



## **ENGINEERED TONGUE & GROOVE INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS**

3/8", 7/16", 1/2", 9/16", 5/8", & 3/4"

Float-in / Glue-Down / Nail or Staple

### **Important / Read First**

Please read and review the installation instructions completely before proceeding with the installation. We recommend the installer follow all guidelines set forth by the National Wood Flooring Association ([www.nwfa.org](http://www.nwfa.org)) for job site, subfloor, and general installation recommendations.

Engineered hardwood flooring can be installed on all grade levels; on grade, above grade, and below grade. This includes installation directly to concrete, terrazzo, and wood subfloors, or over existing ceramic tile, wood, and vinyl floors, with proper preparation.

### **Installer/Owner Responsibility**

It is the responsibility of the owner/installer to inspect the flooring. It is also the owner/installer's responsibility to ensure the job site conditions, plus the job site sub-floors are environmentally and structurally acceptable prior to the beginning of the installation.

Prior to installation, the owner and or installer are responsible for the final inspection of materials and are encouraged to report any deficiencies in grade, manufacture, and finish directly to the seller. Should an individual piece be questionable or not meet standards, it should not be used. Materials installed with visible defects will not be covered by the warranty.

The owner and/or installer are responsible for ensuring that the proper installation conditions and appropriate sub-floors meet or exceed all NWFA industry standards. Proper installation can be affected by adverse moisture content in the product, humidity at the job site, acclimation of flooring to local site conditions, preparation of the job site, preparation of subfloor, and flooring layout. The subfloor must be clean, flat, dry, and structurally sound.

We recommend ordering 5% above the actual square footage requirements to allow for the cutting and grading of material.

Due to inherent variations with wood flooring products, the installer must work out 4-5 cartons simultaneously to ensure proper blending across the floor.

## **RADIANT HEAT**

**EXCEPT FOR THE HICKORY, MAPLE, & ACACIA, this flooring is warranted for installation over hydronic radiant heat if installed per these instructions. However, flooring is not warranted over electric radiant heat systems. Only hydronic systems are approved. Please carefully read the “Radiant Heat” section below before finalizing product selections. **Note: Flooring made with a hickory, maple, or acacia top layer is exempt from radiant heat warranty coverage.****

Flooring is not warranted for use over radiant heat systems heated by electric elements. Only hydronic systems are approved. Hydronic systems must include in-floor temperature sensors and an outdoor thermostat that allows the system to adjust the water temperature according to anticipated heat loss. Flooring installed in multiunit projects where the water temperature is not regulated separately in each unit is not warranted.

- Prior to installation over radiant heat moisture testing must be conducted and documented per ASTM 1869-89 (Calcium Chloride Test) or, for wood subfloors, using a pin-type meter. The moisture content for concrete subfloors must not exceed 2.0 lbs. Per 1000

square feet per ASTM 1869-89 (Calcium Chloride Test), the moisture content for wood subfloors must not exceed 12%. If moisture levels exceed these limits, do not install the flooring.

- The surface temperature of the subfloor must never exceed 82°F in any location. The temperature setting must always remain within 15°F of normal operating level, and should never be turned completely off. Excessive heat, rapid heating, and/or failure to maintain humidity levels between 30% and 50% are likely to cause cracking, cupping, and other forms of floor failure. Slight surface checking (cracking), particularly at the ends of planks, should be expected in installations over radiant heat and do not constitute a product failure.
- All concrete must be allowed to properly cure and dry for a minimum of 4 weeks prior to the operation of the radiant heat system. The system should then be operated at least  $\frac{2}{3}$  maximum output for a minimum of 2 weeks prior to installation of flooring to further allow moisture from the subfloor to dissipate and reach equilibrium. This procedure must be followed regardless of the time of year. Four (4) days prior to flooring installation, reduce the thermostat to 65°F.
- As always, the relative humidity of the job site must be maintained between 30% and 50%. Use of a

humidification/dehumidification system may be required to maintain the proper humidity levels, particularly over radiant heat. Failure to maintain proper humidity levels will void all warranties.

- Beginning 48 hours after installation, slowly raise the temperature of the heating system to its preferred operating level over a period of 5 days. For additional information please refer to our Radiant Heat Guide.

