

GENERAL INSTALLATION GUIDELINES FOR Wood Flooring

Recommends the use of NWFA Certified Professionals for the installation of your new product.

I. PRODUCT INSPECTION

Wood is a natural product, containing natural variations in color, tone, and grain. Color variation between planks is to be expected in a wood floor. Cannot guarantee against natural variation in each plank, nor minor differences between samples and the color of the floor.

You're protected by our exclusive Pre-Installation Limited Warranty. Return any planks you are not satisfied with, uncut, BEFORE installation and we'll replace them. No questions asked.

We urge you to inspect for color, finish, and graining BEFORE installation. Care should be taken during installation to remove or repair particular characteristics you do not desire. We suggest you use cut planks as starter strips to begin each new row and to "rack" the flooring to ensure a random appearance. (See "racking" instructions below.) Some starter planks may be included in your carton. Look for planks labeled "Cut End". These may be used to start or end a row.

II. "RACKING" THE FLOOR

This process is essential to achieve a random appearance. Start by either using random length planks found in the carton or by cutting four to five planks in random lengths, differing by at least 6 inches. Some cartons may contain "starter" boards with one end cut. These boards will be marked with an arrow facing the direction of the cut end. When starting these first few rows or courses, make certain to always measure from the tongue end of the plank for cutting. As you continue working across the floor be sure to maintain a 6 inch minimum stagger between end joints on all adjacent rows when installing up to 5 inch width plank. For products wider than 5 inch, the planks should be staggered at least the width of the plank.

Randomly install different lengths to avoid a patterned appearance. Stair step pattern should be avoided. Never waste materials; the ends cut from starter rows should be used at the opposite side of the room to complete rows or may also be used to start the new row.

NOTE: It is extremely important to blend planks from several cartons to ensure a good balance of color and graining.

NOTE: Accepts no responsibility for costs incurred when a floor with visible defects has been permanently installed.

For products containing planks longer than 4' and/or Wider than 5 inches

Longer and wider plank formats have been well received for their appearance and ease of installation. We consider a longer and wider format to be any product with planks longer than 4 feet and/or wider than 5 inches. Please note when installing this format certain precautions should be taken to ensure a trouble-free installation. With longer length or wider width products, it is imperative to pre-check the planks and inspect for slight deformations. In manufacturing we make every attempt to remove any defective board. With the longer plank occasionally, you will find a board that may exhibit some crowning bow or end lift. This is to be considered normal for long length boards. The following are some tips for installing these boards and key recommendations:

- Long boards with slight deformation can be made installable by simply cutting in half and using for a starter or finish piece within a row. This will allow for an easier plank installation.
- Ambient humidity (RH) should not fall below 35% prior to, during, or post installation.
- When staple or nailing long plank, it is very strongly recommended to apply a small bead of Mega glue to the bottom of the end and long side groove. This will reduce the possibility of any popping and squeaking or gapping in the floor due to seasonal changes.
- If needed, use a short piece of flooring, a tapping block and hammer to completely draw sides tight.
- For glue down and floating installations, please use 3M blue tape to hold planks tight until adhesive sets.
- If zero deflection or "bounce" in the floor is a concern, we do not recommend a floating installation.
- When floating long and/or wide planks, additional expansion and transition moldings should be used when the area exceeds 3,000 sq. ft. and is greater than 55 linear feet in length or width.

IV. JOB SITE CONDITIONS

While considered a best practice, flooring products do not need to be acclimated to the job site unless the flooring will be transported from one extreme temperature or humidity into another. Wood flooring performs best in climate-controlled interior environments. A permanent HVAC unit should be operational in order to provide consistent room temperature between 60° and 80°F (16° to 27°C) and a humidity level of 35% to 50%.

Temperature and humidity should be controlled for the life of the flooring. If there is a severe temperature or humidity difference, make sure to condition the cartons of wood flooring and UltraSpread EZ Adhesive™ adhesive, if being used, a minimum of 24 hours before the installation.

UltraSpread EZ Adhesive™ has a minimum working temperature of 65°F. Never use UltraSpread EZ Adhesive™ below this requirement. Open time for UltraSpread EZ Adhesive™ is affected by temperature and humidity. As a general rule, the higher the temperature and humidity, the shorter the open time. If heating or air conditioning system is installed, it needs to be on and operating. If it is not possible for the permanent heating/and or AC system to be operating before, during and after install, a temporary heating and/ or dehumidification system that mimics the permanent system can be used until the permanent system is operating.

