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 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 contact: Use of irrigation, flush eyes or skin with water for at least 15 minutes. If you have any technical installation questions, or to request a Safety Data Sheet, please call 1 866-243-2726 or visit our technical website at www.hardwoodexpert.com.

Our Family of Brands

Bruce
Hartco
Parterre
HIW Homewood
Robbins
Flooring

Recommended Adhesive Remover: Low Odor mineral spirits

Recommended Cleaner: Bruce® Hardwood & Laminate Floor Cleaner

SOLID WOOD FLOORING 3/4˝ (19 MM) STRIP AND PLANK INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

FOR MECHANICALLY FASTENED; STAPLE, NAIL OR CLEAT APPLICATIONS; GLUE DOWN APPLICATIONS

THANK YOU FOR CHOOSING AHP PRODUCTS FLOORING. If properly installed and cared for, your new wood flooring will enable you to maintain and enjoy for years to come. If you have questions of comments, please visit us at www.ahfproducts.com or 1 866-243-2726. These directions are based on industry standards and best practices. Failure to follow these installation instructions may result in damage to the flooring and void the floor’s warranty.

• For complete warranty information call 1-866-243-2726 or go to www.ahfproducts.com.

• For technical or installation questions, or to request a Safety Data Sheet, please call 1-866-243-2726 or visit www.hardwoodexpert.com or call 1-866-243-2726.

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Owner/Installer Responsibility

Beautiful hardwood floors are a product of nature and therefore, not perfect. Our hardwood floors are manufactured in accordance with accepted industry standards. For optimum performance hardwod flooring, carefully read and follow these installation instructions.

• These hardwood floors were manufactured in accordance with accepted industry standards, which permit grading deficiencies not to exceed 5%. These grading deficiencies may be of a manufacturing or natural type. When flooring is ordered, 5% must be added to the actual square footage needed for cutting and grading allowance (10% for diagonal installations: 10-15% for glue down installation).

• Solid hardwood flooring makes it impossible to guarantee perfectly straight pieces, as natural curvature may prevent them from laying perfectly flat.

• The owner/installer has final inspection responsibility to approve, manufacture and factory finish. Inspection of all flooring should be done prior to installation. The flooring should also be carefully examined for color, finish and quality before installing it.

• The installer must use reasonable selectivity and not use or cut off pieces with deficiencies, whatever the cause.

• Solid hardwood flooring may be installed on- or above-grade level.

RECOMMENDED ADHESIVES: Bruce® Summit Select™ All In One Premium Adhesive, Bruce® Summit Select Unlimited Moisture Vapor Barrier Eastermec Wood Flooring Adhesive

RECOMMENDED ADHESIVE REMOVER: Low Odor mineral spirits

II. PREPARATION

STORAGE AND HANDLING

• Solid hardwood flooring must be stored in the environment in which it is expected to perform. Deliver the materials to an environmentally controlled site. The wood subflooring materials must not exceed 12% moisture content. Using a reliable wood moisture meter, measure and document the moisture content of both the subfloor and the hardwood flooring, to determine proper moisture content. The difference between the moisture content of the subfloor and the wood flooring must not exceed 3% (2% for plank). Check the moisture content of multiple boards. A good representation is to check 40 boards for each 1,000 sq. ft.

• Acclimate the hardwood flooring on or off the job, as necessary, to meet these moisture content requirements. Store in a dry place, being sure to provide at least a four-inch air space under cartons that are stored upon “on-grade” concrete floors. Flooring should not be delivered until the building has been enclosed, 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.

JOB-SITE CONDITIONS

• Do not deliver wood flooring to any jobsite or install wood flooring until the building is fully enclosed and protected from extreme weather conditions with all windows, doors, exterior siding, soffits, roof coverings, insulation and ventilation 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 finish coat on the base molding. When possible, delay installation of base molding until flooring installation is complete. Basements and crawl spaces must be dry and well-ventilated.

• Exterior grading must be complete with surface drainage, offering a minimum drop of 3” in 10’ (7.6 cm in 3.05 m), to direct flow of water away from the structure. All gutters and downspouts should be in place.

• Solid hardwood flooring may be installed on or above-grade level.

• Installation of a suitable subfloor is required over concrete. Do not install in full bathrooms.

