

For 3/4" SolidWood floors

Solid hardwood flooring can be installed over most properly prepared subfloors, making them suitable for installation on or above grade levels where moisture conditions do not exist. We continuously make technological advancements that improve product performance or installation techniques and methods. To confirm you have the most recent installation instructions, please visit our website at mohawkflooring.com or contact Technical Services at 888-387-9881, option 3.

Caution: Wood Dust

Cutting, sanding or machining wood products produces wood dust. While wood products are not hazardous under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and the State of California have classified wood dust as a human carcinogen.

Precautionary Measures: Airborne wood dust can cause respiratory, skin and eye irritation. Power tools should be equipped with a dust collector. Use an appropriate NIOSH designated dust mask. Avoid dust contact with skin and eyes.

First Aid Measures: In case of irritation flush eyes with water. If needed seek medical attention. If dermatitis occurs, seek medical attention.

To request Safety Data Sheets, call 888-387-9881, option 3.

WARNING: Drilling, sawing, sanding or machining wood products can expose you to wood dust, a substance known to the state of California to cause cancer. Avoid inhaling wood dust, or use a dust mask or other safeguards for personal protection. For more information, visit: P65Warnings.co.gov/wood

WARNING! DO NOT MECHANICALLY CHIP OR PULVERIZE EXISTING RESILIENT FLOORING, BACKING, LINING FELT, ASPHALTIC "CUTBACK" ADHESIVES OR OTHER ADHESIVES.

Previously installed resilient floor covering products and the asphaltic or cutback adhesives used to install them may contain either **asbestos fibers** and/or **crystalline silica. (The products in this carton do not contain asbestos.)** Avoid creating dust. Inhalation of such dust is a cancer and respiratory tract hazard. Smoking by individuals exposed to asbestos fibers greatly increases the risk of serious bodily harm. Unless positively certain that the product is a non-asbestos containing material, you must presume it contains asbestos. Regulations may require the material be tested to determine asbestos content and may govern the removal and disposal of material. See current edition of the Resilient Floor Covering Institute (RFCI) publication Recommended Work Practices for Removal of Resilient Floor Coverings for detailed information and instructions on removing all resilient covering structures.

Installer/Owner Responsibility

It is the responsibility of the installer and owner to ensure that job site environmental, subfloor and subsurface conditions involved meet or exceed all requirements as outlined in installation instructions prior to installation. Manufacturer declines all responsibility for product performance or installation failure due to subfloor, substrate or environmental deficiencies or jobsite conditions.

Manufacturer requires solid hardwood products acclimate for a minimum 72 hours prior to installation. Additional time may be required for 5" wide or wider products as determined by moisture content. Acclimation allows flooring to achieve equilibrium moisture content (EMC) with the installation environment. All wood continually expands and contracts until it reaches moisture equilibrium with the environment in which it's installed. As with all wood flooring, expansion and contraction will be minimized if climate control is consistently maintained year round. **This is especially important with tropical species because denser woods experience more significant shrinkage in low moisture or low humidity environments.**

All work involving water or moisture (plumbing, masonry, painting, plastering) must be completed prior to flooring being delivered. Building envelope must be complete and exterior doors and windows installed. Exterior grading and gutter downspouts should be completed and permanent HVAC systems operational.

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Precautions should be taken to protect floors from other trade work. Do not cover floors with plastic, red rosin, felt or wax paper or previously used cardboard. Inks from printed cardboard could stain the hardwood floor. Instead use a breathable material such as clean, dry, plain, uncoated cardboard or Kraft paper. The floor should be thoroughly cleaned before covering to remove grit and debris that could damage the finish. The floor must be completely covered to eliminate uneven ambering from exposure to UV light.

Room temperature should be maintained from 60° to 80°F, with relative humidity between 35% and 55%. These environmental conditions are specified as pre-installation requirements and must be maintained for the life of the product. The HVAC system should be in operation for a minimum of 14 days prior to performing moisture tests or installation.

Building interiors are affected by two distinct humidity seasons—heating and non-heating. Care should be taken to maintain humidity levels between 35% and 55% year round.

Manufacturer warranties do not cover natural expansion and contraction which results in separation between planks or damage caused by excessively low or high humidity. Seasonal gapping is not a manufacturing defect.