Please refer to the latest Professional Installation Guide for more information.

A. Radiant-Heated Subfloors

Most styles of engineered wood flooring may be installed over radiant-heated subfloors, provided the surface temperature of the system does not exceed 85°F. Before installing engineered wood flooring over a newly constructed radiant heating system, operate the system at maximum capacity to force any residual moisture from the cementitious topping of the radiant heating system. Then set the thermostat to a comfortable room temperature for the installation. All subfloor heating systems must be installed as recommended by their manufacturers instructions. wood floor warranties do not cover problems caused by inadequate radiant heating systems. Always check such systems as to their suitability in regard to wood flooring.

does not recommend installing the following species over radiant heat Brazilian Cherry or rotary peeled Hickory (Maison - Hickory, and sawn hickory, may be installed over Radiant Heat. All other styles of hickory are not recommended).

B. Subfloor/Underfloor Recommendations & Preparation

All subfloors must be installed as recommended by their manufacturers. Warranties offered do not cover problems caused by inadequate substrates or their improper installation.

Make certain to check subfloor thoroughly for the following:

- Subfloor must be cleaned. Remove all oil, dirt, grease, wax, sealers, paint, adhesives, or any other substance that would hinder installation.
- Subfloor must be level to 1/4 inch per 10-foot span. To check, stretch a 10-foot string or lay a 10-foot straightedge over the subfloor. If the subfloor dips or crowns 1/4 inch or more in the span, it must be leveled. Use a cementitious patch or leveler to level low areas in the subfloor. If the floor has a crown or rise, level it by sanding to meet the 1/4 inch specification. Recommend subfloor meet L/360 as a reference.

C. Wood Subfloor

All wood subfloors must be structurally sound, dry, at least 3/4 inch in thickness, solidly fastened to appropriately spaced floor joists, and in compliance with all local building codes. For detailed information regarding each different kind of subfloor, refer to the latest Professional Installation Guide.

First, make sure subfloor is dry. Subfloor wood moisture content cannot exceed 14% prior to installation. To determine wood moisture content use a quality moisture meter.

Next, determine if subfloor is structurally sound. Use the following requirements as a guide:

- Planks may be installed (stapled, nailed, glued, or floated) to a single layer of 3/4 inch thick, tongue-and-groove plywood or 3/4 inch structural grade oriented strand board (OSB) substrate over floor joists on 16 inch centers.
- If the subfloor is plywood or OSB less than 3/4 inch thick, add a second cross layer for strength and stability (minimum 5/16 inch thick to total 1 inch in thickness). To reduce the possibility of squeaking, install the underlayment per the manufacturer's guidelines.
- 19.2 inch and 24 inches on center joist spacing may be acceptable if the subfloor system is designed in accordance with local building codes and is free of deflection/meaning no vertical movement.

NOTE: Structurally sound wood floors will not have movements or deflections. Subfloor movement or improper subfloor installation will eventually cause squeaking. It is the owner's responsibility to be certain the substrate and substructure are in compliance with all local building codes.

CAUTION: Wood substrates directly fastened to concrete are not satisfactory for the installation of wood floor coverings. This non-ventilated construction practice will result in deterioration of the wood substrate system and may cause problems such as underlayment joint telegraphing. Will not accept claims regarding performance of our wood flooring products installed over this subfloor construction.

NOTE: Do not staple or nail down engineered wood flooring over particleboard subfloors.

D. Concrete Subfloors

All concrete subfloor systems must meet or exceed local building code specifications. For concrete slabs that are on or below-grade it is recommended that they be constructed so that ground water vapor cannot penetrate.

Basement and crawl space must be dry. If power washing is required, do so before flooring is installed and allow to subfloor and concrete to dry before installing flooring.

Suspended, above-grade concrete subfloors often require extended drying time to lose initial moisture. Suspended, pre-formed concrete plank construction requires a minimum of 1 1/2 inch concrete topping to make it suitable for wood floor products. This type of construction may also require extended drying time. Curing and drying time will vary depending on the type of concrete mix and the environment in which it is placed. New concrete slabs require a minimum of 6 weeks' drying time before covering them with a wood floor.

You may install engineered hardwood floors over concrete subfloors when you are using (glue-down method) or adhesive (floating method) if the subfloor is visually dry and has no history of moisture problems. As a frame of reference, calcium chloride test results should be 8 lbs. or less moisture vapor transmission.

NOTE: Moisture release warranty is in effect only when adhesive is used.