## **Proper Site Conditions & Handling**

1. The building must be complete & enclosed. It is essential that masonry, drywall, paint, and all other 'wet' work be completed, given time to thoroughly dry as this will affect the moisture content of the job site.
2. The exterior grading should be complete with all gutters, downspouts, and drainage directed away from the building. The crawl space must have adequate cross ventilation (equaling 1.5% of the on-grade, total sq. ft.) and a vapor barrier of 6-8 mil polyethylene film (covering 100% of the crawl space), joints overlapped and taped. There must also be a minimum of 24" from the ground to the underside of the joists.
3. Permanent HVAC systems must be working and in operation, 7 days prior to installation to stabilize the interior environment at normal living conditions and to acclimate the flooring. The HVAC must also be in operation during and after the installation to ensure a stable environment to protect the hardwood floor. Ideal conditions are a temperature between 60-80 degrees Fahrenheit (15-26 degrees Celsius) and relative humidity between 35-50% at all times during and after installation. The use of a humidifier or dehumidifier may be required to maintain these conditions.
4. Engineered wood flooring can be installed on, and above grade level, but should not be installed in full bathrooms or other wet environments.
5. Take special care when transporting & unloading hardwood flooring at the job site. Store the hardwood flooring in a safe dry place making sure to provide a 4" air space under cartons that are stored upon "on-grade" concrete floors. Flooring should be stored in small lots in the rooms where the installation will take place and allowed to properly acclimate/condition to the job environment.
6. Flooring should be allowed to acclimate for a minimum of 72 hours or longer until conditions are at normal living conditions and meet minimum installation requirements for moisture content. Note: In particularly Arid

or excessively humid parts of the country flooring may take as much as two weeks to acclimate & reach equilibrium with the environment.

7. Moisture content should be checked with the appropriate device to ensure proper installation conditions. The moisture content of the wood subfloor should not exceed 11% and the moisture content of the wood should be within 2% of the subfloor.
8. Concrete subfloors must be fully cured for a minimum of 60 days and dry (3lbs or less/24 hrs./1,000 sq. ft., with a calcium chloride test) or less than 75% with relative humidity probes (in-situ testing)
9. Ensure exterior landscaping is complete and graded away from the foundation. Gutters and downspouts must be in place directing rainwater away. Always store wood flooring in a controlled environment of 60 - 80° Fahrenheit (15° - 26° Celsius) and 35% - 50% relative humidity.

## **Sub Floor Types & Requirements**

### **Sub-Floor Levelness Requirements**

Before beginning installation sub-floor levelness must be checked. It is required that sub-floors be level to within 3/16" in a 10-foot radius. This requirement applies to all types of sub-floors and all installation methods. The performance of flooring that is installed on

non-conforming sub-floors will be greatly compromised and will void warranty.

**Preferred Plywood Sub Floor:** Use 4'x 8' sheets of 5/8 CDX grade Plywood underlayment or 23/32" OSB underlayment with joist spacing 16" on center or 19.2 on with floor truss system. If joists are spaced over 16" on center or floor truss system over 19.2" on center, an additional layer of 1/2" CDX laid diagonal or perpendicular with 1/8" spacing will be required between sheets of underlay. Particle board is not an approved subfloor for nail-down or glue-down applications.

### **Minimum Plywood Subflooring**

**Requirements:** 4 'x 8" sheets of 5/8" CDX grade underlayment with a maximum of 16" on center joist construction. If the joist system is spaced over 16" on center an additional layer of 1/2" CDX Plywood underlayment, laid diagonal or perpendicular, will be required.

\* Minimum specified materials at maximum span and spacing may result in movement, gaps, and noises.

**Solid Board Subflooring:** Should be 3/4"x 5 1/2" Group 1 dense softwoods, No.2 Common, Kiln dried less than 15% MC.

**Concrete:** Solid Hardwood Floors can be laid on concrete provided an appropriate subfloor and moisture barriers are installed over concrete.

1. Make sure the concrete is flat, dry, structurally sound, and clean.

2. The floor should be flat to within 3/16" in 10'.
3. The substrate should be flattened to tolerance.
4. Always use a 6 mil poly moisture barrier when installing over concrete (Floating installation).
5. If a concrete subfloor is lightweight (less than 100 lb.) rule of thumb: Draw a nail across the top of the concrete and if it leaves an indentation, it is probably lightweight concrete and cannot be installed using the glue-down method. With lightweight concrete, you must float the wood flooring.

### **Moisture testing for material and wood subfloors:**

Using a pin-style meter, test the wood for moisture content. Wood should be between 6% - 9% moisture content prior to installation. The subfloor should be within a 2% difference of the hardwood, with the moisture content of the subfloor not to exceed 11%.

