

REVIVAL

HARDWOOD FLOORING



Installation Guidelines

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This document covers the installation of Revival European Oak Engineered Hardwood Flooring. Please read carefully.

IMPORTANT: All pre-finished trim such as reducers, nosing, and thresholds should be ordered with the flooring to insure that they match the finish.

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS:

The Revival European Oak Engineered Hardwood Flooring Line is available in plank and two sizes of herringbone pattern all in a standard 9/16" [14 mm] thick platform including a multi-ply backer that can be nailed/stapled to an appropriate OSB or plywood subfloor with nails or staples designed for fastening 9/16" material, or it can be glued down to acceptable substrates with an appropriate high quality adhesive. It is a pre-finished, tongue and groove, end-matched product in random plank lengths or fixed herringbone pattern. Installing a pre-finished hardwood floor requires a slower and more careful installation to prevent damage to the finished surface. However, once this floor is installed, the job is complete and the floor is ready to use. Revival European Oak Engineered Hardwood Flooring is a natural product and color will vary from plank to plank. Therefore, the installer should take care in the placement of each board to ensure good color and shade mixture throughout the entire installation.

ATTENTION! INSTALLER/OWNER RESPONSIBILITIES

Beautiful hardwood floors are a product of nature and, therefore, they will show variations in color, grain, texture, and appearance. These wood floors are manufactured in accordance with accepted industry standards, which permit a defect tolerance not to exceed 5%. The defects may be of a manufacturing or natural type. The installer assumes all responsibility for final inspection of the product's quality. This inspection of the flooring **MUST** be accomplished **PRIOR** to the installation. Carefully examine flooring for color, finish, and quality **BEFORE** installing it. If there are questions of acceptability, contact the seller immediately. Prior to installation of any hardwood flooring product, the installer must determine that the job/site environment and the subfloor involved meet or exceed all requirements as stipulated in installation instructions and National Wood Flooring Association [NWFA] recommendations. Manufacturer accepts no responsibility for product failure resulting from subfloor or job site environment deficiencies. The installer/owner has final inspection responsibility for grade, manufacture and factory finish. He/she must use responsible selectivity and cull out or cut off pieces with defects, whatever the cause. The use of stain, filler, or putty during installation should be accepted as normal procedure. When flooring is ordered, it's suggested that 10% be added to the actual square footage needed for cutting allowance on straight-run installations. For installations with islands, irregular perimeter walls, flooring run on a diagonal, or parquet flooring; it is suggested that you add an additional cutting allowance on these or other unique installations. Cutting factors can vary widely and it's very important to allow extra flooring for cutting since ordering additional material later will delay your project and possibly result in mismatches of floor color.

Should an individual piece be doubtful as to grade, manufacture or factory finish, the installer should not use the piece. Once a piece of flooring has been installed, it is deemed to have been acceptable: thus no claims will be honored for finish, milling, or defects.

PRE-INSTALLATION PROCEDURES

Job Site Inspection

Hardwood flooring should be one of the last items installed on a job. All work involving water or moisture [concrete, plumbing, acoustical ceilings, drywall taping, painting, stone or tile installations, etc.] should be completed prior to wood flooring being installed. This product can be installed on, above, or below grade. Below-soil installations and installations in structures that have planters attached to adjoining walls require that not only the floor, but all surfaces must match the moisture guidelines mentioned below. The building should be closed in with all outside doors and windows in place. Exterior grading should be complete with surface drainage directing water away from the building.

All gutters and down spouts should be in place. Basements and crawl spaces must be dry and well ventilated in accordance with NWFA recommendations. Black 6 mil plastic is required to cover soil in a crawl space. Subfloor must be checked for moisture content using an electronic moisture meter or calcium chloride test. Permanent air conditioning and heating systems should be in place and operational prior to installation.

The installation site should have a consistent room temperature of 60-75° F and humidity of 35-55% for 14 days prior to installation and during installation to allow for proper acclimation. Flooring must also be kept inside, placed in the room of installation and allowed to acclimate prior to installation. Acclimation time will vary depending on site conditions and can range from days to weeks. See current NWFA guidelines. As of this publication, a maximum of 4% difference in moisture content between flooring and subfloor is required.

PRE-INSTALLATION PROCEDURES

Subfloor Guidelines and Preparation

ACCEPTABLE SUBSTRATES

Unsealed Concrete slabs- minimum 3000 psi. It is the installers responsibility to test or verify that the slab has no contaminants such as sealers, paint over-spray, etc.

