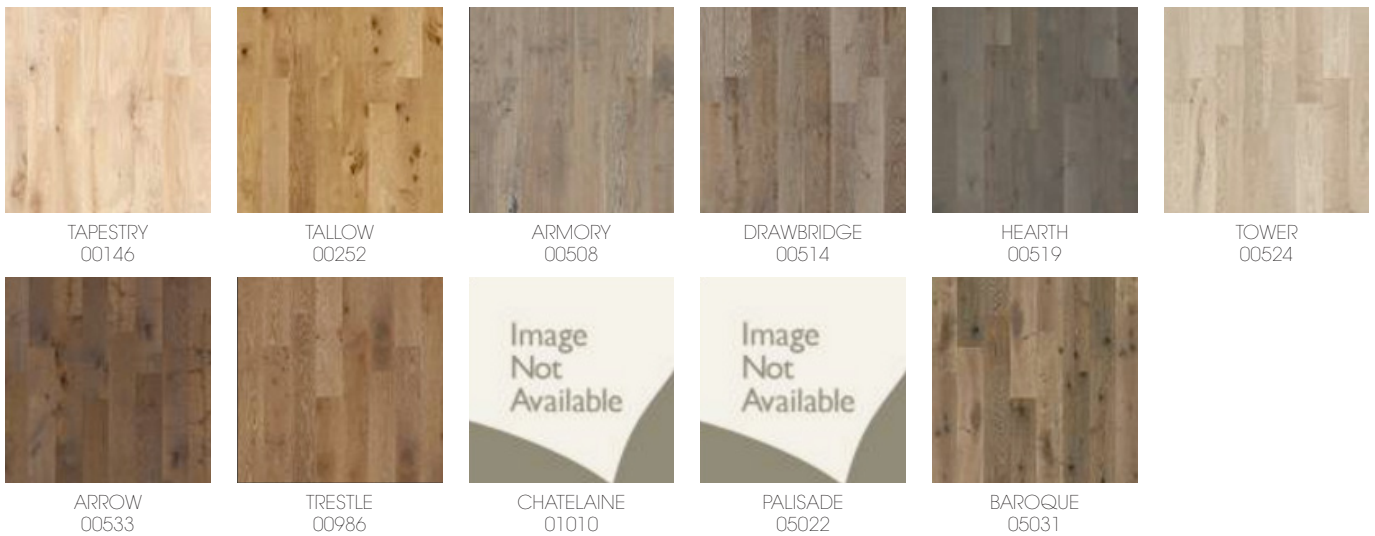


CASTLEWOOD OAK

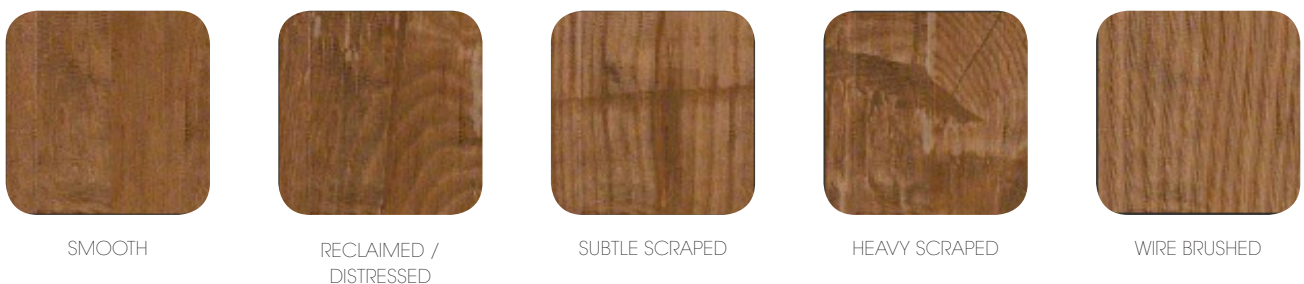


The Castlewood collection has an abundance of the natural charm that makes hardwood floors so desirable. Creating its stunning character are stylish 7 1/2" widths, extremely handsome linear graining, and sawn face veneers that closely resemble solid hardwood. Castlewood's colors are visually rich - with the beautiful knots, mineral streaks, and natural splits seen in heirloom woods. Heightening its appeal is a very low-gloss finish, which calls to mind vintage European oil-rubbed floors.

COLORS



CLASSIFICATION OF WOOD



PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--|
| FLOORING TYPE | HARDWOOD | EDGE PROFILE | MICRO BEVEL |
| STYLE | SW485 CASTLEWOOD OAK | INSTALLATION METHOD | FLOAT / GLUE / NAIL DOWN / NAIL / STAPLE/ GLUE / FLOAT/ STAPLE |
| COLLECTION | THE ROYAL COLLECTION | INSTALLATION GRADE | ABOVE, ON, BELOW |
| SPECIES | WHITE OAK | RADIANT HEAT | YES |
| CONSTRUCTION | ENGINEERED | COLOR VARIATION | CV3 - HIGH |
| PLANK WIDTH | 7 1/2 IN. | LIGHT SENSITIVITY | NO |
| PLANK LENGTH | RANDOM | GLOSS LEVEL | 10 |
| PLANK THICKNESS | 9/16 IN. | | |
| FINISH | DURASHIELD | | |
| SQ. FT.PER | 31.09 | | |

CONSTRUCTION - ENGINEERED

Solid Hardwood Flooring

Solid flooring is milled from a single slab of wood, including all character marks and defects grown into the tree. Solid wood is dependent on the natural grain structure to remain flat and straight. It is typically 3/4" thick and must be nailed to a wood sub-floor for proper installation.