• Crawlspace vents should be located to lower the perimeter of the crawl space to a sufficient depth. These vents should be located to lower the perimeter of the crawl space to a sufficient depth (Figure 1). Where necessary, local regulations may prevail.

• The installation site should have a consistent room temperature of 60-80°F (16-27°C) and humidity of 30-50% for 14 days prior to and during installation and until occupied.

SUBFLOOR CONDITIONS

• CLEAN - Subfloor must be free of wax, paint, sealers, adhesives and other debris.

• LEVEL/FLAT - Subfloor must be flat within 3/16” in 10’ (5 mm in 3 m) and/or 1/8” in 6’ (3 mm in 2 m). Sand high areas or joints. For best results, flatten low spots with a maximum of 6 layers of 15# builders felt, plywood or shims (not leveling compounds).

• DRY - Check and document moisture content of the subfloor with the appropriate moisture test. Install moisture retardant materials if needed or desired. (See plank installation note in Section IV) In order to prevent/reduce risk of moisture, moisture retardant materials must meet minimum perm ratings of 3 x 10 ASP 0489-88, Type I or F. US 0-B 790A, Type I, Grade D, Style 1a. Most asphalt saturated papers, 15# felt,30# felt or Declaration D craft paper meet this perm rating. Install the vapor retarder over the wood subfloor prior to installing resilient flooring. Overlap the seams a minimum of 4 inches or more. (common brown craft builder paper and red rosin generally do not qualify as vapor retarders). Concrete subfloors must be a minimum of 30 days old before testing begins.

• STRUCTURALLY SOUND - Any areas that are loose or squeak must be nailed or screwed. Wood panels should exhibit a tight fit and must not exhibit more than 3/8” of movement in any direction. Avoid subfloors that have been badly warped or badly jointed.

• Installation should only be made over concrete floors that are dry, stable and level. For best results, build up the subfloor to an environmentally controlled site. The wood subflooring materials must not exceed 12% moisture content. Using a reliable wood moisture meter, measure and document the moisture content of the subfloor and the hardwood flooring, to determine proper moisture content. The difference between the moisture content of the subfloor and the wood flooring must not exceed 3% (2% for plank). Check the moisture content of multiple boards. A good representation is to check 40 boards for each 1,000 sq. ft.

• Acclimate the hardwood flooring on or off the job, as necessary, to meet these moisture content requirements. Store in a dry place, being sure to provide at least a four-inch air space under cartons that are stored upon “on-grade” concrete floors. Flooring should not be delivered until the building has been enclosed, 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.

• Solid hardwood flooring may be installed on or above-grade level.

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SUBFLOORS WITH RADIANT HEAT

DO NOT INSTALL THIS PRODUCT OVER SUBFLOORS WITH RADIANT HEAT.

TOOLS & ACCESSORIES NEEDED

IT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT TO USE THE PROPER ADAPTERS, FACE PLATES, AS WELL AS STAPLES OR CLEATS, USING IMPROPER FIXTURERS, MACHINES AND/OR AIR PRESSURE CAN CAUSE SEvere DAMAGE.

For All Installation Methods

• Recommended standard hardwood flooring cleaver • Tape measure • Hammer

• Moisture meter (wood, concrete or both) • Broom • Hand saw or jamb saw • Eye protection

• Transition and wall moldings • Premium Urethane construction adhesive for floors wider than 4” (10 cm)

• Refer to recommended installation methods

For Mechanically Fastened Installations

• Nail set • Electric power saw • NIOSH-designated dust mask • Electric drill and bits • Hammer • Screw compressor and hourglass • Wrenches • Pliers • Wood chisel

• “Blind” fastening machine for 3/4” (19 mm) flooring (see note below) • 1/16”-1/2” or (4-6.35) mm fasteners

• Pneumatic finish nailer with 1-1/2” or 2” (4-6.35 mm) nails • 6-8 finish nails

• Use a “Blind” nailing machine designed for installing 3/4” (19 mm) hardwood flooring using staples or cleats. The nailing machine MUST HAVE a protective foot attachment to prevent edge bruising and finish damage.

