



INSTALLER/OWNER RESPONSIBILITY

Common Facts / Issue's:

Hardwood floors are made from beautiful trees that each contain the diverse wood that we have come to know and appreciate. Therefore it is reasonable to expect variations in grain and shades of color from board to board. It is this variation that provides its unique natural beauty and value.

Flooring should not be delivered to a jobsite until the building has been closed in with windows and doors in place and until cement and all other "wet" work is completed and dry. This includes sheet rock finishing, painting, final sub-floor installation. Pre-finished flooring is a finished product so care must be taken before installation to ensure the completed product is not damaged by other work being completed within the home.

Our wood floors are manufactured in accordance with industry standards for grades and quality ensuring the customer receives the expected product. As with all finished wood products being installed in a set area you should add a minimum of 5% to the actual square footage needed to allow for waste caused by cutting pieces to fit, and color grading.

The installer assumes the responsibility for final inspection as to grade, quality, manufacture, color, and finish. Do not start the installation until the homeowner approves the delivered product. Inspection of all flooring material must be done prior installation. Should an individual piece be doubtful as to grade, manufacture or factory finish, the installer should not use the piece. The installer must use reasonable selectivity and set aside or trim pieces with any deficiencies. If the installer determines that the material is not acceptable the seller should be contacted immediately before starting installation. Once the floor is installed it is considered accepted by the installer and customer.

Solid wood flooring must be installed on or above grade level, never below grade level.

Prior to installation of hardwood flooring, the installer must determine that the job site environment and the sub-surfaces involved meet all applicable building code standards. Recommendations of the construction and materials industries as well as local codes must be followed. These instructions recommend that the construction and subfloor be dry, stiff and flat. The manufacturer declines any responsibility for poor results caused by sub-surface, sub flooring or job-site deficiencies.

The use of putty sticks, stain, or filler for finish work is standard installation practice, as is the use of proper materials for filling sub-floor voids.

Special Note Regarding Radiant Flooring Systems:

Maine Traditions Hardwood Floors allows and warrants installation of its 2 ¼" flooring over radiant heat. To qualify for the warranty both the floor and the heating system must be installed per the specific guidelines of the National Wood Flooring Association (NWFA). The three critical elements are; use of a standard vapor barrier, use of an outdoor thermostat for radiant systems, and finally assurance that the surface temperature of the floor does not exceed 85° F. Retailers and installers are strongly encouraged to contact the NWFA or Maine Traditions for full details.

Suggested Tools and Materials needed on the job

- Hammer
- Saw
- Nail set
- Chalk line
- Measuring tape
- Drill with 1/16" bit
- Flooring cleaner
- Moisture meter to test sub-floor
- Broom
- 2" Blind fastening machine
- Jamb saw
- 6-7d screw shank nails
- Hardwood flooring
- Earplugs and safety glasses

Job Site Requirements

- The building should be closed with all doors and windows in place. All interior paint, sheet rock finishing, and other wall coverings should be complete along with all high moisture work such as concrete and masonry should be thoroughly dry. Delay installation of base molding until flooring installation is complete. Basements and crawl spaces must be dry and well ventilated.
- If possible hold sheet rock up 1 inch from sub-floor for extra expansion area to wall plate, a must if quarter round molding not to be used in conjunction with base molding.
- All gutters and downspouts should be installed to keep moisture away from the building.
- Ensure basement and foundation drains are working properly. The basement should be dry and free from standing moisture, if not delay installation until you can ensure a dry basement (wet basement equals wet sub-floor if installing on first floor).
- Outside grading should provide surface drainage to direct water flow away from the building. Ensure foundation drains are working properly keeping basement and or cellar dry at all times.
- Crawl spaces should be a minimum of two feet from the ground to the 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 a 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. Where necessary, local regulations and building codes prevail.

- Sub-floor must be checked for moisture content using the appropriate testing method. Sub-floor moisture content should be 10% or less and never exceed 12%. If sub-floor moisture measurements exceed 12% do not install your flooring. Use a de-humidifier to lower moisture content in sub-floor to desired amount of 10-12% and be able to maintain it prior to installing the floor.
- Permanent air conditioning and heating systems should be in place and operational. The installation site should have a consistent room temperature of 60-75 deg. F and humidity of 45-55% for 14 days prior to and during installation until occupied, to allow proper acclimation of your hardwood flooring to its new environment.