NOTE: Moisture tests can only indicate conditions at the time of the test. Neither nor the flooring contractor can be responsible if moisture levels change in the future.

NOTE: Does not recommend and cannot be held responsible for any failures related to the use of plaster-type patching compounds when used on any grade level of concrete underfloor.

E. Glue-Down Installation

Wood planks are glued to the subfloor using urethane-based adhesive and a minimum 3/16 inch x 5/32 inch V-notched trowel. This moisture-cured polyurethane adhesive forms a tenacious bond. The adhesive is V.O.C. compliant, nonflammable, contains 0% water, and has a very mild odor.

NOTE: Do not adhere over perimeter installed resilient flooring. Special Tools

- Trowel 3/16 inch x 5/32 inch V-notched (minimum)
- Releasable blue tape such as 3M 2090 or equivalent
- Tapping block SKU# 801926
- 100-lb. roller

Job Preparation & Installation

1. Before installation, do a calculation to determine the width of the last row of planks. If it is less than 1 1/2 inch wide, split the difference between the starter row and the last row. In any case, you will most likely be required to cut the last row of planks to width with a table saw.
2. Select a starter wall. An outside wall is best because it's more likely to be straight and square with the room. Measure out from this wall, at each end, the width of two planks.
3. Snap a chalk line from these points, parallel to that wall and perpendicular to the adjacent walls. Since most walls are not straight, the edge of some planks may have to be trimmed along the wall or cut to fit. (Although it is not necessary to leave an expansion space for planks, it is considered a best work practice) NOTE: It is extremely important to blend planks from several cartons to ensure a good balance of color, graining, and plank length.
4. Spread from the chalk line out to the width of two planks with a minimum 3/16 inch x 5/32 inch V-notched trowel. Recommends allowing the adhesive to set for 30 minutes. If desired, however, you may start laying planks immediately into wet adhesive.
5. Install the first row of starter planks and secure into position with the tongue facing the starter wall. Proper alignment is critical. Misaligned starter rows can ruin the entire installation. Professional installers sometimes firmly secure a straightedge along the chalk line (2x4s work well), as a guide and this also helps to prevent planks from shifting in the wet adhesive.
6. The precise engineering of our Ultra-Fit tongue-and-groove system creates a very stable floor. But, you MUST make a good connection. Use a tapping block to tap the planks together until the tongue-and-groove "snaps" into place.
7. When the first two starter rows are secure, spread 2 1/2 to 3 feet of adhesive across the length of the room. (Never lay more adhesive than may be covered in approximately 3 hours. If the adhesive has set and will not transfer to the back of the plank, scrape up the adhesive and apply fresh Ultra-Spread EZ Adhesive™ adhesive.)
8. Place planks into position on top of adhesive and tap into place with a tapping block. Avoid clustering the end joints. Stagger random lengths so that end joints are no closer than 6 inches.
9. After several rows of planks are down, lay perpendicular strips of Releasable "Blue" tape, 12 inches apart to hold the planks securely. Repeat this process as the installation progresses. Do not allow tape to remain on the wood for more than a few hours. Remove tape as soon as possible.
When you have finished installing planks across the work area, go back to the beginning of the installation and remove straightedges. Spread adhesive to exposed subfloor and use a pry bar to position the final two rows into place. Be aware that you will have to remove the tongue from the last row to complete the installation.

10. Retain a few leftover planks in case a repair is ever required. Clean any adhesive with mineral spirits and UltraClean spray cleanser. Roll floor with a 100-lb. roller. Remove releasable blue tape within 4 hours after installation.

Cleanup

Clean UltraSpread EZ Adhesive™ adhesive from floor and tools with mineral spirits while still wet. Once the adhesive dries, it's very difficult to remove. If it dries on the floor's finish, use a urethane adhesive remover.

Final Inspection

After the floor is rolled and cleaned, inspect the floor for nicks, scratches, and planks that may have moved during installation, as well as any other imperfections that need attention. Touch up nicks and scratches with touch-up products. In typical climates, the new floor can accept foot traffic within 12 hours. Arid (dry) climates may require additional curing time.

F. Staple-Down Installation

This fast and easy method uses our own pneumatic stapler and exclusive precision staples. The staple-down technique is compatible for most products for use over plywood and structural OSB. The steps outlined in this section are also suitable for the nail-down method provided that a specifically designed tongue-and-groove engineered flooring nailer is used.

