acclimation is often required to customize the moisture content of the wood flooring to the interior environment in which it is expected to perform.

B. General
    Note: Some manufacturers do not require acclimation for certain products prior to installation. If the manufacturer recommends that the wood flooring be acclimated before installation, proceed as follows:
    1. Ensure that the building is enclosed.
    2. Verify that the building is maintained at normal living conditions for temperature and humidity.
    3. Where building codes allow, permanent heating and/or air conditioning systems should be operating at least five days preceding installation to promote proper acclimation and should be maintained during and after installation. For radiant heat, see Appendix H.
    4. If it is not possible for the permanent heating and/or air conditioning system to be operating before, during and after installation, a temporary heating and/or dehumidification system that mimics normal living (occupied) conditions can enable the installation to proceed until the permanent heating and/or air conditioning system is fully operational.
    5. Acclimate the wood flooring as necessary (see Chapter 2, Part II, Acclimation).

Note: Not properly acclimating wood flooring may cause excessive expansion, shrinkage, dimensional distortion or structural damage. The worst-case scenario is one in which wood flooring is stored at the jobsite in an uncontrolled environment, then immediately installed. This is especially true when the materials are stored in an area that is subject to excessive moisture and humidity conditions. Acclimation outside of the area in which the wood is to be installed does no good at all; in fact, it is likely harmful to store wood flooring at the jobsite under conditions that don't reflect expected normal environmental conditions.

6. Prior to installation, ensure that wood flooring is within acceptable range of moisture content with the wood subfloor. For solid strip flooring (less than 3" wide), there should be no more than 4 percent moisture content difference between properly acclimated wood flooring and subflooring materials. For wide-width solid flooring (3" or wider), there should be no more than 2 percent difference in moisture content between properly acclimated wood flooring and subflooring materials.

Part II
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 moisture content level in equilibrium with the surrounding environment (EMC) in which it will be installed, at or near normal living conditions. 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.

A. The Process of Acclimation

If the manufacturer recommends that the wood flooring be acclimated before installation, proceed as follows:

1. Acclimation can be facilitated by breaking the floor units into small lots and/or opening the packaging. A common practice is to cross-stack the materials with spacers (¾" to 1" sticks) between each layer of flooring to allow air circulation on all sides of all boards.
2. Most recommendations state that the materials need to acclimate from a minimum of 3 days up to no given maximum. While it takes time to acclimate a product, the most important aspect is that the materials reach a moisture content that is in equilibrium with its expected use. Acclimate the materials as long as necessary to accomplish this task, taking the necessary moisture readings to indicate when the materials have reached the proper moisture content and when no further changes occur.
    a. For site-finished wood flooring, after installation and before sanding and finishing takes place, allow the flooring to acclimate (settle-in) to the controlled environment, and to stabilize for a period of time. Some flooring professionals suggest 5 to 7 days. Engineered flooring installed using an adhesive application system may require a longer post-installation acclimation period to allow all residual off-gassing to occur prior to application of a finish. Follow adhesive manufacturer's recommendations.
    b. Tropical imported species generally require more time in order to properly acclimate the wood flooring. Some tropical species lose moisture or gain moisture at faster or slower rates than domestic species due to higher overall density, oil and resin content and interlocking cell structure. In addition, the resins and oils make accurate MC readings more difficult. Resistance (pin type) meters require multiple readings of multiple boards in order to arrive at a more accurate average MC reading. Pinless meters that include multiple depth level adjustments may offer faster and more-accurate internal readings.
    c. Engineered and solid factory finished flooring follows specific manufacturer's recommendations and some may not require acclimation. Follow manufacturer's guidelines to retain all warranty coverage. Warranty coverage generally requires that jobsite conditions be maintained between 30% to 50% relative humidity and that those conditions must be maintained before, during and after installation for the life of the floor. Failure to comply with these manufacturer's requirements may result in irreversible structural damage and void related warranties.

B. Wood's Comfort Zone

1. As a general rule, with geographic exceptions, wood flooring will perform best when the interior environment is controlled to stay within a relative humidity range of 30 to 50 percent and a temperature range of 60° to 80° Fahrenheit. (In some climates, the ideal humidity range might be higher or lower, 25 to 45 percent or 45 to 65 percent, for example.)
2. The chart below indicates the moisture content wood will likely have at any given combination of temperature and humidity. Note the equilibrium moisture content in the recommended temperature/humidity range (shaded area) coincides with the 6-to-9 percent range used by most flooring manufacturers during the manufacturing/shipping process. Although some movement can be expected between 6 and 9 percent, wood flooring can shrink or swell more dramatically outside this range. When wood is neither gaining nor losing moisture, equilibrium moisture content (EMC) has been reached.

Equilibrium Moisture Content of Solid Wood Species at Various Temperatures and Relative Humidity Readings

Wood flooring has a comfort level too. Wood flooring will perform best when the interior environment is controlled to stay within a relative humidity range of 30% to 50% and a temperature range of 60° to 80° Fahrenheit. Fortunately, that's about the same comfort range most humans enjoy. The chart below indicates the equilibrium moisture content of wood flooring at various temperatures and humidity conditions. The left column indicates temperature in degrees Fahrenheit and Celsius. The bottom row indicates percent relative humidity. The values in the chart indicate the equilibrium moisture content (EMC) for any given combination of temperature and humidity. For example, at 70° Fahrenheit and 40% relative humidity, the equilibrium moisture content is 7.7%. The shaded area indicates the generally recommended range for wood flooring – 6% - 9% EMC, which occurs when temperature is 60° - 80° Fahrenheit or 15° - 26° Celsius, and 30% - 50% relative humidity.

°F / C	EMC	EMC	EMC	EMC	EMC	EMC	EMC	EMC	EMC	EMC	EMC	EMC	EMC	EMC	EMC	EMC	EMC	EMC	EMC	EMC
30 / 1	1.4	2.6	3.7	4.6	5.5	6.3	7.1	7.9	8.7	9.5	10.4	11.3	12.4	13.5	14.9	16.5	18.5	21.0	24.3	26.9
40 / 4	1.4	2.6	3.7	4.6	5.5	6.3	7.1	7.9	8.7	9.5	10.4	11.3	12.4	13.5	14.9	16.5	18.5	21.0	24.3	26.9
50 / 10	1.4	2.6	3.7	4.6	5.5	6.3	7.1	7.9	8.7	9.5	10.4	11.3	12.4	13.5	14.9	16.5	18.5	21.0	24.3	26.9
60 / 15	1.3	2.5	3.6	4.6	5.4	6.2	7.0	7.8	8.6	9.4	10.2	11.1	12.1	13.3	14.6	16.2	18.2	20.7	24.1	26.8
70 / 21	1.3	2.5	3.5	4.5	5.4	6.2	6.9	7.7	8.5	9.2	10.1	11.0	12.0	13.1	14.4	16.0	17.9	20.5	23.9	26.6
80 / 26	1.3	2.4	3.5	4.4	5.3	6.1	6.8	7.6	8.3	9.1	9.9	10.8	11.7	12.9	14.2	15.7	17.7	20.2	23.6	26.3
90 / 32	1.2	2.3	3.4	4.3	5.1	5.9	6.7	7.4	8.1	8.9	9.7	10.5	11.5	12.6	13.9	15.4	17.3	19.8	23.3	26.0
100 / 37	1.2	2.3	3.3	4.2	5.0	5.8	6.5	7.2	7.9	8.7	9.5	10.3	11.2	12.3	13.6	15.1	17.0	19.5	22.9	25.6
% RH	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	98

Chart adapted from Wood Handbook: Wood as an Engineering Material (Agriculture Handbook 72) Forest Products Laboratory, U.S. Department of Agriculture

Coefficients of Change: How Moisture Affects Wood Flooring

See Chapter 9, Solid Strip and Plank Flooring Installation.

Chapter 3
Moisture Guideline Testing and Vapor Retarders

Reference to ASTM Standard revisions: ASTM Standards listed are most recent revisions or use ASTM Standard in effect at time of installation.

Part I
Moisture Testing for Wood Flooring and Wood Subfloors
Determining moisture content is an essential part of quality control within the flooring installation process. Flooring Installers must know the moisture content of the wood flooring, as well as the subfloor.

A. The most accurate measurement for moisture content in wood is the oven-bake-out method. However, it is not widely used because the cost and difficulty of performing the test on-site is not practical.
B. Hand-held electrical tools, called moisture meters, should be part of the toolbox of every flooring contractor for measuring moisture in subfloors and floors. Moisture meters have many purposes. They can be used to determine if floor boards are dry enough for an installation to proceed, they can check subfloors and concrete for high moisture levels, they can determine when a second coat of finish can be applied and they can assess water damage.

   There are two main types of meters for testing wood: probe and pinless.
   1. The probe type measures electrical resistance across opposed sets of pins, which are pushed into the wood. All probes should be inserted parallel with the grain or as instructed by the meter manufacturer. An advantage of probe type meters is that those with insulated pins are able to measure moisture content at varying depths; for example, you can determine whether the moisture content near the bottom of the board is higher than near the top.
   2. The pinless, dielectric type employs signal penetration at one inch or more for both hardwood and softwood. The meter can be moved across the surface to identify pockets of moisture. It is relatively unaffected by temperature. Rough surfaces have very little effect on the reading. Measurements can also be taken through coatings, varnish or paint without damage to the surface. Newer pinless meters can be adjusted to depth desired. Older models may read deeper into flooring systems and not give an accurate reading of wood flooring only.
   3. Follow the meter manufacturer's recommendations to get an accurate reading from the wood floor. One effective testing method is to remove a sample board and get a reading with air space beneath it.
   4. It is important that the meter you chose offers the following:
      a. A wide moisture content range from at least 6 percent to 30 percent.
      b. The necessary adjustment tables, conversion charts or settings for various species.

   Test for moisture at several locations in the room – a minimum of 20 per 1,000 square feet – and average the results. Document all results. A high reading in one area indicates a problem that must be corrected. Pay special attention to exterior and plumbing walls.

Part II
Moisture Testing for Concrete Slabs
Note: All tests give a result – at the time the test is done – and in general give you the ability to start or not start a job. These tests do not give a permanent condition of your substrate, but merely a "at the time the test was performed" indication.

A. Testing Requirements
   Before moisture testing begins, the concrete slab must be a minimum of 30 days old.
B. Qualitative Moisture Tests – Electrical Impedance Test and Electrical Resistance Test (Moisture Meter)
   Follow meter manufacturer's instructions.
   1. Use moisture meters designed specifically for concrete moisture testing.
   2. Test within the body of the slab (electrical resistance), as well as at the surface (electrical impedance).

3. These testing methods are not recognized by any standard and should not be used for the purpose of accepting or rejecting a floor. These electronic tests are useful survey tools to broadly evaluate the relative moisture conditions of a slab and to select locations for quantitative moisture tests.
4. If the moisture meters indicate the presence of excessive moisture, as per wood flooring or meter manufacturer's recommendations, further testing is required using relative-humidity testing (ASTM F2170), calcium chloride testing (ASTM F1869) or calcium carbide (CM) testing (ASTM D4944 and MilSpec CRD-C154-77).

C. Quantitative Moisture Tests
1. ASTM F1869 – Standard Test Method for Measuring Moisture Vapor Emission Rate of Concrete Subfloor using Anhydrous Calcium Chloride.
    a. This test method covers the quantitative determination of the rate of moisture vapor emitted from below-grade, on-grade, and above-grade (suspended) bare concrete floors.
2. ASTM F2170 – Standard Test Method for Determining Relative Humidity in Concrete Floor Slabs using in Situ Probes.
    a. This test method covers the quantitative determination of percent relative humidity in concrete slabs for field or laboratory tests.
3. ASTM F2659 – Standard Guide for Preliminary Evaluation of Comparative Moisture Condition of Concrete, Gypsum Cement and Other Floor Slabs and Screeds Using a Non-Destructive Electronic Moisture Meter.
    a. This guide focuses on obtaining the comparative moisture condition within the upper 1" (25.4 mm) stratum in concrete, gypsum, anhydrite floor slabs and screeds for field tests. Due to the wide variation of material mixtures and additives used in floor slabs and screeds, this methodology may not be appropriate for all applications. See 1.2 through 1.8 and Section 11 of ASTM F2659. Where appropriate, or when specified, use further testing as outlined in Test Methods F1869, F2170 or F2420 before installing a resilient floor covering.
4. ASTM F2420 – Standard Test Method for Determining Relative Humidity on the Surface of Concrete Floor Slabs Using Relative Humidity Probe Measurement and Insulated Hood.
    a. This test method covers the quantitative determination of percent relative humidity above the surface of concrete floor slabs for field or laboratory tests.
5. Relative Humidity Testing – ASTM F2170 (Standard Test Method for Determining Relative Humidity in Concrete Floor Slabs Using In Situ Probes).
    a. Select test locations to provide information about moisture distribution across the entire concrete floor slab. For slabs on grade and below grade, include a test location within three feet of each exterior wall.
    b. Perform three tests for the first 1,000 square feet and one test for every additional 1,000 square feet thereafter.
    c. At least 48 hours before test is placed, concrete floor slabs should be at the same temperature and humidity that is expected during service conditions.
    d. Use a rotary hammer-drill to drill holes in the concrete slab; 40% depth of slab is required for the holes when concrete is drying from one side and 20% when drying from both sides. Follow manufacturer's instructions provided with test kits.
    e. Allow 72 hours to achieve moisture equilibrium within the hole before making relative humidity measurements. Follow manufacturer's instructions provided with test kits.
    f. ASTM F710 provides installation guidelines for acceptance of hardwood flooring using relative humidity testing. Typical limits for wood and wood-based products are 75% relative humidity. When getting readings over 75%, you must use a proper vapor retarder, based on the flooring manufacturer's recommendations, or wait for further concrete curing.
6. Calcium Chloride Test – ASTM F1869 (Test Method for Measuring Moisture Vapor Emission Rate of Concrete Subfloor Using Anhydrous Calcium Chloride).
    a. Select test locations to provide information about moisture distribution across the entire concrete floor slab.
    b. Perform three tests per 1,000 square feet of surface area. Add one additional test for each 1,000 square feet thereafter.

c. At least 48 hours before test is placed, concrete floor slabs should be at the same temperature and humidity expected during service conditions.
d. The actual test area shall be clean and free of all foreign substances. Use approved OSHA work practices for removal of all existing flooring materials and debris.
e. Blast or grind a minimum area of 20 inches by 20 inches and let stand for a minimum period of 24 hours prior to setting test.
f. Follow manufacturer's instructions for properly placing tests onto concrete.
g. Tests are to be covered and left in place for 60 to 72 hours. Follow manufacturer's instructions for labeling and recording time and date of test.
h. Send the test to a certified laboratory for results and documentation, or perform the measurements as per ASTM F1869.
i. Always follow the flooring manufacturer's guidelines and specifications to determine when the concrete slab is ready for installation.
j. ASTM F710 provides installation guidelines for acceptance of hardwood flooring using alciumchloride testing. Typical limit for direct glue-down wood flooring is 3lbs/1000sf/24hr. When getting readings over 3lbs and up to 7lbs, you must use a vapor retarder. A reading over 7lbs may not be acceptable for wood flooring installation. Follow the wood flooring manufacturer's recommendations. In the case of a glue-down installation, the adhesive manufacturer may also have recommendations.
Note: For information on the tests listed above, contact your distributor or call NWFA at 800.422.4556 (USA or Canada) or 636.519.9663 for the source nearest you.

7. Calcium Carbide (CM) Test – ASTM (modified) D4944, MilSpec CRD-C154-77.
a. The calcium carbide test, also known as the CM test or calcium carbide bomb, is more widely used in Europe than in the United States. It is a gas-pressure test in which moisture in the concrete reacts with calcium carbide crystals to create acetylene gas, and the gas pressure produced is measured to provide a moisture content reading, expressed as a percentage of moisture. Follow the directions provided by the test-kit manufacturer. A reading of more than 2.5% requires use of a vapor retarder. A reading of more than 4% may not be acceptable for wood flooring installation. Follow the wood flooring manufacturer's recommendations. In the case of a glue-down installation, the adhesive manufacturer may also have recommendations.

Part III
Acceptable Vapor Retarders Over Wood Subfloors

A. Always follow local codes and manufacturer's instructions for acceptable vapor retarders.
Note: The 2012 IBC defines three classes of vapor retarders:
1. Class I 0.1 perm or less.
2. Class II 0.1 perm less than or equal to 1.0 perm.
3. Class III 1.0 perm less than or equal to 10 perm.
When tested in accordance with ASTM E96 Method A.

B. An acceptable vapor retarder is a vapor resistant material, membrane or covering with a vapor permeance (perm rating) of greater than or equal to .7 and less than or equal to 10 when tested in accordance with ASTM E96 Method A. Installation of a vapor retarder reduces the potential for moisture or vapor related problems, but does not guarantee elimination of moisture or vapor related problems. Install a vapor retarder over wood panel or board subfloors prior to installing nail down solid strip or plank flooring. Overlap seams a minimum of 4 inches or more as required by manufacturer or specifier and local building codes.

C. Some examples of acceptable vapor retarders over wood subfloors include:
1. An asphalt laminated paper meeting UU-B-790a, Grade B, Type I, Style 1a.
2. Asphalt-saturated kraft paper or #15 or #30 felt paper meeting ASTM Standard D4869 or UU-B-790.

D. Note:
1. A vapor retarder has some extra benefits in that it eliminates wood-on-wood contact, wood strips slide more easily when positioned, it minimizes the impact of seasonal humidity change and it may reduce dust and noise levels.

2. However, by today's standards, asphalt saturated kraft or felt paper may not be an effective vapor retarder, with a Class III perm rating of 1.0 perm <10, in all applications. Consult local codes.
3. Over a wood subfloor, do not use an impermeable vapor retarder material with a perm rating of .7 or less, such as 6 mil polyethylene film or other polymer materials, as it may trap moisture on or in the wood subfloor. Such impermeable material may be used if recommended by the wood flooring manufacturer as such materials have been measured for vapor transmission due to fastener penetration or include special backing to dissipate vapor horizontally.

