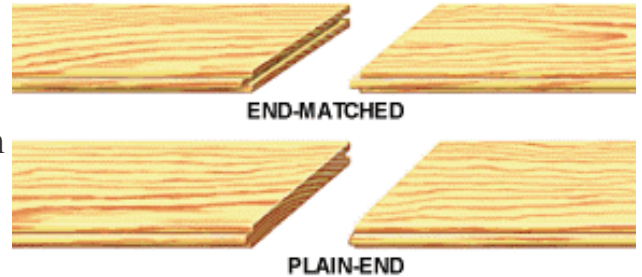


Go to www.peakauction.com and choose online auction to print Installation instructions. These are to be used as a guideline only!

TONGUE AND GROOVE wood flooring has a "tongue" along one side of the board (long-wise) and a "groove" along the opposite side of the board. When installed, the tongue of one board fits snugly into the groove of the adjoining board.



The reasoning behind tongue and groove wood floor is that it fits tightly together, almost like a jigsaw puzzle, preventing the flooring from moving around and creating unsightly gaps. Yet the tongues fit loosely enough in the grooves that the floor is able to expand and contract as humidity levels change.

END MATCHED - In strip and plank flooring the ends of individual pieces have a tongue milled on one end and a groove milled on the opposite end, so that when the individual strips or planks are butted together, the tongue of one piece engages the groove of the next piece.

GRADES

CLEAR: Clear of wood defects but may have minor imperfections.

SELECT: Almost clear but will contain some minor natural characteristics, i.e. knots and color variations.

COMMON: #1 and #2 – they will have more characteristics such as knots and color variation. They are chosen because of the more natural look they bring to a room. #1 Common will have variations in appearance, light and dark colors and knots. #2 common is a more rustic look with emphasis on the wood characteristics.

RUSTIC: #3 - This natural grade contains sound character marks, tight knots, mineral streaks and bird pecks. No holes or edge defects are allowed making it 100% useable from end to end.

MOST HARDWOOD FLOORING IS PHOTO SENSITIVE.

Cherry, Teak and Mahogany get darker with exposure to light. Brazilian Cherry Lite is not photosensitive and will not darken or lighten over time. This species is sold unfinished so you can trust the finish you put on the wood will remain the same color.

MEASURING FOR DOORS

FOR INTERIOR DOORS: add 2-1/2" to the width and 2" to the height of the door measurement.

FOR EXTERIOR DOORS: add 2-1/2" to the width and 2-1/2" to the height of the door measurement.

DOOR HINGING

When ordering doors, it is important to purchase the proper hinging. The hinging on interior and exterior doors is determined as you pull the door toward you, whatever side the knob is on. For example, when the door opens to you and the knob is on the left, it is a left hand door. When the knob is on the right, it is a right hand door.

FIGURING A ROUGH OPENING (Interior Door)

Door Size	Measured Size	Rough Opening Size
*1/0	12" W	14 1/2" x 82"
*1/4	16" W	18 1/2 x 82"
*1/6	18" W	20 1/2 x 82"
*1/8	20" W	22 1/2 x 82"
*2/0	24" W	26 1/2 x 82"
*2/4	28" W	30 1/2 x 82"
*2/6	30" W	32 1/2 x 82"
*2/8	32" W	34 1/2 x 82"
*3/0	36" W	38 1/2 x 82"

* All rough openings figured as 6/8 doors (80")

WINDOW ROUGH OPENING TABLE

Height Add 3"	3-2	3-10	4-6	5-2	5-6	6-2
Width Add 2" 1-8	22 x 41	22 x 49	22 x 57	22 x 65	22 x 69	22 x 77
2-0	26 x 41	26 x 49	26 x 57	26 x 65	26 x 69	26 x 77
2-4	30 x 41	30 x 49	30 x 57	30 x 65	30 x 69	30 x 77
2-8	34 x 41	34 x 49	34 x 57	34 x 65	34 x 69	34 x 77
3-0	38 x 41	38 x 49	38 x 57	38 x 65	38 x 69	38 x 77
3-4	42 x 41	42 x 49	42 x 57	42 x 65	42 x 69	42 x 77

For twin units, multiply width by 2
 For triple units, multiply width by 3

NOMINAL SIZE: The size of a piece of lumber before it is dressed and seasoned. It is used to designate a particular size piece of lumber, such as 2 x 4; 2 x 6, etc.

ACTUAL SIZE: Refers to minimum acceptable size after it has been dressed and seasoned. A nominal 2 x 4 can have a minimum actual size of 1-1/2" x 3-1/2". When referring to a specific piece of lumber, the **NOMINAL SIZE** is used.