Appropriate OSB [23/32"] or plywood subfloor [3/4"]. When installing approved subfloor, refer to specific structural panel and manufacturer's instructions for joist spacing and nailing requirements. Over existing wood floors, install at 90 degrees.

Well bonded vinyl. Do not install over perimeter vinyl or urethane vinyl, or any waxed surface.

SUBFLOOR INSPECTION

All subfloors and subfloor systems must be structurally sound and must be installed following their manufacturer's recommendations. Our warranties DO NOT cover any problems caused by inadequate substructures or improper installation of said substructures. See the NWFA Guidelines in the NWFA Technical Reference Manual.

CLEAN - Your subfloor must be free of wax, grease, paint, oil, sealers, and other debris. Make sure there are no loose areas and that the subfloor is structurally sound.

LEVEL/FLAT - The surface on which the floor will be installed must be flat within 3/16 of an inch in a 10 foot radius and/or within 1/8 of an inch in an 8 foot radius. Sand or grind high areas or joints. If concrete leveling is required, low areas can be filled with appropriate patch material, underlayment, or leveling compound. Consult adhesive manufacturer for solutions compatible with their product. Subfloor irregularities and undulation may cause any wood flooring installation to develop hollow spots between the flooring and the subfloor. These hollow spots are not the result of any wood flooring manufacturing defect and are not covered by the Revival European Oak Engineered Hardwood Flooring Warranty.

STRUCTURALLY SOUND - On wood subfloors, nail or screw any loose areas that squeak. Replace any water damaged subflooring or underlayment.

DRY - Moisture content of plywood subfloor must not exceed 12% on a wood moisture meter or read more than a 4% difference than moisture level of product being installed. Moisture content of a concrete subfloor must not exceed 4.5 on a Tramax meter or 3 lbs with a calcium chloride test. If moisture exceeds 4.5 on a Tramax meter, DO NOT lay the flooring.

NOTE: When using Bostik's Best Adhesive, Bostik's MVP product can be used to reduce vapor emissions when moisture exceeds 4.5 on a Tramax Meter.

SUBFLOOR DETAILS:

Concrete slabs

You can glue multi-ply flooring directly to the concrete. **DO NOT** use a concrete sealer. Bostik's MVP can be used in accordance to instructions for moisture/vapor sealing. All concrete subfloors must be tested for moisture content. Initial moisture testing can be done with a Tramax Meter or a Calcium Chloride test. Moisture should not exceed 4.5 on a Tramax Meter or 3 lbs. per 24 hours with a calcium chloride test. Initial testing can be done using an electronic meter as a survey tool. Final acceptance should be based on a calcium chloride test before proceeding with the installation. Test several areas, especially near exterior walls and walls containing plumbing.

Wood type floors

Make sure subfloor is dry and well nailed or screwed down per manufacturer's recommendations to avoid squeaking or popping before the floor is installed. Level any raised edges by sanding. When installing over old wood floors, install the new flooring at a 90° angle to the subfloor. Moisture content of wood subfloors should be between 6-10%. Moisture Content is based on the region and season. In general, wood or plywood subfloors should not exceed 12% moisture content or 4% moisture content difference between wood flooring and subfloor.

Resilient tile & resilient sheet vinyl

Make sure the vinyl or tile is well bonded to the subfloor. If vinyl or tiles are loose, crumbled, or in poor condition, remove these items following state or local guidelines. [Note: **DO NOT** sand any resilient products, since they may contain asbestos fibers, which may be harmful.] If the tiles or sheet goods are well bonded, clean the surface thoroughly with a good quality household detergent. If vinyl appears to have a wax coating, you must remove wax with an appropriate floor wax stripper. Allow ample drying time.

FINAL ROOM PREPARATIONS:

As part of your subfloor preparation, remove any existing base shoe molding or doorway thresholds. These items can be replaced after installation of the floor. All door casings and jambs should be notched out or undercut to allow for expansion of the floor and to avoid difficult scribe cuts.

RADIANT HEAT

Radiant heat systems provide a heat source directly beneath the flooring and may cause the hardwood flooring planks to dry out quicker than they would in homes without radiant heating systems. Hardwood flooring can be installed over radiant heat as long as the radiant heating system is installed correctly and proper precautions are taken when “warming” the floor.