• NOTE: The flooring manufacturer does not recommend nor endorse any specific brand or type of mechanical fastener.
III. SUBFLOOR/UNDERLAYMENT REQUIREMENTS

**NOTE:** Solid hardwood flooring can be fastened to most existing flooring materials providing they can be penetrated by the fastener. If the subfloor/underlayment materials meet or exceed the recommended subfloor/underlayment requirements, Laminated rosin paper or 15# builders felt (tar paper) acts as a moisture retarder and may be used to serve any other purpose.

**Wood Subfloors and Underlayment**

General: The wood subflooring materials should not exceed 12% moisture content. Using a reliable wood moisture meter, measure the moisture content of both the subfloor and the hardwood flooring to determine proper moisture content. The difference between the moisture content of the wood subfloor and the hardwood flooring should not exceed 3% for strip and 2% for plank flooring. When installing parallel to the floor joists it may be necessary to stiffen the subfloor system by installing an additional minimum of 3/8” (9 mm) approved wood underlayment. Applicable state and federal regulations and recommendations for proper installation and materials must be met and exceeded.

**NOTE:** As a flooring manufacturer, we are unable to evaluate each engineered joist/subfloor system. Spacing and spans, as well as their engineering methods are the responsibility of the builder, engineer, architect or consumer who is better able to evaluate the expected result based on site-related conditions and performance. The general information provided below describes common, non-engineered joist/subfloor systems. Engineered flooring joist/subfloor systems may be installed with a wider variety of spacers and spacers/ joists of different lengths required, as well as their engineered system requirements as provided by the manufacturer.

**Solid Wood Subfloors**

Solid Wood subfloors

- Minimum 3/4” (19 mm) thick with a maximum width of 6” (15 cm) installed at a 45° angle to the floor joists.
- The subfloor must be Group 1 dense softwood (Pine, Larch, Douglas Fir etc.). No. 2 common, kiln dried with all board ends planed on.

**Concrete (Requires Additional Subfloor)**

**NOTE:** The use of a plywood subfloor when installing solid hardwood flooring over a concrete slab is highly recommended. In a situation where you do not plan to concrete, review the manufacturer’s recommendation for proper application, proper adhesive and correct trowel notch and spread rate, as well as their warranty coverage (some adhesive manufacturers have had substantial success with direct glue applications (no plywood subfloor) using a variety of different adhesives and moisture resistant subflooring).

**Concrete Moisture Tests**

All concrete subfloors should be tested, and results documented, for moisture content. Visual checks may not reveal the condition in areas, especially near exterior walls and walls containing plumbing. Acceptable test methods for subfloor moisture content include:

- 3M Scotch-Blue™ 2080 tape
- **Tramex Concrete Moisture Encounter Meter** (Figure 3): Moisture readings should not exceed 4.5% on the upper scale. (Figure 3 shows an unacceptable reading of over 4.5) Concrete Moisture Meters give qualitative reading results—not quantitative ones. These results are a quick way to determine if further testing is required.

**NOTE:** To ensure appropriate moisture content, the following tests should be conducted in all residential/commercial applications. (Either or both tests are acceptable):

- **Calcium Chloride Test** (ASTM F1689): The maximum moisture content will not exceed 3 lbs./1000 ft² in 24 hrs. With this test.
- **RH Levels in Concrete Using In-Situ Probes** (ASTM F2170) should not exceed 75%.

**“DRY” CONCRETE, AS DEFINED BY THESE TESTS CAN BE WET AT OTHER TIMES OF THE YEAR. THESE TESTS DO NOT GUARANTEE A DRY SLAB.**

**Moisture Retardant System:** If excessive moisture is present or anticipated, use a Moisture Retardant System. Bruce® Summit Settek™ All In One Premium Adhesive may be used as a moisture retardant system to reduce vapor transmission. Apply the adhesive using the Bruce Summit trowel that is included in every box or other adhesive manufacturer’s trowel. Flooring can be installed immediately after applying the adhesive. No moisture test is required.

**Wood/Concrete Subfloor Systems**

- Fasten to concrete joists with a suitable moisture retardant followed by a plywood subfloor with a minimum of 3/8” (9.5mm) [1/2” (13 mm) preferred]. Allow 1/2” (13 mm) expansion space around all vertical obstructions and 1/8” (3 mm) between all flooring panels. Install a second layer of plywood, the same thickness, at a right angle to the previous panels, offsetting the joints 6” (15 cm). Taped together with staples that will not penetrate the first layer of the subfloor. The staples should have a crown width of 3/8” (9.5 mm) or more. Install a moisture retardant barrier with joints lapped 6” (15 cm) and begin installation of flooring using 1-1/4” (34 mm) fasteners.
- **Screeds/splinters:** Use Solid hardwood flooring 4” (10 cm) or more in width cannot be installed directly to the floor. Screeds should be installed 9” (23 cm) apart, in rivers of adhesive, at right angles to the floor to be installed. Do not begin installation until all adhesives are properly cured. Install moisture retardant over the screeds.

