

## **PREFINISHED, 5/8" SOLID, BAMBOO, NAIL-DOWN INSTALLATION**

### **OWNER/INSTALLER RESPONSIBILITY**

Bamboo flooring is a beautiful product of nature, which is characterized by distinctive variations in grain and color. These variations in color and grain should not be seen as flaws, but embraced as nature showcases its beauty and uniqueness. Johnson Premium Bamboo Floorings are manufactured according to accepted industry standards, which permit a defect tolerance of 5%.

- **The installer/contractor assumes all responsibility for final inspection of product quality.** The flooring should be inspected before installation. Carefully examine the flooring for color, grade, finish quality or any damage caused during transit **before** installing it. The installer should use reasonable selectivity to cull out or cut off unacceptable pieces. If the product is considered unacceptable, **"STOP DO NOT INSTALL THE FLOORING"** but contact the Johnson Premium Hardwood dealer immediately.
- **Prior to installation, the installer must determine that the environment of the job site and conditions are suitable to the material that's being installed.** The installer is responsible for determining the moisture emission rate of the concrete slab and or the moisture content of the CDX plywood sub floor as per the NWFA installation guidelines, SECTION V – Appendix AA Testing Procedures for Concrete Slabs, (specifically the Calcium Chloride test) and Appendix AB Testing for Wood. All test results must be carefully **documented** and made available to the homeowner. Johnson Premium Hardwood declines any responsibility for job failure from or associated with inappropriately or improperly prepared sub-floors or job site environment deficiencies.
- Homeowner should be made aware of color variations in bamboo flooring from board to board, especially with **carbonized bamboo**. **Note:** carbonized bamboo has more color variances between individual boards than natural bamboo. Therefore, it is imperative that the installer inform the homeowner that the difference in color between boards is not considered a factory defect. **Note,** carbonizing bamboo creates many different tones which cannot be precisely controlled. Also, during the carbonization process, bamboo loses approximately 20 to 30 of its hardness. Typical hardness for natural bamboo is about 1400 psi and 1120 for carbonized bamboo based on the Janka hardness scale.
- Homeowner should be made aware of the effect of moisture on bamboo flooring, the proper way in which to maintain bamboo floors and the effect of UV light on bamboo flooring.

### **JOB SITE INSPECTION AND PRE-INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS**

- Concrete slab will require a 90 to 150 day drying period depending on the size and depth of the slab and weather conditions. **In newly constructed buildings, hardwood flooring should be one of the last items installed. All work involving water or moisture should be completed prior to the delivering of wood flooring to the job site. Also, all doors and windows must be installed.**
- Job site must be dry with no visible moisture. To ensure the job site is ready for hardwood flooring, installer must conduct necessary moisture tests with approved calibrated Moisture Meters. All testing results must be carefully **recorded** and made available to the homeowner before any work begins.
- Contractor/installer should perform a pre-installation job site evaluation. The contractor/installer should look for the following conditions. Does the lot sit on alluvial plain? If so is water run off directed away from the side of the building? Does the roof gutter system direct water to a main drainage system that carries water away from the side of the building? Is there adequate drainage around all landscape and hardscape to carry water away from the side of the building? Check the surrounding concrete walkways and driveways for signs of efflorescence and/or alga growth. Check surrounding planters for over watering as well as make sure sprinklers are directing water spray away from the side of the building.
- As recommended by the NWFA, the installation site should have a consistent room temperature of 60 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit and a constant relative humidity level of 45 to 60 percent. The structure should be fully enclosed with interior climate control operating for at least 5 days prior to installation.
- Per NWFA recommendations, the maximum allowable amount of moisture emissions as expressed by the Calcium Chloride test is 3.0 to 5.0 pounds per 1,000 sq. ft. per 24 hours at the time of installation. **Please note,** It is generally recognized that when installing engineered wood flooring directly to the surface of a concrete slab, without the use of an industry/manufacture approved vapor retarding system the maximum allowable moisture emission rate cannot exceed 3 pounds per 1,000 sq. ft. per 24 hours. And when installing an industry/manufacture approved sub floor (CDX) over the surface of a concrete slab that would result in perforating the moisture vapor retarding system, the maximum allowable moisture emission rate cannot exceed 5 pounds per 1,000 sq. ft. per 24 hours.

