



IBERIAN PLANK[®]

Solid Wood Flooring

Installation

SOLID WOOD PLANK INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Please read the following information and instructions in their entirety before proceeding with installation.

- To ensure the full benefit of warranties, these instructions and maintenance procedures must be followed.
- Hardwood flooring is a beautiful product with natural variations in color, tone and grain. We cannot warrant against color variations within a floor nor variations between samples and the installed floor.
- Subfloors must be dry, level and clean.
- Both room and flooring must be properly acclimated to temperature and humidity conditions.
- Installers: Inform your customers of the details in section: "Installers - Advise Your Customer of the Following."
- Acclimate wood flooring to normal regional living conditions. See "Storage, Acclimation And Handling."
- Work out of several cartons at the same time to ensure color and shade mix.
- Do not install over radiant heat.
- Do not use water based adhesives over sheet vapor barriers or sound insulation.
- Not recommended for bathroom or other high moisture installations.

INSTALLER/OWNER RESPONSIBILITY

Beautiful hardwood floors are a product of nature. This flooring is manufactured in accordance with accepted industry standards, which permit a defect tolerance not to exceed 5%. The defects may be manufacturing or natural.

- When flooring is ordered, 5% must be added to the actual square footage needed for cutting and grading allowance.
- The installer assumes all responsibility for final inspection of product quality. This inspection of all flooring should be done before installation. Carefully examine flooring for color, manufacturing, factory finish and quality before installing it. The installer must use reasonable selectivity and hold out or cut off pieces with defects, whatever the cause. If material is not acceptable, do not install it and contact the seller immediately.
- Prior to installation of any hardwood-flooring product, the installer must determine that the job-site environment and the subfloors involved meet or exceed all applicable standards and recommendations of the construction and materials industries. These instructions recommend that the construction and subfloor be dry, stiff and flat. A written pre-installation evaluation of the job site has to be completed and filed. The manufacturer declines any responsibility for job failure resulting from or associated with sub-surface or job-site environmental deficiencies.

- Use of stain, filler or putty stick for defect correction during installation should be accepted as normal procedure.

TOOLS NEEDED FOR INSTALLATION

- Broom
- Tape Measure
- Chalk line & chalk
- Hand saw
- Drill with 1/16" drill bit
- Hammer
- Recommended Hardwood Flooring Cleaner
- Nail Set
- Table saw, jig saw, or circular saw
- Moisture meter (wood, concrete or both)
- 6-8d finishing nails
- 3/4" "Blind" fastening machine

Note: Never hit the planks directly with a hammer. Always use a wooden block to protect the edges of the boards.

INSTALLERS - ADVISE YOUR CUSTOMER OF THE FOLLOWING:

SEASONS: HEATING AND NON-HEATING

Recognizing that wood floor dimensions will be slightly affected by varying levels of humidity within your building, care should be taken to control humidity levels within the 35-55% and 60°-75° Fahrenheit temperature range. To protect your investment and to assure that your floors provide lasting satisfaction, we recommend the following:

- Heating Season (Dry) - A humidifier is recommended to prevent excessive shrinkage in wood floors due to low humidity levels. Wood stoves and electric heat, in particular, tend to create very dry conditions.
- Non-Heating Season (Humid, Wet) - Proper humidity levels can be maintained by use of an air conditioner, dehumidifier, or by turning on your heating system periodically during the summer months. Avoid excessive exposure to water from tracking during periods of inclement weather. Do not obstruct in any way the expansion joint around the perimeter of your floor.

FLOOR REPAIR

Minor damage can be repaired with a touch-up kit or filler. Major damage will require board replacement, which can be done by a professional floor installer.

ATTENTION INSTALLERS

CAUTION: WOOD DUST

Sawing, sanding and machining wood products can produce wood dust. Airborne wood dust can cause respiratory, eye and skin irritation. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified wood dust as a nasal carcinogen in humans.