Crawl spaces must be cross-ventilated (1.5% of the total sq. ft.). 6-8 mil black poly covering 100% of the ground and a minimum of 24" from the ground to the bottom of the joists.

### **Test concrete for moisture using one of the following methods:**

**Calcium chloride test:** Follow the test manufacturer's directions, performing 3 tests for the first 1,000 s/f and one additional test for every subsequent 1,000

s/f. Moisture emission rate should not exceed 3 lbs. per 1,000 s/f.

**Insitu test:** Relative humidity probes should read 75% relative humidity or less in all areas.

**For further information on moisture testing, follow the guidelines published by the National Wood Flooring Association, [www.nwfa.org](http://www.nwfa.org).**

### **Additional Sub Floor Notes**

Sub floor surface must be clean, level, structurally sound, and dry. The manufacturer will not be responsible for any product failure due to poor subfloor conditions or materials. Unsound or damaged sections should be repaired or replaced.

Sub floor surface should be scraped or sanded clean and made flat prior to installation. The surface must also be free of any wax, dirt, paint, oil, grease, sealers, curing compounds, and other debris. Sand or grind high spots and fill low spots with an approved floor patch compound.

It is very important to nail or screw any area of loose or moving subfloor that will cause squeaks. The manufacturer recommends the use of nails or screws with panels fastened every 12 inches along the joists or intermediate supports to ensure the soundness of the floor when complete.

### **Sub Floor Inspection and Room Preparation**

Sub floor must be completely dry. If installing over a new concrete slab, allow 60 days or more to dry thoroughly. The installer must test the concrete using the recommended testing methods and levels.

Sub floor must be free of any paint, oil, greases, dirt, sealers, curing agents, dust, and other residues.

If installed on any wood subfloor, the moisture content difference between Solid wood flooring and wood subflooring should not be more than 2%.

If installing over an existing vinyl floor, make sure the vinyl is free of waxes, and polishes, is secured to the subfloor, and that the underlying subfloor meets subfloor conditions.

Screw down all creaking and loose subflooring. Remove doors and existing baseboards, quarter rounds, and Thresholds.

Door frames and other wooden obstacles should be sawed off at the bottom to allow enough room for the underlayment and planks to slide under.

## General Installation Requirements

All wet trades such as tiling, drywall, painting, etc. must be completed before hardwood is installed or delivered to the site.

1. Evaluate job-site and subfloor conditions to ensure proper installation environment.

2. Read the product instructions thoroughly.
3. The completed floor is only as good as the subfloor, and the installer.
4. Allow for an expansion space of 1/2" around all vertical obstructions.
5. Should a piece be doubtful due to manufacturing, color, finishing, grade, or having a visual defect, do not install it. Cut it for the wall line or place it in a closet. Work out of multiple cartons for a random appearance.

Never strike the floor with a hammer or mallet as this may damage the finish. In glue-down and floating applications, do not use ratchet straps or tape to secure the floor.

For glue-down or floating applications, restrict any foot traffic for 12 hours following installation.

**Note:** Minor occasional noise (such as squeaking) within the flooring is inherent to all installation hardwood flooring applications and can occur as environmental conditions change.

## Completing the Job

1. Fill visible joints and gaps with a non-silicon-based filler that blends with the floor color. Helpful hint: Test filler on a spare piece of plank. **Note:** The use of fillers/putty and stain is a recommended and

acceptable industry practice. Full plank replacements are also acceptable forms of repair and do not affect the integrity of the floor when done correctly

2. Install molding and trim making sure not to nail into the hardwood flooring.
3. Sweep and/or vacuum the floor then clean with a hardwood flooring cleaner.

**Note:** You must stay off the floor for at least 12 hours when using either floating or glue-down methods.

Upon completion, cover the floor with a breathable wrapping to protect the finish if necessary.

### **Asbestos Warning**

Do not sand existing resilient tile, sheet flooring, backing, or felt linings as these products may contain asbestos fibers that are not easily identified. The inhalation of asbestos dust can cause asbestosis or other serious bodily harm. Check with local, state, and federal laws for handling hazardous material prior to attempting the removal of these floors.