**IV. INSTALLING THE FLOOR**

**General Installation Tips**

- Install the moisture retard (if used) parallel to the flooring. Overlap the rows 6” (15 cm). Overlap (top) should be on the same side as the groove of the flooring so that the hardwood will slide smoothly into place. Staple the moisture retardant material as necessary to prevent curling or wrinkling. 
- Use pieces of flooring from different carpenter 1/4 inch at the same time to ensure good color and shade mixture and variation.
- When possible, preselect and set aside boards that blend best with all floor mounted moldings to ensure a uniform final appearance. Install these boards adjoining the moldings.
- Be attentive to staggering the ends of boards at least 4”-6” (10-15 cm), when possible, in adjacent rows (Figure 4). This staggering pattern will help ensure a more favorable overall appearance of the floor.
- When installing products of uniform length, begin the installation of the first row of grooved subfloor boards to cut to various lengths. Avoid staggering the rows uniformly to prevent stair-stepping. Boards cut from the opposite end of the row may be used for the next starter boards.
- Large spans exceeding 20” (6 m) in hardwood flooring width, in areas of high humidity, may require the addition of internal or field expansion. This expansion can be accomplished by using spacers, such as small washers, every 10-20 rows inserted above the tongue. Remove the spacers after several adjoining rows have been fastened. Do not leave spacers in for more than two hours.
- Always allow a minimum 3/4” (19 mm) expansion around all vertical obstructions.
- Always use a protective foot on the fastening machine to prevent mallet damage and edge bruising.
- Always use an in-line regulator to control air pressure to the machine. Set pressure at 70-75 PSI to begin with and adjust until proper fastener settings are achieved.

**NOTE:** SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR PLANK FLOORING

Seasonal distortion (shrinkage/cupping) in wide flooring (4” (10 cm) and over) should always be installed by the full length, in addition to the use of mechanical fasteners. Reminder: adhesives used for this purpose will not perform their function when used in conjunction with a moisture retarder. Glued assisted applications will not be satisfactory without direct contact with the subfloor. The glue should be a premium grade urethane construction adhesive applied in a serpentine pattern to the back of the hardwood plank in a 1/4” bead as noted in Figure 6.

**STEP 1:** Doorway and Wall Preparation

- Undercut door casings and jambs. Remove any existing base, shoe mold or doorway thresholds. These items can be replaced after installation. All door casings and jambs should be undercut to avoid splitting or edge cuts (Figure 7).

**STEP 2:** Establish a Starting Point

For best visual results, install flooring parallel to the longest wall; however, the floor should always be perpendicular to the opening to the flooring joints unless subfloor has been reinforced to reduce subfloor deflection. When possible, begin layout or installation from the straightest wall (generally an outside wall).

- In at least two places at least 18” (46 cm) from the corner, measure out equal distance from the starting wall (Figure 8) the face width of the starter board plus 1” (2.5 cm) (do not include the width of the tongue in this measurement). Mark these points and snap a chalk line through them. This measurement allows for the required 3/4” (19 mm) expansion and the width of the tongue.

**STEP 3:** Installing First & Second Rows – Starting from Wall

- Use the longest, straightest boards available for the first two rows.
- For random and alternate width products, use the widest plank for the first row. Align tongue of first row on chalk line. The groove should be facing the starting wall.
- Use a pneumatic finish nailer to face-nail the groove side 1/2” (13 mm) from the edge at 6” (15 cm) intervals and 1-3” (2.5-7.6 cm) from each end. Then, blind nail using a finishing gun held at a 45° angle. Nail down through the nailing “pocket” on top of the tongue every 6”-8” (15-20 cm) (Figure 9).
- If using finish nails, pre-drill the nail holes with a 1/32” (1.7 mm) bit approximately 1/2” (12.7 mm) from back (groove) edge, 1-3” (2.5-7.6 cm) from each end, and at 6” (15 cm) intervals. Pre-drill the same intervals at a 45° angle down through the nailing “pocket” on top of the tongue (Figure 9). Face-nail the groove side where pre-drilled.
- When complete, blind-nail at a 45° angle through the tongue of the first row. Fasten using 6 or 8 d finish nails. Counter sink nails to flush engagement of the groove. Avoid bruising the hardwood by using a nail set to remove any nail heads.
- Continue blind-nailing using this method with the following rows until blind nailer can be used.