Precautionary Measures: If power tools are used, they should be equipped with a dust collector. If high dust levels are encountered, use an appropriate NIOSH-designated dust mask. Avoid dust contact with eye and skin.

First Aid Measures in case of Irritation: In case of irritation, flush eyes or skin with water for at least 15 minutes.

If you have any technical or installation questions, or to request a Material Safety Data Sheet, please call 800-795-8365

EXISTING RESILIENT FLOOR REMOVAL WARNING!

DO NOT SAND, DRY SWEEP, DRY SCRAPE, DRILL, SAW, BEADBLAST OR MECHANICALLY CHIP OR PULVERIZE EXISTING RESILIENT FLOORING, BACKING, LINING FELT, ASPHALTIC, "CUTBACK" ADHESIVES OR OTHER ADHESIVES. These products may contain either asbestos fibers and/or crystalline silica. Avoid creating dust. Inhalation of such dust is a cancer and respiratory tract hazard. Smoking by individuals exposed to asbestos fibers greatly increases the risk of serious bodily harm. Unless positively certain that the product is a non-asbestos-containing material, you must presume it contains asbestos. Regulations may require that the material be tested to determine asbestos content and may govern the removal and disposal of material. See current edition of the Resilient Floor Covering Institute (RFCI) publication, Recommended Work Practices for Removal of Resilient Floor Coverings, for detailed information and instructions on removing all resilient covering structures.

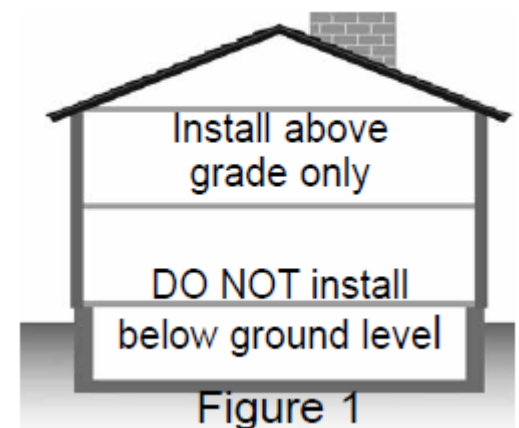
IMPORTANT HEALTH NOTICE FOR MINNESOTA RESIDENTS ONLY:

THESE BUILDING MATERIALS EMIT FORMALDEHYDE. EYE, NOSE, AND THROAT IRRITATION, HEADACHE, NAUSEA AND A VARIETY OF ASTHMA-LIKE SYMPTOMS, INCLUDING SHORTNESS OF BREATH, HAVE BEEN REPORTED AS A RESULT OF FORMALDEHYDE EXPOSURE. ELDERLY PERSONS AND YOUNG CHILDREN, AS WELL AS ANYONE WITH A HISTORY OF ASTHMA, ALLERGIES, OR LUNG PROBLEMS, MAY BE AT GREATER RISK. RESEARCH IS CONTINUING ON THE POSSIBLE LONG TERM EFFECTS OF EXPOSURE TO FORMALDEHYDE. REDUCED VENTILATION MAY ALLOW FORMALDEHYDE AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS TO ACCUMULATE IN THE INDOOR AIR. HIGH INDOOR TEMPERATURES AND HUMIDITY RAISE FORMALDEHYDE LEVELS. WHEN A HOME IS TO BE LOCATED IN AREAS SUBJECT TO EXTREME SUMMER TEMPERATURES, AN AIR-CONDITIONING SYSTEM CAN BE USED TO CONTROL INDOOR TEMPERATURE LEVELS. OTHER MEANS OF CONTROLLED MECHANICAL VENTILATION CAN BE USED TO REDUCE LEVELS OF FORMALDEHYDE AND OTHER INDOOR AIR CONTAMINANTS. IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS REGARDING THE HEALTH EFFECTS OF FORMALDEHYDE, CONSULT YOUR DOCTOR OR LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

PRE-INSTALLATION PROCEDURES (CONT.)

