

# INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

## Installer/Owner Responsibility

Beautiful hardwood floors are a product of nature and therefore have variations that are natural for the product. Allwood wood floors meet or surpass accepted industry standards which permits a defect tolerance not to exceed 5%. The defects may be of a manufacturing or natural type.

- The installer assumes all responsibility for final inspection of product quality. This inspection of all flooring should be done before and during installation. Carefully examine flooring for color, finish and quality before installing it. If material is not acceptable, do not install it and contact the dealer immediately.
- Prior to installation of any hardwood-flooring product, the installer must ensure that the job-site environment and the sub-surfaces 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. The manufacturer declines any responsibility for job failure resulting from or associated with sub-surface or job site environment deficiencies.
- Prior to installation, the installer/owner has final inspection responsibility as to grade, manufacture and factory finish. The installer must use reasonable selectivity and hold out or cut off pieces with defects, whatever the cause.
- Use of stain, filler or putty stick for defect correction during installation should be accepted as normal procedure.
- When flooring is ordered, a minimum of 5% should be added to the actual square footage to allow for cutting and grading allowances.
- Should an individual piece be doubtful as to grade, manufacture or factory finish, the piece should not be installed.
- Use of appropriate products for correcting subfloor voids should be accepted as a normal industry practice.

## BEFORE YOU START



## Tools & Accessories Needed

- Broom
- Tape measure
- Chalk line & chalk
- Hand saw or jamb saw,
- Electric power saw
- Moisture meter (wood, concrete or both)
- Square
- Installation bar
- Tapping block
- 3M 2090 Blue Mask Tape
- Wood filler
- Hammer
- Standard glue down adhesives (determined by job site conditions)
- Eye protection
- Wedges for wall spacing (expansion gap)
- Finished hardwood flooring cleaner
- Recommended trowel
- 8-penny nails

## Pre-Installation Procedures

### *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.
- Floating floors may be installed on, above or below grade level. Do not install in full bathrooms.
- Engineered flooring may be installed on, above, or below 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.
- Subfloor must be checked 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° F and humidity of 35-55% for 14 days prior, during and until occupied, to allow for proper acclimation

### *Storage & Handling*

Handle and unload with care. Store in a dry place being sure to provide at least a four-inch air space under cartons, which are stored upon “on-grade” concrete floors. Flooring should not be delivered until the building has been closed in with windows and doors in place and until cement work, plastering and all other “wet” work is completed and dry. Concrete should be at least 60 days old. Air conditioning/heating systems should be in place and in operation at least 14 days prior, during and after installation of the flooring. For engineered flooring, do not open the packages until you are ready to install. Material should be on job site at least 3 days prior to installation. Material should be at room temperature (temperature of normal living conditions) before it is installed. Solid flooring needs to be opened and acclimated to the environmental temperature and humidity of the structure where it is to be installed. Normal acclimation time is 10-14 days, but more time may be required in extreme environmental conditions.

### *Subfloor Requirements*

- **CLEAN**—Scrape, broom clean and smooth. Make sure it’s 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. If the floor is to be glued down, fill low areas (no more than 1/8" at a time) with a cementitious leveling compound or milk additive latex patch of 3,000-PSI minimum compressive strength. Follow the instructions of the leveling compound manufacturer. Leveling compounds must be tested for moisture to ensure they are properly cured and within the manufacturer’s specified requirements for proper installation.
- **STRUCTURALLY SOUND**—Nail or screw any loose areas that squeak. Replace any water-damaged, swollen or delaminated subflooring or underlayment. 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 the subfloor with a reliable moisture meter.

### ***Recommended Subfloor Surfaces***

- PREFERRED: ¾" (19 mm) CDX grade plywood  
¾" (23/32") OSB PS2 rated underlayment  
MINIMUM: 5/8" CDX grade plywood
- Existing solid wood flooring
- Vinyl, resilient tile, cork flooring
- Concrete slabs
- ¾" chip, waferboard, particleboard
- Radiant heated subfloors (**Hydro Systems only**) **Do not install over electric pads.**
- Acoustic concrete
- Ceramic, terrazzo, slate and marble
- Metal
- Cork (Acoustic)

### ***Concrete Slabs (For Floating or Glue Down Installation Only)***

Floating floors can be glued directly to concrete or floated over them. In glue-down applications, do not use a concrete sealer nor install over one. Surface preparation using mechanical methods such as sanding or scouring with open coat paper or a titanium disk is preferred. 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:

A 3% Phenolphthalein in Anhydrous alcohol solution. Chip the concrete at least ¼" 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.
- Moisture readings should not exceed 4.5 on the upper scale.