Storage of Flooring Prior to Installation

Unload and handle cartons with care. Wood flooring should be stored in a dry place on site, in the same room of installation if possible, for at least seventy-two hours prior to installation to allow the material to acclimate & equalize to the conditions of the home. Cartons should be opened to allow good airflow around material. If material is stored on a concrete floor leave an air space under cartons by using wood blocks (2x4's) to keep boxes off of floor. At the start of the installation the moisture content of the flooring and the subfloor should be within 2% (+1 or -1) with neither exceeding 10%.

Installation Applications

Note: Minor occasional noises in mechanically fastened floors are not abnormal due to structural movement caused by changes in environmental conditions. Following these instructions can minimize these factors but offer no guarantee that the floor will not create minor occasional noises.

General Information for Fastening Nailers and or Machines:

- Avoid striking the edge of factory-finished hardwood flooring products with the fasteners mallet. You may crush the finished wood edge, causing unsightly cracks and splinters. Use a set block to hammer against and set the floor board if necessary, a scrap piece of floor works very well.
- Fastener faceplates should be covered with protective materials to prevent damage to the surface of the flooring. Plastic faceplates are made to provide a protective surface between the metal base and the finished floor and should always be used when installing pre-finished flooring.

Manual Fastening Machines:

Improper adapter plate selection can cause severe edge damage. Ascertain that the proper adapter has been selected and properly installed for ¾" flooring. Many manufacturers make a plastic plate adapter for their Fastening Machines to protect the finished floors. Ensure that you use the correct one for ¾ inch pre-finished flooring.

Pneumatic Fastening Machines:

Improper pressure settings and failure to use proper faceplate adapters can cause severe damage to the flooring. The correct adapter and air pressure setting will properly set the fastener in the nail pocket and protect the finished surface of the floor. Low air pressures may fail to properly set the staple and damage adjoining boards. Air pressure set too high may cause damage to the tongue, preventing installation of adjoining boards and cause blisters on the face of the flooring. Make certain that the air compressor has a regulator in-line with the air hose for proper adjustment. Set pressure at 70 PSI to begin with and adjust until proper staple setting occurs. Use a sample board to work with and remove the board once the desired settings of the fastener has been obtained.

Sub-floor Considerations :

- **Clean** - Scrape, broom clean, and smooth. Free of wax, paint, oil, sealers, adhesives, curing agents, and other debris.
- **Level & Flat** - Within 3/16" in 10' and/or 1/8" in 6'. Sand high areas or joints. Flatten low spots with layers of 15# builders felt, plywood or shims (not leveling compounds).
- **Structurally Sound** - Nail or screw any loose areas that squeak. Replace any water-damaged, swollen or delaminated sub flooring or under layments. Avoid sub floors with excessive vertical movement.
- **Dry** - Check moisture content of the subfloor with the appropriate moisture meter. Sub-floor should be 10 to 12%, and be able to maintain the desired readings.
- Do not install solid hardwood flooring 3 1/4, 4 1/4 or 5 inches in width over radiant heated subfloors or attempt to glue solid strip or plank flooring to a sub-floor of any type.
- Laminated rosin paper or 15lb builders felt acts as a moisture retarder and may be used to reduce movement caused by changes in sub-floor moisture, thereby reducing cupping and warping. 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 sub-floor. Kraft paper may be used to make installation easier but does not serve any other purpose.

Wood Sub-floors

Plywood: Must be minimum 3/4" APA grade rated sheathing or CDX minimum. Oriented Strand Board (OSB) must be PS2 rated installed sealed down. Do not install over particleboard, waferboard, pressed wood or fiberboard.

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. The wood subfloor must not exceed 10% moisture content. Measure the moisture content of both subfloor and wood flooring to determine proper moisture content with a reliable wood moisture meter. The difference between the wood subfloor and the wood flooring must not exceed 2%. Most sub-floors are delivered to the jobsite at or near 20% moisture, actions must be taken to reduce the moisture down to 10 – 12%. These may include running the central air conditioning or heating units, or using a de-humidifier prior to installation to help draw out the moisture on site. If you do use a de-humidifier take care in that you do not lower the moisture in the sub-floor below 10-12%, and the room humidity below 45% as a rule to follow.