JOB SITE INSPECTION

- The building should be closed in with all outside doors and windows in place. All concrete, masonry, framing members, drywall, paint and other "wet" work should be thoroughly dry.
- The wall coverings should be in place and the painting completed except for the final coat on the base molding. When possible, delay installation of base molding until flooring installation is complete.
- Exterior grading should be complete with surface drainage directing water away from the building. All gutters and downspouts should be in place.
- Solid flooring can only be installed on or above grade level. Do not install in full bathrooms. • Basements and crawl spaces must be dry and well ventilated.
- Crawl space must be a minimum of 24" (600 mm) from the ground to underside of joists. A ground cover of 6-8 mil black polyethylene film is essential as a vapor barrier with joints lapped six inches and taped. The crawl space should have perimeter venting equal to a minimum of 1.5% of the crawl space square footage. These vents should be properly located to foster cross ventilation (see figure 2).
- Subfloor must be checked every 200 sq. ft for moisture content using the appropriate testing method.
- Permanent air conditioning and heating systems should be in place and operational. The installation site should have a consistent room temperature of 60-75 degrees F and humidity of 35-55% for 14 days prior, during and until occupied, to allow for proper acclimation.



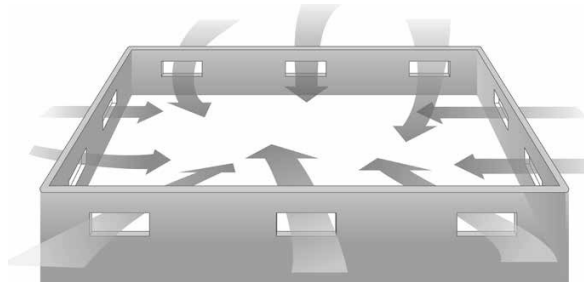


Fig. 2

SUBFLOOR REQUIREMENTS

NOTE: Laminated rosin paper or 15# builders felt (tarpaper) acts as a moisture retarder and may be used to reduce movement caused by changes in subfloor moisture, thereby reducing cupping and warping. (This is especially helpful over crawl spaces and basements) In addition, the use of these materials can give the flooring a more solid feeling, reduce sound transfer, prevent noise caused by minor irregularities and debris, and make it easier to slide the wood together across the surface of the subfloor. Kraft paper may be used to make installation easier but DOES NOT serve any other purpose.

SUBFLOORS MUST BE:

CLEAN - Scrape, broom clean, and smooth. Free of wax, paint, oil or debris. **LEVEL/FLAT** - Within 3/16" in 10' and/or 1/8" in 6'. Sand high areas or joints. Low spots can be flattened using shims or layers of builders felt between the wood and the subfloor during installation.

STRUCTURALL SOUND - Nail or screw any loose areas that squeak. Replace any water-damaged, swollen or delaminated subflooring or underlayments, as they are unable to properly hold fasteners. Avoid subfloor with excessive vertical movement unless they have been properly stiffened prior to the installation of the wood flooring. **DRY** - Check moisture content of subfloor. Moisture content of wood subfloor must not exceed 13% on a wood moisture meter. Difference between subfloor and plank must not be more than 2%.

RECOMMENDED SUBFLOOR SURFACES

- **PREFERRED:** 3/4" (19 mm) CDX grade plywood 3/4" (23/32") OSB PS2 rated underlayment. **MINIMUM:** 5/8" CDX grade plywood
- Existing solid wood flooring
- Screeds
- T&G wood subflooring

SUBFLOOR TYPES:

Note: Do Not Install Solid Wood Plank or Strip Over Radiant Heated Subfloors

WOOD SUBFLOORS & WOOD STRUCTURAL PANEL SUBFLOORS

Plywood: Must be minimum APA grade rated sheathing or CDX. **Oriented Strand Board (OSB):** Must be PS2 rated installed sealed side down. **Do Not install over particleboard, waferboard, pressed wood or fiber board.**