### **SUB FLOOR REQUIREMENTS**

- The sub floor should be free from any type of paint, oil, greases, dust, sealers, release agents and all other types of residues. The flatness tolerance 1/4" over 10 foot radius **must** be maintained throughout the installation.

- The moisture content between the plywood and the flooring (bamboo flooring) must not exceed 2% in difference between properly acclimated wood flooring and sub flooring. The recommended plywood must be EXTERIOR grade CDX in 4' x 8' x 3/4" panels and suggest cross kerfing the backs 3/8" deep every 1 foot when installing over a concrete slab and allowing 1/4" space between panel edges as well as laying the panels in a brick pattern perpendicular to the direction of the finished floor.
- Ground level of the raised foundation sub floor **must** be completely covered with an industry approved moisture vapor retarding system such as 1 layer of 15 lb or 30 lb tar saturated felt paper, or an asphalt laminated paper meeting UU-B-790a, Grade B, Type I, Style 1a.
- CDX plywood when properly installed over the surface of a concrete/lightweight slab, following manufacturer/industry standards **must** be covered with an additional layer of 15 lb or 30 lb tar saturated felt paper, or an asphalt laminated paper meeting UU-B-790a, Grade B, I, Style 1a. Prior to nailing/cleating/stapling, Johnson Premium Wood Flooring to the surface of the sub straight.

## IMPORTANT

- All Solid Johnson Premium Bamboo Flooring can be installed on and above grade only. **Note: If any part of the soil surrounding the structure is 3" above the floor of any level, consider that level below-grade.**
- 5/8" solid Johnson Premium Bamboo Flooring **cannot** be installed over radiant heated sub floor systems.
- 5/8" solid Johnson Premium Bamboo Flooring is designed for nail/glue-down/cleat applications. **Note: the use of staples on bamboo flooring has been known to split the tongue resulting in "squeaking floor syndrome". Therefore, Johnson Premium Hardwood Flooring does not recommend the use of staples.**
- When installing Johnson Premium Bamboo Flooring it is recommended to work out of 3 to 5 boxes at a time in order to achieve a more uniform color tone and grain appearance.
- Verify that the delivered wood flooring has 8 to 11% moisture content and is free of defects.

## INSTALLING THE FLOOR

Meter the moisture content level of the flooring again and make sure it has stabilized with the surrounding **controlled environment** based on 45 to 60 percent relative humidity and 60 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit. **Please note, an uncontrolled environment can lead to the following conditions; Shrinkage/gapping, cupping, buckling, checking or splitting. Johnson Premium Hardwood will not warrant any damages caused by moisture related issues.**

- Before beginning the actual installation, provide proper layout of flooring by working out of multiple boxes of material (3 to 5) is recommended in order to achieve a more uniform color tone, grain appearance and end joint distribution through out the installation.
- Snap a working line approximately 1 foot away from the starting wall in multiples of the bamboo flooring width, with an expansion space of 3/4" minimum, to set up the baseline of installation.
- **Do not** end up with a width of less than 2 inches at the final opposing wall. If so, adjust by ripping down the width of the first row.
- For nail down installations the tongue should be facing the field and the groove facing the wall. Next, secure the first row by top nailing the board to the sub floor using small finish nails at their appropriate lengths. This will depend upon if the flooring installation is on raised foundation or is on a wood sub floor secured to the surface of a concrete slab.
- When installing Johnson Premium **Bamboo** Flooring, use adjustable pneumatic power nailer with 1-1/2" power cleats in 18 gauge when installing over 3/4" minimum thickness CDX plywood sub floor over a concrete slab and 1 3/4" fasteners over raised foundations.
- Nailing schedule should be no less than 1 to 3" from the end and every 8 – 10" apart. Each row **must** be nailed. **Note, failure to follow the required nailing schedule can result in squeaky board/floor syndrome.**
- When installing Johnson Premium Hardwood Flooring off set end joints a minimum of 6" or greater apart to prevent repetition in pattern. Also, when installing adjacent rows of flooring be careful to avoid H-Patterns from developing.
- If the flooring is being glued down over a concrete slab, the installer must first apply a manufacture approved vapor retarding system over the slab. Please closely follow the adhesive manufacturer's preparation and application guidelines and use the correct tools/trowel as specified by the adhesive manufacturer in order to achieve optimal results. **Failure to follow adhesive manufactures specifications and applications will void the warranty provided by the manufacturer of the moisture control system and Johnson Premium Hardwood Flooring.**
- **A moisture vapor retarding system is always required over the surface of a concrete/lightweight slab, prior to installing Johnson Premium Bamboo Flooring.** A recommended moisture vapor retarding system when using Bostik's Best polyurethane based adhesive would be MVP otherwise known as Moisture Vapor Protection. Or when using Titebond 811 Advantage Adhesive use Titebond 531 Moisture Control System.