Job Site Platform	Grade Level	Subfloor Material	Flooring Type	Floor Installation Method	Adhesive Product Type	Adhesive Application	NWFA Guideline	Acceptable Vapor Retarder	NWFA Membrane Standard	ASTM E96 Required Perm Rating	Note: Always follow manufacturer, specifier and/or local code requirements. Installation of a vapor retarder reduces the potential for, but does not guarantee elimination of, moisture or vapor related problems.
Crawl space vented	On or below	Wood panel or board on joist above earth or slab	Solid or engineered	Floating, mechanically attached or adhered	N/A	N/A	1.C.5-8 jobsite min. req. 1.1.C.8 vapor retarder 1.1.C.9a crawl vented	Membrane min. 6 mil: i.e., poly C&A film or superior high strength membrane	ASTM E96 ASTM D4397 ASTM E1745	Min. ≤ 0.15 Best ≤ 0.02	ASTM E96-10/E96M-10 Standard Test Methods for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials ASTM D4397-10 Standard Specification for Polyethylene Sheeting for Construction, Industrial, and Agricultural Applications (C&A Film) ASTM E1745-09 Standard Specification for Water Vapor Retarders Used in Contact with Soil or Granular Fill under Concrete Slabs
Crawl space not vented	On or below	Wood panel or board on joist above earth or slab	Solid or engineered	Floating, mechanically attached or adhered	N/A	N/A	1.C.5-8 jobsite min. req. 1.1.C.8 vapor retarder 1.1.C.9b crawl not vented	Membrane min. 6 mil: i.e., poly C&A film or superior high strength membrane	ASTM E96 ASTM D4397 ASTM E1746	Min. ≤ 0.15 Best ≤ 0.02	ASTM E96-10/E96M-10 Standard Test Methods for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials ASTM D4397-10 Standard Specification for Polyethylene Sheeting for Construction, Industrial, and Agricultural Applications (C&A Film) ASTM E1745-09 Standard Specification for Water Vapor Retarders Used in Contact with Soil or Granular Fill under Concrete Slabs
Crawl space conditioned	On or below	Wood panel or board on joist above earth or slab	Solid or engineered	Floating, mechanically attached or adhered	N/A	N/A	Follow codes and system manufacturer directions	Follow codes	Follow codes	Follow codes	A conditioned crawl space or basement, though not the responsibility of the floor installer, is very desirable when temperature and humidity are properly maintained within the crawl space.
Wood	Above or on	Wood panel or board on joist	Solid or engineered	Nail/staple down	N/A	N/A	3.II.A-B 9.VI.D	Membrane: i.e., saturated or laminated - felt or paper	ASTM E96	0.7 ≤ 10.0	Overlap seam 4" min. or more
Wood	Above or on	Wood panel or board on joist	Engineered	Floating	N/A	N/A	3.II.A-B 8.VI.F	Roll or sheet membrane: i.e., min. 6 mil poly C&A film or superior ASTM D1745 membrane. Foam pad, vented or other membrane	ASTM E96	0.7 ≤ 10.1	Overlap seam 4" min. or more
Wood (FDN)	Below	Wood panel on joist	Engineered	Nail/staple down or floating	N/A	N/A	3.II.A-B 8.VI.F	Membrane: i.e., saturated or laminated - felt or paper	ASTM E96	0.7 ≤ 10.0	Overlap seam 4" min. or more

Part IV
Acceptable Vapor Retarders Over Concrete

A. Always follow local codes and manufacturer's instructions for acceptable vapor retarders.
B. Test concrete for moisture. For concrete slabs with a calcium chloride reading of greater than 3lbs, a relative humidity reading of greater than 75%, or a calcium carbide (CM) rating of greater than 2.5%, install an impermeable vapor retarder with a perm rating of less than .15 perm. Adding a vapor retarder is not required on installations over slabs with a calcium chloride reading of 3lbs or less, a humidity reading of 75% or less, or a calcium carbide (CM) rating of 2.5% or less. However, in on-grade and below-grade applications, adding a vapor retarder is always recommended.
C. The 2012 IBC defines three classes of vapor retarders:
    1. Class I 0.1 perm or less.
    2. Class II 0.1 perm less than or equal to 1.0 perm.
    3. Class III 1.0 perm less than or equal to 10 perm.

    When tested in accordance with ASTM E96 Method A.
D. The NWFA recommends an "impermeable" vapor retarder with a perm rating of less than or equal to .15, thereby limiting the passage of moisture to near zero.
E. Some acceptable vapor retarders over concrete include:
    1. A minimum 6 mil construction grade polyethylene film or other impermeable material with a perm of .15 or less is recommended. A premium polymer material meeting ASTM E1745 for concrete with higher tensile, tear and puncture resistance is highly desirable.
    2. Double felt: Two layers of #15 asphalt saturated felt paper that meets ASTM Standard D4869, with the first layer adhered to the slap in a skim coat of appropriate asphalt mastic type adhesive recommended by manufacturer, and a second layer felt adhered to the first layer with same appropriate adhesive.
    3. A chemical retarder or urethane membrane, as recommended by the adhesive or wood flooring manufacturer. These are usually in the form of a liquid-applied or trowel-applied membrane dispensed from a bucket following manufacturer recommendations.
    4. Installation membrane: a permanently elastic, cross linked, closed cell polyethylene membrane. Follow membrane manufacturer instructions.
    5. A loose laid or mechanically fastened plastic, waterproof, dimple type membrane, providing a thermal air gap separating finished floor from concrete. Follow membrane and floor manufacturer installation instructions.
    6. An elastomeric, fully adhered or mechanically fastened membrane with seams sealed. Follow membrane manufacturer installation recommendations.

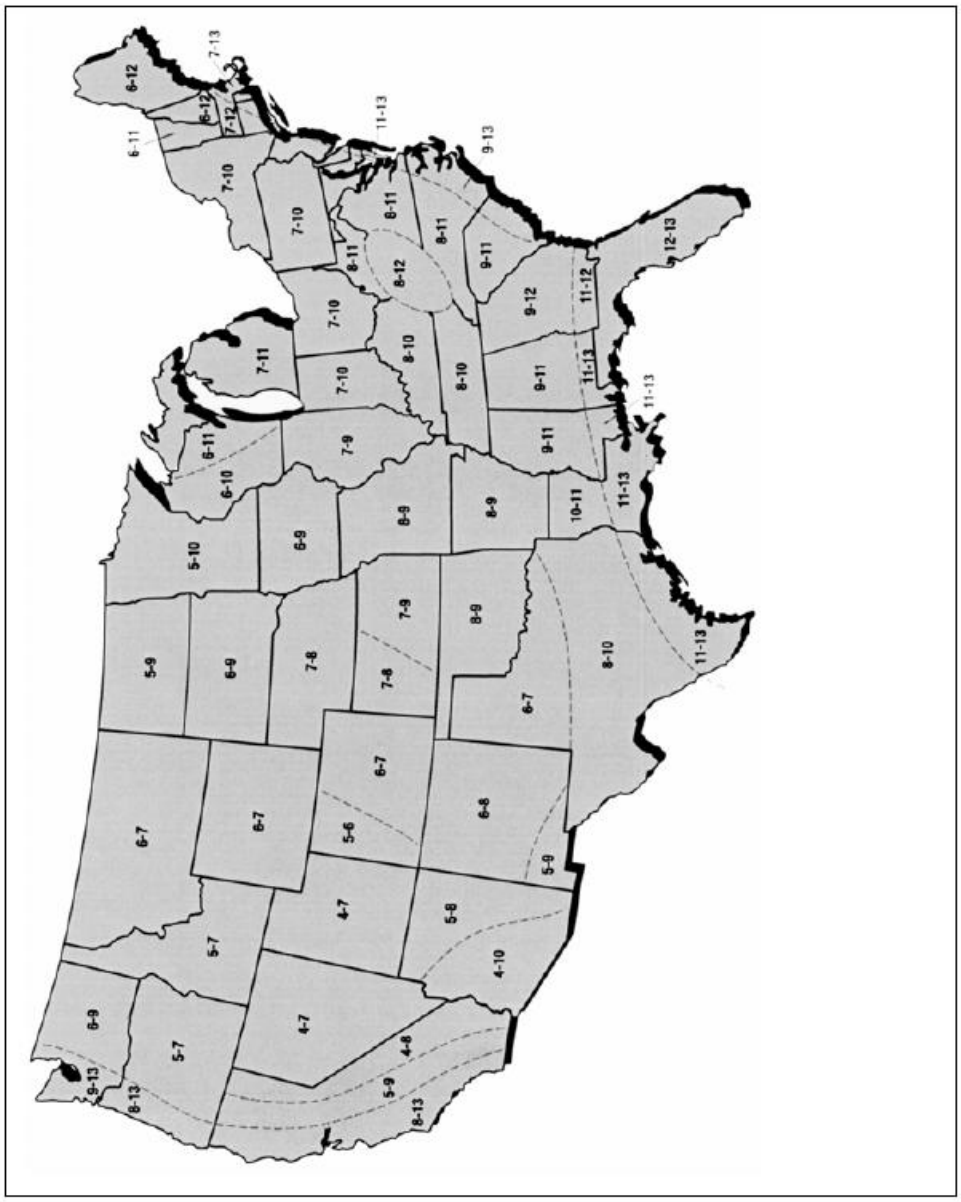
Job Site Platform	Grade Level	Subfloor Material	Flooring Type	Floor Installation Method	Adhesive Product Type	Adhesive Application	NWFA Guideline	Acceptable Vapor Retarder	NWFA Membrane Standard	ASTM E96 Required Perm Rating	Note: Always follow manufacturer, specifier and/or local code requirements. Installation of a vapor retarder reduces the potential for, but does not guarantee elimination of, moisture or vapor related problems.
Concrete	Above or on	Concrete	Solid or engineered	Floating	N/A	N/A	6.II.A-E nail down floating plywood methods	Roll or sheet membrane: i.e., min. 6 mil poly C&A film or superior ASTM D1745 membrane. Foam pad, vented or other membrane.	ASTM E96	Min. ≤ 0.15 Best ≤ 0.02	Vapor retarder seams must be sealed with an impermeable material with a perm rating <0.15.
Concrete	Above or on	Concrete	Solid or engineered	Floating	N/A	N/A	6.II.A & B	Roll or sheet membrane: i.e., min. 6 mil poly C&A film or superior ASTM D1745 membrane. Foam pad, vented or other membrane.	A) ASTM E96 B) Follow the floor manufacturer's recommendations	Min. ≤ 0.15 Best ≤ 0.02	Vapor retarder seams must be sealed with an impermeable material with a perm rating <0.15.
Concrete	Above or on	Plywood/OSB Plywood/OSB	Solid or engineered	Plywood floating/nail down	N/A	N/A	*Floating plywood systems* 6.II.D.two-layer method or 6.II.E. single-layer method *Nail-down plywood* 6.IV.A-D	Roll or sheet membrane: i.e., min. 6 mil poly C&A film or superior ASTM D1745 membrane. Foam pad, vented or other membrane.	A) ASTM E96 B) Follow the floor manufacturer's recommendations	Min. ≤ 0.15 Best ≤ 0.02	Vapor retarder seams must be sealed with an impermeable material with a perm rating <0.15.

Job Site Platform	Grade Level	Subfloor Material	Flooring Type	Floor Installation Method	Adhesive Product Type	Adhesive Application	NWFA Guideline	Acceptable Vapor Retarder	NWFA Membrane Standard	ASTM E96 Required Perm Rating	Note: Always follow manufacturer, specifier and/or local code requirements. Installation of a vapor retarder reduces the potential for, but does not guarantee elimination of, moisture or vapor related problems.
Concrete	Below	Plywood/OSB Plywood/OSB	Engineered only	Plywood floating/nail down	N/A	N/A	*Floating plywood* 6.II.D.two-layer method or 6.II.E. single-layer method *Nail-down plywood* 6.IV.A-D	Roll or sheet membrane: i.e., min. 6 mil poly C&A film or superior ASTM D1745 membrane. Foam pad, vented, dimpled or other membrane.	A) ASTM E96 B) Follow the floor manufacturer's recommendations.	Min. ≤ 0.15 Best ≤ 0.02	Vapor retarder seams must be sealed with an impermeable material with a perm rating <0.15.
Concrete	Above, on or below grade	Screeds with plywood or OSB over concrete	Solid or engineered (engineered only below grade)	Screed system	N/A	N/A	6.V. A-D; see also Appendix I	Roll or sheet membrane: i.e., min. 6 mil poly C&A film or superior ASTM D1745 membrane.	A) ASTM E96 B) Follow the floor manufacturer's recommendations.	Min. ≤ 0.15 Best ≤ 0.02	Vapor retarder seams must be sealed with an impermeable material with a perm rating <0.15.
Concrete	Above, on or below grade	Concrete	Solid or engineered	Glue down or float	Urethane	Troweled	5.i.B3-4 6.i.A-B 6.iii.A-B	All should reduce vapor transmission to 3lbs, or 75% RH or less.		ASTM E96	
Concrete	Above, on or below grade	Concrete	Solid or engineered	Glue down or float	Urethane and adhesive	Troweled	5.I.B3-4 6.I.A-B 6.III.A-B	All should reduce vapor transmission to 3lbs, or 75% RH or less.		ASTM E96	
Concrete	Above, on or below grade	Concrete	Solid or engineered	Glue down or float	MS	Troweled	5.I.B3-4 6.I.A-B 6.III.A-B	All should reduce vapor transmission to 3lbs, or 75% RH or less.		ASTM E96	
Concrete	Above, on or below grade	Concrete	Solid or engineered	Glue down or float	Epoxy	Rolled	5.I.B3-4 6.I.A-B 6.III.A-B	All should reduce vapor transmission to 3 lbs, or 75% RH or less.		ASTM E96	

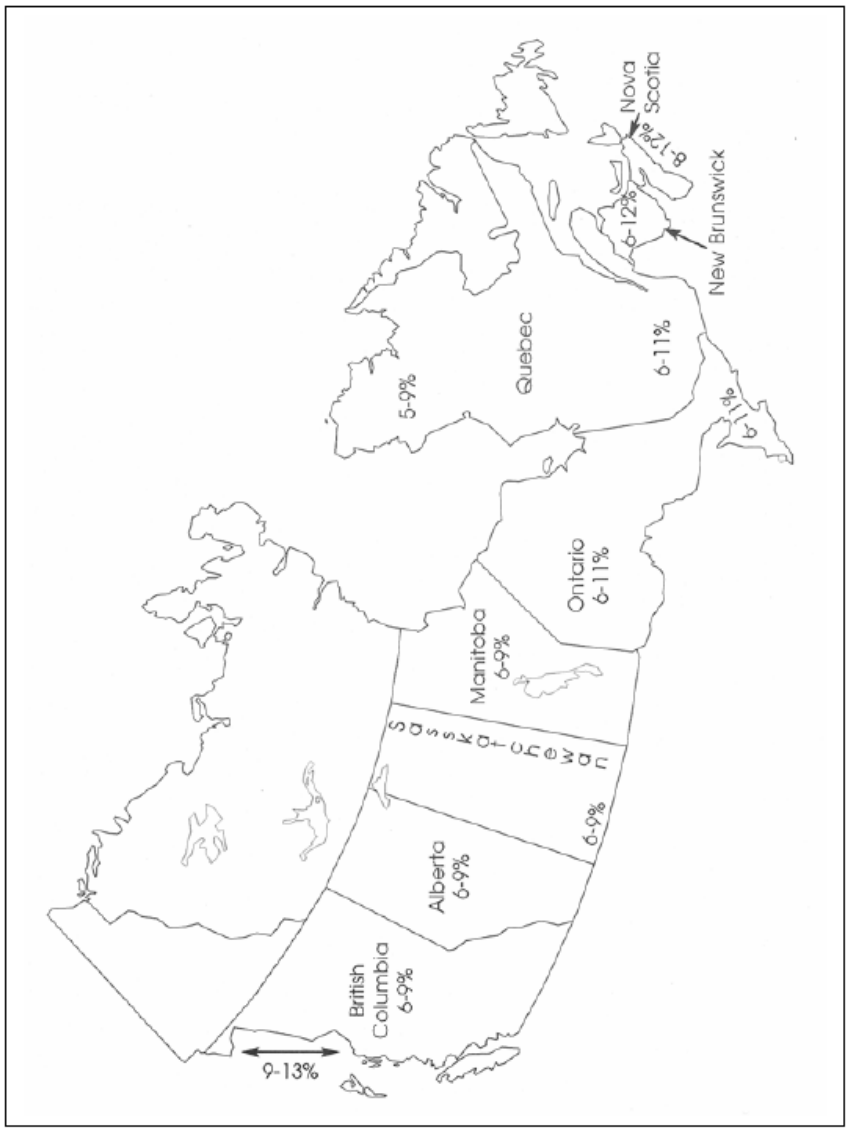
Part V
Dimensional Change of Coefficients

A. See Chapter 2, Solid Strip and Plank Flooring Installation, for dimensional change of coefficients.

Part VI
Moisture Content by Area



Note: Relative humidity in the building should be maintained at between 30-50 percent year-round. A consistent interior climate environment is the key to optimum wood flooring performance.



Note: Relative humidity in the building should be maintained at between 30-50 percent year-round. A consistent interior climate environment is the key to optimum wood flooring performance.

Section II
Subfloor Guidelines & Specifications

Chapter 4
Wood Subfloor Guidelines

Note: Always follow the wood flooring manufacturer's recommendation for a proper subfloor.

Part I
Wood Subfloor Specifications

A. Subfloor panels should conform to U.S. Voluntary Product Standard PS1-07, Construction and Industrial Plywood and/or US Voluntary PS 2-04 and/or Canadian performance standard CAN/CSA 0325.0-92 Construction Sheathing. Other CSA standards also apply.
B. Solid-board subflooring should be ¾" x 5½" (1" x 6" nominal), Group 1 dense softwoods, No. 2 Common, kiln-dried to less than 15 percent moisture content.
C. Both CD Exposure 1 plywood and OSB Exposure 1 subfloor panels are appropriate subflooring materials, but the proper thickness of the material will be determined by the factors noted below in Part IV, Panel Products Subflooring, E, Acceptable Panel Subfloors.

Part II
Subfloor Moisture

Note: The National Association of Home Builders' Green Home Building Guidelines contain the following directive under Section 5.3.8: "NAHB Model Green Home Building Guidelines, Section 5.3.8: Check moisture content of wood flooring before enclosing on both sides. Ensure moisture content of subfloor/substrate meets the appropriate industry standard for the flooring material to be installed."

A. For solid strip flooring (less than 3" wide), there should be no more than 4 percent moisture content difference between properly acclimated wood flooring and subflooring materials.
B. For wide-width solid flooring (3" or wider), there should be no more than 2 percent difference in moisture content between properly acclimated wood flooring and subflooring materials.