Make sure existing floor or subfloor is dry and well nailed or screwed down every 6" along each joist to avoid squeaking or popping before the floor is installed. Measure moisture content of both subfloor and wood flooring to determine proper moisture content with a reliable wood moisture meter. The wood subfloor must not exceed 13% moisture content as measured with a reliable wood moisture meter. The difference between the moisture content of the wood subfloor and the wood flooring must not exceed 2%. Optimum performance of hardwood floor covering products occurs when there is no horizontal or vertical movement of the subfloor. The **MINIMUM** subfloor recommendations described above are for 16" O/C joist spacing. The thicker, **PREFERRED** subfloor recommendations described above will allow 19.2" joist spacing if the joist manufacturer's recommended span is not exceeded. Spacing in excess of 19.2" O/C may not offer optimum results. Install flooring perpendicular to the floor joists when possible. Installations should not be made parallel to the floor joists or on joist spacing that exceeds 19.2" O/C unless the subfloor has been properly stiffened. Stiffening may require the addition of a second layer of subflooring material to bring the overall thickness to at least 1-1/8".

All underlayment panels should be spaced 1/8" apart to insure adequate expansion space. This can be achieved by using a circular saw set at the depth of the underlayment and cutting around the perimeter of the panel. T&G panels normally have built in expansion; **DO NOT** cut around the perimeter of T&G panels. Do not install over existing glue-down floors. Do not install over nailed floors that exceed 3-1/4" in width. Wide width floors must be overlaid with plywood. When

installing over existing wood floors parallel with the flooring, it may be necessary to install an additional 1/4" layer of plywood to stabilize the flooring or install the wood floor at right angles. Applicable standards and recommendations of the construction and materials industries must be met or exceeded.

CONCRETE SLABS

Solid flooring can be installed over concrete once the appropriate nailing surface has been installed. The concrete must be of high compressive strength. All concrete subfloors should be tested for moisture content. Visual checks are not reliable. Acceptable test methods for subfloor moisture content include:

NOTE: Test several areas, especially near exterior walls and walls containing plumbing.

- A 3% Phenolphthalein in Anhydrous alcohol solution. Chip the concrete at least 1/4" deep (do not apply directly to the concrete surface) and apply several drops of the solution to the chipped area. If any color change occurs, further testing is required.
- Calcium Chloride test. The maximum moisture transfer must not exceed 3 lbs./1000 square feet with this test.
- Tramex Concrete Moisture Encounter meter (figure 5). Moisture readings should not exceed 4.5 on the upper scale. (Figure 5 shows an unacceptable reading of over 4.5) A "DRY" SLAB, AS DEFINED BY THESE TESTS CAN BE WET AT OTHER TIMES OF THE YEAR. THESE TESTS DO NOT GUARANTEE A DRY SLAB. ALL CONCRETE SLABS SHOULD HAVE A MINIMUM OF 6 MIL POLY FILM MOISTURE BARRIER BETWEEN THE GROUND AND THE CONCRETE.

Moisture Retardant System: If moisture is present, install 6-mil poly to the surface of the concrete BEFORE installing the subfloor. Several layers of laminated rosin paper or builders felt (tarpaper) may also be used. All materials should have joints lapped 6".

If you have any questions regarding installation or the handling of moisture problems, please contact the distributor/retailer from whom the goods were purchased.

SUBFLOOR SYSTEMS

Bonded: Install a suitable moisture retardant followed by a plywood subfloor with a minimum thickness of 3/4". Allow 1/2" expansion space around all vertical objects and 1/8" between all flooring panels. The panel must be properly attached to the subfloor using a minimum of one fastener per square foot and more if necessary. Use pneumatic or powder actuated fasteners. Do not hand nail the subfloor with concrete nails. Install a moisture retardant barrier with joints lapped 6" and begin installation of flooring using 1-1/2" fasteners.