**Required Tools and Accessories for Nail and Glue down Installations:**

**Please refer to the National Wood Flooring Association’s Technical Publication NO. A300**

**Tools Of The Trade. “What Contractors Need For Hardwood Flooring Installation”. Please refer to the partial list of tools commonly used for wood flooring installations.**

Eye Protection	Band Saw	Level/Straight Edge	Vapor Retarding System
Knee Pads	Reciprocating Saw	Calculator	Trowel
Respirator	Table Saw	Scrapers	Adhesive
Ear Plugs	Jamb Saw	Pry Bar	Yellow Glue
Moisture Meter	Skill Saw	Drill and Bits	Adhesive Removers
Nailing Machines	Miter Saw	Router and Bits	Rags
Nails, Cleats and Staples	Chalk Line	Hammers	Utility Knife
Air Compressor and Hoses	Stapler	Chisels	Trammel Points
Jig Saw	Squares	Nail Sets	Slip tongue Spline
Pliers	Nail Pulle	Screwdriver	3-M Blue Tape
Tape Measure	Extension Cord	Vacuum/Broom	Trash Bags

**IMPORTANT: Prior to installing Johnson SOLID Premium Hardwood Flooring, materials must be tested for recommended moisture content. Jobsite moisture content level should also be carefully metered and recorded daily during the installation process. The homeowner must maintain the temperature and relative humidity level in the recommended ranges to ensure maximum performance.**

**ACCLIMATION**

Acclimation depends on geographic location, interior climate control and time of the year. The point of acclimating wood flooring before installation is to allow the moisture content of the wood to adjust to the installation site's "normal living conditions"—that is, the temperature and humidity conditions that will typically be experienced once the structure is occupied.

For site-finished wood flooring, it may also be more important to allow the flooring to acclimate to the controlled environment and to stabilize for a period of time (one to three weeks) after installation and before sanding and finishing.

The worst-case scenario is one in which wood flooring is stored at the jobsite in an uncontrolled environment – especially one that is subject to excessive moisture and humidity conditions. It does no good at all –in fact it is likely harmful – to store wood flooring at the jobsite under conditions that don't reflect those normal environmental conditions. Garage and exterior patios, for example, are not acceptable areas to store wood flooring.

Wood flooring is a hygroscopic material subject to dimensional change as a result of variations in moisture, temperature and humidity in the surrounding environment. That has led to increasing awareness of the need to acclimate wood flooring before installation. Wood flooring simply needs to reach a moisture content level in equilibrium with the surrounding environment in which it will be installed, at or near normal living conditions. Always account for the time of year and geographic location.

**COEFFICIENTS OF CHANGE: HOW MOISTURE AFFECTS WOOD FLOORING**

Reference back to the EMC chart, at 70 degrees Fahrenheit, a relative humidity of 25 percent gives and EMC of 5 percent, and a relative humidity of 75 percent gives and EMC of 14 percent. A 50 percent variance in relative humidity produces an EMC change of 10 percent. How that affects wood flooring depends on which species is being used. However, let's say the width variation is just 1/16 inch for a 2 ¼-inch board. That's a full inch over 16 boards in a floor. Over the width of a 10-foot wide floor, that amounts to more than three inches of total expansion or contraction. Protective coatings cannot prevent wood from gaining or losing moisture; they merely slow the process. Installers need to take those expected dimensional variations into account when installing the wood flooring.

## WOOD'S COMFORT ZONE

As a general rule, wood flooring will perform best when the interior environment is controlled to stay within a relative humidity range of 35 to 50 percent and a temperature range of 60 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit. The chart below indicates the moisture content wood will likely have at any given combination of temperature and humidity. Note that equilibrium moisture contents in the recommended temperature/humidity range (shaded area) coincide with the 6-9 percent range within which most hardwood flooring is manufactured. Although some movement can be expected even between 6 and 9 percent, wood can expand and shrink more dramatically outside that range. The moisture content of wood below the fiber saturation point is a function of both relative humidity and temperature in the surrounding air. When wood is neither gaining nor losing moisture, equilibrium moisture content (EMC) has been reached.

