

SOLID WOOD FLOORING VS. ENGINEERED WOOD FLOORING

HELPFUL TIPS FOR CHOOSING THE RIGHT FLOOR

SOLID: Solid wood is one piece of wood, usually 3/4" thick.

All solid wood floors contract and expand with changing seasons. In humid or warm weather, solid woods can swell, buckle, cup and peak. Dry weather or conditions result in shrinkage and gaps between boards.

Traditional solid wood flooring requires more than twice the number of trees to produce.

Installation on or above grade only, staple or nail only. Installation direction perpendicular to floor joists.

Solid pricing is not stable, based on supply and demand.

Solid wood flooring usually shows more color variety and grain variation from piece to piece, giving the floor a little more character.

Sand and refinish — solid wood flooring can be sanded and refinished one or two more times than an engineered floor. Positive if deep gouges or scratches occur.

Species wood limited in supply for solid wood.

ENGINEERED: Constructed with layers of cross-grained plies. Variable thickness sizes include: 5/16", 3/8", 1/4", and 3/4".

Variable thickness choices are valuable in remodeling projects when the new flooring meets existing flooring or fixtures, requiring smooth transitions.

Engineered floors, because of layered construction, will not shrink, cup, crown, warp, or gap. Engineered is more stable.

Engineered wood uses up less of our forests.

Installation on, above, or below grade. Nail, staple, glue, or float installation any direction, length, width angled, picture frame.

Pricing is much more stable for longer periods of time.

Tighter grain, better consistency in overall color and gloss.

Screen and Coat - sanding and refinishing are only necessary when there is severe damage to a large area of the floor. The screen and recoat process is less costly.

There are more species of wood available at considerably low prices than solid.