Part III
Subfloor Flatness and Integrity

A. Wood subfloors must be flat, clean, dry, structurally sound, free of squeaks and free of protruding fasteners.
    1. For installations using mechanical fasteners of 1½" and longer, the subfloor should be flat to within ¼" in 10 feet or 3/16" in 6 feet radius.
    2. For glue-down installations and installations using mechanical fasteners of less than 1½", the subfloor should be flat to within 3/16" in 10 feet or 1/8" in 6 feet radius.
B. If peaks or valleys in the subfloor exceed the tolerances specified above, sand down the high spots and fill the low spots with a leveling compound or other material approved for use under wood flooring. However, it is the builder's or general contractor's responsibility to provide the wood-flooring contractor with a subfloor that is within the tolerances listed above.

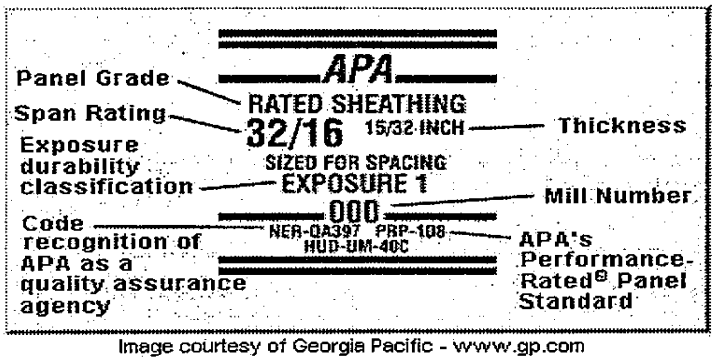


Image courtesy of Georgia Pacific - www.gp.com

When possible, check the back of the subfloor panel for American Plywood Association (APA) rating.

C. Inspect the subfloor carefully. If there is movement or squeaks in the subfloor, refasten the subfloor to the joists in problem areas.
D. Protruding fasteners are easily remedied by driving those fasteners deeper into the subfloor.

Part IV
Panel Products Subflooring

A. For panel products subflooring, check for loose panels and renail or screw down loose panels securely.
B. Ensure that there is proper expansion space (1/8”) between the panels. If the subfloor panels are not tongue-and-grooved and if there is not sufficient expansion space, use a circular saw to create the specified space. Do not saw through joints on T&G subfloors.
C. Also check for delaminated or damaged areas and repair those areas as needed.
D. Make sure the subfloor is free of debris before beginning installation.
E. Acceptable Panel Subfloors: Truss/joist spacing will determine the minimum acceptable thickness of the panel subflooring.
    1. On truss/joist spacing of 16” (406mm) o/c or less, the industry standard for single-panel subflooring is minimum 1 5/8” (19/32”, 15.1mm) CD Exposure 1 Plywood subfloor panels (CD Exposure 1) or 23/32 OSB Exposure 1 subfloor panels, 4’ x 8' sheets.
    2. On truss/joist spacing of more than 16”, up to 19.2" (488mm) o/c, the standard is minimum ¾” (23/32”, 18.3mm) T&G CD Exposure 1 Plywood subfloor panels, (Exposure 1), 4’ x 8' sheets, glued and mechanically fastened, or minimum ¾” (23/32", 18.3mm) OSB Exposure 1 subfloor panels, 4’ x 8’ sheets, glued and mechanically fastened. When possible, check the back of the subfloor panel for American Plywood Association (APA) rating.
    3. Truss/joist systems spaced over more than 19.2” (488mm) o/c up to a maximum of 24” (610mm) require minimum 7/8” T&G CD Exposure 1 Plywood subfloor panels, (Exposure 1), 4’ x 8' sheets, glued and mechanically fastened, or nominal 1” OSB Exposure 1 subfloor panels, 4’ x 8’ sheets, glued and mechanically fastened – or two layers of subflooring. Or brace between truss/joists in accordance with the truss/joist manufacturer’s recommendations and with local building codes. Some truss/joist systems cannot be cross-braced and still maintain stability.
        a. For double-layer subfloors, the first layer should consist of nominal ¾” (23/32”, 18.3mm) CD Exposure 1 Plywood subfloor panels (CDX), 4’ x 8' sheets or nominal ¾” (23/32”, 18.3mm) OSB Exposure 1 subfloor panels, 4’ x 8’ sheets. The second layer should consist of nominal ½” (15/32”, 11.9mm) CD Exposure 1 plywood subfloor panels, (Exposure 1) 4’ x 8’ sheets. The ½” plywood should be offset by ½” panels in each direction to the existing subflooring. The panels may also be laid on a diagonal or perpendicular, with 1/8” spacing between sheets. Nail on a 12” minimum grid pattern, using ring-shanked nails or staples.
F. Fastening and Spacing Specifications
    1. Follow the panel manufacturer’s recommendations for spacing and fastening.
    2. Typical panel spacing and fastening requirements for truss/joist systems call for approximately 1/8” (3.2mm) expansion space around the perimeter of each panel, with panels fastened every 12” (305 mm) along intermediate supports.
    3. Edge swell should also be flattened. This can usually be accomplished by using an edger sander.

Part V
Solid Board Subflooring

A. Solid board subflooring should be: ¾” x 5½” (1” x 6”), Group 1 dense softwoods (SYP, Doug Fir, Larch, etc.), No. 2 Common, kiln-dried to less than 15% MC. Refer to Chapter 2, Acclimation and Conditioning of Wood Flooring, for proper subfloor moisture content at time of installation.
B. Solid-board subflooring should consist of boards no wider than 6 inches, installed on a 45-degree angle, with all board ends full bearing on the joists and fastened with minimum 8d rosin-coated or ring-shanked nails, or equivalent.
C. Some types of wood flooring should not be installed directly over solid-board subflooring.
    1. Thin-classification solid strip flooring must have a 3/8”or better plywood underlayment installed over solid board subflooring.

2. Parquet flooring cannot be installed directly to solid-board subfloors. A parquet installation over solid-board subflooring requires 3/8” or better underlayment panels, nailed on 6” minimum grid pattern using ring-shanked nails or staples.

D. Some engineered flooring cannot be installed directly to solid-board subfloors. (See wood flooring manufacturer’s recommendations.)

Chapter 5
Concrete Subfloor Guidelines

Note: Always follow the wood flooring and adhesive manufacturer's recommendation for a proper subfloor.

Part I
Concrete Subfloor Specifications

A. Subfloor must be flat.
   1. Make sure the concrete slab is flat to the wood flooring manufacturer's specification. Typically, manufacturers will specify a flatness tolerance of 1/8"in a 6-foot radius and or 3/16" in a 10-foot radius.
   2. If the slab is out of specification, consider grinding, floating or both. Many high spots can be removed by grinding, depressions can be filled with approved patching compounds, and slabs also can be flattened using a self-leveling concrete product.
   3. When sanding or grinding concrete, care must be taken to minimize the amount of silica dust produced. OSHA recommends using dust-collection devices, or applying water to the concrete before sanding. Approved respirators may also be used to minimize the amount of silica dust inhaled.

B. Subfloor must be dry.
   1. See Chapter 3, Moisture Guideline Testing and Vapor Retarders.
   2. Concrete moisture meters and other tests can be useful in identifying moisture problem areas. However, NWFA guidelines specify using relative-humidity testing (ASTM F2170), calcium chloride testing (ASTM F1869) or calcium carbide (CM) testing (ASTM D4944 and MilSpec CRD-C154-77) to identify the moisture content of the slab. See Chapter 3, Moisture Guideline and Vapor Retarders.
   3. If a slab tests too high in vapor emission to glue a floor down, consider using a vapor retarder type product, installing a vapor retarder and a plywood subfloor or using an alternative installation method.
   4. Concrete slabs with a calcium chloride reading of more than 3 require use of a vapor retarder with a perm rating of 1 or less. It is strongly recommended to use an impermeable vapor retarder with a perm rating of .13 or less, such as 6 mil polyethylene film.

C. Slab must be:
   1. Minimum 3000 psi.
   2. Free from non-compatible sealers, waxes, oil, paint, drywall compound, etc.
      a. Check for the presence of sealers by applying drops of water to the slab. If the water beads up, there may be sealers or oils.

D. Do not attempt to glue a wood floor over a chalky or soft concrete slab.

E. Burnished or slick slabs may require screening or sanding with a 30-grit abrasive.

F. Specifications for lightweight concrete:
   1. Make sure the concrete is well bonded to the subfloor. Check for hollow spots, cracks and loose areas.
   2. As with on-grade concrete subfloors, make sure the concrete is clean, flat to specification and dry.
   3. Over lightweight concrete (less than 3000 psi), if the flooring adhesive used has a higher shear strength than the concrete, use the floated subfloor installation method. (See Chapter 6, Installing a Subfloor Over Concrete.) If the psi of the concrete is unknown, use the floated subfloor installation method or contact the adhesive manufacturer.
   4. Rule of thumb: Draw a nail across the top; if it leaves an indentation, it is probably lightweight concrete.

Chapter 6
Installing a Subfloor Over Concrete

Note: Always follow the manufacturer's recommendation for a proper subfloor.

Part I
Direct Gluing a Subfloor Over Concrete

A. Always follow the adhesive manufacturer's recommendation for proper application, proper adhesive and correct trowel notch and spread rate.
B. If necessary, add vapor retarder recommended by the adhesive manufacturer before applying adhesive.

Part II
Floated Subfloor

A. In on-grade and below-grade applications, always add vapor retarder before applying underlayment.
B. In above-grade applications, follow the flooring manufacturer's recommendations.
C. A vapor retarder is recommended anytime solid ¾" wood flooring is installed over concrete. A vapor retarder is required for installation over concrete with a calcium chloride reading greater than 3 pounds, a relative humidity reading of greater than 75%, or a calcium carbide (CM) reading of greater than 2.5%.
D. Floated Subfloor System
    1. Materials
        a. 2 layers minimum 3/8" (10mm) minimum CD Exposure 1 Plywood subfloor panels (CDX) 4' x 8' sheets.
    2. Installation method
        a. Place the first plywood layer with edges parallel to wall, without fastening. Leave ¾" space between wall and plywood.
        b. Plywood panels should be placed with 1/8" gaps between sheets.
        c. Lay the second layer perpendicular or at 45 degree angle to the first.
        d. Plywood panels should be placed with 1/8" gaps between sheets and a ¾" minimum expansion space at all vertical obstructions and wall lines.
        e. Staple/screw and glue (with urethane or construction adhesive) the second layer to first layer on 12" interior grid pattern (6" on the perimeter). Be careful not to penetrate the vapor retarder.
E. Alternate Subfloor System
    1. Materials
        a. Use minimum ¾" (23/32", 18.3mm) CD Exposure 1 Plywood sheathing, 4' x 8' sheets.
    2. Installation method
        a. Cut sheets to 16" x 8' or smaller panels, scored on back 3/8" deep a minimum of every 12" across width.
        b. 16" planks oriented perpendicular or diagonally to direction of flooring.
        c. Panels staggered every 2', and spaced 1/8" between ends, with ¾" minimum expansion space at all vertical obstructions.

Part III
Glue-Down Subfloor

A. Always follow the adhesive manufacturer's recommendation for proper subfloor, spread rate and trowel notch.
B. If necessary, add vapor retarder before applying underlayment. A vapor retarder is recommended anytime solid ¾" wood flooring is installed over concrete.
C. Glue-Down Subfloor System:
    1. Materials
        a. Use minimum ¾" (23/32, 18.3mm) CD Exposure 1 Plywood subfloor panels, (Exposure 1), 4' x 8' sheets.
    2. Installation method
        a. Cut the plywood panels to 2' x 8' or 4' x 4' sections.

b. Score the back of the panels ½ the thickness on a 12” x 12” grid.
c. Apply an adhesive approved for the installation of plywood, per the plywood manufacturer’s recommendations.
d. Lay sections in a staggered joint pattern in the adhesive, with 1/8” spacing between sheets, and ¾” minimum expansion space at walls and all vertical obstructions.

Part IV
Nail-Down Subfloor

A. Always follow the manufacturer’s recommendation for proper subfloor.
B. In on-grade and below-grade applications, always add vapor retarder before applying underlayment. In above-grade applications, follow the flooring manufacturer’s recommendations.
C. A vapor retarder is recommended anytime solid ¾” wood flooring is installed over concrete.
D. Nail-Down Subfloor System Over Concrete
    1. Materials
        a. Minimum: Use minimum ¾” (23/32, 18.3mm) CD Exposure 1 Plywood subfloor panels (CDX), 4’ x 8’ sheets.
    2. Installation method
        Note: Fasteners may be powder-driven pins, pneumatic driven nails, screws, deformed pins, or other fasteners suitable for concrete application. Check with fastener manufacturer for specification such as length, drill size, and/or shot load where applicable.
        a. Stagger panel joints allowing approximately 1/8” expansion space around all panels to prevent edge peaking due to compression caused by panel swell.
        b. Allow ¾” minimum expansion space at all vertical obstructions.
        c. Panels should be mechanically fastened. For powder load or pneumatic pressure information, contact your local supplier.
        d. Nailing requirements, minimum 32 shots per 4’ x 8’ panel.
        e. Areas with higher humidity may require additional fasteners.

Part V
Screed System

A. Solid ¾”, 25/32” and 33/32” tongue-and-groove strip flooring may be installed directly to screeds.
B. Engineered wood flooring less than ¾” (23/32”) thick, thin-classification strip flooring (including ½”) and solid plank flooring (3” or wider) cannot be installed directly to screeds.
C. For engineered flooring less than ¾” thick, thin-classification strip, and for solid plank (3” and wider), the screed system must be overlaid with proper subflooring. The screed system must be overlaid with nominal ¾” (23/32”, 18.3mm) Exposure 1, or nominal 5/8” (19/32”, 15.1mm), Exposure 1, CDX plywood subfloor panels or nominal ¾” (23/32”, 18.3mm) OSB underlayment properly spaced and oriented perpendicular to screed direction. All joints must be staggered.
D. Installation method. See Appendix I, Installation Over Screeds.

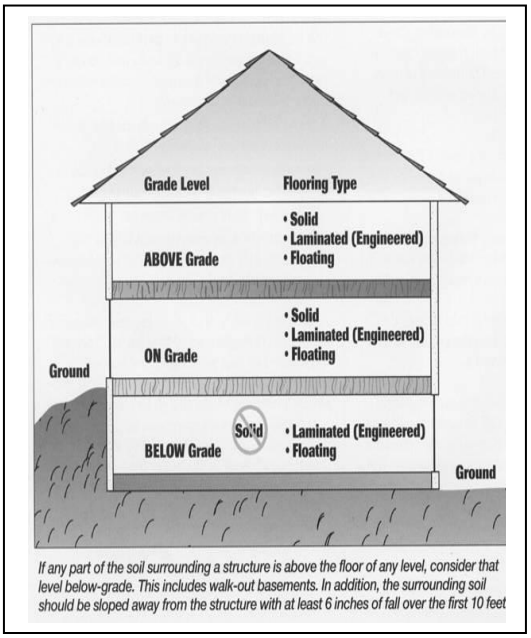
Section III
Installation Guidelines & Methods

Chapter 7
Parquet Installation

Part I
Acceptable Jobsite Conditions and Jobsite Checklist
A. See Chapter 1, Jobsite Conditions.

Part II
Acclimation Guidelines
A. See Chapter 2, Acclimation and Conditioning of Wood Flooring.

Part III
Appropriate Grade Levels
A. Solid parquet wood floors can be installed successfully above grade level or on grade, but are not recommended for installation below grade.
B. The entire flooring level is considered to be below grade where soil is present along any perimeter wall and is more than 3" above the installed wood flooring level. Ground should be sloped away from the house for proper drainage. (Follow local building codes.)



If any part of the soil surrounding a structure is above the floor of any level, consider that level below-grade. This includes walk-out basements. In addition, the surrounding soil should be sloped away from the structure with at least 6 inches of fall over the first 10 feet

Part IV
Subfloors – Wood Joist Systems
A. See Chapter 4, Wood Subfloor Guidelines.
B. Parquet cannot be installed directly to solid board subfloors. For parquet installations, board subfloors must have additional underlayment.

Part V
Subfloors – Concrete Slab
A. See Chapters 5, Concrete Subfloor Guidelines, and Chapter 6, Installing a Subfloor Over Concrete.

Part VI
Parquet Installation Methods
A. Follow manufacturer's recommendations.
    1. The styles and types of block and parquet flooring, as well as the recommended procedures for application, vary somewhat among manufacturers. Detailed installation instructions are usually provided with the flooring or are available from the manufacturer or distributor.
B. Test wood subflooring for moisture according to moisture testing procedures. (See Chapter 3, Moisture Guideline and Vapor Retarders.)
C. Test concrete for moisture according to moisture testing procedures in Chapter 3, Moisture Guideline and Vapor Retarders. Moisture indicators should be within the adhesive and flooring manufacturers' specifications.
D. A minimum expansion space of ½" must be left around the perimeter and all vertical obstructions.
E. Some ¾" parquet is appropriate for nail-down installation, as long as the pattern continues to have an exposed side tongue in which to nail.
F. Lay blocks and/or individual pieces of parquet in adhesive.
G. Use the wood manufacturer's approved adhesive. Follow the spread rate, trowel size and installation procedure as recommended by the adhesive manufacturer.

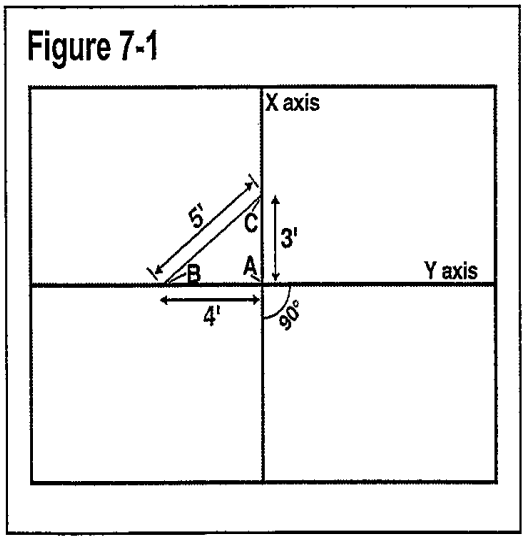
Part VII

Parquet Layouts

A. Square Layout from the Center of the Room (See Figure 7-1)

Note: For instructions on using the trammel point method to square a room and find the center point, see Appendix G, Trammel Point Method.