Heating season: All heating methods create dry, low humidity conditions. Humidifiers are recommended to prevent excessive shrinkage or gapping in wood floors due to seasonal periods of low humidity.

Non-heating season and coastal or waterfront areas: During the non-heating season or in areas with high humidity, wet conditions, proper humidity levels should be maintained by using an air conditioner or dehumidifier or by turning on the heating system periodically during the summer months.

Do not install in full bathrooms or powder rooms. Do not install over radiant heat. Do not install below grade.

The owner/installer assumes all responsibility for final inspection of product quality. **Examine flooring for color, finish and quality prior to installation.** Check all carton end labels for lot number. Lot numbers are 9-digit alphanumeric and listed on all carton end labels. Do not mix different lot numbers within the same installation area. If material is unacceptable, contact the seller immediately. Wood is a natural product with characteristics such as variations in color, tone and graining. Flooring is manufactured in accordance with industry standards, which allows manufacturing and natural defect tolerances up to 5% of the total installation. Installer should work from a minimum of three cartons at a time to ensure good color and shade blend.

The installer must use reasonable selectivity and hold out or cut off pieces with deficiencies. Do not install undesirable pieces. **Flooring warranties DO NOT cover materials with visible defects once they are installed.** Installation is acceptance of product quality.

Purchase an additional 5% of flooring to allow for cuts and an additional 10% if installing diagonally.

WARRANTY NOTE: Installer should provide owner with one carton end label from installed product along with the pre-installation moisture content readings for warranty purposes. Owner should retain carton end label and copy of invoice with product style name and style number for their records. Owner should retain excess flooring and store in a climate controlled area for future repairs in the event of damage to flooring.

The use of stain, filler or putty for correction is considered a normal practice and a routine part of installation.

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Basic Tools Needed

10D nails	Construction adhesive and caulk gun	Table saw
15# felt paper or rosin paper	Mohawk FloorCare Essential Hardwood Floor Cleaner	Tape measure
Broom	Columbia Flooring Hardwood Cleaner	Utility knife
Chalk line and string	Mechanical fastener	Wood spacers
Cleats or staples (see schedule)	Miter saw	Straight edge
Coordinating stain, filler or putty	Moisture meter	Hand or electric jam saw
Coordinating trims or moldings	Pencil	
Drill and drill bits	Pry bar or trim puller	

Pre-installation and Job Site Conditions

Flooring material should be delivered to the job site and stored in the room(s) for a minimum of 72 hours prior to installation to allow flooring material to acclimate. Additional time may be required to allow flooring to recover from prior storage and transportation conditions. Open carton ends but do not remove the product from the cartons. Make sure the room temperature is set at a normal living temperature as described above. The flooring is acclimated and ready for installation when it has reached a moisture level consistent with the job site and normal living conditions.

The subfloor and flooring should be tested with an appropriate moisture meter. The subfloor moisture level must not exceed 12%. The difference between the moisture content of the wood subfloor and the hardwood flooring must not exceed 4%. For hardwood products greater than 3" wide, the moisture content of the wood subfloor and hardwood floor should not differ more than 2%.

Subfloor Requirements

The following subfloor recommendations are intended to complement the installation of hardwood flooring as an interior finish. Hardwood flooring is not a structural component. These recommendations are not intended to supersede federal, state or local building codes but, as with many other interior finish products, may require modifying existing structural components for a successful installation.

Building codes establish requirements for structural support components of flooring systems which may not provide adequate rigidity and support for proper installation and performance of a hardwood floor. Whenever possible, install flooring perpendicular to the floor joists for maximum stability.

NOTE: Avoid subfloors with excessive vertical movement or deflection. If the subfloor exhibits excessive vertical movement (deflection) before installation of the flooring, it will likely do so after installation of the flooring is complete. Indications of excessive deflection are uneven finish wear, fastener release, squeaking, compromised or damaged locking systems, sectional contours such as bowing or dipping in floors and uneven flooring material. Nail or screw subfloor panels to secure boards with excessive vertical movement or deflection.

Our warranties DO NOT cover any problems created by failure to modify substructure for installation of a solid wood floor.

Mohawk solid hardwood flooring

- **IS NOT** recommended to be installed in below-grade installations.
- **IS NOT** recommended to be installed over radiant heat.
- **IS NOT** recommended to be glued directly to any subfloor surface.