The Floor Monster pneumatic stapler comes complete with two adapters, allen wrenches, and oil. As an alternative tool option has approved the use of Powernail Model 1845F 18ga stapler. For a successful installation you will need the tools listed below.

Special Tools

- Pneumatic stapler SKU# FS4825W2
- 1/2 inch, 9/16 inch, and 3/8 inch stapler attachment (included with stapler)
- Nylon coated 1/4 inch crown 18ga 1 3/8 inch long staples SKU# 4811Pn-30M (5000/box)
- Safety glasses
- Compressor (with regulator)
- Tapping block SKU# 801926
- Power drill

Setup and Use of Pneumatic Stapler

Inspect Equipment Prior To Use

- Become familiar with the tools and their operation, especially the pneumatic stapler. When used improperly, staples can damage wood flooring. Test the tools on scrap material first.
- Parts that engage the planks must have no sharp burrs that can scratch or damage the flooring, especially pre-finished surfaces.
- Make sure the tool's adapter seats properly in the tongue-and-groove of the flooring.
- Use the retaining feet of the adapter to make adjustments so that the plank is held securely against the subfloor.

CAUTION: Make certain the adapter size for the pneumatic stapler correlates directly with the size of the product being installed. For instance, if you are installing 1/2 inch thick wood flooring, use the 1/2 inch - 9/16 inch adapter.

CAUTION: Only use nylon-coated staples during staple-down installation with the stapler.

Floor Monster Set-Up

- Loosen screws on retaining feet.
 - Using a scrap piece of flooring, test tool on sub floor and engage the adapter into tongue-and-groove.
 - Slide retaining feet down until they make contact with plank.
 - Tighten screws.
 - Calibrate the compressor so staples are properly set in the nail pocket to avoid damaging the floor or squeaking.
- NOTE: If stapler is improperly set up, staples will not position correctly and may cause squeaking, crackling, and dimpling of the floor.

Compressor Set-Up

- With the correct adapter fastened, attach tool to compressor.
 - Set the regulator at 80 psi and start the compressor.
- NOTE: Pressure must never exceed 100 psi, since it can damage the stapler and cause harm to you or others.
- On a scrap piece of flooring, set stapler flush on the substrate and fully engage the stapler into the tongue.
 - When the top of the staple's crown is flush with the nail pocket, the tool is properly positioned.
 - Should the staple penetrate too deeply or not deeply enough, reduce or increase the pressure until the staple is flush.

Job Preparation & Installation

1. For the staple-down and nail-down methods, cover the subfloor with red rosin paper or any other suitable lining material. This will help keep dust away from the wood floor, retard moisture from below, and may help prevent squeaks from occurring. There is no complete moisture barrier system, however, for nail-down and staple-down

applications. Maximum subfloor moisture should never exceed 14%. As a added alternative we have found applying a small bead of mega glue to the bottom of the groove as a benefit to help eliminate squeaking or gapping. This is strongly recommended for wider and longer plank format (random lengths that exceed 6 ft.). When using this new method, you may choose to staple or nail down the hardwood, as either method is acceptable. The use of the Mega Glue, along with a staple or cleat, reduces the movement of the material as the sub floor deflects. This creates a much more uniform bond on the floor, and gives increased stability to the hardwood. By applying the Mega Glue to the bottom of the groove, there is little to no clean up that will have to be done.

2. Before installation, do a calculation to determine the width of the last row of planks. If it is less than 1 1/2 inch wide, split the difference between the starter row and the last row. In any case, you will most likely be required to cut the last row of planks to width with a table saw.
3. Select a starter wall. An outside wall is best because it's most likely to be straight and square with the room. Measure out from this wall, at each end, the width of the plank plus 1/4 inch.
4. Snap a chalk line from these points, parallel to that wall and perpendicular to the adjacent walls. Since most walls are not straight, the edge of some planks may have to be trimmed along the wall or cut to fit. It is not necessary to leave an expansion space for 9/16 inch, 1/2 inch, and 3/8 inch thick wood floors.
NOTE: It is extremely important to blend planks from several cartons to ensure a good balance of color, graining, and plank length.
5. Install the first row of planks by laying the tongue edges on the chalk line. Proper alignment is critical. Misaligned starter rows can ruin the entire installation. Drill pilot holes through the face of each plank (in darker grain) and secure to subfloor with finishing nails or use a pneumatic brad tacker.
6. After the first row is complete, adjacent rows should also be predrilled in the nail pocket and secured with finishing nails set at 45°. Rows of flooring will need to be installed in this manner until flooring planks are a sufficient distance away from the wall to accommodate the stapler. Stapling schedule is every 6 inches to 8 inches on center.
NOTE: Proper alignment of planks is critical. Misaligned starter rows can ruin the entire installation.
7. The precise engineering of our UltraFit tongue - and - groove system delivers a very stable floor. But you MUST make a good connection. Use a tapping block to tap the planks until the tongue and groove "snaps" into place.