Floating: Install a suitable moisture retardant followed by a plywood subfloor with a minimum of 3/8". Allow 1/2" expansion space around all vertical objects and 1/8" between all flooring panels. Install a second layer of 3/8" plywood at a right angle to the previous panels, offsetting the joints 2'. Staple together with staples that will not penetrate the first layer of subfloor with a crown width of 3/8" or more. Install a moisture retardant barrier as above and begin installation of flooring.

RESILIENT TILE & RESILIENT SHEET VINYL

Make sure the vinyl or tile is well bonded to the subfloor. Do not install over more than one layer, which does not exceed 1/8" in thickness over suitable subfloor.

DOORWAY AND WALL PREPARATION

Undercut door casings. Remove any existing base, shoe mold or doorway thresholds. These items can be replaced after installation. All door casings should be notched out or undercut to avoid difficult scribe cuts.

GENERAL INSTALLATION TIPS

- Acclimate wood flooring before installation. See "Storage, Acclimation and Handling:"
- Floor should be installed from several cartons at the same time to ensure good color and shade mixture.

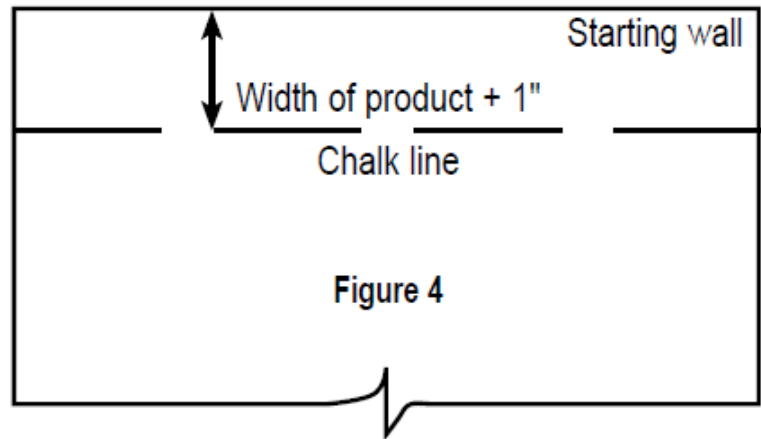
- Be attentive to staggering the ends of boards at least 6", when possible, in adjacent rows. This will help ensure a more favorable overall appearance of the floor.
- Large spans in areas of high humidity may require the addition of internal or field expansion. This can be accomplished by using spacers, such as small washers, every 5-10 rows inserted above the tongue and removed after several adjoining rows have been fastened.

STEP 1: ESTABLISH A STARTING POINT - WALL TO WALL INSTALLATION

- Installation parallel to the longest wall is recommended for best visual effects, however, the floor should be installed perpendicular to the flooring joists unless subfloor has been reinforced to reduce subfloor sagging. Find appropriate subfloor from "Subfloor Type" section in this instruction manual.

- If a moisture retardant material is to be used, such as Laminated Rosin Paper (see NOTE, Subfloor Requirements), Install this material before proceeding, lapping joints 6" and stapling if necessary.

- Measure the width of the product being installed. For random or alternate width products, use the widest plank for the first row.



- Add 1" to allow for 3/4" expansion and the width of the tongue.

- Using this measurement, in at least two places, measure out equal distance from the starting wall and 12"-18" from the corners (figure 4) and snap a chalk line.