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Subfloor Preparation On or Above Grade Only

We recommend three types of subfloors: plywood or OSB, solid wood planks measuring 1" x 6" or larger, or 2" x 4" sleepers. Each subfloor type requires separate installation guidelines.

Solid hardwood flooring may be installed on or above grade provided the subfloor is:

Clean: All construction debris, soil, mud and any other objects on or adhering to the floor must be scraped and swept away before installation.

Flat: Subfloor must be flat within 1/4" in a 10' radius.

Dry: Always test the subfloor with the appropriate moisture meter. Installation cannot continue until the subfloor moisture does not exceed 12% and the subfloor and flooring moisture differ no more than 4%. For product 3" or wider, the subfloor and the flooring being installed should not differ more than 2%.

Sound: All damaged or swollen subflooring should be replaced. Check the floor for squeaks or loose components. Repair areas by adding fasteners or adhesive.

Wood Subfloors

NOTE: As with many other interior finish products, modification of existing structural components may be required for a successful installation.

Wood subfloors should be well nailed or secured with screws. Nails should be ring shank and screws need to be counter sunk. The wood subfloor must be structurally sound, without loose boards, vinyl or tile. If subfloor panels are a single layer, less than 3/4" thick, add another single cross layer for strength and stability, minimum 1/2" thick. Underlayment floor panels must be installed sealed side down. When used as a subfloor, allow 1/8" (3 mm) expansion space between each panel. If spacing is inadequate, cut in with a circular saw. Do not cut in expansion space on tongue and groove panels.

When installing parallel to the floor joists, it may be necessary to increase rigidity of the structural subfloor system by installing an additional minimum of 1/2" (13 mm) approved underlayment floor panel.

Approved underlayment floor panels should meet or exceed the following:

- **Plywood** must be a minimum CDX grade (exposure 1) and meet U.S. Voluntary Product Standard PS1 performance standard or Canadian performance standard CAN/CSA 0325-0-92. The preferred thickness is 3/4" (19 mm) as a subfloor, minimum 5/8" (16 mm) or 1/2" (13 mm) as a floor panel underlayment.
- **Oriented Strand Board (OSB)** conforming to U.S. Voluntary Product Standard PS2 or Canadian performance standard CAN/CSA 0325-0-92 construction sheathing. Check the underside of panel for codes. When used as a subfloor, the panels must be tongue and groove and installed sealed side down. Minimum thickness to be 23/32" (18 mm) thick when used as a subfloor or 1/2" (13 mm) as floor panel underlayment.
- **Wafer board and chipboard** conforming to U.S. Voluntary Product Standard PS2 or Canadian performance standard CAN/CSA 0325-0-092. It must be 3/4" (19 mm) thick when used as a subfloor and 1/2" (12.7 mm) thick when used as a floor panel underlayment.

Wood Subfloor Moisture Check

NOTE: To increase reliability, moisture testing should be performed after the HVAC system has been in operation for minimum of 14 days. Excess moisture on any flooring substrate, if not identified and corrected prior to installation, will cause floor covering failure. **Warranties DO NOT cover products installed over improperly prepared subfloors, substrates or environmental related deficiencies.**

DO NOT INSTALL FLOORING IF MOISTURE TESTS RESULTS EXCEED RECOMMENDED LIMITS.

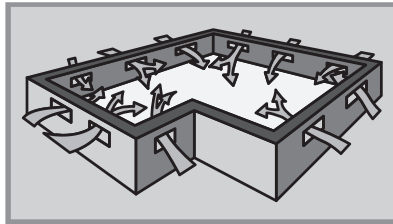
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Wood Subfloor Moisture Content

Test both wood subfloor and wood flooring for moisture content using a reliable pin type moisture meter. The subfloor material must not exceed 12% moisture content. The difference between the moisture content of the wood subfloor and the hardwood flooring must not exceed 4%. For hardwood products greater than 3" wide, the moisture content of the wood subfloor and hardwood floor should not differ more than 2%.

Installer should record moisture test results in the space provided on the page 5 of this document and leave with the owner for their records.

NOTE: Basements and crawl spaces must be dry. Use of a 6-mil black polyethylene membrane is required to cover 100% of the crawl space earth and run approximately 6" up the foundation walls. The seams of the 6-mil poly should overlap 4" to 6" and should be taped to the foundation walls using an aggressive tape such as duct tape. This will help retard moisture that is emitted from the soil below. Crawl space clearance from ground to underside of joist should be no less than 18", and perimeter vent spacing should be equal to 1.5% of the total square footage of the crawl space area to provide cross ventilation.