### **Wood Dust**

**WARNING:** Wood Dust contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer. Approved respirators may be needed depending on dust conditions. Sawing, sanding, and/or machining wood products can produce wood dust, which can cause a flammable or explosive hazard. Wood dust may also

lead to lung, upper respiratory tract, eye, and or skin irritation, and some species of wood may cause dermatitis and or allergic respiratory effects. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified wood dust as a nasal carcinogen in humans. The National Toxicology Program (NTP) has also classified wood dust as a known human carcinogen.

- Avoid dust contact with any ignition source.
- Sweep or vacuum dust for recovery or disposal.
- Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of wood dust in the air.
- Approved respirators may be needed depending on dust conditions.
- Avoid dust contact with eyes and skin. Wear Gloves and safety glasses when handling and machining the product.
- First Aid: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If irritation persists, contact a physician.

### **Tools & Accessories**

- Broom/Vacuum Saws and jamb saw Hammer
- Ear Plugs and Glasses Pencil
- Vapor Retarder Tapping Block
- Underlayment Rubber Mallet
- Tape Measure Hard Wood Cleaner
- Dust Mask Chalk line
- Proper Trowel Moisture Meter (wood & concrete)
- Galvanized finish nails
- Titebond® or other Floating wood or laminate floor-specified tongue

and groove adhesive for float-in installation

- Urethane adhesive for direct-glue installation.

**THE FLOORING INSTALLER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DETERMINING IF THE ADHESIVE TO BE USED IS SPECIFIED FOR THE PARTICULAR PRODUCT BEING INSTALLED AND PROPER TROWEL AND SPREAD RATES PER ADHESIVE MANUFACTURER INSTRUCTIONS. THE FLOORING INSTALLER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DETERMINING IF THE NAILER/STAPLER TO BE USED IS SPECIFIED FOR THE PARTICULAR PRODUCT BEING INSTALLED AND IS ADJUSTED PROPERLY TO AVOID DAMAGE TO THE FLOORING.**

For 3/8" flooring an 18 or 20-gauge flooring staple or cleat 1 1/8" minimum length.

For 7/16", 1/2", 9/16", 5/8"  
Flooring Stapler: Bostitch EHF1838K or equivalent. Min. 1 3/8" Staple  
Flooring Nailer: Powernail 18Gage Nailer or equivalent. 1 1/2" Cleat.

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For 3/4"

Standard flooring nailer or stapler designed for 3/4" Engineered wood flooring. 1 3/4" cleat or staple to be used. THE FLOORING INSTALLER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DETERMINING IF THE NAILER/STAPLER TO BE USED IS SPECIFIED FOR THE PARTICULAR PRODUCT BEING INSTALLED AND IS ADJUSTED PROPERLY TO AVOID DAMAGE TO THE FLOORING.

### **Floating Installation**

**Note:** Tongue and groove adhesive must be used full-length on all joints when utilizing the floating installation method.

1. Determine the starting wall and direction to lay boards. An outside wall is normally best as it is most likely straight and square with the room.
2. Lay underlayment in the same direction as boards using a combination of polyethylene and foam underlayment or a 2-in-1 combined product making sure to tape the seams and overlap the poly edges by 4" (do not overlap the actual foam pad). The vapor barrier must be continuous without cuts or punctures. Tape any tears, cuts, and seams.
3. Begin installing the first row in the right corner of the base wall. Install the first board so the short grooved side is against the expansion shims to your right and the long grooved length of the board is against the expansion shims in front of you.



4. Maintain an expansion gap of 1/2" between the first board and the wall by using spacers regularly along the length of the wall.  
Determine the straightness of the wall by snapping a chalk line. If the starting wall is not straight, make a notation on the first row and saw to shape.
5. Holding the board's finished side down, apply a 1/8" bead of tongue and groove adhesive to the bottom of the groove on the end of the second board. Connect the end of the second board to the end of the first board, making sure the boards are tightly connected and firmly positioned against the shims. Use the hammer/rubber mallet and tapping block to tap the tongue end of the second board to ensure a tight fit. Never use the hammer or rubber mallet directly on the flooring as this will cause damage to the board.
6. Continue placing additional boards moving right to left using the same procedure until the first row is complete.
7. You will need to cut off the end of the final board and save the remaining piece for the next row as long as it is at least 6" long. Use the last board Puller to ensure the last board is tight against the preceding board. Place shims between the end of the last board and the wall. Use the shims to wedge the row in tight rendering it immobile.
8. Start each new row on the right side with the remaining portion of the previous row as long as it is at least 6" long; otherwise, cut a new starter board. Stagger end joints (at least 6") and randomly install different lengths to ensure a natural appearance. Do not create discernible patterns such as "H" or "steps". Select boards to create a uniform appearance without clusters of short lengths or sections of light or dark planks. Do not install any objectionable boards that have visual defects or are not consistent with the grade being installed.
9. The end joint must be at least 6" from the end joint in the row before it. A minimum of one end joint is required in every row, regardless of width (e.g. hallways).
10. Holding the board finished side down, apply 1/8" bead of tongue and groove adhesive to the bottom of the short end and long side grooves and position the next board, match the tongue and groove at the end only, then, beginning at the opposite end of the board, tap the board onto the previous row with the tapping block. Move the tapping block back toward the right side of the board until you get near the connections with the previous board. Before you finish tapping the board onto the previous row, you must be sure the end joint is tight. If the end joint is not completely tight you

