

## Appendix I

### Installation Over Screeds

1. Note: Solid  $\frac{3}{4}$ " and  $33/32$ " tongue-and-groove strip flooring may be installed directly to screeds.
2. Note: Engineered wood flooring less than  $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick, thin-classification strip flooring (including  $\frac{1}{2}$ ") and solid plank flooring (3" or wider) cannot be installed directly to screeds.
3. For engineered flooring less than  $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick, thin-classification strip, and for solid plank (3" and wider), the screed system must be overlaid with proper subflooring. The screed system must be overlaid with  $23/32$ " (18.3mm) Exposure 1 plywood subfloor panels, or  $19/32$ " (15.1mm), Exposure 1 plywood subfloor panels or  $23/32$ " (18.3mm) OSB Exposure 1 underlayment properly spaced and oriented perpendicular to screed direction, and across two or more spans.

#### Installation Method

Note: The following method does not apply to screed systems over radiant heat.

1. Abrade or scrape the concrete slab to ensure it is clean of paint, sheetrock mud and general construction residue and dry of moisture.
2. Check slab for flatness with 6' minimum straight edge.
3. Fill low areas or dips in slab with concrete underlayment compound.
4. Break out or grind down concentrated high areas of slab.
5. Pour hot tar (where building codes allow) or a urethane adhesive to cover the slab completely.
6. Install short lengths (approximately 24") of 2" x 4" or 1" x 4" screeds in the hot tar or urethane adhesive, perpendicular to the direction of the flooring. Screeds should be placed on approximately 6" to 7" centers, to provide approximately 50% coverage. Screed joints should be staggered, easily accomplished by alternating full and half pieces on the starter wall. Note: Treated screeds are preferred only if they are kiln dried after treatment (KDAT). Otherwise, yellow pine, fir or other kiln dried framing species is acceptable. With treated screeds, stainless-steel fasteners are required.
7. Allow adequate time for the tar or adhesive to properly cure.
8. Check screeds for flatness with 6' minimum straight edge.
9. Sand or plane the high areas of the screeds. Shim the low areas of the screeds with your preferred shimming material. Masonite or thin layers of plywood work well. Sand or plane shims to feather out transitions.
10. Cover screeds with an impermeable vapor retarder, such as 6-mil poly membrane.
11. Rack out flooring.