STEP 2: INSTALLING FIRST ROWS - WALL TO WALL INSTALLATION

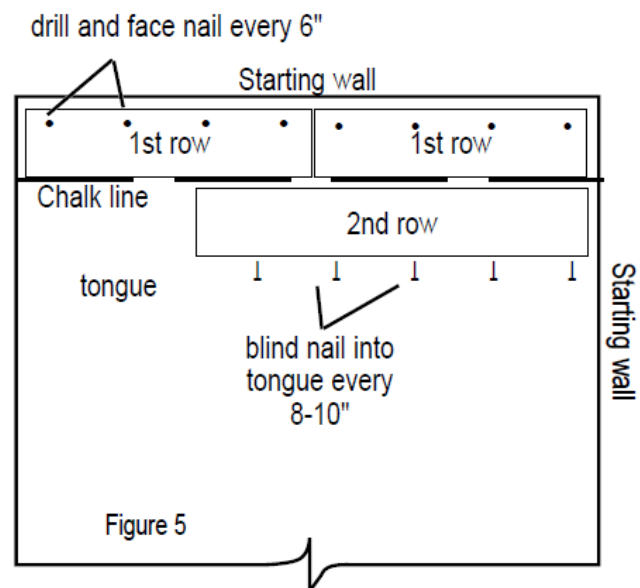
NOTE: Always end glue wide width (4" or more) planks with a good construction adhesive.

- Use the longest, straightest boards available for the first two rows. Align tongue of first row on chalk line. The groove should be facing the starting wall. Pre-drill the nail holes 1/2" from back (groove) edge, 1-2" from each end, and at 6" intervals at a 45-degree angle down through the nailing "pocket" on top of the tongue (figure 5).

- Face-nail the groove side where pre-drilled. When complete, blindnail at a 45-degree angle through the tongue of the first row. Fasten using 6 or 8d nails. Countersink nails to ensure flush engagement of groove. Avoid bruising the wood by using a nail set to drive the nails the last 1/4" into the tongue. Continue blind-nailing using this method with following rows until stapler or nailer can be used.

- End-joints of adjacent rows should be staggered a minimum of 6" to ensure a more favorable overall appearance.

- Beginning rows may be blind-nailed where clearance allows using a pneumatic finish nailer with 15 gauge, 1-1/2" (minimum) nails.



STEP 4: INSTALLING THE FLOOR

- Fasten a sacrificial board to the floor. Check for surface damage, air pressure setting, tongue damage, etc. before proceeding. Make all adjustments and corrections before installation begins. Once proper adjustments are made, remove and destroy the board.
- Begin installation with several rows at a time, fastening each board with at least two fasteners, 8-10" apart and 2-3" from the ends (to avoid splitting). Tighten boards as necessary to reduce gaps before fastening. • Insert spacers above the tongue, such as small washers the thickness of a dime (or three business cards), along every row and every end joint. Remove spacers after several adjoining rows have been fastened. Do not leave spacers in for more than two hours.
- Rooms with off square areas (for example: L, F, T or U shaped rooms) require expansion joints between the rectangular areas.
- The greater the surface area, the greater the room for expansion required. For rooms larger than 1,000 sq. ft. or exceeding 25' additional expansion joints must be added in the middle of the room or in appropriate doorways and archways. The expansion space should be covered with transition moldings (T-moldings). do not fill the expansion gaps.
- End-joints of adjacent rows should be staggered 6" when possible to ensure a more favorable overall appearance.
- The last 1-2 rows will need to be face-nailed where clearance does not permit blind nailing with stapler or brad nailer. Pre-drill and face-nail on the tongue side following the nailing pattern used for the first row.
- Rip final row to fit and face-nail. If the final row is less than 1" in width, it should first be glued to the previous UNINSTALLED row and the two joined units should be face nailed as one.

STEP 5: COMPLETING THE JOB

- Clean floor with the recommended wood flooring cleaner.
- Re-install any transition pieces that may be needed, such as Reducer Strips, T-moldings, or Thresholds. The products are available pre-finished to blend with your flooring. (See moldings below)
- Re-install all base and/or quarter round moldings. Nail moldings to wall, not the floor.
- Inspect the floor, filling all minor gaps with the appropriate blended filler.
- If the floor is to be covered, use a breathable material such as cardboard. Do not cover with plastic or any other material acting as a vapor barrier.
- Leave warranty and floor care information with the owner. Advise them of the product name and code number of the flooring they purchased.
- To prevent surface damage avoid rolling heavy appliances and furniture on the floor. Use plywood, hardboard or appliance lifts if necessary.