To correct any subfloor conditions concerning moisture, either wait until the subfloor dries to meet specifications or use an appropriate moisture barrier. For more information concerning moisture conditions, contact the Technical Service Department at 888-387-9881, option 3.

Before you Start

- Plan layout and determine the direction of the installation in the room. Planks installed parallel to windows accent the hardwood best.
- Remove existing base, shoe molding or threshold carefully. They can be used to cover the 3/4" expansion gap left around the perimeter of the room.
- Undercut doors and casings using a handsaw laid flat on a piece of scrap flooring. This will eliminate difficult scribe cuts.
- Subfloors should be clean prior to the floor installation. Sweep the area to remove all dust and debris.
- Make sure the subfloor is dry to 12% moisture content or less.
- Install 15 lb. felt paper to help reduce squeaks.
- To achieve a uniform installation appearance, preselect and set aside hardwood planks that blend best with all trims and moldings. Install these planks next to best-blended moldings.
- Install planks from several cartons at a time to ensure good color and shade mixture throughout the installation.
- Be attentive to staggering the ends of the boards at least 6" (15 cm) when possible in adjacent rows.
- All cartons scheduled to install must be checked for consistent lot numbers. Do not install from multiple pallets without checking for color and lot number compatibility.

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Helpful Hints

- Use solid flooring only on or above ground level.
- Make sure mechanical fastener is approved for use in OSB if plywood is not used as a substrate.
- Lay out several cartons to check quality and grading, and "rack" or stagger the end joints in random lengths.
- Leave 3/4" at all perimeter walls and vertical structures to allow for expansion.
- The mechanical fastener cannot be used on the first and last few rows. Pre-drill, nail with 10D nails, countersink nails and use matching putty to fill nail holes.
- Rows to be hand nailed may be drilled at an angle through the top of the tongue to hide nail heads.
- Install flooring perpendicular to the direction of the floor joists.
- Occasionally, a plank may be slightly bowed. Nail one end first, and then use the pry bar to push the other end in place.
- Using shorter pieces at undercut door jams will help when fitting flooring in place.

Multi-width Installation

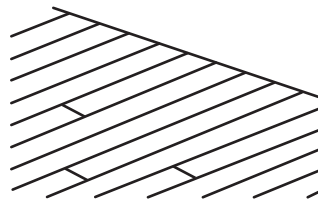
Installing planks of multiple widths requires special consideration. Multi-width products arrive in the same carton, so measure material needs as you normally would.

Always start installation with the widest plank and install in descending widths, for example 5", 3", 5", 3".

Do not try to mix widths within a row.

Racking Installation

Start by using random length planks from the carton or by cutting four to five planks in random lengths, differing by at least 6". As you continue working across the floor, be sure to maintain the 6" minimum stagger between end joints on all adjacent rows. Never waste material. Use the leftover pieces from the fill cuts to start the next row or to complete a row.

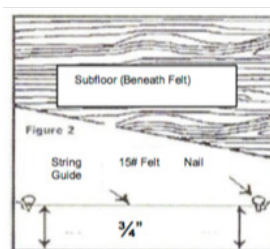


NOTE: When installing a pre-finished wood floor, be sure to blend the wood from a minimum of three cartons to ensure a good grain and shading mixture throughout the installation.

Step 1 – Layout

- Measure and mark 3" from the wall at two spots near each end of the room. Drive a nail at each spot. Stretch string and tie each end of the string around the nails so the nails become posts. Use the string as your flooring guide.

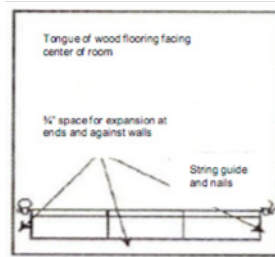
NOTE: This dimension should be 4" when installing 3-1/4" wide flooring. When a room is greater than 20 ft. in width, the direction of the installation should start near the center of the room and work out towards the walls, placing a loose spline where the two grooves come together.