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

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 VAPOR BARRIER BETWEEN THE GROUND AND THE CONCRETE.

Vapor Barrier System: If moisture is present, inexpensive sheet vinyl or "slip-sheet" (PVC) may be installed. Use a premium grade, alkaline resistant adhesive and a full spread application system to properly bond the vinyl to the subfloor. Follow the sheet vinyl manufacturer instructions for installation procedures. A patch test may be required as an adhesion test. Install several small areas (3' x 3') and allow the vinyl to set for 72 hours. Remove the vinyl; if the backing remains attached to the concrete, the subfloor should be acceptable for sheet vinyl installation.

### ***Acoustic Concrete (For Floating or Glue Down Installation Only)***

Acoustic concrete normally contains large quantities of gypsum that may inhibit the adhesive's capability to properly bond. For glue-down applications, acoustic concrete must be primed with the concrete manufacturers recommended primer/surface hardener.

### ***Wood Subfloors & Wood Structural Panel Subfloors***

Plywood: Must be APA grade rated sheathing or CDX minimum.

Oriented Strand Board (OSB): Must be PS2 rated installed sealed side down.

Particleboard must be a minimum 40-LB density, stamped underlayment grade and  $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick.

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 13% moisture content. Measure moisture content of both subfloor and wood flooring to determine proper moisture content with a reliable wood moisture meter. The difference between the moisture content of the wood subfloor and the wood flooring must not exceed 4%.

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 for 16" O/C joist spacing. The thicker, PREFERRED subfloor recommendations described above will allow 19.2" O/C joist spacing if the joist manufacturer's recommended span is not exceeded. Spacing in excess of 19.2" O/C does 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  $1\frac{1}{8}$ ".

All underlayment panels should be spaced  $\frac{1}{8}$ " 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 wood floors. Do not install over nailed floors that exceed  $3\frac{1}{4}$ " 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  $\frac{1}{4}$ " 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.

### ***Resilient Tile, Resilient Sheet Vinyl & Cork Flooring (For Floating or Glue Down Installation Only)***

If the tiles or sheet goods are well bonded, the flooring can be glued directly to the surface. Clean the surface thoroughly with a good quality household detergent. De-gloss flooring as necessary to create a good adhesive bond using an abrasive pad. If vinyl appears to have a coating of wax or other maintenance materials, it must be removed with the appropriate floor stripper. Allow ample drying time. (Note: do not sand any resilient products for they may contain asbestos fibers, which may be harmful.) Do not direct glue to floors that exceed two layers; install as a floating system only under these circumstances. Cork floors must have all sealers and surface treatments removed before installation begins if a direct glue-down application is preferred.

### ***Ceramic, Terrazzo, Slate & Marble (For Floating or Glue Down Installation Only)***

All grout joints and broken corners that exceed 1" must be filled with a cementitious leveling compound mixed with Latex additive of a glue-down application is preferred. The surface should be cleaned and abraded to create a good bonding surface for the adhesive. Loose tiles must be re-adhered to the subfloor or filled as above for both glue-down and floated applications.

### ***Cork (Acoustic) (For Floating or Glue Down Installation Only)***

Floating floors can be glued or floated directly over full-spread, permanently bonded acoustic cork. The cork should have a density of no less than 11.4 lb./cubic foot and no more than 13 lb./cubic foot. The cork, in general, should be pure cork combined with a polyurethane binder. Cork thickness is to be no more than  $\frac{1}{4}$ " (6 mm). Install cork in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. DO NOT use cushion underlayment when floating over these surfaces.

### ***Radiant Heat, Subfloors and Preparation***

- The product may be installed over subfloors with Hydro System Radiant Heat only. Do not install over electric pads.
- System must be operational and heated for at least 7 days prior to beginning installation.
- Turn off heat and let subfloor cool down to room temperature 3-4 hours prior to starting the job.
- Radiant heated floors must be temperature controlled or engineered for the R-rating of the floor-covering product installed upon them. BEFORE installation begins, ascertain that the system is designed and controlled for wood flooring. Failure to do so may cause excessive heat damage, shrinkage and delamination. •
- After installation, turn system back on immediately to its normal room temperature setting. The subfloor surface must not exceed 85° F throughout the life of the floor.