1. Start by snapping a chalk line through the center of the room (line Y). The next line (X) must be exactly 90 degrees to line Y to form a perfect square corner. To ensure this angle, do the following:
2. From the center point (A) of line Y, measure 4 feet along line Y and mark that point (B).
3. From the same center point, measure 3 feet in the general direction of where line X will be and scribe an arc.
4. Return to the original 4-foot mark on line Y and measure 5 feet, scribing an arc that crosses (point C) the 3-foot arc you made in the previous step.
5. Verify all measurements before proceeding.
6. If correct, snap a chalk line through the conjunction of the two arcs at point C and the center point of line Y. This will be line X, at an exact 90-degree angle to line Y.

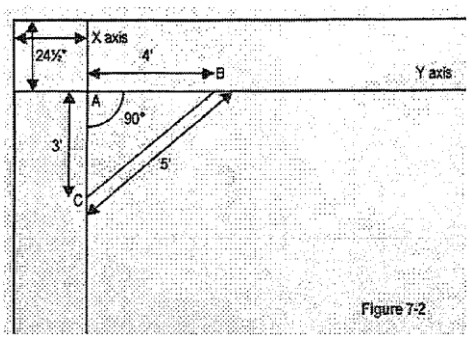


B. Square Layout from the Wall (See Figure 7-2)

Square edge block or basket weave pattern can be laid wall to wall without centering the tiles on the room. The results will not be balanced but the tiles have no edge treatment to delineate the difference in tile sizes when unbalanced. More intricate patterns generally require the flooring to be centered.

1. Wall Line Layout
   a. If the room dimensions allow, in at least two places from the corner, measure out and establish a chalk line parallel to and 24½" (62cm) away from the starting wall opposite the entrance doorway. The ½" (12.7 mm) is for expansion space.

Figure 7-2: Creating 90° working lines from the wall
Start by snapping a chalk line 24½" from the starting wall, opposite the entrance doorway (Line Y). The next line (X) must be exactly 90° to Line Y to form a perfect square corner. To ensure this angle:
1. Measure 24½" along Line Y from the right-angle wall and mark it Point A. From Point A, measure 4 feet along Line Y and mark that Point B.
2. From Point A, measure 3 feet in the general direction of where line X will be and scribe an arc.
3. From Point B measure 5 feet, scribing an arc that crosses Point C.
4. Verify all measurements before proceeding.
5. If correct, snap a chalk line through Point A and the conjunction of the two arcs at point C. This will be Line X, at an exact 90° angle to Line Y



   b. Snap a second chalk line 90 degrees to the first chalk line using the method shown in Figure 7-2, 24½" (62cm) away from the right angle wall. The ½" is for expansion space.
   c. Make any necessary adjustments to allow for walls out of square before proceeding.

C. Installation Using Wall Layout (See Figure 7-3)

1. Spread the Adhesive
   a. After both chalk lines (at 90 degrees to each other and 24½" (62cm) from the wall) have been snapped, start spreading the adhesive in the 24½" (62cm) wide area next to the starting wall.
   b. Continue spreading the adhesive along the entire length of the starting wall. Be careful not to spread adhesive beyond the 24½" (62cm) chalk line.
2. Immediately lay the floor tiles on the newly spread adhesive.

3. Do not lay the floor tiles on dry adhesive. If the adhesive becomes too dry, scrape up the old adhesive and spread more.
4. Important: Stand or kneel on the subfloor during the installation to avoid shifting the tiles.
5. Proper placement of the first floor tile is the key to the entire installation. Carefully place a 12" x 12" (30 x 30 cm) parquet tile at the intersection of the two chalk lines. (See Figure 7-3.) Do not use the edge of the tongue for aligning the tile on the chalk lines.

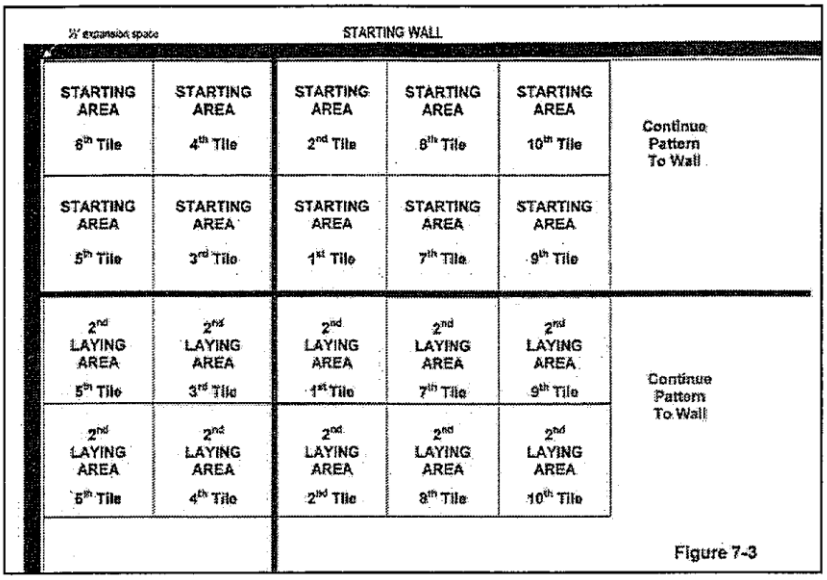


Figure 7-3

When the starting area has been completed, including cutting to the wall, proceed to the second laying area, then to laying areas 3, 4, 5, etc., repeating the installation procedure of the starting area.

6. Lay the second floor tile ahead of the first tile to fit ½" (12.7 mm) from the starting wall. Gently lock in the tongue and groove between the first and second floor tiles.
7. Recheck to be sure both floor tiles are properly lined up with the chalk line. This is to ensure a square starting area.
8. Continue laying the balance of the 12' x 12' (30.48cm) floor tiles along the starting wall area. Put each floor tile in place and gently push the floor tiles together to interlock the tongue and groove. Align each floor tile squarely.
9. Do not push the floor tiles too strenuously as this could cause the first and second floor tiles to move. Simply realign them and proceed with the installation. Avoid hammering or forcing the floor tiles together as this may destroy the squareness of the floor tile.
10. After laying the floor tiles across the first 24½"(30.48 cm) starting area, trim the last floor tiles as needed to obtain the proper ½" (12.7 mm) expansion space next to the walls. Use a small band or saber saw for final trimming. Firmly secure each floor tile when cutting with a saber saw.
11. Complete the installation.
    a. When the starting area has been completed, including cutting to the wall, proceed to the second laying area. (See Figures 7-3.)
    b. Cut the last floor tiles to allow a ½" (12.7 mm) expansion space from the end wall.
    c. Proceed by laying areas 3, 4, 5, etc., repeating the installation procedure of the starting area. Trim out each laying area before proceeding to the next area.
    d. Maintain the ½" (12.7 mm) expansion space around the perimeter of the room and around all fixed objects.
    e. Allow a minimum of 24 hours drying time before moving furniture or walking on the newly laid parquet floor.

D. Diagonal Layout (See Figure 7-4)
   1. Establish a 45-degree working line.
   2. From the center point, measure 4 feet down in each direction on lines X and Y, which you have already determined by the method described previously.
   3. From each of these points, measure 4 feet and scribe an arc. The conjunction of these arcs creates points D and E.
   4. Snap a chalk line between points D and E, and the center point. This line represents a 45-degree angle.

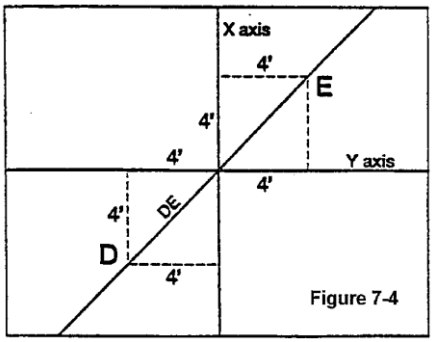


Figure 7-4

E. Herringbone Layout
   1. Use reference lines throughout the area that is being installed.
   2. The multiple of the width should equal the exact length of the piece. If the width of the product varies, this will cause separations at the end of the herringbone pieces.
   3. Herringbone parquet can be laid out parallel or at a 45-degree angle to the room. Regardless of direction, Herringbone parquet will require a centerline and two working lines (See Figure 7-5).
   4. Begin by laying out a few alternating slats.
   5. Snap lines A & B through the corners of the alternating slats (See Figure 7-5).
   6. Measure the distance from Line A to Line B. Line C should be ½ that distance and run parallel to Lines A & B. The centerline of the room and the center of the pattern is represented by Line C.

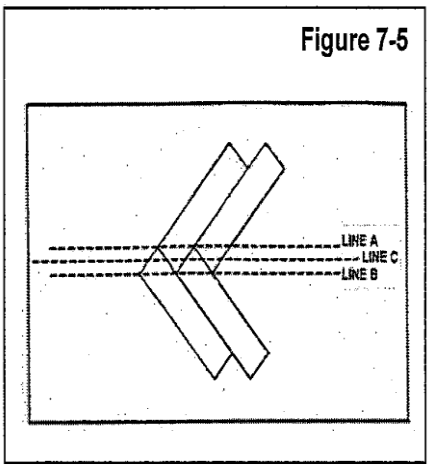


Figure 7-5

F. Herringbone Installation
   1. To begin installation on working Line B (See Figure 7-6), cut a square piece of plywood the size of the herringbone pattern. For example, if the herringbone pattern is 3" x 12", cut a 12" x 12" square of plywood.
   2. Fasten the piece of plywood at your starting point on Line B, with one corner of the square pointing in the direction of the pattern.

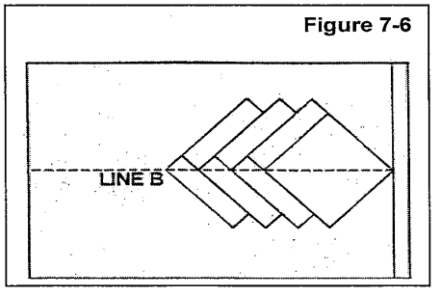


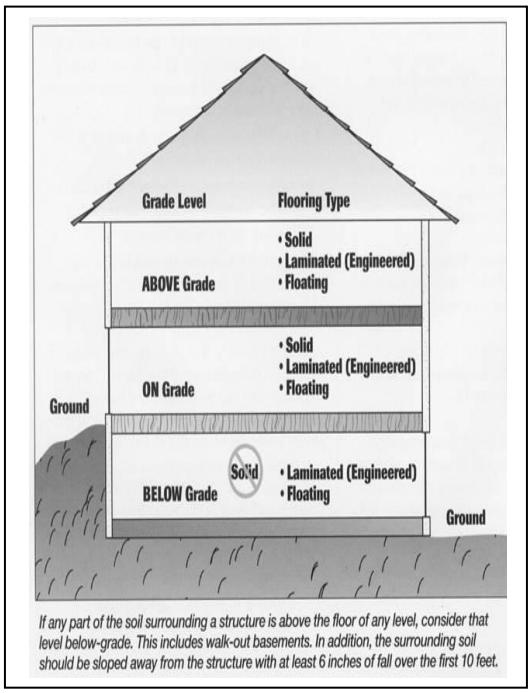
Figure 7-6

Chapter 8
Engineered Wood Flooring Installation

Part I
Acceptable Jobsite Conditions and Jobsite Checklist
A. See Chapter 1, Jobsite Conditions.

Part II
Acclimation Guidelines
A. See Chapter 2, Acclimation and Conditioning of Wood Flooring.

Part III
Appropriate Grade Levels
A. Engineered wood floors can be installed successfully on, above or below grade level. Engineered wood floors can be installed directly to a concrete or wood subfloor.
B. The entire flooring level is considered to be below grade where soil is present along any perimeter wall and is more than 3" above the installed wood flooring level. Ground should be sloped away from the house for proper drainage. (Check local building codes. Local building codes prevail. Follow local building codes.)



If any part of the soil surrounding a structure is above the floor of any level, consider that level below-grade. This includes walk-out basements. In addition, the surrounding soil should be sloped away from the structure with at least 6 inches of fall over the first 10 feet.

Part IV
Subfloors – Wood Joist Systems
A. See Chapter 4, Wood Subfloor Guidelines.

Part V
Subfloors – Concrete Slab
A. See Chapters 5, Concrete Subfloor Guidelines, and Chapter 6, Installing a Subfloor Over Concrete.

Part VI
Engineered Flooring Installation Methods
A. Engineered wood flooring can be installed directly to screeds, provided the engineered flooring is a minimum of ¾" thick. For engineered flooring less than ¾" thick, the screed system must be overlaid with proper subflooring. See Appendix I, Installation Over Screeds.
B. Note on random-width plank.
    1. Random-width plank is laid out with alternating courses varying by widths. Start with the widest board, then the next width, etc., and repeat the pattern.
C. Choose a starting wall.
    1. 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.
D. Glue-down engineered strip and plank.
    1. There are several different ways to start the installation of glue-down engineered wood flooring. The following has proven successful. However, where instructions differ from manufacturer recommendations, manufacturer recommendations prevail.
    2. Test the substrate for moisture according to appropriate moisture testing procedures in Chapter 3, 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.

3. Expansion space should be left around the perimeter in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation.
4. Snap a working line parallel to the starting wall, the width of the board, plus the tongue and recommended expansion space.
5. Install a starter board along the edge of the working line and begin installation. Alternatively, lay one row of plank in the adhesive along the length of the working line.
6. Follow manufacturer instruction for tongue and groove direction and placement.
7. 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. Spread the adhesive as instructed up to and along the working line.
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.)

Figure 8-1 Stagger End Joints

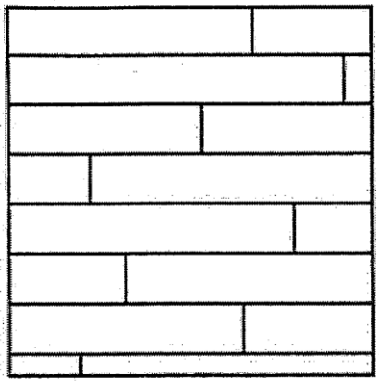
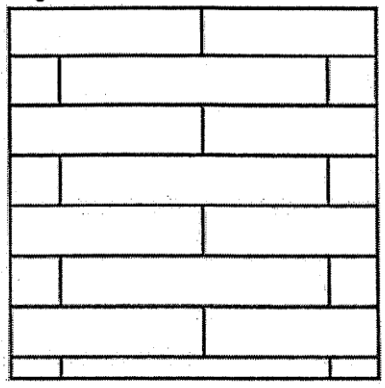


Figure 8-2 Avoid "H" Joints



9. If recommended by the manufacturer, use tape or tensioners to maintain a tight floor.
10. If recommended by the adhesive manufacturer, roll the floor with the proper roller.

E. Mechanically fastened strip and plank.
1. If necessary, add a vapor retarder.
2. Snap a working line parallel to the starting wall, allowing expansion space as specified by the manufacturer.
3. Lay one row of plank along the entire length of the working line.
4. Top-nail and blind-nail the first row (hand-nail if necessary), using appropriate fasteners. Denser species may require pre-drilling. Each succeeding row should be blind-nailed wherever possible.
    a. Typical: Narrow crowned (under 3/8") 1"-1½" staples or 1"-1¼" hardwood flooring cleats designed for engineered flooring, spaced as recommended by the manufacturer.
    b. Typical: Every 3"-4" with staples, every 4"-6" with cleats, and within 1"-2" of end joints. Use appropriate size fastener for top nailing first row, last row and any area where blind nailer will not fit.
5. Add each additional row of flooring. Distribute lengths, avoiding "H" patterns and other discernible patterns in adjacent runs. Stagger end joints at least three times the width of the boards, as product allows.
6. During installation of flooring pieces, push or gently tap boards flush to the previous row. Tap against the tongue; tapping the groove may damage the edge. To prevent damage to the finish, avoid tapping the face of the board with a rubber mallet.

F. Floating engineered flooring.
1. Subfloor flatness is critical to the success of a floating floor installation. (See Chapter 4, Wood Subfloor Guidelines, and Chapter 5, Concrete Subfloor Guidelines.)

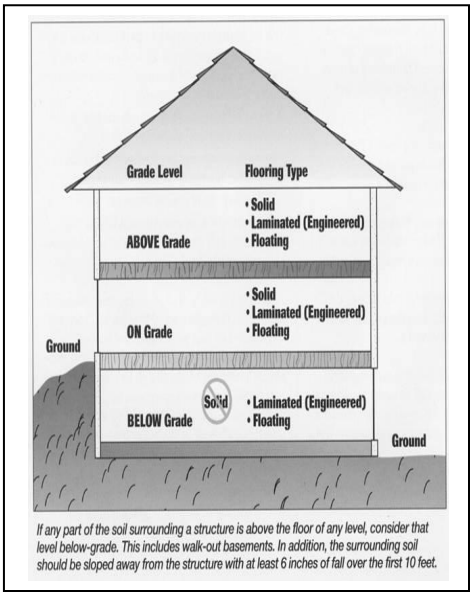
2. Test the substrate for moisture according to appropriate moisture testing procedures in Chapter 3, Moisture Guideline and Vapor Retarders. Excessive/elevated moisture should not be present. The subfloor should be within acceptable moisture content as per manufacturer recommendation before installing.
3. If necessary, add vapor retarder. (See Chapter 3, Moisture Guideline and Vapor Retarders, Part III, Acceptable Vapor Retarders Over Wood Subfloors.)
4. Expansion space should be left around the perimeter or in accordance with manufacturer's recommendation.
5. Typical: Subfloors are covered with a resilient material, foam underlayment or cork. Follow manufacturer's instructions for correct materials and thickness.
6. Typical: Floating engineered flooring is edge-glued or edge-attached with a self-locking mechanism.
    a. For edge-glued products, use a glue approved by the flooring manufacturer.
    b. Apply glue at the spread rate to the side grooves and/or ends as recommended by the flooring manufacturer.
7. Starter boards should be aligned with the groove side and end against the starting wall. Tapping block should be used against tongue only.
8. Stagger end joints per manufacturer's recommendation.

Chapter 9
Solid Strip and Plank Flooring Installation

Part I
Acceptable Jobsite Conditions and Jobsite Checklist
A. See Chapter 1, Jobsite Conditions.

Part II
Acclimation Guidelines
A. See Chapter 2, Acclimation and Conditioning of Wood Flooring.