may not be able to do so once the long seam is tight.

11. Continue the process across the room. The last board should be sawn to appropriate width allowing for 1/2" expansion space against walls and all vertical obstructions.
12. Do not install floating floors in excess of 30 feet without the use of transitions
13. Use transitions at doorways and other adjacent floors.
14. Do not affix the floor to the subfloor at any point.

## Glue-Down Installation

1. Determine the starting wall and direction to lay boards. An outside wall is normally best as it is most likely straight and square with the room. Wood should be installed perpendicular to the joists. In cases of existing wooden floors, boards should be laid crosswise or at a 45-degree angle.
2. Begin installing the first row in the right corner of the base wall. Install the first board so the short grooved side is against the expansion shims to your right and the long grooved length of the board is against the expansion shims in front of you.
3. Maintain an expansion gap of 1/2" between the first board and the wall by using spacers regularly along the length of the wall. Determine the straightness of the wall by snapping a chalk line. If the

starting wall is not straight, make notation on the first row and saw to shape.

4. Connect the end of the second board to the end of the first board, making sure the boards are tightly connected and firmly positioned against the shims. Use the hammer/rubber mallet and tapping block to tap the tongue end of the second board to ensure a tight fit. **Never use the hammer or rubber mallet directly on the flooring as this will cause damage to the board.**
5. Continue placing additional boards moving right to left using the same procedure until the first row is complete.
6. You will need to cut off the end of the final board and save the remaining piece for the next row as long as it is at least 6" long. Use the last board Puller to ensure the last board is tight against the preceding board. Place shims between the end of the last board and the wall. Use the shims to wedge the row in tight rendering it immobile.
7. Once the first row has been cut and fit, remove the flooring and set it aside. Snap a chalk line the face width of the wood flooring plus 1/2" for expansion space out from the starting wall. Starting from the edge of the chalk line, apply an even layer of adhesive as instructed by the adhesive manufacturer. Only spread

adhesive the width and length of the one row that was dry fit.

## **A NOTE ON ADHESIVE:**

Follow the adhesive manufacturer's instructions for use in this application. Wear rubber gloves and proceed carefully during adhesive application. Cured mastic is very hard and sometimes impossible to remove from the flooring as well as the tools. **DO NOT** allow any spilled or excess adhesive to remain anywhere but between the boards and the subfloor at any time during the installation. Clean up spills immediately as recommended by the adhesive manufacturer. **The flooring manufacturer will not be responsible in any way for adhesive that is not removed from the hardwood flooring immediately. Any damage to the flooring caused by the adhesive allowing to cure on the surface will be the sole responsibility of the installation mechanic.**

8. Re-install the pre-cut boards from the dry fit as follows. Connect the end of the second board to the end of the first board, making sure the boards are tightly connected and firmly positioned. Use the hammer/rubber mallet and tapping block to tap the tongue end of the second board to ensure a tight fit. Never use the hammer

or rubber mallet directly on the flooring as this will cause damage to the board.