### ***Doorway & 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.

## **INSTALLATION TIPS**

### ***For All Flooring Installation types***

- 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 in adjacent rows at least 16" when possible. This will help ensure a more favorable overall appearance of the floor.
- **DO** tighten planks by tapping against the recommended tapping block with a hammer. **DO NOT** tighten planks by striking directly with the tapping block or a hammer.
- **DO** use a starter board that is adequately fastened to a straight starting line.
- **DO NOT** use short tapping blocks that can damage the edge. Do not use lightweight wooden tapping blocks. Do not use grooved tapping blocks.
- **DO NOT** use laminate straps to tighten the flooring panels.
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### ***For Installation of Engineered Floors.***

- **DO** install from closed/sealed cartons. **DO NOT** remove materials from their sealed container prior to installation.
- **DO** glue all joints with appropriate sealer for the job site conditions when using a floating system. The glue **MUST** be applied to the top of the tongue, **DO NOT** apply adhesive in the groove.

## **FLOOR INSTALLATION METHODS**

- **Floating—For engineered flooring only.**
- **Glue-Down Installation—For engineered and solid flooring.**
- **Staple/Nail-Down Installation—For engineered and solid flooring.**

## FLOATING FLOOR INSTALLATION

### ***STEP 1: Establish a Starting Point***

- 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.
- When possible, always begin layout or installation from an outside wall, as these are normally the straightest.
- Pre-plan the floor by counting the number of planks (in width) that it will take to complete the floor. Avoid finishing out with a rip narrower than 2". Plan to start the first row with a partial board, ripping it to the necessary width to avoid a narrow rip on the final wall.
- In at least two places 12"-16" from the corner, measure out equal distance from the starting wall and snap a chalk line. The chalk should be of a bright color so that it is visible through the underlayment or adhesive. If a partial, ripped board is required (as above) it can be installed after the balance of the flooring has been completed. Adjust the starting line to allow for the width of the board plus ½" for expansion. Ascertain that the wall is straight. If it is not, scribe the first row to allow for irregularities.
- Install a starter board on the inside edge of the chalk line aligned to create a straight edge to work against. Attach the starter board to the subfloor using nails appropriate to the subflooring materials. When installing using the floating system install the cushion underlayment BEFORE installing the starter strip.

### ***STEP 2: Installing the Underlayment***

- Roll the underlayment in the same direction that the wood flooring is to be installed.
- Extend the underlayment a few inches up the wall. Excess will be trimmed off prior to installing trim or moldings.
- Firmly bond the sheets together to cover the entire floor. The floating floor underlayment already has double-sided tape for ease of taping the precut overlapping seams.
- Always allow ½" expansion around all vertical objects.

### ***STEP 3: Installing the Floor***

- Select your first board; apply a continuous ⅛" glue bead to the top of the tongue on “the end of the board.” Do not apply glue to the side-tongue at this time.
- Lay the first board with the grooves facing the edge of the starter board and the left wall of the room. (Always leave expansion space).
- Complete the first row. Cut the last board allowing for ½" clearance between the wall and the floor. (Use the remaining end of the cut board as a starter board for any row after row three). Use an installation bar to pull the last board into place. Install wedges into the gap and tighten.
- If any glue gets on the surface of the flooring, wipe off immediately with a damp cloth.
- Start the second row by applying a bead of adhesive along the top side of the tongue of row one.
- Cut a board in half for the first board of the second row. Avoid installation of any boards shorter than 25" in the first four rows, which may reduce the strength of the floor.
- In the remaining rows, stagger joints at least 16" apart. When installing boards together, use a tapping block against the tongue, not the groove. Apply a bead of adhesive to the tongue on the end and side. Tap the boards into place by tapping with a hammer on the tapping block. DO NOT tap directly on the boards with the hammer. Install the rest of the floor. Be sure all joints are tight. Use spacers on the long and butt walls. Use an installation bar to tighten the joints from the ends. Remove excess adhesive with a damp towel.