Part III
Appropriate Grade Levels
A. Solid strip and plank wood floors can be installed successfully above grade level or on grade, but are not recommended for installation below grade.
B. The entire flooring level is considered to be below grade where soil is present along any perimeter wall and is more than 3" above the installed wood flooring level. Ground should be sloped away from the house for proper drainage. (Follow local building codes.)



If any part of the soil surrounding a structure is above the floor of any level, consider that level below-grade. This includes walk-out basements. In addition, the surrounding soil should be sloped away from the structure with at least 6 inches of fall over the first 10 feet.

Part IV
Subfloors – Wood Joist Systems
A. See Chapter 4, Wood Subfloor Guidelines.

Part V
Subfloors – Concrete Slab
A. See Chapter 5, Concrete Subfloor Guidelines.
B. When installing solid strip and solid plank flooring over concrete, a vapor retarder is always required over the concrete slab and below the subflooring material. A minimum 6 mil construction grade polyethylene film, with perm of .13, or other impermeable material with a perm of .15 or less is recommended.
C. Some manufacturers allow direct glue installation of ¾" solid strip and solid plank flooring. In such cases, follow wood or adhesive manufacturer's recommendation.

Part VI
Solid Strip & Plank Installation Methods
Floor preparation: Refasten any loose areas of subfloor and clean the subfloor by sweeping, scraping, etc., as necessary. With frame construction, mark location of joists on perimeter walls so that starting runs and finishing runs, which require face nailing, can be nailed into joists. Marking also locates the joists for plank flooring installation. Flooring direction: In general over single layer subfloor, wood should be installed perpendicular to the floor truss.
A. Always follow the manufacturer's recommended installation procedure.
B. Unfinished and factory-finished solid strip and solid plank flooring should be installed perpendicular to the joists or on a diagonal for any single layer subfloor. (Exception: Over diagonal, solid subfloor boards, install perpendicular to joists or subfloor direction.)
C. When ¾" solid strip and solid plank flooring is laid parallel with the floor joists, follow one of these two steps below:
    1. Add a layer of minimum ½" (15/32") CD Exposure 1 (CDX) plywood underlayment to the existing subfloor (as previously recommended).
    2. Or brace between truss/joists in accordance with the truss/joist manufacturer's recommendations and with local building codes. Some truss/joist systems cannot be cross-braced and still maintain stability.

D. Before installing wood flooring, use an approved vapor retarder. Some examples of acceptable vapor retarders over wood subfloors include:
   1. An asphalt laminated paper meeting UU-B-790a, Grade B, Type I, Style 1a.
   2. Asphalt-saturated kraft paper or #15 or #30 felt that meets ASTM Standard D4869 or UU-B-790, Grade D.
   3. Cover the subfloor with a good grade of #2 vapor retarders (see Perm Rating Chart in Chapter 3) ASTM 4869, lapped 2”- 4” along the edge seams. This retards moisture movement from below. Extend the felt/building paper completely to the walls. It is necessary to fasten the felt to the subfloor.

E. Wall Line Layout
   1. 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.
   2. Snap a working line parallel to the starting wall, allowing ¾” expansion space between the starting wall and the edge of the first strip or plank run.
   3. As a general rule, a ¾” expansion space must be left around the perimeter and at all vertical obstructions.
   4. Random-width plank is laid out with alternating courses varying by widths. Start with the widest board, then the next width, etc., and repeat the pattern.
   5. Lay one row of strip or plank along the entire length of the working line.
   6. Top-nail and blind-nail the first row (hand-nail if necessary), using appropriate fasteners. Denser species may require pre-drilling. Each succeeding row should be blind-nailed with the nailing machine wherever possible. At the finishing wall and other obstructions, it may be necessary to blind-nail by hand until top nailing is required.
   7. Racking rule of thumb: Avoid H patterns. Stagger end joints of boards row to row a minimum of 6” for strip flooring, 8”-10” for 3” to 5” plank, and for plank wider than 5 inch, stagger as much as possible with minimal or no H joints. See Figures 9-1 and 9-2.

Figure 9-1 Stagger End Joints

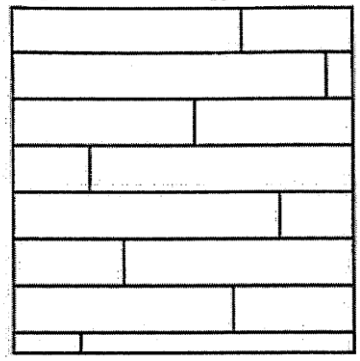
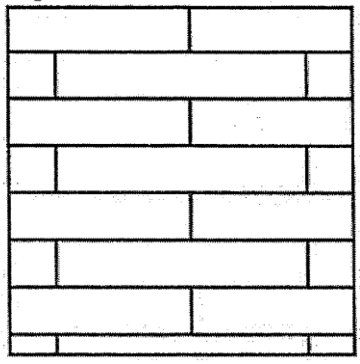


Figure 9-2 Avoid “H” Joints



   8. To minimize expansion on floors wider than 20 feet, more or less spacing between rows may be needed, depending on geographical area, interior climate control and time of the year.
   9. Where spacing is required: Use a washer or removable spacer to leave additional space every few rows and/or start in center of room and work out to both sides. Do not use spacers that may cause damage on factory-finished products.
   10. Nailing: Blind-nail through the tongue using 1½” to 2" fasteners. Use 1½” fasteners with ¾” plywood subfloor direct to concrete slab. Face-nail boards where needed using 6d-8d casing or finish nails. Fasteners should be spaced every 6”-8” on blindnailing, or every 10”-12” on face-nailing.
   11. If adhesive is used with nailing, follow wood and/or adhesive manufacturer's instructions for installing plank flooring.
   12. Blind-nail, face-nail or use wood floor adhesive, as necessary, to complete the final rows.

F. Center Line Layout

Note: For instructions on using the trammel point method to square a room and find the center point, see Appendix G, Trammel Point Method.

1. Find the center of the room, measuring off the two longest walls, and snap a line down the center of that room.
2. Install a starter board on the line. Fasten the starter board to the floor using wood screws.
3. Nail the first row of wood flooring against the starter board, being careful not to move the starter board when nailing. The groove of the flooring should be against the starter board.
4. Use a blind nailer to install the remaining rows of wood flooring. Use the nailing practices described earlier in the chapter.
5. After installing in one direction, remove the starter board and start rows going in the opposite direction.
6. Install a spline or a slip tongue in the groove of the board that was against the straightedge. Put wood flooring adhesive down the entire length of the groove before installing the splines.
7. Install the spline using a blind nailer. To keep the spline in alignment for the next flooring board, use a scrap piece of wood flooring to run along the length of the spline as you nail.
8. Install the remaining rows in the opposite direction. Use the nailing practices described earlier in the chapter.

Coefficients of Change: How Moisture Affects Wood Flooring

At 70 Fahrenheit, a relative humidity of 25 percent gives an EMC of 5 percent, and a relative humidity of 75 percent gives an EMC of 14 percent. A 50 percent variance in relative humidity produces an EMO change of 10 percent. How that affects wood flooring depends on which species is being used. However, let's say the width variation is just 1/16" for a 2¼" board. That's a full inch over 16 boards in a floor. Over the width of a 10-foot wide floor, that amounts to more than three inches of total expansion or contraction. Protective coatings cannot prevent wood from gaining or losing moisture; they merely slow the process. Installers need to take those expected dimensional variations into account when installing the wood flooring.

This is a tool for the wood flooring professional to calculate perpendicular movement, but not absolute due to variable conditions. These variables need to be taken into consideration when calculating dimensional change coefficients (e.g., plain sawn dimensional change vs. rift sawn dimensional change, etc.). These figures are noninstalled boards.

The following is a simple way to determine the number that will be used to calculate dimensional change coefficient for any given species:

Examples:
Species type: (example only) Lapacho/Brazilian Walnut
Average reported shrinkage value (green to oven dry): Tangential 8.0%
Coefficient is determined by taking the tangential shrinkage and dividing it by the fiber saturation point. (To find the fiber saturation point, google the species.)
Answer: .8/20 = .004 coefficient

A red oak (change coefficient = .00369) (see page 6 of NWFA Technical Publication A100, Water & Wood) board 5 inches wide experiences a moisture content change from 6 to 9 percent – a change of 3 percentage points.

Calculations: 3" x .00369 = .01107 x 5 = .055 inches

In actual practice, however, change would be diminished in a complete floor, as the boards' proximity to each other tends to restrain movement.

Chapter 10
Installation Over Existing Floors

Part I

Existing Floor Requirements

A. Always follow the manufacturer's recommendations for installation over existing flooring.
B. Glue-down parquet applications that require the use of PVA adhesives are not recommended over existing sheet vinyl or vinyl and cork tile flooring unless an underlayment is put down first. Underlayment should be in accordance with adhesive and/or flooring manufacturer's recommendations.
C. Particleboard is not generally an acceptable underlayment, because it lacks stability. Some manufacturers approve particleboard as an acceptable underlayment, as they do not warrant against subfloor movement. In such cases, follow manufacturer's recommendation.
D. Other types of adhesives may require the use of a primer or vinyl blocker when installing over sheet vinyl or vinyl and cork tile flooring. Follow adhesive manufacturer's recommendations.
E. Nail-down applications may be successful over existing sheet vinyl or vinyl tile if fastener penetration is not significantly diminished and the subfloor meets minimum requirements. Fasteners must penetrate a proper subfloor by at least 5/8".
F. Wood flooring can be installed over existing ceramic tile, terrazzo, or marble with proper underlayment or adhesives only on manufacturer's recommendation.
G. Installing wood flooring over an existing wood floor.
   Caution: Do not sand any surfaces containing lead based finishes/paints or asbestos. Check applicable local and federal EPA and OSHA regulations. For buildings built in 1978 and earlier, contact the EPA for lead based testing prior to any sanding (www.epa.gov).
   1. If safe to do so (see caution above), sand off old finish and or high spots and prep to clean, dry, sound and flat. Repair, renail or replace loose flooring products as needed.
   2. Over an existing glue-down floor, glue direct to the existing floor. Or, if the thickness of the floor will allow it, staple to the existing floor. Check with the flooring manufacturer for recommendations.
   3. When installing new wood flooring parallel to an existing solid nail-down floor, add a minimum of 3/8" plywood underlayment over the existing floor to increase stability. Check with the flooring manufacturer for recommendations.
   4. When installing new wood flooring at a 45-degree to 90-degree angle to an existing solid nail-down floor, additional underlayment may not be required.

Section IV
Appendices

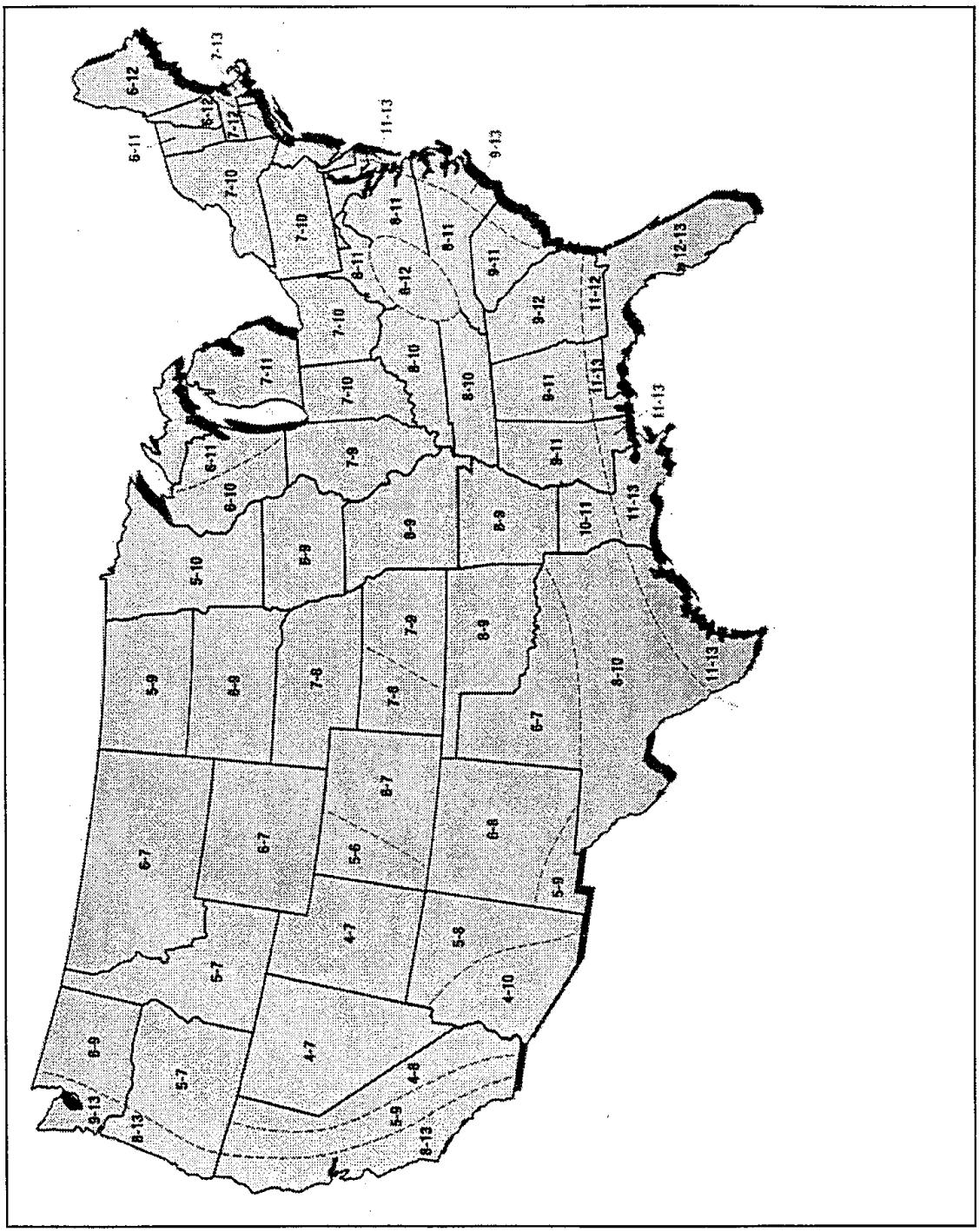
Appendix A
Safety Guidelines

Safety First

Safety on the job is the foremost concern for contractors, because accidents with power tools can be critical, even disabling or deadly. No amount of experience or expertise exempts you from safety risks inherent in using the tools required to install hardwood floors. The good news is that these risks are easily managed. Start with these general guidelines:

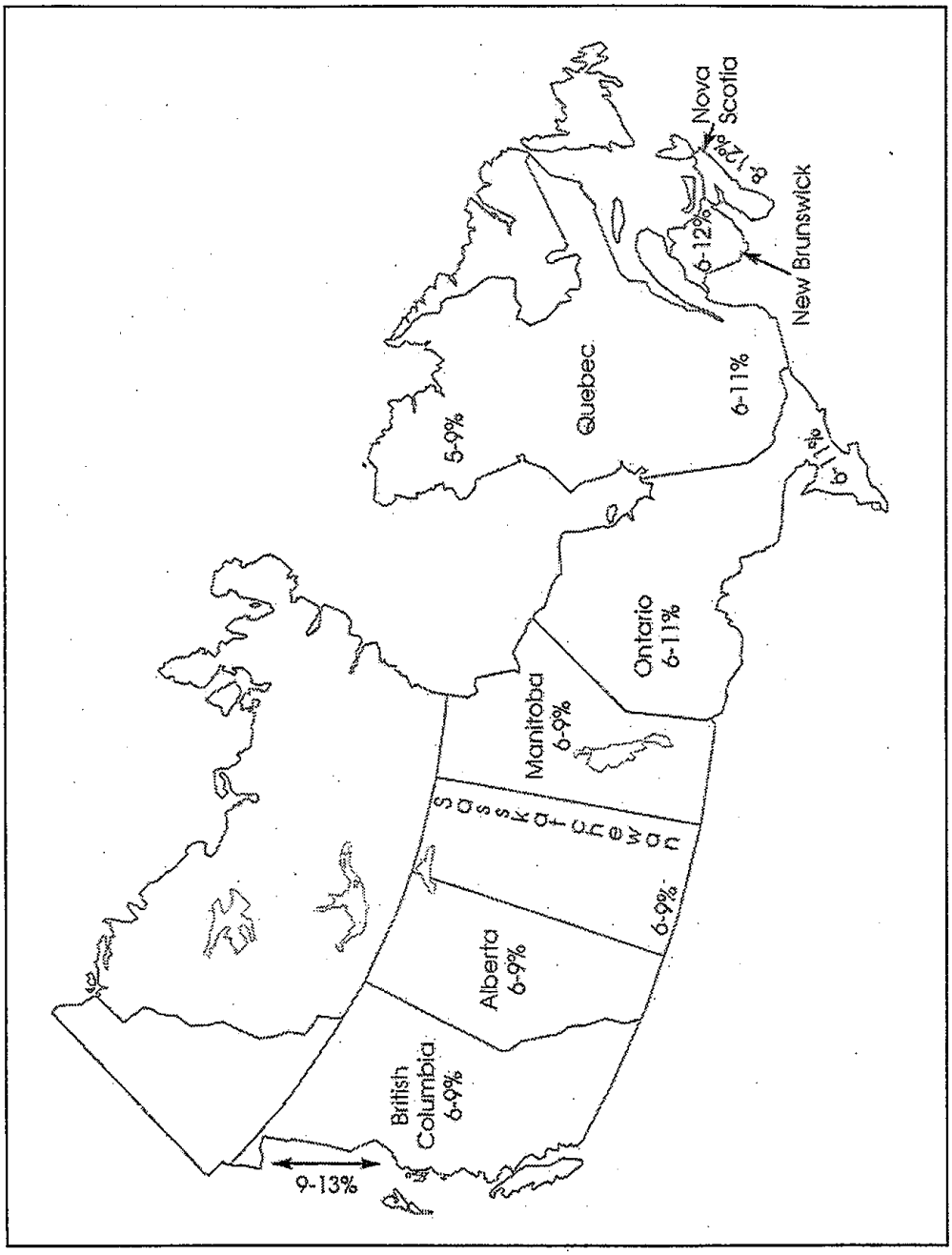
1. Never work under the influence of alcohol, drugs or medication.
2. Work with others nearby, if possible.
3. Do not work on a cluttered floor.
4. Use proper lighting and ventilation.
5. Make sure that the electrical power and wiring at the jobsite is sufficient to operate all machines safely.
6. Know your insurance company's policy on coverage related to accidents or jobsite situations.
7. Wear proper work clothing and shoes. Do not wear loose clothing that could get caught in a machine.
8. Wear NIOSH-approved hearing protection and safety glasses, as well as dust and fume respirators, knee protection and gloves.
9. Have an OSHA-approved first-aid kit on the job site.
10. Read and fully understand the owner's manuals that are supplied with the equipment.
11. Use tools only as intended.
12. Use all tool and machine safety guards.
13. Turn off and unplug electrical tools and machines when making adjustments and attaching accessories.
14. Turn off all sources of ignition when using flammables.
15. Use ground fault circuit interrupters (GFCIs) on electric tools to avoid electric shock.
16. Carry and read MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheets) for all products.
17. Do not exceed manufacturer's recommended working air pressure for pneumatic systems.