**STEP 2-3:** Alternating: Installing First & Second Rows – Starting from Center of Room

- Snap a chalk line down the center of the room.
- Install a “sacrificial row” that extends the entire length of the room on the centerline.
- Install three rows of flooring.
- Remove the sacrificial row and insert wood glue in the groove followed by a loose tongue (split line) in the exposed groove. Always glue and nail the split tongue in place. Installation can now continue from the center in both directions.

**NOTE:** Do not reuse/reinstall the boards from the sacrificial row.

**STEP 4:** Dry Lay (Racking) the Floor

“Dry” lay (rack) materials to cover approximately 2/3 of the room. Begin dry laying (racking) approximately 6” (15 cm) 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.

**NOTE:** Do not finish cut until row has been installed. Cutting the board in advance may result in a board that is too short.

- Visually inspect flooring, setting aside boards that need to have natural character flaws cut out. Use these boards for the starting and finishing rows only after objectionable characteristics have been removed.

**Fastener Schedule**

**Width of flooring**

- 1-1/2” to 3-1/2” (4-9 cm) and over
- 3-1/2” to 4” (9-10 cm) and over
- 4” (10 cm) and over

**Preferred spacing**

- Maximum spacing: 10” (25-30 cm)
- 8”-10” (20-25 cm)
- 6-8” (15-20 cm)

**STEP 5:** Installing the Floor

- Use the blind nailer to fasten a sacrificial board to the floor. Check for surface damage, air pressure setting, tongue damage, before proceeding. Make all adjustments and corrections before installation begins. Once proper adjustments have been made, remove and destroy the board.
STEP 3: Spread the Adhesive

- Spread sufficient amounts of the recommended adhesive with the recommended spreader (Figure 2) in an area that can be covered in 60 minutes (see adhesive instructions).
- If necessary, nail a sacrificial row with 1” (2.5 cm) nails on the dry side of the chalk line to help hold the first row in place.

NOTE: Avoid kneeling or installing on the surface of the flooring. If necessary, distribute weight using a kneeler board.

STEP 4: Installing the Floor

- Use the longest, straightest boards available for the first 2 rows. For random and alternate width products, use the widest plank for the first row. The first row of planks should be aligned along the chalk line; make sure the tongue of the groove lined up on the chalk line. 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. Remove tongue to allow for expansion space, if necessary, on the row adjoining the wall.
- When installing pieces, engage the end joint first, as close to the side (long) tongue and groove as possible, then slide together tightly to engage the side (long) joint tongue and groove. To avoid adhesive bleed-through and memory pull-back, avoid (as much as possible) sliding pieces through the adhesive when placing them into position.

STEP 5: Installing the Floor

- 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.
- If the adhesive skins over and fails to transfer, remove and spread new adhesive to achieve proper bonding.
- The last 1-2 rows will need to be face-nailed when clearance does not permit blind nailing with a stapler or brad nailer. Pre-drill and face-nail on the tongue side following the nailing pattern used for the first row.
- Clean adhesive from the surface of the floor frequently, using the recommended adhesive cleaner. Do not use 3M Scotch-Blue™ 2080 Tape before adhesive is removed from the surface. Use clean towels, changed frequently, to prevent haze and adhesive residue.
- Check for a tight fit between all edges and ends of each plank. End-joints of adjacent rows should be staggered 4-6” (10-15 cm) when possible, to ensure a more favorable overall appearance (Figure 4).
- It may be necessary to align the product with a cut-off piece of scrap as shown in (Figure 13c) to keep scrap angle low to avoid floor damage. To eliminate minor shifting or gapping of product during installation, use 3M Scotch-Blue™ 2080 Tape to hold the planks together. After installation is complete, remove all of the 3M Scotch-Blue™ 2080 Tape from the surface of the newly installed flooring. Do not let the tape remain on the flooring longer than 24 hours. Avoid the use of masking or duct tape, which leaves an adhesive residue and may damage the finish.
- If necessary, use weights to flatten boards with bows until adhesive cures, in order to prevent hollow spots. Boards that cannot be flattened should be cut in length to reduce the bow or should not be used.