Solid Composite Hardwood Flooring

Solid composite is a blending of both solid and engineered technologies to create a more stable product in wider widths. Utilizing strips of solid 3/4" wood 1-2 inches in width, these strips are glued together into a single wide plank. The separation of grain direction into these narrow strips reduces the strength of any one strip, allowing the entire plank to be resistant to cupping, crowning or bowing. This product can be made from the leftover material when standard width boards are cut to size. Most of this left over material is usually ground up into sawdust. This post-industrial recycling of this material is a better use of the natural resources.

Veneer Core Engineered Hardwood Flooring

Engineered hardwood flooring is created by gluing 3 to 9 thin layers or plies of wood together using a premium appearance hardwood for the top layer. Each layer is stacked in a cross-grain configuration and bonded together under heat and pressure. As a result, engineered wood flooring is less likely be affected by changes in humidity and can be installed at all levels of the home.

Epic Engineered Hardwood Flooring

Epic engineered hardwood flooring is created by combining Shaw's EnviroCore high-density fiberboard core with a premium hardwood veneer.



ENGINEERED



EPIC PLUS



EPIC ENGINEERED



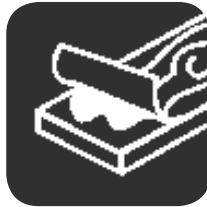
SOLID

INSTALLATION METHOD

With hard surfaces flooring, you have several different installation options: Nail Down, Staple Down, Glue Down, and Floating. Some Shaw hard surfaces can be installed using more than one of the techniques described below.



FLOATING



GLUE



NAIL

NAIL

This installation technique is required for SOLID HARDWOOD construction. Using pneumatic or manual nailers, you or a professional installer will project cleats through the wood, fastening it directly to a suitable subfloor. SOLID construction, like it sounds, is milled from a single 3/4" thick piece of hardwood. Because of its thickness, a solid hardwood floor can be sanded and refinished over several generations of use. One of the characteristics of solid wood flooring is that it expands and contracts with changes in your home's relative humidity. Normally, installers compensate for this movement by leaving an expansion gap between the floor and the wall. Base molding or quarter round is traditionally used to hide the extra space.

This installation technique may also be applicable for ENGINEERED HARDWOOD construction, including EPIC, depending upon the product. ENGINEERED wood is produced with three to five layers of hardwood. Each layer is stacked in a cross-grain configuration and bonded together under heat and pressure. As a result, engineered wood flooring is less likely to be affected by changes in humidity and can be installed at all levels of the home.

STAPLE

This installation technique is an optional installation technique that can be used for both SOLID and ENGINEERED HARDWOODS. Using pneumatic staplers, you or a professional installer will project staples through the wood, fastening it directly to a suitable subfloor. This method is slightly simpler than the nail-down method.

GLUE

This installation technique is an optional technique that that can be used for ENGINEERED HARDWOODS. You or a professional installer will use an acrylic-based or urethane adhesive to adhere your new hardwood to a suitable subfloor. After applying the adhesive with a trowel, you should also use adhesive between the seams of your hardwood floor to complete and stabilize the installation.

This installation technique may also be applicable for dry-back RESILIENT TILES. You or a professional installer will use a special adhesive to adhere your new resilient tiles to a suitable subfloor. Some resilient tiles may be grouted, depending on the design of the product.

Standard RESILIENT SHEET vinyl requires the application of a full-spread adhesive that firmly secures the floor in place onto the subfloor. Expect moisture testing and some preparation of subfloors, according to their condition.

FLOAT

This installation technique is an option on certain ENGINEERED HARDWOODS. Rather than being attached directly to the subfloor with an adhesive, the flooring “floats” over an underlayment placed between the wood and the subfloor. Shaw floating engineered wood floors must be glued together at the tongue-and-groove joint to complete and stabilize the installation. This installation technique allows the floor to expand and contract. Shaw offers a variety of underlayment options for your specific installation.

This installation technique is also applicable for LAMINATE flooring, plank construction in tile or wood designs. This type of “floating” laminate floor is engineered so that the edges of the planks fit together and lock into place without glue or hardware. (Note: Some products require adhesive on the end seams of the first row only.) Since those floors are “floating”, proper expansion space must be maintained at all vertical surfaces. Expect moisture testing and some preparation of subfloors, according to their condition.

Shaw also has a floating version of RESILIENT LVT flooring. Our StaTite planks and tiles stick to each other, not the floor. Expect moisture testing and some preparation of subfloors, according to their condition.

TILE AND STONE

To install CERAMIC TILE, PORCELAIN TILE, or STONE, a layer of adhesive (thin-set) mortar is applied to the proper subfloor with a trowel, and the tiles are set into it, leaving a consistently sized gap, or joint, between each one. After the adhesive dries, a special grout compound is packed into the joints, filling the spaces and creating a smooth, finished surface. Expect moisture testing and some preparation of subfloors, according to their condition.

You’ll want to consider your installation options as you make your product selection. Your dealer will be able to help you decide what method will work best for your specific needs.