Appendix D
Moisture Content by Area – U.S.



Note: Relative humidity in the building should be maintained at between 30-50 percent year-round. A consistent interior climate environment is the key to optimum wood flooring performance.

Appendix E
Moisture Content by Area – Canada



Note: Relative humidity in the building should be maintained at between 30-50 percent year-round. A consistent interior climate environment is the key to optimum wood flooring performance.

Appendix F
Fastener Schedule

Hardwood flooring must be installed over a proper subfloor using a fastener specifically designed for the installation of wood flooring. Tongue and groove flooring must be blind nailed using the appropriate fastener that is specifically made for the type of product being installed. Smooth fasteners (finish nails, etc.) may only be used for the purpose of attaching the start and finish rows either by face or blind nailing.

Wood Flooring Type	Fastener to be Used	Fastener Spacing
Solid strip T&G ¾" x less than 3"	1½" to 2" fastener, or 6d-8d casing or finish nails. On slab with ¾" underlayment, use 1½" fastener	Blind fastener spacing along the lengths of the strips, minimum two fasteners per piece near the ends (1"-3"). In addition, every 8"-10" apart for blind nailing, 10"-12" for face nailing.
Solid strip T&G ½" x 1½", ½" x 2"	1½" fastener	Blind fastener spacing along the lengths of the strips, minimum two fasteners per piece near the ends (1"-3"). In addition, every 10" apart. ½" flooring must be installed over a minimum 23/32" thick subfloor.
Solid strip T&G 3/8" x 1½", 3/8" x 2"	1¼" fastener	Blind fastener spacing along the lengths of the strips, minimum two fasteners per piece near the ends (1"-3"). In addition, every 8" apart.
Solid strip T&G 5/16"	Narrow crowned (under 3/8") 1"-1½" staples or 1"- ½" hardwood flooring cleats	Space fasteners at 3"-4" intervals for staples, 4"-6" for cleats, and within 1"-2" of end joints, or as recommended by the flooring manufacturer.
Solid plank ¾" x 3" or wider	1½"-2" fastener, or 6d-8d casing or finish nails. On slab with ¾" underlayment, use 1½" fastener	Blind fastener spacing along the lengths of the strips, minimum two fasteners per piece near the ends (1"-3"). In addition, every 6"-8" apart for blind nailing, 10"-12" for face nailing. To assist the nailing schedule, option is to apply adhesive.
Engineered wood flooring	Narrow crowned (under 3/8") 1" to 1½" staples or 1"-1½" hardwood flooring cleats designed for engineered flooring	Space fasteners at 3"-4" intervals for staples, 4"-6" for cleats, and within 1"-2" of end joints, or as recommended by the flooring manufacturer.

See Section V, Glossary of Wood Flooring Terms.

Appendix G
Trammel Point Method

Trammel Points
Trammel points, which are used to scribe a circle or radius, consist of two points mounted on a beam – typically a piece of wood – designed to slide along the beam to increase or decrease the radius. Typically, one of the points is a pencil or pen, while the other is usually a metal point used to anchor the center of the circle or the radius. The size of the radius can be adjusted by sliding the marking point along the beam to the desired length and locking it into position.

Trammel Point Method for Squaring a Room and Finding the Center
See Figure G-1.

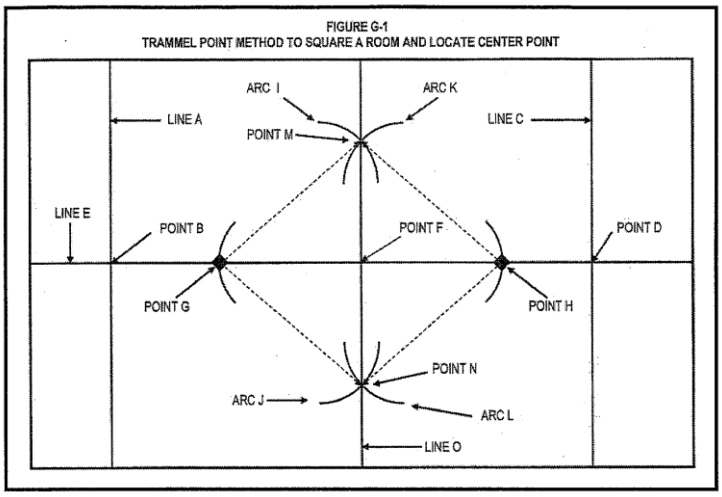


FIGURE G-1
TRAMMEL POINT METHOD TO SQUARE A ROOM AND LOCATE CENTER POINT

1. Measure the width of the room from top to bottom left of center (Line A).
2. Find the center of Line A and mark it (Point B).
3. Measure the width of the room from top to bottom right of center (Line C).
4. Find the center of Line C and mark it (Point D).
5. Adjust for any difference in center between Point B & Point D. For example, if Point B is one inch different than Point D, divide the difference by two to establish the new center point of Line A.
6. Snap a line the length of the room from Point B through Point D. This is now Line E.
7. Find the center point of Line E and mark it Point F.
8. From Point F, use trammel point at fixed position on flat board to mark through Line E left of center, and mark it Point G.
9. From Point F, use trammel point at the same fixed position on flat board to mark through Line E right of center, and mark it Point H.
10. From Point G, use trammel point at a fixed position on flat board to draw arc above Line E. Mark this Arc I.
11. From Point G, use trammel point at the same fixed position on flat board to draw arc below Line E. Mark this Arc J.
12. From Point H, use trammel point at the same fixed position on flat board to draw arc above Line E. Mark this Arc K.
13. From point H, use trammel point at the same fixed position on flat board to draw arc below Line E. Mark this Arc L.
14. Where Arc I and Arc K intersect, mark it Point M.
15. Where Arc J and Arc L intersect, mark it Point N.
16. Snap a line from Point M through Point N, and mark it Line O.
17. Where Line O intersects Line E is the center of the room. Line E and Line O also form a 90-degree angle.

Appendix H
Radiant Heat Installations

With radiant heat, the heat source is directly beneath the flooring, so the flooring may dry out faster than a similar floor in a home with a conventional heating system. Wood flooring can be installed over radiant heat as long as you understand radiant heat and how it can impact wood flooring, what precautions to take, and what type of wood flooring to use.

Types of wood flooring that are best suited-for radiant heat subfloor are products that possess improved dimensional stability such as these:

1. Engineered wood flooring is more dimensionally stable than solid wood flooring.
2. Certain species are known for their inherent dimensional stability such as North American oak, and others. Denser species such as maple and Brazilian cherry are less stable.
3. Quarter sawn and rift-sawn wood flooring is more dimensionally stable in width than plain sawn wood flooring.
4. Narrow boards expand and contract less than wider width boards.

General Radiant Heat Installation Guidelines

1. To minimize the effect that rapid changes in temperature will have on the moisture content of the wood floor, NWFA recommends that an outside thermostat be installed. If one is not present; suggest to your customer that this should be considered. Unlike conventional heating systems, which switch on as needed, radiant systems work most effectively and with less trauma to the wood floor if the heating process is gradual, based on small incremental increases in relation to the outside temperature.
2. Subfloors should have proper moisture tests according to the moisture testing procedures outlined in Chapter 3, Moisture Guideline and Vapor Retarders.
3. The essential requirement in proper applications of wood flooring over radiant heated systems is to avoid penetration of the heating element. Radiant-heated subfloor systems can be concrete, wood or a combination of both. The type of subfloor as described in the previous chapters determines subfloor preparation.
4. If the subfloor is concrete and it has cured, turn the heat on, regardless of season, and leave it on for at least 5-6 days to drive out residual moisture before installation of the wood flooring. Some installation systems, particularly glue-down applications, require the heat to be reduced or even turned off before installation of the flooring begins, so the adhesive does not cure excessively. Test concrete in accordance with Chapter 3, Moisture Guideline Testing and Vapor Retarders.
5. With water-heated radiant-heat systems, a pressure test must be performed and documented by a qualified plumber or the system installer prior to beginning the installation of the wood flooring. Electric under floor systems should also be tested prior to floor installation. Check heat system manufacturer guidelines.
6. If flooring materials that conduct heat at different rates are on the same circuit or heating zone, check with the HVAC mechanical engineer and Radiant Panel Association (www.radiantpanelassociation.org) before proceeding.
7. Radiant heat is dry heat. A humidification system may be necessary to maintain wood flooring in its comfort zone.

The following installation and subfloor systems can be used successfully over radiant heat:

1. Glue-down, engineered or solid parquet.
2. Floating engineered.
3. Direct-nail, solid wood or engineered wood flooring to wood subfloor.
4. Solid T&G floor direct-nailed to sleepers.
5. Single layer of plywood on sleepers.
6. Double plywood floating subfloor.
7. Loose-lay single layer of ¾” plywood cut in 16” planks staggered with ½” gap between, laid perpendicular to wood direction.

Glue-Down, Engineered or Solid Parquet

Note: Follow manufacturer's installation instructions.

Install over approved subfloor. See Chapter 7, Parquet Installation, and Chapter 8, Engineered Wood Flooring Installation.

1. Use an adhesive approved by the manufacturer.
2. The heating system has to be turned off before installation.
3. The maximum allowable subfloor surface temperature is 85° F (29.44° C).
4. Expect some heating season shrinkage.

Direct Nail, Solid Wood or Engineered to Wood Subfloor

Note: Follow manufacturer's installation instructions.

1. Install over approved subfloor. See Chapter 8, Engineered Wood Flooring Installation, and Chapter 9, Solid Strip and Plank Flooring Installation.
2. Always check for subfloor moisture. See Chapter 3, Moisture Guideline Testing and Vapor Retarders.
3. Solid wood must be properly acclimated to normal living conditions.
4. All other installation procedures are the same as outlined in Chapter 8, Engineered Wood Flooring Installation, and Chapter 9, Solid Strip and Plank Flooring Installation.
5. Be sure fasteners are not so long as to penetrate of heating tubes or heat sources.
6. Maximum subfloor surface temperature is 85° F (29.44° C).

Solid T&G Floor Direct Nail to Sleepers

Note: Follow manufacturer's installation instructions.

1. The use of solid wood flooring 4 inches and wider is not recommended over sleepers.
2. Wood flooring must be properly acclimated.
3. Do not use shorts.
4. Maximum subfloor surface temperature is 85° F (29.44° C).

Single Layer of Plywood on Sleepers

Note: Follow manufacturer's installation instructions.

1. Wood flooring must be properly acclimated.
2. Use extreme caution to prevent penetration of heating tubes or heat sources.
3. Maximum subfloor surface temperature is 85° F (29.44° C).

Double Plywood

Note: Follow manufacturer's installation instructions.

1. Wood flooring must be properly acclimated.
2. Maximum subfloor surface temperature is 85° F (29.44° C).

Floating Engineered

Note: Follow manufacturer's installation instructions.

1. Install over approved subfloor. See Chapter 8, Engineered Wood Flooring Installation.
2. A 6 mil or better polyethylene vapor retarder should be installed over concrete subfloors. In some cases, this may be part of the flooring underlayment.
3. A foam or resilient underlayment recommended by the flooring manufacturer must be installed prior to application of the wood flooring.
4. Use an adhesive approved by the manufacturer for side and/or end joints.
5. Maximum subfloor surface temperature is 85° F (29.44° C).

Appendix I
Installation Over Screeds

1. Note: Solid ¾" and 33/32" tongue-and-groove strip flooring may be installed directly to screeds.
2. Note: Engineered wood flooring less than ¾" thick, thin-classification strip flooring (including ½") and solid plank flooring (3" or wider) cannot be installed directly to screeds.
3. For engineered flooring less than ¾" thick, thin-classification strip, and for solid plank (3" and wider), the screed system must be overlaid with proper subflooring. The screed system must be overlaid with 23/32" (18.3mm) Exposure 1 plywood subfloor panels, or 19/32" (15.1mm), Exposure 1 plywood subfloor panels or 23/32" (18.3mm) OSB Exposure 1 underlayment properly spaced and oriented perpendicular to screed direction, and across two or more spans.

Installation Method

Note: The following method does not apply to screed systems over radiant heat.

1. Abrade or scrape the concrete slab to ensure it is clean of paint, sheetrock mud and general construction residue and dry of moisture.
2. Check slab for flatness with 6' minimum straight edge.
3. Fill low areas or dips in slab with concrete underlayment compound.
4. Break out or grind down concentrated high areas of slab.
5. Pour hot tar (where building codes allow) or a urethane adhesive to cover the slab completely.
6. Install short lengths (approximately 24") of 2" x 4" or 1" x 4" screeds in the hot tar or urethane adhesive, perpendicular to the direction of the flooring. Screeds should be placed on approximately 6" to 7" centers, to provide approximately 50% coverage. Screed joints should be staggered, easily accomplished by alternating full and half pieces on the starter wall. Note: Treated screeds are preferred only if they are kiln dried after treatment (KDAT). Otherwise, yellow pine, fir or other kiln dried framing species is acceptable. With treated screeds, stainless-steel fasteners are required.
7. Allow adequate time for the tar or adhesive to properly cure.
8. Check screeds for flatness with 6' minimum straight edge.
9. Sand or plane the high areas of the screeds. Shim the low areas of the screeds with your preferred shimming material. Masonite or thin layers of plywood work well. Sand or plane shims to feather out transitions.
10. Cover screeds with an impermeable vapor retarder, such as 6-mil poly membrane.
11. Rack out flooring.

Appendix J
Sound Control

When installing wood floors (hard surface flooring) in multi-family dwellings, it is necessary to take into consideration both the UBC and NBC requirements. The UBC Uniform Building Code and the BOCA National Building Code both have requirements regarding sound control for multi-family dwellings. Areas of the country that do not follow either of these code standards may have local building code regulations with their own sound control requirements. The BOCA National Building Code, 1996, has the following section for sound control:

"1214.2 Air-borne noise: Walls, partitions and floor/ceiling assemblies separating dwelling units from each other or from public service areas shall have a sound transmission class (STC) of not less than 45 for air-borne noise when tested in accordance with ASTM E90 listed in Chapter 35. This requirement shall not apply to dwelling unit entrance doors; however, such doors shall be tight fitting to the frame and sill. 1214.3 Structure borne sound: Floor/ceiling assemblies between dwelling units or between a dwelling unit and a public service area within the structure shall have an impact insulation class (IIC) rating of not less than 45 when tested in accordance with ASTM E492 listed in Chapter 35."

Condominium associations may have a set of protective covenants with even more stringent regulations than the Uniform or National Building Code. The STC Sound Transmission Class is a laboratory measurement of the ability of a specific construction assembly (such as partition, window, door, etc.) to reduce airborne sounds including voice, television and alarm clocks.

The IIC Impact Insulation Class is a laboratory measurement of the ability of a floor/ceiling assembly to reduce impact sound such as footfalls, movement of furniture, etc. The F-IIC rating is a field measurement done in situ after a floor installation is completed. The higher the value of any of the quantities above, the greater the airborne or impact isolation provided by the assembly.

In any building, a sound rated flooring system, when properly installed, will significantly improve the IIC/FIIC when compared with a non-rated hard surface floor system. The sound rated flooring products do not have a significant effect on the STC measurement.

Sound Control Product Types
There are a wide variety of materials that are marketed for noise control properties. Some are systems, and others are specific materials. Noise transfer from floor to ceiling is dependent upon the entire floor/ceiling assembly.

When comparing the performances in sound control products, only products with testing from a certified laboratory should be considered. Copies of the test should be requested so that variables can be closely compared. Variables, such as type of floor (i.e., wood or ceramic, laminate, marble), concrete thickness, with or without suspended ceiling, wood frame structure can greatly affect the performance or lack thereof, of the product. Comparing products with similar variables make it easier to see which product performs better.

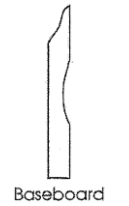
Sound control materials sold with F-IIC ratings (field tests) may not be accurate if all floor and ceiling construction is not included in the test.

Installation
Product installation varies by product and manufacturer. One basic key to peak performance is to avoid hard surface transference points. This would mean that the floor should not come in direct contact with the wall or the molding. A small gap should be left between the molding and the floor as well as the floor and the wall. Leaving a gap would prevent sound from traveling across the floor to the wall or molding and down behind the wall where there is no sound control.

Nails are also considered a hard surface transference point. When installing a nail down wood floor, nails should not penetrate through the floor and into the sound control material and subfloor below. Doing so would greatly diminish the performance of the sound control material.

Appendix K
Trim & Thresholds

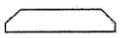
Moldings Used with Hardwood Floors


Baseboard


Baseshoe


Quarter Round


Reducer


Threshold/Saddle

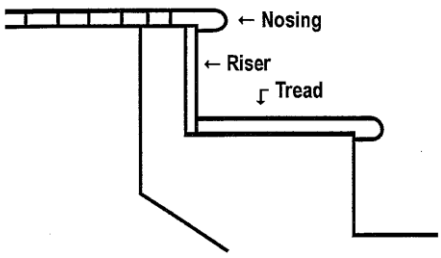

Baby Threshold


T-Moldings

Wood floors require expansion space at the wall and all vertical obstructions. Moldings are used to cover the expansion area, to hide cut ends, to adjust height differences or transitions between floors and to aesthetically finish the area. Profiles are many and vary through the industry. Here are some examples of standard profiles.

