

Shore Hardwoods

In Stock



In soothing, natural colorations, and an updated infusion of grey tones, **Shore Hardwoods** simulate driftwood for a more casual, beach-like oasis setting. This 5" engineered flooring collection in Red Oak also meets the highest industry standards for sustainability.



Red Oak - FLADR205



Red Oak - FLADR488



Red Oak - FLADR493



Red Oak - FLADR489



Red Oak - FLADR490



Red Oak - FLADR494



Red Oak - FLADR495



Bloomingdale's, Santa Monica, CA
Mancini Duffy
Featuring Shore Hardwoods - Red Oak - FLADR490

View collection web page for the complete offering including additional product options, corresponding Spec ID# and updates.

SPECIFICATIONS

THICKNESS: ½"

WIDTH: 5"

LENGTH: Random lengths up to 42"

CONSTRUCTION: Engineered with eased edge, 2mm wear layer

SPECIES: Red Oak

FINISH: Scratch resistant, commercial ceramic finish, UV-cured Urethane with Aluminum Oxide and ceramic particle additives for improved wear and gloss retention

INSTALLATION: Glue-Down

- GREENGUARD Gold Certification
- Made in the USA
- NWFA's Responsible Procurement Program (RPP) Tier 1 and Tier 2 Certified
- CARB II Compliant
- Lacey Act Compliant
- In Stock products are subject to availability
- Please note that variations in color and texture may occur due to the nature of the material

INSTALLATION METHOD

PRE-INSTALLATION / JOB PREPARATION

STEP 1: BASIC CLEANING

Begin by sweeping or vacuuming the entire floor to remove all loose dirt, dust and debris.



STEP 2: TRIM REMOVAL

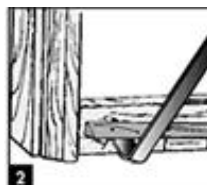
Remove existing wall base, quarter round, door threshold and other transitions.

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 above for details on substrates.

Subfloor Moisture Conditions

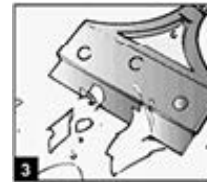
While hardwood flooring does not require a moisture test of a wood subfloor prior to installation, it is highly recommended you do so to avoid potential failures, and so that remedial measures can be taken to correct any later situations. Subfloors can be tested using a quality moisture meter. The subfloor moisture content registered after a calcium chloride test should not be greater than 10% or 3 pounds per 1000 SF of area. If it exceeds these limits, DO NOT install the flooring. See above for moisture information.



STEP 3: SUBFLOOR CLEANING

Remove all curing agents, sealers, paint, grease, dirt, wax, oil, adhesive, drywall patch, or any other contaminant that will hinder installation.

NOTE: This is EXTREMELY important when using both Green Grab and Green Grab. The failure to remove any substance from the subfloor can result in inadequate penetration of Green Grab and inadequate adhesion of Green Grab and is not covered under warranties. Use the necessary tools and be certain to clean the residue from the floor prior to installation.



STEP 4: SUBFLOOR PREPARATION

The subfloor must be smooth meeting a minimum of 3/16" within 6 feet. To check, use either a 10-foot straightedge (e.g. a level) or stretch a 10-foot string across the floor noting any dips or crowns. If these dips or crowns exceed 3/16 inch within 6 feet, they must be leveled. Use a Portland-cement-based leveling material to fill all low spots and sand all crowns to meet the 3/16 inch, 6 foot requirement.

Structural Requirements

The subfloor must be structurally sound. Local building codes may only establish minimum requirements of the flooring system and may not provide adequate rigidity and support for proper installation and performance of a hardwood floor. (See above for details.)



INSTALLATION METHOD, CONT.

PRE-INSTALLATION / JOB PREPARATION, CONT.

STEP 5: CONCRETE SUBFLOORS

Whether they are on-grade or below-grade, concrete slabs should be constructed to prevent groundwater from penetrating the concrete.

Hardwood flooring can be installed at grade, on-grade, or below-grade. In addition, it can be installed over above-ground, suspended concrete floors. The suspended concrete, however, must be a minimum of 1 1/2 inches thick and must be structurally sound. The exception to this is lightweight concrete having a density of 100 pounds or less per cubic foot. This concrete is unsuitable for glue-down installation. Test for lightweight concrete by using a coin and scraping it across the face of the concrete. If the concrete crumbles or turns to powder, it is not sound, and you should NOT install the hardwood flooring.