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Step 2 – Install first row

- Using the string as a straight edge, lay the first row of flooring in place with the tongue facing the center of the room. Leaving a 3/4" gap at the wall, pre-drill and face nail using 10D nails. Continue nailing the entire length of the room.
- Leave a 3/4" expansion gap at each end. Set nails and fill holes with matching putty. Remove string and nails.

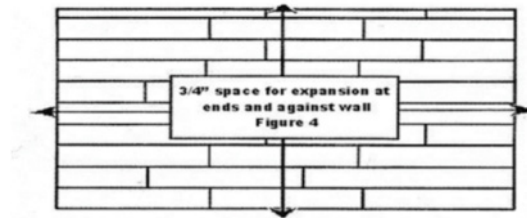


Step 3 – Install remaining rows

- Continue the laying process using a mechanical fastener until the room is complete (See Recommended Pneumatic Floor Stapler or Nailer).

Helpful Hint: Use flooring lengths that offset or stagger the end joints at least 6" or more for a professional look.

- Carefully cut the last row to leave a 3/4" expansion space.
- Replace or install trim moldings.



Staple or Nail Down Installations

The 3/4" solid hardwood flooring may be installed over wood subfloors using staples or flooring cleats. When installing 3/4" solid wood planks or strips by nailing or stapling, it is necessary to use the proper type of flooring stapler or nailer made for the thickness of the hardwood flooring that is being installed. (See fastener schedule.)

NOTE: It is extremely important to use the proper adapters, face plates, staples or cleats. Improper fasteners, stapler, nailer or air pressure can damage flooring. Flooring manufacturer is not responsible for damage caused by improper installation tools, methods or misuse.

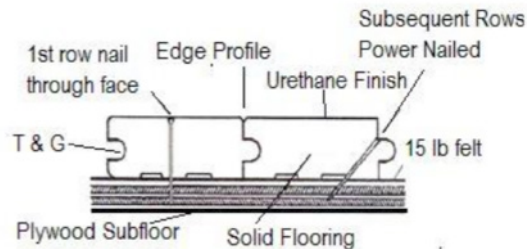
Adjustments of the air pressure may be necessary to provide adequate penetration of the nail or staple into the nail bed, allowing the nail to be countersunk into the tongue, flush with the nail pocket. The nail or cleat must be flush in the nail pocket. Use a scrap piece of flooring to properly adjust stapler or nail gun before beginning installation.

NOTE: An expansion space of 3/4" is required along the perimeter walls and at all vertical structures to allow the flooring to expand.

Place the planks along your chalk line with the tongue facing away from the wall. Use 10D nails to secure the starter row along the wall edge 2" to 3" from the ends and every 6" along the side. Counter sink the nails and fill with the appropriate filler that blends with the flooring. Place the nails in a dark grain spot in the board when possible. The base or quarter round will cover the nails when installed after completion of the installation.

Blind nail at a 45° angle through the tongue. You can also use a 16 gauge finish nail gun. Nails should be 2" to 3" from end, 6" along the side.

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NOTE: DO NOT USE A RUBBER Mallet to install flooring. STRIKING THE SURFACE WITH A RUBBER Mallet MAY "BURN" THE FINISH CAUSING IRREPARABLE DAMAGE.

Installing 3/4" Solid Hardwood over Concrete

Solid hardwood flooring can be installed on concrete slabs (minimum 3,000 psi) **on or above grade**. The moisture content of the slab should be tested with a Calcium Chloride Test and emit less than 3 pounds per 1,000 square feet per 24 hours, then the appropriate subfloor (nailing surface) can be installed. An installer should record moisture test results in the space provided on the last page of this document and leave with the owner as part of their records.

Method 1: Lay 3/4" or thicker exterior grade plywood over a vapor retarder of 6 mil poly or two layers of 15# felt and power nail into the concrete slab. The ends of the plywood panels should be staggered 1/2 panel in alternating rows, and an expansion space of 1/2" should be left around the perimeter of the room. An expansion gap of 1/8" must be left between the panels. The flooring may then be nailed to the plywood surface using 1-1/2" fasteners.

Method 2: Glue 3/4" or thicker exterior grade plywood to the vapor retarder that has been glued to the concrete floor. The vapor retarder and plywood should be glued using cutback adhesive or other approved adhesive and applied according to the manufacturer's directions. The plywood panels should be cut down to 4' x 4' or 16" x 8" and the panel joints should be staggered by 2'. Score the backs of the panels 3/8" deep on a 12" grid, laying the scored side into the adhesive, observing a 1/8" gap between the panels and a 1/2" space around the perimeter.