- Baseboard – from 3/8" and thicker, from 1½"and higher used to protect the wall and cover expansion space.
- Base Shoe – from 3/8" to 5/8" thick, from ½" to 1" high; used instead of baseboard or with baseboard too on vertical surfaces/bases to complete expansion coverage; flexible enough to conform to irregular surfaces.
- Quarter Round – one quarter of a full round; from ½" to 1"; used as an alternative to base shoe in some areas.
- Reducer – from 5/16" to ¾" thick, 1" to 3½"+ wide; used to transition in thickness from wood floor down to thinner surface, generally through door openings. Also used to cover expansion space around vertical surfaces such as fireplace hearths when mounted directly to surface of flooring.
- Threshold – from 5/16" to ¾" thick, many widths; used to make the transition at doorways, between interior rooms and to the outside. Can be custom milled to any size.
- Baby Threshold – often variable in thickness. Used to cover expansion space in perimeter areas where vertical molding cannot be used, and to transition to thicker material, such as carpet. Example: Stone, brick wall and hearths as well as floor to ceiling glass and sliding doors. May also be used at existing door thresholds.
- T-Moldings – 5/8" thick by 2" wide, beveled down on both sides with a T-configuration, used for transition from one hard surface floor to another.
- Custom Moldings – Moldings created for unusual circumstances may be manufactured to job site requirements to complement the wood floor and allow for proper transition and coverage of expansion space.

Stairs/Steps



- Stair Riser – ¾" thick, various heights and lengths, used to create the vertical "rise" in the step.
- Stair Tread – ¾" to 1 1/16" thick, various widths and lengths. It is the actual step surface.
- Nosing – also called stair nosing, bull nose, stairwell trim, landing tread. Thickness same as flooring. Used to create finished edge on top step, around stairwell, sunken living room, etc.

For additional information see www.stairway.com.
Follow local building codes.

Appendix L
Sample Specification

For format purposes only.

Part 1 – General

1.1 Summary
- A. Section Includes:
  1. Solid strip wood flooring

1.2 Submittals
- A. Product Data: For each type of product indicated
- B. Shop Drawings: Show installation details, including location and layout of each type of wood and accessory.
- C. Samples: For each type of wood and accessory, with stain color and finish required, approximately 12" long and of same thickness and material indicated for the work. Include sample sets showing full range of normal color and texture variations expected.

1.3 Quality Assurance
- A. Installer Qualifications: An experienced installer who has completed wood flooring work similar in material, design and extent to that indicated for this project, and whose work has resulted in wood flooring installations with a record of successful inservice performance.
- B. Source Limitations: Obtain each type of material and product from one source with resources to provide materials and products of consistent quality in appearance and physical properties.

1.4 Delivery, Storage and Handling
- A. Deliver wood materials in unopened cartons or bundles.
- B. Protect wood from exposure to moisture. Do not deliver wood flooring until after concrete, masonry, plaster, ceramic tile and similar wet-work is completed and dry.
- C. Store wood materials in dry, warm, well-ventilated, weather-tight location.

1.5 Project Conditions
- A. Conditioning: Maintain relative humidity planned for building occupants, and an ambient temperature between 65° and 75° Fahrenheit in spaces to receive wood flooring for at least seven days before installation, during installation and for at least seven days after installation. After post-installation period, maintain relative humidity and ambient temperature planned for building occupants.
  1. For unfinished products, open sealed packages to allow wood flooring to acclimate.
  2. Do not install wood flooring until it adjusts to the relative humidity of and is at the same temperature as the space where it is to be installed.
  3. Close spaces to traffic during flooring installation and for time period after installation recommended in writing by flooring and finish manufacturers.
- B. Install factory-finished wood flooring after other finish operations, including painting, have been completed.

1.6 Warranty
- A. Warranty: Provide manufacturer's standard warranty in which manufacturer agrees to replace materials defective in quality and workmanship.

1.7 Extra Materials
- A. Furnish extra materials described below, before installation begins, that match products installed and that are packaged with protective covering for storage and identified with labels describing contents.
  1. Wood Flooring: Equal to 1 percent of amount installed for each type and finish indicated.

Part 2 – Products

2.1 Wood Flooring
- A. Wood Material: As indicated in Interior Drawings & Specifications.
- B. Finish System: Water-borne urethane floor finish as approved by flooring manufacturer and as required to achieve desired finish to match customer's sample.

2.2 Accessory Materials

A. Wood Flooring Adhesive: Adhesive recommended by flooring and adhesive manufacturer for application indicated.

B. Fasteners: As recommended by manufacturer, but not less than that recommended by the National Wood Flooring Association's "Installation Guidelines and Methods."

C. Vapor retarder: As required by subfloor conditions and local building codes.

Part 3 – Execution

3.1 Examination

A. Examine substrates, areas and conditions, with installer present, for compliance with requirements, installation, tolerances and other conditions affecting performance of wood flooring. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

B. Concrete Slabs: Verify that concrete slabs comply with requirements specified by flooring manufacturer or, if none, by test methods specified in the National Wood Flooring Association's "Installation Guidelines and Methods."

3.2 Installation

A. General: Comply with flooring manufacturer's written instructions and recommendations by the National Wood Flooring Association's "Installation Guidelines and Methods," as applicable to flooring type.

B. Pattern: Lay wood flooring in pattern indicated in drawings or, if not indicated, as directed by interior designer, architect or owner.

C. Flooring: Install using one of the following methods, as approved by interior designer, architect or owner:

1. Blind nail flooring to substrate according to methods specified in the National Wood Flooring Association's "Installation Guidelines and Methods."
2. Glue flooring to substrate as recommended by wood flooring manufacturer.
3. Expansion Space: Provide expansion space at walls and other obstructions and terminations of wood flooring of not less than inch, unless otherwise indicated on drawings.
    a. Unless fully concealed by trim, fill expansion space with flush cork expansion strip.

3.3 Sanding and Finishing

A. Apply finish according to finish manufacturer's written instructions. Apply the number of coats recommended by finish manufacturer for application indicated.

B. For water-based finishes, use finishing methods recommended by finish manufacturer to minimize grain raise.

3.4 Protection

A. Fully cover installed flooring to protect it from damage or deterioration, before and after finishing, and during remainder of construction period. Use building paper or other suitable covering. Do not use plastic sheet or film that could cause condensation. Do not tape covering to finished flooring.

1. Do not cover site-finished floors until finish reaches full-cure, but not less than seven days after applying last coat.

Appendix M
Jobsite Checklist

See Chapter 1, Jobsite Conditions.

One primary rule will eliminate many potential problem-causing jobsite conditions: Wood flooring should be one of the last jobs completed on any construction project. In particular, the jobsite should be enclosed and climate-controlled before wood flooring is delivered or installed. In addition, other trades working on the jobsite can damage the wood flooring installation, so many problems can be minimized by limiting the amount of traffic at the jobsite after the wood flooring is installed.

Certainly the jobsite should be carefully evaluated for potential problems before installation begins, but a thorough site evaluation should also be done even before wood flooring is delivered to the jobsite.

The reprintable Jobsite Checklist on the following pages can be used on the jobsite.

JOBSITE CHECKLIST

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Owner's name _____ Date _____

Address _____

Home phone _____

Husband's work phone _____ Wife's work phone _____

Mobile phone _____ Pager _____

Jobsite address _____

Jobsite visit appointment date _____ Time _____

II. TYPE OF JOB

◯ Residential ◯ Commercial

◯ New ◯ Remodel

III. RESIDENTIAL USE INFORMATION

Traffic: ◯ High ◯ Average ◯ Low

Any special or unique use _____

Project rooms/areas _____

Project budget _____

IV. COMMERCIAL USE INFORMATION

◯ Retail store ◯ Restaurant ◯ Office

◯ Bar ◯ Other _____

Traffic: ◯ High ◯ Average ◯ Low

High-rise ◯ Yes ◯ No

Freight elevator ◯ Yes ◯ No

Passenger elevator ◯ Yes ◯ No

Hours of access _____

Power access _____

Maintenance _____

Maintenance company _____

Phone _____

Proximity of parking _____

Cost of parking _____

V. INTERIOR

Relative humidity in air-space:

Hygrometer ____ % Sling psychrometer ____ %

HVAC units operable ◯ Yes ◯ No

If no, date to be operating _____

Type of heat:

◯ Radiant ◯ Baseboard ◯ Radiator

◯ Forced air ◯ Electric ◯ Gas

◯ Heat ducts ◯ Under floor ◯ Wood-burning stove

◯ Overhead

Insulated ◯ Yes ◯ No

Humidity controls ◯ Yes ◯ No

Thermostat setting

First unit____F Second unit ____F

Air conditioning ◯ Yes ◯ No

Large window/sliding glass doors facing:

◯ East ◯ South ◯ West ◯ North

Drapes ◯ Yes ◯ No

Tinted Glass ◯ Yes ◯ No

Double-glazed/storm windows ◯ Yes ◯ No

Kitchen:

Instant hot water ◯ Yes ◯ No

Refrigerator ◯ Yes ◯ No

Icemaker ◯ Yes ◯ No

Food freezer ◯ Yes ◯ No

Dishwasher ◯ Yes ◯ No

Other _____

Mud Room/Laundry Room:

Clothes dryer vented outside ◯ Yes ◯ No

Plumbing leaks _____

Ceiling stains _____

Bathroom:

Bathroom exhaust ◯ Yes ◯ No

Heated exhaust ◯ Yes ◯ No

Basement:

Walls cracked ◯ Yes ◯ No

Paint peeling ◯ Yes ◯ No

Floor stained ◯ Yes ◯ No

Damp ◯ Yes ◯ No

Vented ◯ Yes ◯ No

Rusty nails ◯ Yes ◯ No

Sump pump ◯ Yes ◯ No

Condensation on cold-water lines ◯ Yes ◯ No

Musty smell ◯ Yes ◯ No

Heated ◯Yes ◯No
Air-conditioned ◯Yes ◯No
Relative humidity in air-space:
Hygrometer ____% Sling psychrometer ____%

VI. EXTERIOR

Building is over:
◯ Basement ◯ Crawl space ◯ Slab
Relation of lot to street:
◯ Above ◯ Level ◯ Below
Lot cut and fill ◯Yes ◯No
Relation of lot to neighbor:
◯ Above ◯ Level ◯ Below
Lot drainage away from foundation ◯Yes ◯No
Shaded lot ◯Yes ◯No
Gutters/downspouts ◯Yes ◯No
Directed away ◯Yes ◯No
Roof overhang ◯Yes ◯No
Foundation perimeter:
Waterproof ◯Yes ◯No
Soil damp ◯Yes ◯No
Window wells dry ◯Yes ◯No
Planterbox ◯Yes ◯No
Shrubs/flowers ◯Yes ◯No
Comments
Yard established ◯Yes ◯No
Recent ◯Yes ◯No
Sprinklers/irrigation ◯Yes ◯No
Excess watering ◯Yes ◯No
Entry is:
◯ Step up ◯ Level ◯ Down
Swimming pool ◯Yes ◯No
◯ In-ground ◯ Above-ground
Distance from pool to foundation_____feet
Street curb drain active ◯Yes ◯No

Crawl Space:

Distance from soil to subfloor
Condensation ◯Yes ◯No
Musty smell ◯Yes ◯No
Concrete slab ◯Yes ◯No
Moisture barrier beneath concrete ◯Yes ◯No
Dirt floor ◯Yes ◯No
6- or 8-mil black poly cover
over dirt/concrete ◯Yes ◯No
15sf open vent per 1,000sf floor area ◯Yes ◯No
Vents open ◯Yes ◯No
Cross-ventilation ◯Yes ◯No

VII. SUBLOOR INFORMATION

(Reference NWFA Installation Guidelines, Section 2, Chapters 4-6 for approved subfloor.)
Exsting wood type:
◯ 3/4-inch CDX Plywood
◯ 5/8-inch CDX Plywood
◯ 23/32-inch OSB underlayment grade _____
Solid board
Other
Joist span ◯16" ◯>16-19.2"
◯>19.2-24"
◯>24"
Renail ◯Yes ◯No
Sand ◯Yes ◯No
Damage ◯Yes ◯No
Pet stains ◯Yes ◯No
Rot ◯Yes ◯No
Other subfloor repair
Average moisture content in flooring _____%
Average moisture content in subfloor _____%
Average moisture content in sleepers _____%
Average moisture content in joists _____%
In areas or seasons of extreme moisture conditions, check moisture content in:
Adjacent baseboard _____%
Door trim _____%
Wood threshold _____%
Paint/finish lines exposed ◯Yes ◯No
Trim pieces dislodged ◯Yes ◯No

Slab:

Relative elevation of slab surface to exterior soil line +/- _____ inches
Slab tested for moisture before install ◯Yes ◯No
What test
Results
New slab Date poured
Existing slab Age
Float/grind slab ◯Yes ◯No
Install wood subfloor ◯Yes ◯No
Moisture membrane ◯Yes ◯No
Flatness

VIII. FLOORING TYPE

◯ Unfinished ◯ Prefinished

Species

Size of flooring desired

◯ Solid ◯ Engineered ◯ Floating floor

◯ Strip ◯ Plank ◯ Parquet

Intallation:

◯ Glued ◯ Stapled ◯ Nailed

Stain color

Sealer

Finish

Number of coats

Trim and moldings

Special Layout ◯Yes ◯No

If yes, type

IX. SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

Power ◯110 ◯220

Distance to pole

Booster ◯Yes ◯No

Time schedule for installation

Other trades

Wet work completion

Remodel:

Subfloor type

Plywood OSB Concrete

Move furniture ◯Yes ◯No

Special Needs:

◯ Piano ◯ Antiques ◯ Appliances

◯ Toilet ◯ Other

(Note: Gas and water lines must be disconnected by customer or qualified personnel.)

Company responsible

Phone

Existing floor covering

◯ Carpet ◯ Sheet vinyl

◯ Vinyl tile ◯ Ceramic tile

◯ Wood ◯ Other

Remove existing wall moldings ◯Yes ◯No

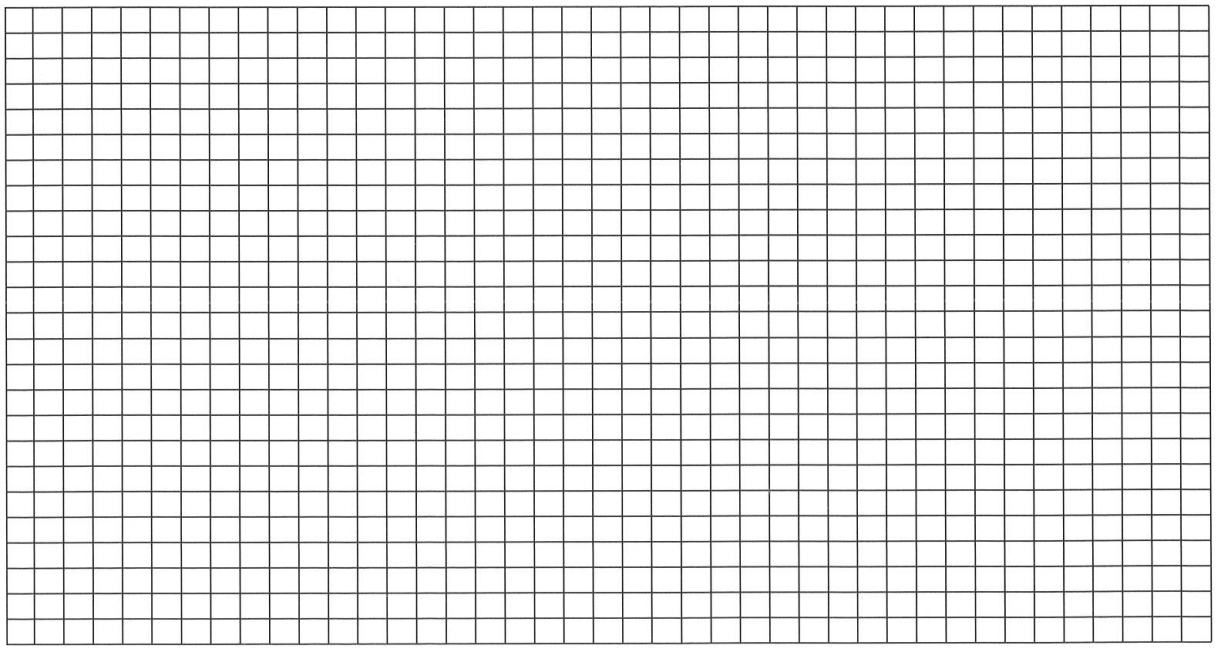
Remove existing floor covering ◯Yes ◯No

Note: If it appears that floor covering could contain asbestos, check with the dealer/contractor company for proper abatement procedures.

Who is responsible for the removal of existing floor covering?

Who is responsible for trash disposal?

Use graph paper like that below to sketch the dimensions of the installation to scale.



Notes:

National Wood Flooring Association
111 Chesterfield Industrial Blvd.
Chesterfield, MO 63005
USA – 800-422-4556 • Canada – 800-848-8824
636-519-9663 • Fax 636-519-9664
E-mail: info@nwfa.org • Internet: www.nwfa.org

Section V
Glossary of Wood Flooring Terms

Abrasion Resistance: That property of a surface that resists being worn away by a rubbing or friction process. Abrasion resistance isn't necessarily related to hardness, as believed by some, but is more closely comparable to, or can be correlated with, toughness.

Acclimation: The act of allowing wood moisture content to become at equilibrium with the environment in which it will perform. See Equilibrium Moisture Content (EMC).

Acid: Chemical substance rated below 7 on the PH scale.

Air-Dried: Dried by exposure to air in a yard or shed without artificial heat. Not kiln dried.

Alkalinity: A measurement of an alkaline rating about 7 on the PH scale.

Annual Growth Ring: The layer of wood growth formed on a tree during a single growing season.

Asphalt Saturated Felt Paper: A #15 asphalt felt paper that meets ASTM Standard D4869 or asphalt laminated paper that meets federal specification UU-B-790a Grade B, Type I, Style 1a, or asphalt saturated paper that meets federal specification UU-B-790a, Grade D, Type I, Style 2. Commonly used as a vapor retarder.

American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM): Develops and publishes voluntary technical standards for a wide range of materials, products, systems, and services. ASTM uses a consensus process involving technical committees that draw their members from around the world. ASTM International has no role in requiring or enforcing compliance with its standards, but in many instances, its standards have been adopted by rules-making industry and governmental bodies.

ASTM D4944-043 (modified): Calcium Carbide (CM) Test.

ASTM F1869: Test Method for Measuring Moisture Vapor Emission Rate of Concrete Subfloor Using Anhydrous Calcium Chloride.

ASTM F2170: Standard Test Method for Determining Relative Humidity in Concrete Floor Slabs Using In Situ Probes.