SIZE CHART

FRAMING LUMBER

Nominal Size	Actual Size
2 x 2	1-1/2 x 1-1/2
2 x 3	1-1/2 x 2-1/2
2 x 4	1-1/2 x 3-1/2
2 x 6	1-1/2 x 5-1/2
2 x 8	1-1/2 x 7-1/4
2 x 10	1-1/2 x 9-1/4
2 x 12	1-1/2 x 11-1/4
4 x 4	3-1/2 x 3-1/2
4 x 6	3-1/2 x 5-1/2
4 x 10	3-1/2 x 9-1/4
6 x 6	5-1/2 x 5-1/2

BOARDS

Nominal Size	Actual Size
1 x 2	3/4 x 1-1/2
1 x 3	3/4 x 2-1/2
1 x 4	3/4 x 3-1/2
1 x 5	3/4 x 4-1/2
1 x 6	3/4 x 5-1/2
1 x 8	3/4 x 7-1/4
1 x 10	3/4 x 9-1/4
1 x 12	3/4 x 11-1/4

LUMBER CONVERSION FACTORS

Lumber Nominal Size	LINEAR TO BOARD FT. Ft. Length Times (x) either Factor or Equiv.		BOARD TO LINEAR FT. Bd. Ft. Times (x) either Factor or Equiv.	
	1 x 2	1/6	0.16667	6
1 x 3	1/4	0.25000	4	4
1 x 4	1/3	0.33333	3	3
1 x 6	1/2	0.50000	2	2
1 x 8	2/3	0.66667	1 1/2	1.5
1 x 10	5/6	0.83333	1 1/4	1.25
1 x 12	1	1.00000	1	1
2 x 2	1/3	0.33333	3	3
2 x 3	1/2	0.50000	2	2
2 x 4	2/3	0.66667	1 1/2	1.5
2 x 6	1	1.00000	1	1
2 x 8	1 1/3	1.33333	3/4	0.75
2 x 10	1 2/3	1.66667	3/5	0.6
2 x 12	2	2.00000	1/2	0.5
3 x 6	1 1/2	1.50000	2/3	0.66667
3 x 8	2	2.00000	1/2	0.5
3 x 10	2 1/2	2.50000	2/5	0.4
3x 12	3	3.00000	1/3	0.33333
4 x 4	1 1/3	1.33333	3/4	0.75
4 x 6	2	2.00000	1/2	0.5
4 x 8	2 2/3	2.66667	3/8	0.375
4 x 10	3 1/3	3.33333	3/10	0.3
4 x 12	4	4.00000	1/4	0.25

Moulding & Trim

Popular Moulding Profiles and Definitions



Crown Moulding



Cove Moulding



Brick Moulding



Panel Moulding



Colonial Stop



Window Stool



Beaded Casing



Colonial Casing

Crowns - Used where walls & ceiling meet. Used to cover large angles. Always sprung.

Coves - Concave profile. Used at corners, particularly as a ceiling cornice.

Quarter Rounds - May be used as a Shoe Mould, Inside Corner Moulding, or to cover any 90° recessed juncture.

Shoe Mould - Applied where Base Moulding meets floor. Protects Base from damage. Conceals uneven lines or cracks where Base meets floor.

Base Caps - A decorative member installed flush against wall and the top of an S4S Baseboard. Also a versatile Panel Moulding.

Brick Mould - Used as an exterior door & window Casing. A thick Moulding providing a surface for brick or other siding to butt against.

Panel Mouldings - Originally used to trim out raised panel wall construction. Now, often used to frame attractive wall coverings for a paneled effect.

Outside Corner Guards - Outside (OS) Corner Guard is used to protect corners or to cover ragged edge where wall covering and painted surfaces meet at outside corner.

Chair Rails - Interior Moulding applied about one third up from the floor, paralleling Base Moulding and encircling the room. Originally used to prevent chairs from marring walls. Used today as a key decorative detail in traditional & colonial design.

Casing - Used to trim inside and outside door & window openings.

Base Mouldings - Applied where floor & walls meet to form a visual foundation. Protects walls from kicks, bumps, furniture, etc. Base Shoe & Base Cap are used to conceal uneven floor & wall junctions.

Stops - In door trim, Stop is nailed to the faces of the door frame to prevent the door from swinging through. As window trim, Stop holds the bottom sash of a double-hung window in place. Also used as an apron under window stools.

Base Mouldings - Applied where floor & walls meet to form a visual foundation. Protects walls from kicks, bumps, furniture, etc. Base Shoe & Base Cap are used to conceal uneven floor & wall junctions.

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Mull Casing - The strip which is applied over window jamb edges in a multiple opening window. Sometimes called a Panel Strip. Also used for decorative wall treatments.

Window Stool - A molded interior trim member serving as a sash or window-frame sill cap.

There are many more profiles available than we have room to illustrate, from plain to very ornate. Find your favorites and be creative!



Chair Rail



Ranch Casing



Base Shoe