- The final row of boards, in most installations, will need to be ripped lengthwise to fit. The cut has to compensate for uneven walls and the expansion clearance or gap necessary between the wall and the flooring. First lay up the last row, face-up over the top of the last row permanently installed. Now using a stub of a board and a pencil, scribe the proper guide lines and cut.
- Use an installation bar to pull in the last row and install wedges.
- Remove the starter board and install the final row using the installation bar as above.
- Allow the completed floor to rest undisturbed (no foot traffic) for a minimum of 8 hours before removing the wedges.
- Before leaving the job site, check the floor under proper lighting for any trace of glue on the surface. Use adhesive cleaner to remove stubborn glue. Install molding the following day. Refer to the floor care and maintenance section for maintaining your wood flooring.

## GLUE-DOWN METHOD

### *STEP 1: Preparation*

Maximum adhesive working times

- Urethane adhesive - 60 minutes (Always read container label before proceeding)
- Polymeric resin adhesive - 90 minutes (Always read container label before proceeding)
- Open times and curing times of ALL adhesives vary dependant upon subfloor porosity, air movement, humidity and room temperature. Urethane adhesives have a shortened work time in high humidity environments whereas polymeric resin adhesive working time will be lengthened. In areas of low humidity, open time will be longer with urethanes and shorter with polymeric resins. Adjust the amount of adhesive spread accordingly. The adhesive should not be applied if subfloor or room temperature is below 65° F (20° C).
- Spread sufficient amounts of adhesive with the recommended trowel in an area that can be covered in 60-90 minutes. Polymeric resin adhesives should be rolled every two hours and at the end of the day. If a urethane adhesive is to be rolled, do not do so until the adhesive has cured for two hours.

NOTE: Avoid installing from the surface of the flooring. If necessary distribute weight using a kneeler board. Always refer to specific adhesive instructions on the adhesive label. Padded underlayment will not be used in this application.

### *STEP 2: Spreading the Adhesive*

- Hold trowel at a minimum 45° angle firmly against the subfloor to obtain a 50-60 sq. ft. per gallon spread rate. The trowel will leave ridges of adhesive and very little adhesive between the ridges. This will allow you to still see the chalk lines between the ridges and provide the recommended spread rate. If the adhesive skins over and fails to transfer, remove and spread new adhesive to achieve proper bonding to the subfloor. **WORKING TIME WILL VARY DEPENDING ON JOB SITE CONDITIONS.**
- During the installation occasionally remove a piece of flooring from the subfloor and inspect the back for proper adhesive transfer. Adequate adhesive transfer is necessary to ensure sufficient holding strength.
- For additional application instructions, follow the recommendations on the adhesive container.
- When not in use, keep the adhesive container tightly closed to prevent thickening. Thickening will cause difficulty in spreading the adhesive.
- Proper ventilation within the room must be provided. An electric fan is helpful.
- If the floor is to be covered, use a breathable material such as cardboard. Do not cover with plastic.

NOTE: Clean adhesive from the surface of the floor frequently using the recommended adhesive cleaner. Do not use blue tape before adhesive is removed. Use a clean towel, changed frequently to prevent haze and adhesive residue.

### ***STEP 3: Installation of Flooring***

- Use the straightest boards available for the first two rows. The first row of planks should be installed with the edge of the groove lined up against the starter board. The tongue should be facing the starting wall. The first row must be aligned and seated in the adhesive as all additional rows will be pushed back to this original row.
- Apply a bead of adhesive to all of the end tongues prior to installing into the adhesive. Gluing of the edges is not necessary in glue-down applications.
- Use wedges against the starting wall to prevent movement. Tighten or loosen as necessary to allow for variations in the wall, always keeping planks aligned with the chalk line.
- Avoid working from the surface of the newly installed floor to prevent scotting. Use a kneeler board if necessary to distribute weight.
- When installing planks, engage the end-joint first as close to the side (long) tongue and groove as possible and then slide together tightly to engage side (long) joint tongue and groove. To avoid adhesive bleed-through and memory pull-back, avoid sliding pieces through the adhesive as much as possible when placing them in position.
- Check for a tight fit between all edges and ends of each plank. End-joints of adjacent rows should be staggered 16" when possible to ensure a more favorable overall appearance.
- Use a glue-down tapping block and a hammer to tighten all joints.
- To eliminate minor shifting or gapping of product during installation, use 3M 2090 Blue Mask Tape to hold the planks together. After installation is complete, remove all the 3M 2090 Blue Mask Tape from surface of newly installed flooring. Do not let tape remain on flooring longer than 24 hours. Avoid use of masking tape, which leaves an adhesive residue.
- Be sure not to spread adhesive too far ahead of your work area.
- Complete the installation using this same technique for the remainder of the floor.
- Remove the starter board and install the final row as above.
- Avoid heavy foot traffic on the flooring for at least 24 hours. Lift the furniture or fixtures back into place after 24 hours.