Other Subfloors

Ceramic tile and terrazzo subfloors should be free of wax and sealers. Glazed ceramic tile and some smooth terrazzo should be roughed with a 60-grit sandpaper or carborundum stone. Check for loose tiles by tapping with a block of wood. Fill grout lines with Portland cement/latex underlayment.

When installing over vinyl tile, sheet vinyl, or reinforced vinyl tile, be sure the subfloor is not loose. Reglue or cut out any loose sections. Clean all vinyl flooring with a quality cleaner/stripper to remove wax and sealer.



CAUTION: DO NOT STAND existing resilient tile, sheet vinyl flooring, backing or flooring felt. They may contain asbestos fibers not readily identifiable. Inhalation of asbestos dust can cause serious bodily harm. Check local, state, and federal laws for handling hazardous material before attempting the removal of these floors.

NOTE: Do not glue, staple, or nail down hardwood flooring over particleboard subfloors.

NOTE: Structurally sound floors will not have movement or deflection. Improperly installed subfloors can and will eventually cause squeaking. It is the installer's responsibility to be sure the subfloor system is free of movement and deflection and is installed in accordance with local building codes. Problems caused by these issues are not covered by our warranties.

NOTE: Never install hardwood flooring over perimeter-glued resilient flooring.

INSTALLATION METHOD, CONT.

PRE-INSTALLATION / JOB PREPARATION, CONT.

STEP 6: INSPECT THE FLOORING

Wood is a natural product, containing natural variations in color, tone, and grain. Before hardwood flooring is shipped, each plank goes through many inspection procedures. A slight variation in color from plank to plank is to be expected. We do not warrant against these natural variations from plank to plank or between variations between samples and the flooring. We urge you, as the final inspector for the consumer, to inspect for color, finish, and graining PRIOR to installation. Care should be taken at this time to remove or repair particular characteristics you do not desire.

NOTE: If you are not satisfied with the flooring prior to installation, simply return the carton(s) to your dealer for a full replacement.



STEP 7: UNDERCUT DOOR CASINGS

Undercut all door casings 1/16" higher than the thickness of the flooring being installed. To do this, use a scrap piece of flooring as a guide. Lay it on the substrate and cut the casing with a handsaw or a power jamb saw set at the correct height.



STEP 8: BLENDING OF CARTONS

To achieve a uniform appearance across the entire floor, we highly recommend that you open several cartons of flooring and dry-lay the flooring, mixing the planks from several cartons, being certain to "rack" the planks (see "Racking the Floor" below). This will allow you to blend the planks for maximum aesthetic appearance. Make certain the room is well lit to ensure color is consistent and that any visual defects can be seen and removed.



PLEASE NOTE: We do not accept responsibility for any costs incurred when plank(s) with visible defects have been permanently installed. Engineered planks have little expansion or contraction compared to solid wood flooring. This unique structural ability permits versatility in selecting the direction the floor can be installed and increases choices in creating designs. Whenever possible, however, install the planks perpendicular to joists for maximum strength. This stability also allows the planks to be installed against walls or other vertical surfaces such as sliding glass doors, cabinetry, and fireplaces. In floors measuring more than 20 feet in either direction, leave a 1/2-inch expansion space on side and end perimeters.

INSTALLATION METHOD, CONT.

PRE-INSTALLATION / JOB PREPARATION, CONT.

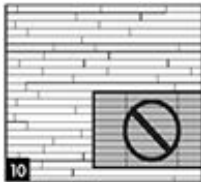
STEP 9: MATCH TRANSITION MOLDINGS

For best appearance match all transitions and moldings to planks that have similar color and graining. Set them aside for use as needed.



STEP 10: RACKING THE FLOOR

Racking the floor is essential to achieve a random appearance. Start by either using random-length planks found in the carton or by cutting four or five planks in random lengths, differing by at least six inches. When starting these first few rows, or courses, make certain to always measure from the tongue end of the plank for cutting. As you continue working across the floor be sure to maintain the six-inch minimum between end joints on all adjacent rows. Randomly install different lengths to avoid a patterned appearance. Never waste materials; the end cuts from starter rows should be used at the opposite side of the room to complete rows or used to start the next row.



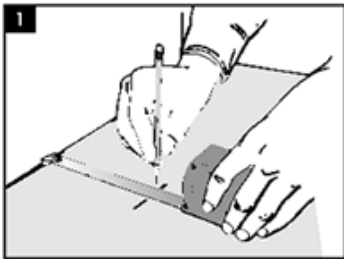
INSTALLATION METHOD, CONT.