## PROPER INSTALLATION BY CALCULATING COEFFICIENTS OF CHANGE

Proper installation depends not only on the moisture content of the wood and the environmental conditions at the time of installation, but also on expected seasonal changes in temperature and humidity at the location – changes that may cause the wood flooring to gain or lose moisture content over time. Such changes are likely to occur even if the building occupants maintain interior environmental conditions through use of an HVAC system.

For example, if a wood flooring installation takes place at a time of year when relative humidity is high, it's likely that the wood flooring will lose moisture content and therefore shrink during low-humidity seasons. In that case, the knowledgeable installer will install the flooring as tightly as possible, thereby minimizing the expected (and normal) separations that will occur between boards as the boards shrink during heating or other dry seasons.

Conversely, if a wood flooring installation takes place during a time of year when humidity conditions are low, it's likely that the wood flooring will gain moisture and therefore expand during more-humid seasons. In those cases, a knowledgeable installer will incorporate additional expansion space throughout the floor, through use of spacers.

How much expansion space to leave will depend on the expected changes in moisture content of the wood flooring, and that will depend on the dimensional change coefficient of the species being installed and the width of the flooring, as well as on the expected variations in temperature and humidity at the location.

Predicting temperature and humidity changes: Installers may have a climate history for the areas in which they typically install wood flooring, or climate data is also available from a variety of sources, including the National Weather Service ([www.weather.gov](http://www.weather.gov)) and Weather Underground ([www.wunderground.com](http://www.wunderground.com)).

**Calculating dimensional changes:** Different species of wood flooring exhibit different coefficients of change and, therefore, have different rates of dimensional stability. That is, some woods are more prone to expansion and shrinkage than other. The National Wood Flooring Association's Technical Publication No. A200: Wood Species Used in Wood Flooring lists dimensional change coefficients for several common wood species used in wood flooring.

To calculate the expected dimensional change in wood flooring, you will need to determine the current moisture content of the wood flooring, using a moisture meter. Then calculate the expected change in moisture content, using the equilibrium moisture content chart above and the climate data for the location in which the flooring is to be installed. Finally, you will need to know the dimensional change coefficient of the species to be installed.

With that information in hand, you will be able to perform a simple calculation that will tell how much the wood flooring is likely to expand or shrink. That calculation multiplies the change in moisture content by the change of coefficient, multiplied by the width of the flooring boards.

$$\text{Change coefficient} \times \text{moisture content change} \times \text{board width} = \text{dimensional change}$$

For example, let's say that the climate data for the location indicates that the maximum moisture content for the wood flooring will be 9.1 percent (relative humidity of 50 percent and temperature of 80 degrees). Let's also say that the wood flooring currently has a moisture content reading of 6.1 percent. That means the wood is likely to experience a change in moisture content of 3 percent (9.7% - 6.1%) from dry season to humid season. In the example, let's say that the wood flooring to be installed is 5-inch plank red Oak. Red Oak has a change coefficient of .00369. We now have the data we need:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Change coefficient} &= .00369 \\ \text{Moisture content change} &= 3\% \\ \text{Board width} &= 5 \text{ inches} \end{aligned}$$

The following calculation would apply:

$$.00369 \times 3 \times 5 = .055 \text{ inches}$$

In other words, for every 3-percentage-point increase in moisture content, a 5 inch board will grow by more than 1/20th of an inch. Over 10 boards that will equal over 1/2 inch of expansion – something the installer will need to take into account, although in actual practice the installation and fastening process will tend to restrain board movement somewhat.

## THE PROCESS OF ACCLIMATION

If the manufacturer recommends that the wood flooring be acclimated before installation, proceed as follows:

- First, ensure that the building is enclosed.
- Second, ensure that the building is maintained at normal living conditions for temperature and humidity. It does no good to acclimate flooring to interior conditions that are too moist or too dry, or in any way significantly outside the range of conditions likely to be found in the building after the flooring is installed. In fact, it is counterproductive.
- Where building codes allow, permanent HVAC systems should be operating at least five days preceding installation to promote proper acclimation. Where building codes do not allow for operation of the permanent system, acclimation of the flooring must be completed with the temperature and humidity maintained at or near normal living conditions, which generally fall between 60 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit and at the average yearly relative humidity for the area.
- If it is not possible for the permanent HVAC system to be operating before, during and after installation, a temporary heating and humidification/dehumidification system using electric heating units, humidification/dehumidifiers and industrial fans can enable the installation to proceed until the permanent HVAC system is operating.
- Upon delivery, check wood flooring moisture content with a moisture meter to establish a baseline for required acclimation. Acclimate to manufacturer's recommendations or as necessary according to geographical locations.
- Acclimation can be facilitated by breaking the floor units into small lots and/or opening the packaging. A common practice is to stack and sticker the flooring, with 3/4-inch to 1-inch sticks between each layer of flooring to allow air circulation on all side of all boards. However, this common practice is not recommended for exotic species due to the perceive color changes and possible striping perpendicular to the direction of the grain once the stickers are removed.

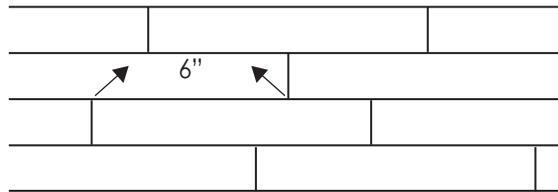
**Note: Some manufacturers do not require acclimation for certain products prior to installation.**

- For solid strip flooring (3 inches wide or less), when an industry approved moisture vapor retarder with a proper perm rating is installed between the flooring and the sub floor, there should be no more than 4 percent moisture content difference between properly acclimated wood flooring and sub flooring materials, taking into consideration normal living conditions and equilibrium moisture content (EMC). For wide-width (3 1/4" or wider) solid flooring, when an industry approved moisture vapor retarder with proper perm rating is installed between the flooring and the sub floor, many industry professionals suggest a moisture content difference of no more than 2 percent between properly acclimated wood flooring and sub flooring materials, with a 2 percent difference being the maximum. For wide-width flooring, many industry professionals also suggest using an adhesive as an assist to mechanical fastening. However, the adhesive may not provide sufficient moisture protection to substitute for an industry approved moisture vapor retarder. Also, when an adhesive is applied over a moisture vapor retarder, care should be taken to ensure that the adhesive and moisture vapor retarder are compatible with one another.

## INSTALLING THE FLOOR

Meter the moisture content level of the flooring again and make sure it has stabilized with the surrounding controlled environment based on 35 to 50 percent relative humidity and 60 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit. **Please note, an uncontrolled environment can lead to the following conditions; Shrinkage/gapping, cupping, buckling, checking or splitting. Johnson Premium Hardwood will not warrant any damages caused by moisture related issues.**

- Before beginning the actual installation, provide proper layout of flooring by working out of multiple boxes of material (3 to 5) is recommended in order to achieve a more uniform color tone, grain appearance and end joint distribution through out the installation.
- Snap a working line approximately 1 foot away from the starting wall in multiples of the wood flooring width, with an expansion space of  $\frac{3}{4}$ " minimum, to set up the baseline of installation.
- **Do not** end up with a width of less than 2 inches at the final opposing wall. If so, adjust by ripping down the width of the first row.
- For nail down installations the tongue should be facing the field and the groove facing the wall. Next, secure the first row by top nailing the board to the sub floor using small finish nails at their appropriate lengths. This will depend upon if the flooring installation is on raised foundation or is on a wood sub floor secured to the surface of a concrete slab.
- When installing Johnson Premium **Solid** Wood Flooring, use adjustable pneumatic power nailer with 1-1/2" power cleats in 16 gauge or  $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 1-1/2" crown staples when installing over a  $\frac{3}{4}$ " minimum thickness CDX plywood sub floor over a concrete slab and 2" fasteners over raised foundations.
- Nailing schedule should be no less than 1 to 3" from the end and ever 8 – 10" apart. Each row **must** be nailed. **Note, failure to follow the required nailing schedule can result in squeaky board/floor syndrome.**
- When installing Johnson Premium Hardwood Flooring off set end joints a minimum of 6" or grater apart to prevent repetition in pattern. Also, when installing adjacent rows of flooring be careful to avoid H-Patterns from developing.



**Important:** Allow at least  $\frac{3}{4}$ " of expansion space at all wall and vertical obstructions. Expansion space will be concealed using baseboard and quarter round trim. Hardwood flooring will change in size according changes in temperature and relative humidity. **Insufficient expansion space can result in cupping, buckling, cracking and checking in the flooring. Johnson Premium Hardwood will not warrant any damages caused by improper installation.**