The hardwood flooring products that are best suited for installation with radiant heat systems are products that possess improved dimensional stability. Revival European Oak Engineered Hardwood Flooring is ideally suited for under floor heating systems because its construction is made up of multiple layers which provides greater dimensional stability than solid plank flooring.

Radiant heated subfloor systems can be concrete, wood, or a combination of both. Radiant heat systems work most effectively and with less trauma to the wood floor if the heating process is very gradual, based on small incremental increases in relation to the outside temperature. Consult the system manufacturer for the specific instructions based on the geographic location of the installation site and with consideration for the environmental conditions present at the time of install.

Before installing a Revival European Oak Engineered Hardwood Flooring over a radiant heat system the flooring contractor/installer’s must inspect the job site thoroughly. The heating system must be installed correctly according to the manufacturer’s specifications.

Before installing a Revival European Oak Engineered Hardwood Flooring over a Radiant Heat system, the following conditions must be met:

- Moisture Content of concrete subfloor must not exceed 4.5% using the Tramex Moisture Encounter.
- The concrete must have been installed and cured for at least 6 weeks with no heat transfer.
- The heating system should then be run at 2/3 of maximum output for a minimum of 2 weeks to allow any remaining moisture to evaporate, attaining its final moisture content without causing damage. Three or four days before installation, the heating system must be reduced to a suitable temperature [about 18°C/64°F].
- Insure heating elements are not penetrated in any way during or after installation.
- The subfloor level should not vary more than 1/8” within an area of 8ft. Check this by using the edge of a plank to find any high or low spots.

Surface Temperature of flooring should never exceed 81°F/27°C. Exceeding this temperature will void any warranty by the flooring manufacturer.

STAPLE or NAIL DOWN INSTALLATION

TOOLS AND ACCESSORIES NEEDED FOR INSTALLATION

- 15 lb. Asphalt Paper or other NWFA approved vapor/moisture barriers.
- Pneumatic Stapler or Nailer. Use manufacturer's recommended staples or nails.
- Hammer
- Hand or Power Saw
- Chalk Line
- Electronic Moisture Meter
- Broom and Vacuum

Important: Wood working is inherently dangerous. Please follow all tool manufacturer's safety recommendations, common sense, and industry standard safety precautions.

STEP 1: UNDERLAYMENT:

Cover subfloor with 15 lb. asphalt felt paper. Roll paper over the clean substrate and tack. The next row of paper should be rolled to butt the joints, do not overlap. This process will keep dust/dirt from hardwood and retard the moisture transfer from below.

STEP 2: SET UP EQUIPMENT

Inspect equipment prior to use. Test on scrap material first. When used improperly, the staples/nails can damage the flooring. Parts that engage the plank must not have any exposed sharp edges that can scratch or damage the flooring. Make sure the tool's adapters seat properly in the tongue of the flooring. Note: Use only equipment manufacturer's recommended staples or nails. Make sure air pressure is set according to manufacturer's recommendations.

STEP 3: MARKING YOUR STARTING LINE

We recommend you install your flooring parallel to the longest outside wall in the room. Measure 7½" out from the wall when installing the 7" plank. Snap a chalk line parallel to the wall and allow a ¼" expansion gap at all vertical surfaces such as perimeter walls, posts, and islands. Stater blocks can be inserted between the wall and the first row to prevent movement as the rest of the flooring is being installed.

STEP 4: LAYOUT STARTER ROW

Lay one row of plank along the entire length of the working line. Place groove edge of flooring toward the starting wall. Use small finish nails for top nailing the edge closest to the wall. Nail or staple the tongue edge of the flooring in the normal manner. Space fasteners 6"-8" apart

STEP 5: INSTALLING THE FIELD FLOORING

Continue installing each additional row of flooring, maintaining proper pattern repeat. Distribute lengths to avoid "H" patterns and end joints less than 8 inches in adjacent runs. A random mixing of the various surface-graining configurations and color are suggested to enhance the natural beauty of the floor. Floor should be installed from several bundles at the same time to ensure a good color and shade mix. Always tap against the tongue, tapping the groove may damage the surface or edge. Nail flooring through the tongue on a 45 degree angle [blind nailing] with the proper adapter. Install the nails or staples no further than 1" from the end of each board and 6" to 8" on center, using the proper size staples. DO NOT work off the newly installed flooring. Keep the flooring clean of dust and debris as you work.