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

First, Before you begin using the following instructions, please refer to the Pre-Installation Job Prep. information above. You will find all the necessary tips, tests, and tactics to make your job a quality professional installation.

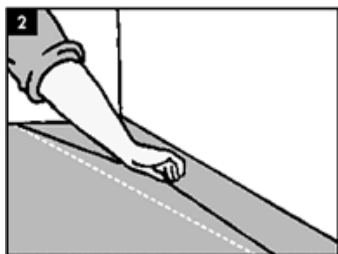
STEP 1:

Select a starter wall. An outside wall is best: it's most likely to be straight and square with the room. Measure out from this wall, at each end, the width of two planks plus the tongue.



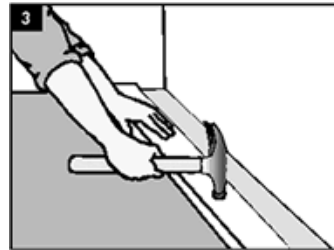
STEP 2:

Snap a chalk line from these points, parallel to that wall and perpendicular to the adjacent walls. Since most walls are not square, the edge of some planks may have to be trimmed along the wall



STEP 3:

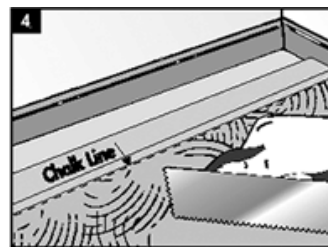
Prior to installing the flooring, it is highly recommended that a straightedge be firmly secured along the chalk line to act as a guide and to prevent the final row of planks from shifting during installation. The straightedge could be a straight piece of 2x4 lumber or a metal angle iron. Alternatively, the first row can be face-nailed with finishing nails into the wood subfloor or spri/pin nailed into a concrete subfloor.



STEP 4:

Spread Green Grab™ adhesive from the chalk line/straightedge out to approximately the width of two planks using the square-notched trowel sized for the flooring being installed. Install the first row of starter planks along the chalk line/straightedge and secure into position with the tongue facing the starter wall.

NOTE: Proper alignment is critical. Misaligned starter rows can ruin the entire installation and can cause side and end gaps. When you have the starter row complete, you can begin the next row



NOTE: With the glue-down installation method, you **MUST** install the hardwood flooring by using the "Off the Floor" technique. In other words, you **MUST** be working with your feet on the subfloor and **NOT** standing or walking on the newly installed flooring during installation. Failure to follow this procedure can result in the planks moving during installation, creating gaps at both end and side joints.

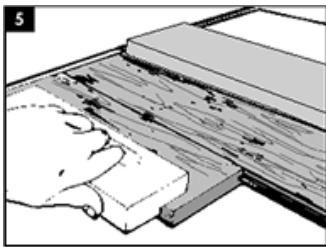
INSTALLATION METHOD, CONT.

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS, CONT.

STEP 5:

The precision-engineered tongue-and-groove system creates a very stable flooring installation. But you **MUST** make certain that you have made a good connection. Use a tapping block to tap the planks together until the tongue-and-groove is flush and tight and no gaps are present at the sides or ends of adjacent planks.

NOTE: Never use a rubber mallet or hammer directly on the flooring to engage the tongue-and-groove. This practice can damage the flooring and/or the finish.



STEP 6:

When you are certain the first two starter rows are straight and secure, spread 2 1/2 to 3 feet of adhesive across the length of the room. As a general rule, never spread more adhesive than can be covered in 30 to 45 minutes.

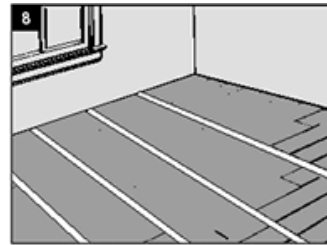
STEP 7:

Continue to install planks and tap them into place.

NOTE: As stated earlier, it is extremely important to blend planks from several cartons to ensure a good balance of color and graining.

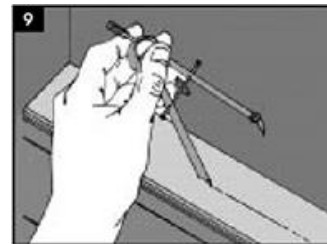
STEP 8:

After several rows of planks are down, lay perpendicular strips of 3M® Safe Release #2070 tape 12 inches apart, to hold the planks securely. Repeat this process as the installation progresses.