Optimum performance of hardwood floor covering products occurs when there is a little horizontal or vertical movement of the subfloor. If the sub-floor has excessive vertical movement (deflection) before installation of the flooring it is likely it will do so after installation of the flooring is complete. Deflection may cause the floor to become loose creating a noisy floor or cause premature finish wear. Avoid installations over sub-floors that do not meet this minimum criterion. As flooring manufacturers we are unable to evaluate each engineered system. Other spaces and spans as well as their engineering methods are the responsibility of the builder, architect or consumer who is better able to evaluate the expected result based on the site related performance.

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 sub-floors should be tested for moisture content. Visual checks are not reliable.

Note:

- Test several areas, especially near exterior walls and walls containing plumbing to obtain a true average moisture content of the sub-floor.
- 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 Polyethylene film moisture barriers between the ground and the concrete.

Sub-floor Systems over Concrete Slabs

Bonded:

Install suitable moisture retardant followed by a subfloor with a minimum thickness of ¾". Allow ½" 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 nail the subfloor by hand with concrete nails. Install a moisture retardant barrier with joints lapped 6" and begin installation of flooring using 1 ½" fasteners.

Floating:

Install suitable moisture retardant followed by a plywood subfloor with a minimum 3/8" thickness. Allow ½" 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'. Fuse the two sub-floor layers together with staples that will not penetrate the first layer of sub-floor (will not go through to concrete slab) with a crown width of 3/8" or more. Install a moisture retardant barrier with joints lapped 6" and begin installation of flooring.

Hardwood Flooring Installation

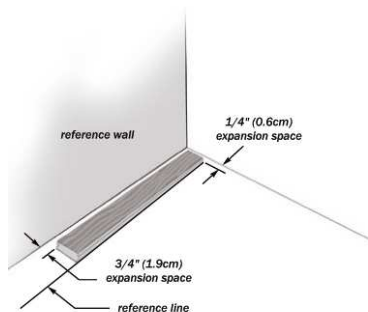
General Hardwood Flooring Installation Tip

Floor should be installed from several cartons at the same time to insure good color and shade mixture. Rack several boxes out at same time to ensure the mixture of color and character you desire. Be attentive to staggering the ends of boards at least 6" when possible in adjacent rows. This will help insure 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 10-20 rows inserted above the tongue and removed after several adjoining rows have been fastened

Installation Steps

STEP 1: Doorway and Wall Preparation

Remove any existing base molding, shoe mold or doorway thresholds. These items can be replaced after installation is complete. All door casings should be undercut to avoid difficult scribe cuts while installing the hardwood floor.



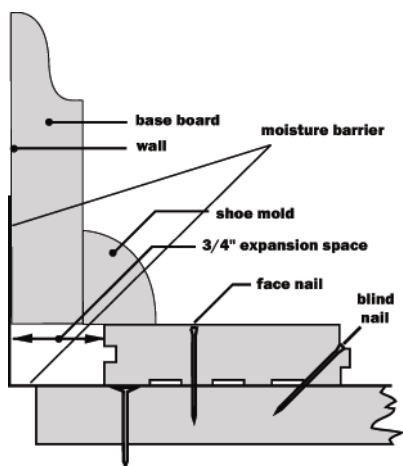
STEP 2: Establish a Starting Point, Wall-to-Wall Installation

Installation parallel to the longest wall is recommended for best visual effects, however, the floor should be installed perpendicular to the flooring joists unless sub-floor has been reinforced to reduce sub-floor sagging. Find appropriate sub-floor from “sub-floor type” section of this instruction manual. If a moisture retardant material is to be used, such as 15# felt (see NOTE, Sub-floor Requirements), install this material before proceeding, lapping joints 6” and stapling if necessary.

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- Measure the width of the product being installed. For random or alternate width products, use the widest plank for the first starter row in the room.
- Add 1” to your measured width to allow for 3/4” floor expansion and the width of the tongue to the starter measurement. This takes in account the standard base and quarter round finish molding. If only baseboard used, then cut sheet rock up 1 inch from sub-floor to gain another 1/2 inch (width of sheet rock) expansion gap to the wall plate.
- Using this measurement, in at least two places, measure out equal distance from the starting wall and 12”-18” from the corners and snap a chalk line to use as a straight edge aligning the starter strip of flooring with the room.