CAUTION: Never use a rubber mallet to tap planks, since this can mark or damage the flooring.

8. Using the stapler, with the proper adapter attached (see stapler set-up instructions), continue to staple new planks every 6 inches to 8 inches in center, fastening the ends of the planks approximately 2 inches from each end. NOTE: Avoid clustering end joints and stagger random lengths so that the end joints are no closer than 6 inches.
9. Using a pry bar, position the final filler planks.
10. Face nail or tack each final plank into place with the pneumatic stapler. Install the molding and retain a few leftover planks in case a repair is ever required.
NOTE: Use of any other nailers or staplers may result in dimpling or damage to planks. Do not use manual nailers on any maple flooring.

Cleanup

Sweep floor to remove all dust and dirt. Take care not to scratch the finish. Follow up with spray cleanser.

Final Inspection

After the floor is cleaned, inspect the floor for nicks, scratches, or any other imperfections that need attention. Touch up nicks and scratches with touch-up products. The newly installed floor can accept foot traffic immediately.

G. Floating Installation

Most hard woods may be installed using the floating method over numerous subfloors, including concrete, plywood, underlayment-grade composition board, ceramic tile, reinforced vinyl tile, sheet vinyl and radiant-heated floors. The only exception to this rule is 3/4 inch thick solid hardwood.

Special Tools

- Appropriate underlayment (see below for details)
- Spacing wedges
- Safety glasses
- Tapping block (SKU #801926)
- Pry bar
- Releasable blue tape

Underlayment sheeting that combines a foam cushion layer and moisture barrier film all in one. It also has a built-in edge sealing system when more than one sheet is needed. Use AquaBarrier™ II for below-grade or on-grade subfloors where moisture is a concern.

ComfortBarrier™

ComfortBarrier™ is an underlayment foam cushion to be used for above-grade subfloors ONLY where subfloor moisture is not a concern.

Made from advanced vinyl foam construction, stops footsteps in their tracks. When installed properly, this new underlayment system “deadens” the sounds made. Can be installed over any level of subfloor and it is available in 300 sq ft rolls.

NOTE: While the floating method offers some advantages, there are some things of which you should be aware.

- (1) The floor may have a hollow sound when walking on it.
- (2) The wood rests on the subfloor with its own weight, which may cause the floor to have slight vertical movement.
- (3) A damaged plank cannot be replaced as simply as in a staple-down, or glue-down installation.

Job Preparation

1. Undercut all wood door casings 1/16” higher than the thickness of the flooring and underlayment to be installed. Place a scrap piece of plank and a sheet of underlayment against the door casing to act as a guide and cut the door casing with a hand saw or power jamb saw set to the correct height. On a floating installation we strongly recommend the use of transitions at all metal door casing. The floating floor must be allowed to float freely with a minimum of 5/16” expansion space around all vertical surfaces.
2. After deciding the direction in which the planks will run, measure the width of the room (the dimension perpendicular to the direction of the flooring). The last row of flooring should be no less than 1 1/2 inch wide. If it is less, we recommend cutting the starter row narrower. This will require extra cutting but it will make the rest of the installation easier and faster.

NOTE: It is extremely important to blend planks from several cartons to ensure a good balance of color, graining, and plank length.

Installation

Install one sheet of the selected underlayment net along the starting wall. Unroll only one sheet at a time during plank installation to prevent damaging the underlayment. If any part of the underlayment is punctured or damaged during installation, seal the area with tape.