STEP 6: FINAL ROW INSTALLATION

When you get to the far wall you may have to cut the width of the final row to fit it against the wall, be sure to leave at least 1/4" between the last row and the wall. The tongue for the final row will need to be removed for a clean fit. Use a "Last Boards Puller" to snug the last row of planks with the completed second to last row. You again will need to face nail close to the wall to secure the flooring.

STEP 7: COMPLETE THE JOB

Install any transition pieces that may be needed, such as reducers, thresholds, etc. Reinstall your base and/or quarter round mouldings. Be certain to nail moulding into the wall, not the floor. [Note: All finish pieces should be ordered with the flooring to insure that they match the finish.]

STEP 8: CLEAN UP AND PROTECTING THE NEW INSTALLATION

Flooring should be kept clean during and after the installation. All areas that have been completed should be covered with protective rosin paper to prevent damage to the finish. If heavy trades will be occupying the home, we recommend that plywood or masonite be placed on top the rosin paper to prevent the floor from being damaged. Never use plastic or polyethylene sheeting.

DO NOT use painters tape directly on the wood floor unless tape manufacturer specifically approves use on hardwood flooring surfaces. Most tape adhesives contain solvents that can create adverse reactions with the floor finish, especially if left bonded to the floor surfaces for several hours. Damage to plank surface or finish due to the tapes will void warranty.

GLUE DOWN INSTALLATION

TOOLS AND ACCESSORIES NEEDED FOR INSTALLATION

- Suitable hardwood flooring adhesive
We recommend Bostik's MVP [Moisture Vapor Protection] when appropriate
- Proper size notch trowel per adhesive manufacturer instructions
- Hammer
- Hand or Power Saw
- Chalk Line
- Bostik's Ultimate Adhesive Remover and Clean Rags [NEVER use Lacquer thinner]
- Electronic Moisture Meter/ Calcium Chloride Test Kit
- Broom and Vacuum

STEP 1: ADDITIONAL SUBFLOOR INSPECTION AND PREPARATION

Surface areas requiring patching or leveling must be done using Bostik Fast Patch 102, SL-150, SL-155, or SL-155 Fast Set. Manufacturer's recommendations and instructions need to be followed. Note: Bostik's product, MVP, can be used to reduce vapor emissions when using the glue down method of installation. It is an acceptable product to use, with the Bostik's Best Adhesive, when moisture exceeds 4.5 on a Tramex Meter. This additional process requires a minimum of 12 hours to cure. Manufacturer's recommendations and instructions need to be followed.

STEP 2: MARKING YOUR STARTING LINE

We recommend you install your flooring parallel to the longest outside wall in the room. Measure 7½" out from the wall when installing the 7" plank. Snap a chalk line parallel to the wall and allow a ¼" expansion gap at vertical surfaces such as perimeter walls, posts, and islands. Starter blocks can be inserted between the wall and the first row to prevent movement as the rest of the flooring is being installed.

STEP 3: SPREAD THE ADHESIVE

Before use, cover areas of trowel that are not used to spread adhesive with removable blue tape. After use, simply tear off tape before material cures. Clean remainder of trowel with a dry cloth, mineral spirits, or adhesive cleaner. The urethane adhesive should not be applied if subfloor is below 55F degrees. Spread a sufficient amount of adhesive to the area that is to be covered using the proper notched trowel as specified by the adhesive manufacturer. Hold trowel at a 45-degree angle. The trowel should leave ridges of adhesive and very little adhesive between the ridges. This should provide the recommended spread rate [should be approximately 50 square feet per gallon].
OPEN TIME MAY VARY DUE TO INDIVIDUAL CLIMATE CONDITIONS. Humidity must be controlled between 35-55% for successful performance during and after installation. During the installation, occasionally remove a flooring unit from the subfloor and inspect the back for proper adhesive transfer. Glue transfer of at least 80% is necessary to ensure sufficient holding strength. Always refer to the specific instructions on the urethane adhesive label for open time and tack time. Ensure the correct set up time is utilized prior to installing flooring.

STEP 4: LAYOUT STARTER ROW

Lay one row of plank along the entire length of the working line. Place tongue edge of flooring toward the starting wall. The first row must be aligned and seated in the adhesive, as all additional rows will be pulled back to this original row. If you are installing over a wood subfloor, you may use small finishing nails to hold the first row in place. Set and fill the nail holes with a hardwood floor filler that best matches your floor.