Method 3: As an alternative, a floating plywood base can be installed. In this method, lay a 6 mil poly vapor retarder on the floor, lapping the seams at least 6". Loose lay 3/8" exterior grade plywood panels on the floor, allowing 1/8" between panels and 1/2" between the panels and walls or other vertical surfaces and offsetting the ends by 1/2 panel. Lay a second layer of plywood at 90° angles to the first layer, allowing 1/8" between the panels and 1/2" between the panels and walls or other vertical surfaces and offsetting the ends 1/2 panel. Staple the panels together with staples that have crowns at least 14" and that do not penetrate the bottom layer in a pattern not exceeding 6" x 6". Lay an additional vapor retardant barrier over the plywood panels and begin installation of the flooring.

Method 4: Flat, dry screeds or 2" x 4" boards of Group 1 softwood in random lengths from 18" to 48" may be used as a nailing base. The boards must be preservative treated (suitable for interior use) and dried to no more than 12% moisture. The screeds should be adhered to the floor using suitable mastic adhesive at 12" on center. Drape a 6 mil poly vapor retarder over the screeds and nail the flooring directly to the screeds, provided the flooring is less than 4" wide. For flooring 4" wide and over, a wood subfloor must be applied over the screeds to provide adequate nailing surface. Either 5/8" CDX plywood or 3/4" OSB are recommended for this application. In high moisture conditions such as coastal areas, an additional vapor retarder should be glued directly to the slab before the screeds are installed in addition to the vapor retarder over the screed.

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Final Touches

Install the proper trim molding at the doorways to achieve the transition and along the walls to cover expansion gap and the edges of any gaps along the wall due to irregularity. Complete the job using wood filler that coordinates with the installed hardwood flooring to fill any gapping along the joints or areas where brad nails were used in the trim or the flooring.

Sweep the floor to remove any particles that could scratch it. Use Mohawk FloorCare Essentials to clean the floor.

Maintenance

Mohawk hardwood floors are easily maintained—no wax, no mess. The best way to care for your new floor is to perform regularly scheduled maintenance, which includes sweeping the entire floor at least once a week to remove dirt and debris that may scratch the floor. High traffic areas such as entrances, doorways, and traffic paths will require cleaning more frequently, depending upon the amount of concentrated foot traffic. Following these easy steps is the key to keeping your new floor looking beautiful for years to come.

STEP 1: Routinely sweep your floor with a soft bristle broom or use a vacuum designed for use on hardwood floors.

WARNING: Vacuums with a beater bar or power rotary brush head can damage a wood floor and should never be used.

STEP 2: Apply Mohawk FloorCare Essentials Hardwood Flooring & Laminate Cleaner to a terry cloth or micro fiber mop; do not spray directly onto the floor. Use a back and forth motion with the mop. When the terry cloth or micro fiber cover becomes soiled, simply replace it with a clean one. Cleaning the floor with a soiled cover causes streaking. The covers are re-usable so simply throw the cover in the laundry to wash and dry it as you would any towel. DO NOT USE FABRIC SOFTENER when washing terry cloth or micro fiber covers.

Care Tips and Warnings

- Wipe up spills promptly and use approved hardwood cleaner.
- Use felt protectors under heavy pieces of furniture and chairs.
- Never use rubber backed rugs on your floor. We recommend the use of Mohawk Home® rugs and anti-skid non-slip rug pads. Rug pads should extend all the way to the edges of the rug to work properly.
- Always clean under rugs and mats to remove damaging grit during routine cleaning. Left unattended, dirt particles can act as abrasives and de-gloss the flooring finish.
- Spiked heels or shoes in need of repair can severely damage flooring.
- Replace hard plastic or metal casters or wheels on furniture with soft rubber casters or use a protective mat under the casters.
- Never wet mop your wood floors. Excess moisture or liquids will damage your wood flooring.
- Use only Mohawk FloorCare Essentials Hardwood Cleaner or Columbia Flooring Hardwood Cleaner.
- Never use oil soaps, wax, or other household products to clean your floor.
- Never use steam cleaners on your wood floors. This will force moisture into the wood and cause damage to your flooring.
- Keep pet nails trimmed as recommended by your veterinarian.
- Protect your floor when using a dolly for moving furniture or appliances.
- Use protective window coverings to protect hardwood floors from excessive heat and during periods of direct sunlight.