STEP 3: Installing First Rows Wall-to-Wall



- Use the longest, straightest boards for the first two rows of flooring in the room.
 - Align tongue of first row on chalk line. The groove should be facing the starting wall.
 - Pre-drill the nail holes 1” from back (groove) edge, 1’-2” from each end, and at 6” intervals at a 45 deg. Angle down through the nailing “pocket” on top of the tongue.
 - Face-nail the groove side where pre-drilled. When complete, blind nail at a 45 deg. Angle the tongue through the first row. Fasten using 6d or 8d nails. Countersink nails to insure flush engagement of groove. Avoid bruising the wood by using a nail set to drive the nails at least 1/2” 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 insure 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 in lieu above.

STEP 2 & 3: Center to Wall Installation (Alternative to above method)

- Snap a chalk line down the center of the room.
- Install a sacrificial row that extends the entire length of the room along the centerline.
- Install three rows of flooring.
- Remove the sacrificial row and insert a slip tongue (spline) in the open groove.
- Always glue and nail the slip tongue in place.

STEP 4: Racking the Floor: Recommended to achieve the best color and character combinations from your floor.

- “Dry” lay (rack) materials to cover approximately 2/3 of the room. Begin dry laying (racking) approximately 6” from the edge of the previously installed rows. Avoid pulling boards too tightly together on the sides, as they must move freely when fastening begins.
- Mark the final board on each row and cut to proper length allowing for expansion. Wait to cut pieces until you have laid the row to make sure proper expansion gap can be obtained without cutting board to short.
- Visually inspect flooring for color variations and layout of design, setting aside boards that need to have natural character flaws cut out. Use these boards for starting and finishing row after objectionable characteristics have been removed.

STEP 5: Installing the Floor

Fasten a sacrificial board to the floor to test your fastener and how your sub-floor will take to the board. Check for surface damage of finished floor board, air pressure setting, tongue damage, etc. before proceeding. Make all adjustment and corrections before installation begins. Once proper adjustments have been made, remove and destroy the board.

- Begin flooring installation with several rows at a time, fastening each board with a minimum of at least two fasteners, 8”-10” apart and 1-1 ½” from the ends (to avoid splitting). Tighten boards as necessary to reduce gaps before fastening. Use a set block to tap floor mallet against for setting each board, not the floor mallet to the finished floor, so as not to damage finished board surfaces.
- End-joints of adjacent rows should be staggered at least 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 be glued to the previous uninstalled row and the two joined units should be face nailed as one.

STEP 6: Completing the Job

- Clean the floor with a product specifically made for pre-finished wood flooring. Use only products that do not contain wax, wax can dull and remove the finish of your floor.
- Install any transition pieces that may be needed, such as Reducer Strips, T-moldings or Thresholds. These products are available pre-finished to blend with your flooring.
- Re-install all baseboards and/or quarter round moldings. Nail moldings into the wall, not the floor.

- Leave warranty and floor care information with owner. Advise them of the product name and code number of the flooring they purchased. Give the owner a box end with a lot # clearly visible so the owner may register their floor with Maine Traditions Hardwood Flooring to help with any future questions or issues.
 - To prevent surface damage avoid rolling heavy appliances or furniture on the floor.
 - Install Furniture pads on all furniture in the room, as well as place any needed throw rugs to protect the floor.
 - Use plywood, hardboard or appliance lifts if necessary to protect floor when moving heavy items.
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Available Moldings

Reducer Strip: A teardrop shaped molding used around fireplaces, doorways, as a room divider, or as a transition between wood flooring and adjacent floor coverings that are less thick. Fasten down with adhesive, small nails, or double-faced tape.

Threshold: A molding undercut for use against door tracks, fireplaces, carpet, ceramic tile, or existing thresholds to allow for expansion space and to provide a smooth transition in height difference. Fasten to subfloor with adhesive and/or nails through the heel. Pre-drill nail holes to prevent splitting.

Stair Nosing: A molding undercut for use as a stair landings trim, elevated floor perimeters, and stair steps. Fasten down firmly with adhesive and nails or screws. Pre-drill nail holes to prevent splitting.

Quarter Round: A molding used to cover expansion space next to baseboards, case goods, and stair steps. Pre-drill and nail to the vertical surface not, not to the floor.

Combination Base and Shoe: A molding used when a base is desired to cover expansion space between the floor and the wall. Pre-drill and nail into the wall, not the floor.

T-Molding: A molding used as a transition piece from one flooring to another of equal height or to gain expansion spaces. Fasten at the heel in the center of the molding. Additional support may need to be added to the heel of the molding dependent upon the thickness of the goods covered.

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