3. Position 5/16 inch spacing wedges around the entire work area. (Put two wedges together, face to face, and place on edge against vertical surfaces.) This will help prevent squeaking and scratching on the adjacent walls due to the up and down movement of the floor.
4. Before starting to glue planks, dry-lay the entire first two rows on top of the underlayment. Begin in the upper right corner of the work area with the groove side of the planks facing the wall. Place spacing wedges along the walls on both the ends and sides of all planks.
5. An easy way to mark the last plank in a row is to place the plank in position with the tongue against the tongue of the previously laid plank and the end of the plank against the spacing wedge. Mark across the plank with a pencil and cut along this line. Place cut plank with cut end toward wall and pull into place with a pry bar.
6. Begin the next row by using the leftover piece from the previously cut plank. Now lay the remainder of the second row and tap into place with a tapping block.
NOTE: If any plank is shorter than 8 inches in length, do not install it; instead, cut a new piece to measure at least 8 inches long.
7. Cut the MegaGlue™ adhesive applicator nozzle at a 45° angle with a utility knife. Do not cut off any part of the cap locking ring around the nozzle.
8. In a floating floor installation, the flooring is NOT nailed or glued to the underlayment, but is glued in the plank’s groove only. Apply adhesive to the bottom of groove along the entire length and on the end of each plank. Do not completely fill the groove with adhesive.
9. The installation sequence is critical and provides stability to the first two rows. Proper alignment is critical. Misaligned starter rows can ruin the entire installation. To start, glue the first plank in the second row to the first plank in the starter row.
10. Use a tapping block and a hammer to push glued planks together until no gaps are seen. Immediately wipe away any excess adhesive with a clean damp cloth.

CAUTION: Never use a hammer or mallet directly on the flooring.

11. Glue the next plank to the first plank in the previous row. Apply adhesive only to the width end of the plank. Tap the planks together carefully with a tapping block and hammer. Remember to continually remove adhesive squeezed up between the joints with a clean, damp cloth.

12. Glue the next plank in the same row to the previously glued plank in the previous row. Apply adhesive to both the length and width edges of the plank.
13. Continue to install wood flooring using this stair stepping method, as illustrated. Simply install each plank according to the sequence of numbers shown.
14. At the end wall use a pry bar, if needed, to pull the ends of the planks tight. Continue laying the floor on top of the underlayment, working right to left, laying plank after plank, row after row, tapping the planks together as you go. Be sure to continue using 5/16 inch spacing wedges at all walls and obstructions throughout the installation.
15. Once the first sheet of underlayment is covered with wood flooring, install the second sheet. Butt the two edges together and seal with tape.
16. After several runs of planks are down, lay perpendicular strips of Releasable "Blue" tape 12 inches apart to hold the planks securely. Repeat this process as the installation progresses.
17. The last row will most likely require cutting to width but it should be no less than 1 1/2 inch wide. To do this, lay the plank on top of, and edge to edge with, the plank in the next to the last row. Trace the wall contour on the last plank using a scrap piece of plank and cut as required.
18. Install cut planks and pull into place with a pry bar. Install spacing wedges between planks and wall. Allow floor to dry for a minimum of 12 hours before removing all spacing wedges and allowing foot traffic. Sweep the floor to remove all dust and dirt, taking care not to scratch the finish.
19. Remove any glue residue using a white nylon pad dampened with mineral spirits. Follow up with spray cleanser.

Final Inspection

After the floor is cleaned, inspect the floor for nicks, scratches, and planks that may have moved during installation, as well as any other imperfections that need attention. Touch up nicks and scratches with touch-up products.

H. Moldings & Trim

Consideration for transitions should be made at any metal cased doorways, substrate changes, room to room environment changes, complicated layouts and sub floor changes.

Molding Installation

Install wood moldings using traditional methods. Simply nail moldings into place with finishing nails. Follow the instructions below for specific installation techniques on each molding. Consideration for transitions should be made at substrate changes, room to room environment changes, complicated layouts and sub floor changes.

Quarter Round & Wall Base

Nail quarter round and wall base molding into the wall with finishing nails. Wall base and quarter round can either be used separately or together, each achieving a different look and style. Do not fasten these moldings directly into the flooring. They should be kept slightly off the floor as not to bind and jam the flooring.

1. When installing quarter round and wall base it is important to miter all the corners as well as junctures. Drill small holes for nailing in the molding to avoid wood splits and nail into the wall every 18 inches.

Finish Moldings

Use appropriate finish moldings or terminating profiles as transitions to door thresholds, steps, or other floor coverings. T-molding, baby threshold, and reducer strip moldings can be glued or nailed to the subfloor using finishing nails.

2. When installing T-molding, baby threshold, or reducer strip, first drill small holes in the molding to avoid wood splits. Using the drilled holes as your guide, hammer finishing nails directly into the subfloor every 18 inches.
3. Step nosing requires a unique installation method. Glue the wood flooring and step nosing directly to the stair thread using adhesive.

Whatever option you choose foot traffic should be limited for 24 hrs after installation.