Avoiding Scratches and Dents

With today's active lifestyles, it is important to note that hardwood flooring can and will scratch and dent. To prevent excessive abuse, the use of strategically placed mats and area rugs as well as floor protectors on chair and table legs is recommended.

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Transition Mats

Transition mats should be used at all exterior entrances to minimize tracked-in soil and reduce moisture during inclement weather. Ideally, the purchase of two sets of transition mats for each exterior entrance will allow a fresh one to replace the soiled one during routine weekly cleaning. This will prevent the transition mat from becoming a soil source.

Protection from Sunlight

Hardwood contains certain types of acids in its cellular structure. With exposure to sunlight, these acids begin to amber. The color change is referred to as patina. The wood will reach its own natural warm patina level and stop ambering. The amount of patina is directly related to the species, amount of acids and the level of sunlight. This effect is often noticed after a rug is removed and the floor underneath is noticeably different in color. If you remove the rug and expose the entire floor to the same amount of light, it will even out over time and become uniform in color.

Warranty

Manufacturer warrants that the factory applied finish will not wear through or will not lack finish adhesion as a result of normal use. See product sample or your retailer for specific details and duration of warranty.

A copy of the warranty may be obtained through the seller of your flooring or by visiting our website at mohawkflooring.com.

Wood Subfloor	
Date:	
Installation company:	
Moisture readings taken by:	
Moisture Content:	_____ % average moisture content of subfloor _____ % average moisture content of hardwood _____ % Difference between subfloor and flooring
Concrete Subfloor	
Date:	
Company performing concrete moisture readings:	
Moisture readings taken by:	
Test Method Used:	_____ Calcium Chloride (ASTM F1869) _____ RH (ASTM F2170-02)1869 _____ Electronic Meter
Moisture Readings:	

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FASTENER SCHEDULE

Hardwood flooring must be installed over a proper subfloor. Tongue and groove (T&G) flooring **MUST** be blind nailed.

Wood Flooring Type	Fastener Size	Fastener Spacing
Solid Strip T&G 3/4" x less than 3" wide	1-1/2" to 2" fastener, or 6d to 8d casing or finish nails. On slab with 3/4" underlayment use 1-1/2" fastener, 1/2" crown on staples	Blind fastener spacing along the length of the strips, minimum 2 fasteners per piece near the ends (1" to 3"). In addition, every 8" to 10" apart for blind nailing, 10" to 12" for face nailing.
Solid Strip T&G 3/4" x 3" or wider	1-1/2" to 2" fastener or 6d to 8d casing or finishing nails. On slab with 3/4" underlayment, use 1-1/2" fastener. 1/2" crown on staples 1" to 2" long	Blind fastener spacing along the length of the strips, minimum 2 fasteners per piece near the ends (1" to 3"). In addition, every 6" to 8" apart for blind nailing, 10" to 12" for face nailing. To assist nailing on planks 5" and wider, options are to screw and plug the plank ends or to apply adhesive.
Solid Strip T&G 1/2" x 1-1/2", 1/2" x 2"	1-1/2" fastener	Blind fastener spacing along the length of the strips, minimum 2 fasteners per piece near the ends (1" to 3"). In addition, apply fastener every 10".
Solid Strip T&G 3/8" x 1-1/2", 3/8" x 2"	1-1/4" fastener	Blind fastener spacing along the length of the strips, minimum 2 fasteners per piece near the ends (1" to 3"). In addition, apply fastener every 8".
Solid Strip T&G 5/16"	Narrow crowned (under 3/8") 1" to 1-1/2" staples or 1" to 1-1/4" flooring cleats	Space fasteners at 3" to 4" intervals for staples, 4" to 6" for cleats and within 1" to 2" of the end joints.
Subfloor over concrete	Hardened steel pins, 1-1/4" to 2-1/8" recommended	Minimum of 50% of fastener must penetrate concrete. Space fasteners one per square foot or as recommended by fastener manufacturer.

NOTE: When installing planks 5" wide or wider, additional spacing is required. Use a washer or removable spacer every few rows, or omit 15 lb. felt and run a bead of glue in a serpentine pattern along the floor underneath each plank.