9. Continue placing additional boards moving left to right using the same procedure until the first row is complete.
10. Place shims between the end of the last board and the wall. Use the shims to wedge the row in tight rendering it immobile. For best results, allow the adhesive to dry before continuing with the rest of the installation.
11. Start each new row on the right side with the remaining portion of the previous row as long as it is at least 6" long; otherwise, cut a new starter board. Stagger end joints (at least 6") and randomly install different lengths to ensure a natural appearance. Do not create discernible patterns such as "H" or "steps". Select boards to create a uniform appearance without clusters of short lengths or sections of light or dark planks. Do not install any objectionable boards that have visual defects or are not consistent with the grade being installed.
12. The end joint must be at least 6" from the end joint in the row before it. A minimum of one end joint is required in every row, regardless of width (e.g. hallways).
13. Trowel adhesive onto the subfloor as recommended by the adhesive manufacturer, place the next board in position, match the tongue and

groove at the end only, then, beginning at the opposite end of the board, tap the board onto the previous row with the tapping block. Move the tapping block back toward the right side of the board until you get near the connections with the previous board. Before you finish tapping the board onto the previous row, you must be sure the end joint is tight. If the end joint is not completely tight you will not be able to do so once the long seam is tight.

14. Continue the process across the room. The last board should be sawn to appropriate width allowing for 1/2" expansion space against walls and all vertical obstructions. The last board puller will be used to install the last row.

## **Staple/Nail-Down Installation**

1. Determine the starting wall and direction to lay boards. An outside wall is normally best as it is most likely straight and square with the room. Wood should be installed perpendicular to the joists. In cases of existing wooden floors, boards should be laid crosswise or at a 45-degree angle.
2. Lay 30-30 Kraft or 15 lb. asphalt-saturated felt (roofing felt) in the same direction as boards making sure to tape the seams and overlap edges by 4". The vapor barrier must be continuous without cuts or punctures. Tape any tears, cuts, or seams.
3. Begin installing the first row in the right corner of the base wall. Install the first board so the short grooved side is against the expansion shims to your right and the long grooved length of the board is against the expansion shims in front of you.
4. Maintain an expansion gap of 1/2" between the first board and the wall by using spacers regularly along the length of the wall. Determine the straightness of the wall by snapping a chalk line. If the starting wall is not straight, make notation on the first row and saw to shape.
5. Connect the end of the second board to the end of the first board, making sure the boards are tightly connected and firmly positioned against the shims. Use the hammer/rubber mallet and tapping block to tap the tongue end of the second board to ensure a tight fit. Never use the hammer or rubber mallet directly on the flooring as this will cause damage to the board.
6. Continue placing additional boards moving right to left using the same procedure until the first row is complete.
7. You will need to cut off the end of the final board and save the remaining piece for the next row as long as it is at least 6" long. Use the last board Puller to ensure the last board is tight against the preceding board. Place shims

between the end of the last board and the wall. Use the shims to wedge the row in tight rendering it immobile.

8. After pre-drilling holes, carefully top nail the first row of boards to the subfloor using 6D finish nails where the boards meet the wall (This will be on three sides of the first and last rows of the installation and on the two ends for all other rows). Place the nails as close to the edge of the boards as possible so they will be covered by the transition and/or wall molding. If this cannot be done, set the nails with a nail punch and fill holes with wood filler. Finish nails should be placed at 8" intervals along the wall.
9. With the flooring stapler/nailer, fasten through the tongues of the first row at 8" intervals and 2-3" from the end of each board. If the stapler/nailer cannot be used due to interference with the wall, pre-drill, and hand nail through the tongue of the board at a 45° angle. Be sure the nail is positioned in the nail pocket. Set the nail with a punch.
10. Start each new row on the right side with the remaining portion of the previous row as long as it is at least 6" long; otherwise, cut a new starter board. Stagger end joints (at least 6") and randomly install different lengths to ensure a natural appearance. Do not create discernible patterns such as "H" or "steps". Select boards to create a uniform appearance without clusters of short lengths or sections of light or dark planks. Do not install any objectionable boards that have visual defects or are not consistent with the grade being installed.
11. The end joint must be at least 6" from the end joint in the row before it. A minimum of one end joint is required in every row, regardless of width (e.g. hallways).
12. Position the next board, and match the tongue and groove at the end only, then, beginning at the opposite end of the board, tap the board onto the previous row with the tapping block. Move the tapping block back toward the right side of the board until you get near the connections with the previous board. Before you finish tapping the board onto the previous row, you must be sure the end joint is tight. If the end joint is not completely tight you may not be able to do so once the long seam is tight. With the flooring stapler/nailer, fasten through the tongues of the boards at 8" intervals and 2-3" from the end of each board.
13. Continue the process across the room. The last board should be sawn to appropriate width allowing for 1/2" expansion space against walls and all vertical obstructions. The last board puller will be used to install the last row.

14. Top nail the last row with finish nails against the wall as was done with the first row.