Base Shoe: A molding designed to be attached to baseboard molding to cover expansion space. It is the alternative to a quarter-round in profile.

Bastard Sawn: See Rift Sawn.

Beveled Edge: The chamfered or rounded edge of wood flooring, plank, block and parquet. An edge of a structure that is not perpendicular to the face of the piece.

Board Foot: A unit of measurement of lumber represented by a board 1 foot long, 12 inches wide and 1 inch thick or its cubic equivalent. In practice, the board foot calculation for lumber 1 inch or more in thickness is based on its nominal thickness and width and the actual length. Lumber with a nominal thickness of less than 1 inch is calculated as 1 inch.

Borders: Simple or intricate designs that frame and customize a flooring installation.

Bow: The distortion of lumber in which there is a deviation, in a direction perpendicular to the flat face, from a straight line from end to end of the piece.

Burl: A swirl or twist of the grain of the wood that usually occurs near a knot, but doesn't contain a knot, commonly found in the stump of a tree and where limbs branch out from the tree.

Chatter Marks: Slight, closely spaced indentations causing a ripple effect on the surface of a wood floor.

Check: A lengthwise separation of the wood that usually extends across the rings of annual growth.

Checking (finish): Similar to alligatoring (see NWFA Technical Publication No. C200, Problems, Causes and Cures), except that the finish is broken into smaller segments. Crowfoot checking is the name given to the defect when the breaks in the film form a definite three-prong pattern with the breaks running outward from a central point of intersection. When the checks are generally arranged in parallel lines, the defect is known as line checking. Irregular checks without a definite pattern are known as irregular checking.

Chemical Fastener: A chemical system, usually an adhesive that is designed to permanently bond the wood flooring to the subfloor.

Cleat: A barbed fastener commonly used as a mechanical device to fasten hardwood flooring.

Color Change: Visual changes in the color of the wood species caused by exposure to light, deprivation of light and air, or some chemical reaction.

Compression Set: Caused when wood strips or parquet slats absorb excess moisture and expand so much that the cells along the edges of adjoining pieces in the floor are crushed. This causes them to lose resiliency and creates cracks when the floor returns to its normal moisture content.

Coniferous: See Softwoods.

Crook: The distortion of a board in which there is a deviation, in a direction perpendicular to the edge, from a straight line from end to end of the piece.

Cross Directed: Laying of material perpendicular to the material below it.

Crowning: A convex or crowned condition or appearance of individual strips with the center of the strip higher than the edges. The opposite of cupping.

Cupping: A concave or dished appearance of individual strips with the edges raised above the center. The opposite of crowning.

Deciduous: See Hardwood.

Deformed Fasteners: Fastener in which the sides are not smooth and the head shape may be irregular. Examples are ring-shank and screw-shank nails.

Delamination: The separation of layers in an engineered wood floor, through failure within the adhesive or between plies. Also between layers of stain and/or coating.

Diffuse-Porous Woods: Certain hardwoods in which the pores tend to be uniform in size and distribution throughout each annual ring or to decrease in size slightly and gradually toward the outer border of the annual growth ring. Hard maple is an example.

Dimensional Stability: The ability to maintain the original intended dimensions when influenced by a foreign substance. Wood is hygroscopic (readily takes up moisture) and isn't dimensionally stable with changes in moisture content below the fiber saturation point. Engineered wood flooring, however, is more dimensionally stable than solid wood.

Distressed: A heavy artificial texture in which the floor has been scraped, scratched or gouged to give it a time-worn antique look.

Drywall: Interior covering material (such as gypsum board, hardboard or plywood) that is applied in large sheets or panels.

Durability: The ability of the wood species or finish to withstand the conditions or destructive agents with which it comes in contact in actual usage, without an appreciable change in appearance or other important properties.

Eased Edge: See Beveled Edge.

End Joint: The place where two pieces of flooring are joined together end to end.

End Lifting: A swelling of the top layer of engineered wood flooring, occurring at an end joint.

End-Matched: In tongue-and-groove strip and plank flooring, the individual pieces have a tongue milled on one end and a groove milled on the opposite end, so that when the individual strips or planks are butted together, the tongue of one piece fits into the groove of the next piece. See Side-Matched and Tongue-and-Groove.

Engineered: An assembly made by bonding layers of veneer or lumber with an adhesive so that most adjacent layers have their grains going in perpendicular directions to increase dimensional stability.

Equilibrium Moisture Content (EMC): The moisture content at which wood neither gains nor loses moisture when surrounded by air at a given relative humidity and temperature.

Fading: The loss of color due to exposure to light, heat or other destructive agents.

Fastener: A method or device used to attach wood flooring to a subfloor. See Mechanical Fastener or Chemical Fastener.

Feature Strip: A strip of wood used at a threshold or to border a room or to otherwise serve as an accent. Usually of a contrasting color or species.

Fiber Saturation Point: The stage in drying or wetting wood at which the cell walls are saturated with water and the cell cavities are free from water. It’s usually taken as approximately 30 percent moisture content, based on over-dry weight.

Fiberboard: A broad generic term inclusive of sheet materials of widely varying densities manufactured of refined or partially refined wood or other vegetable fibers. Bonding agents and other materials may be added to increase strength, resistance to moisture, fire or decay, or to improve some other property.

Figure: Inherent markings, designs or configurations on the surface of the wood produced by the annual growth rings, rays, knots and deviations from regular grain.

Filler: In woodworking, any substance used to fill the holes and irregularities in planed or sanded surfaces to decrease the porosity of the surface before applying finish coatings. Wood filler used for cracks, knotholes and worm holes is often a commercial putty, plastic wood or other material mixed to the consistency of putty. A wood filler also may be mixed on the job using sanding dust from the final sanding, or other suitable material, mixed with a product appropriate for this use.

Fillets: The small components that comprise finger-block parquet. Also called fingers or slats. Fillet may also refer to the top layer of some engineered wood flooring.

Finger-Block: Parquet made from small strips of wood assembled together. See Fillets.
Fingers: See Fillets.

Fire Resistance: The property of a material or assembly to withstand fire or given protection from it. Certain species naturally provide greater fire resistance than others. Classes are I-II-III or A-B-C with Class I or A being the most fire resistant.

Fire Retardant: A chemical or preparation of chemicals used to reduce flammability or to retard the spread of a fire over a surface.

Flag: A heavy dark mineral streak shaped like a banner.

Flag Worm Hole: One or more worm holes surrounded by a mineral streak.

Flame Spread: The propagation of a flame away from the source of ignition across the surface of a liquid or solid, or through the volume of a gaseous mixture. Note: Most wood species are Class C Flame Spread unless the wood floor has been treated and marked as to flame spread.

Flecks: The wide irregular, conspicuous figure in quartersawn oak flooring. See Medullary Rays.

Floating Floor: A floor that does not need to be nailed or glued to the subfloor. Typically, the flooring panels are connected together by adhesive or mechanical connectors.

Flow: The characteristic of a coating that allows it to level or spread into a smooth film of uniform thickness before hardening.

Graininess: The objectionable appearance of small, grain-like particles in a finishing material or in the dried film thereof.

Hardened Steel Pin: Specialty fasteners designed to penetrate and hold concrete, steel and other substrates. Steel pins are typically installed with powder, pneumatic or gas-powered tools.

Hardness: That property of the wood species or dried film of finishing material that causes it to withstand denting or being marked when pressure is exerted on its surface by an outside object or force.

Hardwood: Generally, one of the botanical groups of deciduous trees that have broad leaves, in contrast to the conifers or softwoods. The term has no reference to the actual hardness of the wood.

Heartwood: The wood extending from the pith to the sapwood, the cells of which no longer participate in the life processes of a tree. It is usually darker than sapwood. See Pith and Sapwood.

Heavy Streaks: Spots and streaks of sufficient size and density to severely mar the appearance of wood.

Honeycombing: Checks often not visible at the surface that occur in the interior of a piece of wood, usually along the wood rays.

Humidity: The amount of water vapor in the air. See Relative Humidity.

Hygrometer: An instrument for measuring the degree of humidity or relative humidity of the atmosphere.

Hygroscopic: A substance that can absorb and retain moisture, or lose or throw off moisture. Wood and wood products are hygroscopic. They expand with absorption of moisture and their dimensions become smaller when moisture is lost or thrown off.

International Building Code (IBC): A model building code developed by the International Code Council (ICC) adopted throughout most of the United States.

In Situ: A Latin term that means “in place” or “on site,” the term applies to testing done on site, or on materials in their original location, as opposed to testing done in a laboratory. Some sound control testing is done in the field or “in situ,” and moisture testing of concrete slabs is often done using “in situ” probes.

Intensity: The intensity of a color is its purity or degree of hue as seen by the eye.

Jointed Flooring: Strip flooring, generally birch, beech, hard maple or pecan, manufactured with square edges, not side-matched, but usually end-matched. It is used principally for factory floors where the square edges make replacement of strips easier.

Joist: One of a series of parallel beams used to support floor or ceiling loads and supported in turn by larger beams, girders or bearing walls.

Kiln (Often Pronounced “Kill"): A chamber having controlled air flow, temperature and relative humidity for drying lumber, veneer and other wood products.

Kiln-Dried: Dried in a kiln with the use of artificial heat.

Knot: The portion of a branch or limb that has been surrounded by subsequent growth of the stem. The shape of the knot as it appears on a cut surface depends on the angle of the cut relative to the long axis of the knot. In hardwood strip flooring, small and pin knots aren’t more than ½” in diameter. A sound knot is a knot cut approximately parallel to its long axis so that the exposed section is definitely elongated.

Manufacturing Defects: Includes all defects or blemishes that are produced in manufacturing, such as chipped grain, torn grain, skips in dressing, hit-and-miss (a series of surfaced areas with skips between them), variation in machining, machine burn, and mismatching.

Mechanic: A flooring installer, sander or finisher.

Mechanical Fastener: A mechanical device such as a cleat or staple or nail specifically designed for the purpose of installing wood flooring. The fastener is coated (staples) or serrated (nail/cleats) to increase the holding power. The fastener is used typically within the “pocket” of the tongue at the point that horizontal portion of the tongue becomes the vertical edge of the wear layer. Some specialty flooring use face nailing only while other specialty products may allow for positioning the fastener in the groove side.

Medullary Rays: Strips of cells extending radially within a tree and varying in height from a few cells in some species to four or more inches in oak. The rays serve primarily to store food and transport it horizontally in the tree. On quartersawn oak, the rays form a conspicuous figure sometimes referred to as flecks. See Flecks.

Mineral Spirits: A solvent product used as a thinner and/or cleaner.

Mineral Streak: Wood containing an accumulation of mineral matter introduced by sap flow, causing an unnatural color ranging from greenish brown to black.

Mixed Media: A wood floor that is made predominately of wood, but also incorporates other materials, such as slate, stone, ceramic, marble or metal.

Moisture Content: The amount of moisture in wood expressed as a percentage of the weight of oven-dried wood. NOFMA/NWFA hardwood flooring is manufactured at 6 to 9 percent moisture content, with a 5 percent allowance for pieces up to 12 percent moisture content. Five percent of the flooring may be outside of this range.
Muratic Acid: A diluted acid used to neutralize alkalinity of concrete subfloors.

Nailing Shoe (or Nailing Plate): An attachment to a blind-nailing machine that broadens the impact area. Often required for fastening factory-finished flooring.

Nominal Size: As applied to timber or lumber, the size by which it is known and sold in the market; often different from actual size.

Nosing: A hardwood molding used to cover the outside corner of a step, milled to meet the hardwood floor in the horizontal plane, to meet the riser in the vertical plane. It is usually used on landings.

Oriented Strand Board (OSB): commonly used as an underlayment or subfloor material. Strands tend to be oriented with their length aligned with the panel length (typically). OSB is therefore stiffer and stronger when installed with the long axis across supports.

Overwood/Underwood: A flooring condition in which there is a perceived misalignment of the flooring surface, with some wood pieces raised above adjacent pieces leaving a slightly uneven surface. Also called lippage.

Parquet: A patterned floor.

Particleboard: A generic term for a material manufactured from wood particles or other lignocellulosic material and a synthetic resin or other suitable binder. Flakeboard is a particle panel product composed of flakes. Oriented strand board is a type of particle panel product composed of strand-type flakes that are purposely aligned in directions that make a panel stronger, stiffer and with improved dimensional properties in the alignment directions than a panel of random flake orientation. Waferboard is a particle panel product made of wafer-type flakes. It is usually manufactured to possess equal properties in all directions parallel to the plane of the panel.

Photo-Sensitive: The property of some wood species that causes them to lighten or darken when exposed to light. See Color Change.

Pin-Worm Hole: In hardwood flooring, a small round hole not more than 1/16” (1.5626mm) in diameter, made by a small wood-boring insect.

Pith: The small, soft core occurring near the center of a tree trunk, branch, twig or log. First growth.

Plain Sawn: The annual growth rings make an angle of less than 45° with the surface of the piece. This exposes the pores of the springwood and dense summerwood of the annual growth ring in ring-porous woods to produce a pronounced grain pattern.

Planer Bite: A deeper than intended groove cut into the surface of a piece of wood by planer knives.

Plank: Solid or engineered boards 3” and wider designed to be installed in parallel rows.

Plugs: Used to cover countersunk screws when installing wood flooring or for decorative purposes in wood flooring.

Plywood: Board or panel made of cross-directional veneers and/or layers of wood for dimensional stability.

Prefinished: Factory-finished flooring that only requires installation.

Quartersawn: The annual growth rings of wood form an angle of 45° to 90° with the surface of the piece. In quartersawn strips, the medullary rays or pith rays in ring-porous woods are exposed as flecks that are reflective and produce a distinctive grain pattern.

Raised Grain: A roughened or fuzzy condition of the face of the flooring in which the dense summerwood is raised above the softer springwood but not torn or separated.

Rays, Wood: See Medullary Rays.

Reducer Strip: A teardrop-shaped molding accessory for hardwood flooring, normally used at doorways, but sometimes at fireplaces and as a room divider. It is grooved on one edge and tapered or feathered on the other edge.

Relative Humidity: Ratio of the amount of water vapor present in the air to that which the air would hold at saturation at the same temperature. It is usually considered on the basis of the weight of the vapor, but for accuracy should be considered on the basis of vapor pressures.

Rift Sawn: Lumber (primarily hardwoods) in which the annual rings make angles of 30° to 60° with the surface of the piece. Also known as bastard sawn.

Ring-Porous Woods: A group of hardwoods in which the pores are comparatively large at the beginning of each annual growth ring and decrease in size, more or less abruptly, toward the outer portion of the annual growth ring. The large pores are springwood and the smaller pores are summerwood.

Ring Shank: Nail headed nail for underlayment installation with rings on the shaft (shank) to improve the holding characteristics.

Saddle: A flat molding with beveled or rounded edges designed to transition between two surfaces of the same height. Often used to cover expansion at doorways and typically attached to the surface of the flooring products.

Sapwood: The wood near the outside of a tree. It is usually lighter in color than heartwood.

Sawn: See Plain Sawn, Quartersawn and Rift Sawn.

Screed: A wood member laid perpendicular to the finished floor, providing a nailing surface. Usually a 2” x 4” (50mm x 100mm) piece of wood laid flat side down and attached to a concrete subfloor to provide a nailing surface for tongue-and-groove strip flooring or a wood subfloor.

Shake: A separation along the grain, the greater part of which occurs between the annual growth rings.

Sheathing: The structural covering, usually sheets of plywood, placed over exterior studding, or rafters or subfloor of a structure.

Side-Matched: In tongue-and-groove strip and plank flooring, the individual pieces have a tongue milled on one side and a groove milled on the opposite side, so that when the individual strips or planks are placed side by side, the tongue of one piece fits into the groove of the next piece. See End-Matched and Tongue-and Groove.

Slats: See Fillets.

Sleeper: Another name for screeds.

Slip-Tongue/Spline: A small strip of wood or metal used to reverse or change direction in installing standard tongue-and-groove strip flooring.

Softwoods: General term used to describe lumber produced from needle and/or cone-bearing trees (conifers).

Solid Board Group 1: A designation of a certain species based on density, strength and stiffness.

Split: Separations of wood fiber running parallel to the grain.

Square Edge: Flooring that abuts without a broken plane.

Squares: Parquet flooring units, usually composed of an equal number of slats.

Streaks: See Mineral Streak.

Strip Flooring: Solid or engineered boards, less than 3 inches in width, to be installed in parallel rows, produced in various thicknesses and widths. The strips are side-matched and end-matched (tongue-and-grooved). They are for nail-down installation directly to wood or plywood subfloors, or over wood screeds on concrete slab construction. Some types can also be glued directly to a concrete subfloor.

Surface: The outside or exterior boundary of any substance. One is said to surface the wood when it is rubbed or sanded to a smooth, level plane.

Surface-4-Sides (S4S): Flooring that isn't tongue-and-grooved. May also refer to square-edge strip flooring that is face-nailed when installed.

Tongue-and-Groove: In strip, plank and parquet flooring, a tongue is milled on one edge and a groove cut on the opposite edge. As the flooring is installed, the tongue of each strip or unit is engaged with the groove of the adjacent strip or unit. See End-Matched and Side-Matched.

Trim: The finish materials in a building at the floor of rooms (baseboard, base shoe, quarter round, for example).

Trowel Fill: Method to fill an entire floor or large area.

Truss: Engineered or solid floor joist system.

Unfinished: A product that must have stain and/or a finish applied after installation.

Vapor Impermeable Membrane: A material or covering having a permeance rating of .15 perms or less when tested in accordance with the desiccant method, Procedure A of ASTM E96. A vapor impermeable membrane limits the passage of moisture to near 0.

Vapor Permeable Membrane: A material or covering having a permeance rating of 5 perms or greater when tested in accordance with the desiccant method, Procedure A of ASTM E96. A vapor permeable membrane permits the passage of moisture.

Vapor Retarder: A vapor-resistant material, membrane or covering such as foil, plastic sheeting or covering having a permeance rating of 1 perm or less, when tested in accordance with the desiccant method, Procedure A of ASTM E96. Vapor retarders limit the amount of moisture vapor that passes through a material, or floor, wall or ceiling assembly.

Warping: Any distortion of a piece of flooring from its true plane that may occur in seasoning.

Working Pressure: The pneumatic pressure range specified in pounds per square inch (PSI) to optimally run an air tool. (See tool manufacturer's guidelines.) Note that these air pressures should be metered at the tool.