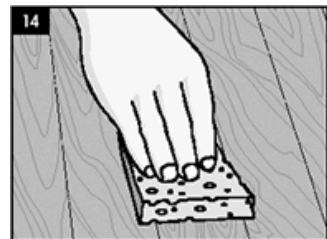
STEP 9:

When you get to the far wall you will likely find it necessary to cut the final row in width to fit against the wall. Do this by laying the plank in position and scribing a line on the plank. Install using the pry bar.



STEP 10:

Go back to the beginning of the installation and remove the straightedge.



NOTE: With the glue-down installation method, you **MUST** install the hardwood flooring by using the "Off the Floor" technique. In other words, you **MUST** be working with your feet on the subfloor and **NOT** standing or walking on the newly installed flooring during installation. Failure to follow this procedure can result in the planks moving during installation, creating gaps at both end and side joints.

INSTALLATION METHOD, CONT.

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS, CONT.

STEP 11:

Spread adhesive onto the exposed subfloor and use a pry bar to position the final two rows into place. Cut the side of the last row to fit, as needed.

IMPORTANT: Retain several leftover planks in case a repair is required.

STEP 12:

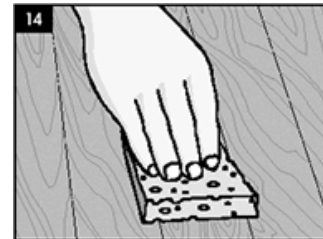
Allow the adhesive to cure for approximately 24 hours before permitting foot traffic or moving furniture onto the floor.

STEP 13:

Carefully peel up blue tape 24 to 36 hours after installation is completed. Do not wait more than 7 days to remove tape since it gets tackier over time.

STEP 14:

Clean any wet Green Grab adhesive from the flooring with a lightly dampened clean cloth or sponge. If the adhesive has dried, use mineral spirits on a clean cloth.



Final Inspection:

After the floor has been cleaned, inspect the floor for nicks, scratches, gaps or planks that may have moved during installation, as well as any other imperfections that need attention. Touch up nicks and scratches with touch-up products. In typical climates, the new floor can accept foot traffic within 24 hours. In areas where additional curing time is required, more time may be needed.

Floor Protection During Construction:

Always protect the surface of the installed flooring during construction by laying a quality rosin paper, or other paper that will allow the floor to breathe, over the floor and taping it to the baseboards. Never use plastic or polyethylene sheeting to cover the floor since they will trap moisture that will damage the flooring.

Special Layout Note for 5-inch-wide Planks:

Before measuring from the starter wall, do a calculation to determine the width of the last row of planks. If the last row is less than 1 1/2" wide, add that dimension to 5 inches and divide the sum by two. Add this dimension to Step #1 to determine the location of the chalk line

NOTE: With the glue-down installation method, you **MUST** install the hardwood flooring by using the "Off the Floor" technique. In other words, you **MUST** be working with your feet on the subfloor and **NOT** standing or walking on the newly installed flooring during installation. Failure to follow this procedure can result in the planks moving during installation, creating gaps at both end and side joints.

MAINTENANCE

- Remove shoes with spiked or damaged heels before walking on floor.
- Remove spills immediately using a soft cloth.
- Keep floors free of dirt, gravel, oil, and stains.
- Place protective pads beneath furniture legs and feet to reduce scratches and dents.
- Use hardwood floor approved rugs in high traffic areas and pivot points.
- Exposure to the sun and its UV rays accelerates the oxidation and aging of wood and fabrics. This causes the wood to fade and change color. We recommend that you rearrange rugs and furniture periodically so the floor ages evenly.

Cleaning

- Sweep or vacuum regularly since built-up grit can scratch and damage the surface of the wood. **DO NOT USE A VACUUM WITH A BEATER HEAD.**
- Architectural Systems recommends the use of BONA KEMI hardwood floor cleaner products and kits.
- NEVER wet-mop, damp-mop, or flood your floor with water or other products. This will severely damage the flooring and will void the warranty.
- NEVER use oil soaps, liquid or paste wax products, or other household cleaners that contain lemon oil, tung oil, silicon or ammonia, they will dull your floor, damage the finish and void the warranty.

WARRANTY

3 YEAR COMMERCIAL SURFACE FINISH LIMITED WARRANTY

Shore Hardwood is warranted not to wear through or separate from flooring product for 3 years from date of purchase for commercial applications. Flooring must be used under normal residential traffic conditions, all care and maintenance instructions provided by Architectural Systems must be followed for warranty to be valid. The use of other maintenance and cleaning products not approved by Architectural Systems may damage your floor and void the warranty.

Please note that variations in color and texture may occur due to the nature of the material.

TECHNICAL DATA

Please contact sales@archsystems.com