STEP 5: INSTALLING FIELD FLOORING

DO NOT slide the planks through the adhesive when placing them in position. Simply place the long tongue into the adjoining long groove as close as possible to the adjoining row and adjust into final position. Planks should be butted to the adjoining plank. A random mix of the various surface-graining configurations is suggested to enhance the natural beauty of the floor. The flooring should be installed from several bundles at the same time to ensure a good color and shade mix. Note: When using the Wet-Lay Installation Method, flooring is placed into “wet” adhesive and workers should not walk on the newly installed flooring, but work with their feet on the sub floor. On additional rows, it may be necessary to align planks with a cut-off piece of scrap wood. A soft rubber mallet can be used to tap the planks on the edge until they are pulled into proper position. Check for a tight fit between all edges and ends of each plank. End joints of adjacent rows should be staggered a minimum of 8 inches. Immediately clean up any adhesive on pre-finished flooring with a soft cloth and mineral spirits before drying or curing [Be careful not to harm finish]. NEVER USE LACQUER THINNER OR SIMILAR SOLVENTS. Rolling is recommended for all installations. Flooring that is not flat should be tacked, weighted, or rolled to ensure proper contact between the flooring and the substrate. The installer should check for good adhesive transfer throughout the installation to prevent hollow spots. Be sure not to spread the adhesive too far ahead of your work area. It is not recommended to work on the newly installed flooring. If it is absolutely necessary to work on the newly installed flooring, use a kneeler board. The kneeler board will distribute your weight evenly over a wider area. Keep the flooring clean of dust and debris as you work.

DO NOT USE ANY TYPE OF TAPE TO TEMPORARILY HOLD FLOORING IN PLACE DURING INSTALLATION; THIS CAN CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE SURFACE OF THE FLOOR AND VOID WARRANTY. PLEASE REFERENCE OTHER TAPE DISCLAIMERS IN THIS DOCUMENT FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE DAMAGES TAPE CAN CAUSE TO YOUR FLOOR.

STEP 6: FINAL ROW INSTALLATION

When you get to the far wall you may have to cut the width of the final row to fit it against the wall, be sure to leave at least ¼” between the last row and the wall. A larger gap can be used if base shoe or base mouldings are being installed as part of the project. Use a “Last Board Puller” to snug the last row of planks with the completed second to last row.

STEP 7: COMPLETE THE JOB

Install any transition pieces that may be needed, such as reducers and nosings. Reinstall your base and/or base shoe mouldings. Be certain to nail moulding into the wall, not the floor. [Note: All finish pieces should be ordered with the flooring to insure that they match the finish].

STEP 8: CLEAN UP AND PROTECTING THE NEW INSTALLATION

As you are installing the floor, clean the adhesive residue off the floor with Bostik’s Ultimate Adhesive Remover and a clean cloth. Avoid heavy foot traffic on the flooring for at least 24 hours. The adhesive will usually be fully cured in 8-12 hours and should not be covered until then. The floor should be checked for any adhesive once again. Remove adhesive with mineral spirits and a clean cloth before the floor is covered. We recommend covering the floor with Rosin Paper to protect the floor from construction traffic. If heavy trades will be working in the home, we recommend that plywood or masonite be placed on top of the rosin paper to prevent the floor from being damaged.

Do not use painters tape directly on the wood floor unless tape manufacturer specifically approves use on hard wood flooring surfaces. Most tape adhesives contain solvents that can create adverse reactions with the floor finish, especially if left bonded to the floor surfaces for several hours.

HERRINGBONE INSTALLATION

The physical Installation of the herringbone plank is very similar to the installation of a traditional plank. The difference lies primarily in the planning of the installation and pattern. Herringbone installation requires very careful planning and measuring before a single piece can be laid. Herringbone only merits extra caution because poorly laid pieces can eventually yield a row and pattern that is off significantly. The good news is a qualified and experienced installer will have no problem with a herringbone installation and the NWFA is an excellent resource to help direct you to qualified installers. With good planning, laying down the correct chalk lines and then following those chalk lines, herringbone is a straightforward layout. Consult with your qualified hardwood flooring installer to decide which direction you would like the herringbone to run. Typically herringbone looks best with the points facing the longest wall of the room or directed at a focal point.