FINISHING TOUCHES

- Open times and curing times of all adhesives vary depending upon subfloor porosity, air movement, humidity and room temperature. Adjust the amount of adhesive spread on the subfloor accordingly. The adhesive should not be applied if subfloor or room temperature is below 60°F (16°C). OPENING TIME WILL VARY DEPENDING ON JOB SITE CONDITIONS.
- Hold down at a 45° angle (Figure 11) firmly against the subfloor to obtain a 50-60 ft² (4-5.5 m²) per gallon spread rate (30-35 ft² per gallon for Summit spread with the included Summit All-In-One) or other adhesive manufacturer’s travel. The travel will leave ridges of adhesive and very little adhesive between the ridges. This method will allow you to still see the chalk lines between the ridges and provide the recommended spread rate. For additional application instructions, follow the recommendations on the adhesive container.
- For optimum results, assure chemical compatibility of adhesive and substrate. The use of a primer is not required on this substrate.

NOTE: DO NOT INSTALL FLOORING USING RUBBER MALLETS. STRIKING THE SURFACE WITH A RUBBER MALLET MAY ‘BURN’ THE SURFACE/IPAREABLE DAMAGE

DO NOT INSTALL FLOORING USING RUBBER MALLETS. STRIKING THE SURFACE WITH A RUBBER MALLET MAY ‘BURN’ THE SURFACE/IPAREABLE DAMAGE

FIGURE 11

T-Molding:

- A molding used as a transition between hardwood flooring and adjacent thinner floor coverings. Fasten down with adhesive, nails or screws. Predrill nail holes to prevent splitting.
- Avoid heavy foot traffic on the floor for at least 24 hours. Lift the furniture or fixtures back into place after 24 hours.
- If the floor is to be covered, use a breathable material such as cardboard. Do not cover with plastic.
- Ensure proper ventilation within the room to mitigate fumes. An electric fan is helpful.
- Avoid heavy foot traffic on the floor for at least 24 hours. Lift the furniture or fixtures back into place after 24 hours.

TABLE:<br>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adhesive</th>
<th>Working Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bruce® Summit Select® All-In-One Premium Adhesive</td>
<td>50-75 Minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bruce® Summit Select Unlimited Moisture Vapor Barrier Elastic Wood Flooring Adhesive</td>
<td>45 Minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

V. TRANSITION AND WALL MOLDINGS

- Reducer Strip: A bead-shaped molding used around fireplaces, doorways, as a room divider, or as a transition between hardwood flooring and adjoining thinner floor coverings. Fasten down with adhesive, nails or double-faced tape.
- Threshold: A molding undercut for use against sliding 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. Predrill nail holes to prevent splitting.
- Quarter Round: A molding used to cover expansion space next to baseboards, case goods, and stair steps. Predrill and nail to the vertical surface, not into the floor.
- Combination Base and Shoe: A molding used when a base is desired. Used to cover expansion space between the floor and the wall. Predrill and nail into the wall, not the floor.
- Figure 11: Recognizing that hardwood floor dimensions will be slightly affected by varying levels of humidity within your building, care should be taken to control humidity levels within the 30-50% range. To protect your investment and to assure that your floors provide lasting satisfaction, we have provided our recommendations below.

INSTALLERS – ADVISE YOUR CUSTOMER OF THE FOLLOWING FLOORING OWNERS – BE ADVISED OF THE FOLLOWING

- Heating Season (Dry): A humidifier is recommended to prevent excessive shrinkage in hardwood floors due to low humidity levels. Wood stoves and electric heat tend to create very dry conditions.
- 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.
- Damage caused by failing to maintain the proper humidity levels is not manufacturing related and will void the floor’s warranty.

NOTE: Final inspection by the end-user should occur from a standing position.

FLOOR REPAIR

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

Bruce® is a trademark of 3M

Scotch-Blue® is a trademark of 3M

AHF Products, 3840 Hempland Road, Mountville, PA 17554

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