### **STAPLE/NAIL-DOWN METHOD**

- Use recommended stapler or cleat nailer
- High Pro Model AS-4090 with 1 ½" staples, Model LFN-50 with 1 ½" cleats, Model FS-50 with 1 ½" staples. Use 5/8" adaptor pad.
- NOTE: The model AS-4090 is recommended because this tool uses 18 gauge staples. Using the larger tools (FS-50/ LFN-50) has a tendency to split the tongue due to the thickness of the fastener.
- Power Nail Model 50-P with 1 ½" 18 gauge cleats, Model 445 with 1 ½" 18 gauge cleats. Use 5/8" adaptor pad.

NOTE : MINOR SQUEAKING OF STAPLED FLOORS IS 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 SQUEAK.

## SOLID FLOORING INSTALLATION ADDENDUM

These guidelines are for installation in regions with a high moisture content variation, i.e., regions with a 4% or greater moisture content (MC) range. See Appendix D of the NWFA Installation Guidelines for a map.

### *Installation*

- Do NOT install Allwood Solid Flooring if the MC of the wood and the MC of the subfloor have a difference greater than 2%, the NWFA standard.
- The flooring and the subfloor must be acclimated at normal living conditions until the MC of each are within 2%.
- Allwood always recommends a “center out” installation; start in the middle of the room and install outward to the walls.

If installation occurs during a season when the moisture content of the wood will naturally be lower:

- Allwood highly recommends the use of removable spacers every few rows. Do not use spacers that will damage Allwood Solid Flooring
- Allwood highly recommends the use of cleats over staples. Cleats do not hold as tightly as staples and can allow some extra movement if needed.

### *Thermal Acclimation*

- The first step in acclimation is to bring the temperature of the wood to that of its environment; this can be done in the original packaging.
- With large temperature swings it is important to slowly and gradually bring the wood to living temperatures; cold wood brought into a warm house or hot wood brought into a cold house can shock and traumatize the wood and cause irreversible damage.
- Start with a staging area in between temperatures or bring the temperature of the house to a median range and then gradually bring back to living temperatures.
- This process can take 3-5 days on average. The more extreme temperatures are, the more time it will take.

### *Moisture content acclimation*

- Allwood Solid Flooring must be removed from original packaging for proper moisture content acclimation
- Remove the wood from packaging and rack out on floor or sticker and stack to allow proper acclimation.
- Allwood Solid Flooring must be within a 2% MC range of the subfloor before beginning installation.
- There is no set time table for this process to occur. It can take days, weeks or months. The only way to establish moisture content is to take readings.
- Acclimating the flooring to non-living conditions, and/or installing prior to proper acclimation, is counterproductive and will cause serious damage to the flooring.
- The above recommendations will help to reduce possible structure changes in the flooring.
- Every step and precaution may be taken, but in the end wood will move with changes in its moisture content.

**Please refer to the NWFA (National Wood Flooring Association) publication "Installation Guidelines and Methods" for more information.**

(effective 12/10)

## 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% range. To protect your investment and to assure that your floors provide lasting satisfaction, we have provided our recommendations below.

- Heating Season (Dry)—A humidifier is recommended to prevent excessive shrinkage in wood floors due to low humidity levels. Wood stoves and electric heat 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 Acrylic Filler. Major damage will require board replacement, which can be done by a professional floor installer.

## ALL INSTALLATIONS

Completing the job

- Clean floor with the appropriate cleaner. (See adhesive container for specific information)
- 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 our available moldings at [www.allwoodmoldings.com](http://www.allwoodmoldings.com).)
- Re-install all base and/or quarter round moldings. Nail moldings into the 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.
- 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.

# ALLWOOD

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