

## CHAPTER 7 REPAIR & REPLACEMENT

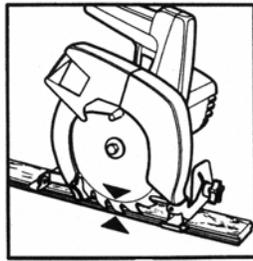


Figure 7-1

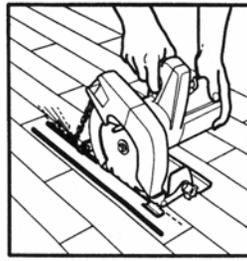


Figure 7-2

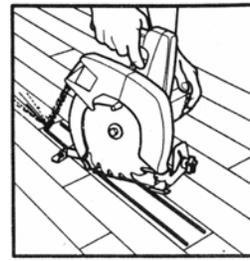


Figure 7-3

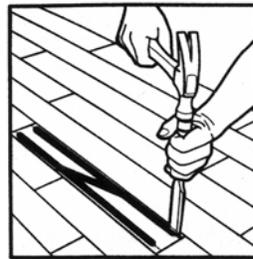


Figure 7-4

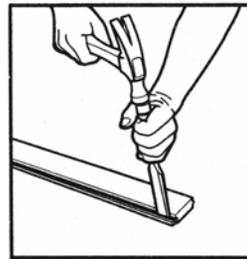


Figure 7-5

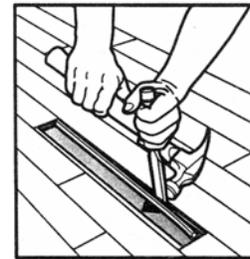


Figure 7-6

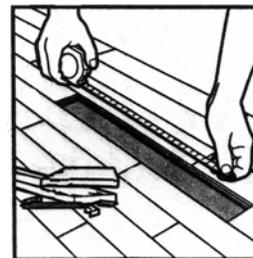


Figure 7-7

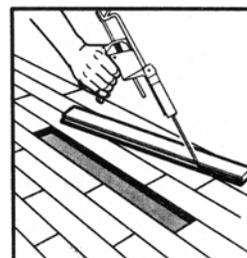


Figure 7-8

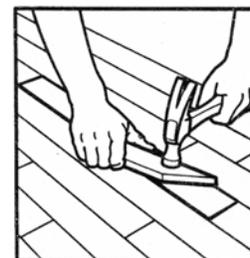


Figure 7-9

### Part I – Before Beginning the Repair

NOTE: WEAR SAFETY GLASSES AND HEARING PROTECTION.

- A. Individual wood flooring boards can be repaired/replaced in solid, engineered and parquet products without affecting adjoining boards.
- B. Always check the species to ensure a proper match, (red oak, white oak, etc.).
- C. Prefinished boards should be selected for gloss and color match.

- D. Replacement boards do not have to be from original manufacturer, as long as tongue and groove profile match as well as width, edge profile, cut and grade.
- E. If the board to be replaced is more than four feet long, consider doing the repair in two sections so as to minimize the risk of the opening closing up width-wise while you are completing the repair.
- F. Make sure you have a replacement board before beginning the repair.
- G. Protect adjoining boards from damage with tape, cardboard or paper.

### **Part II - Removing the Plank or Strip**

- A. Set a circular saw to the depth of the thickness of the board to be removed. Make one cut inset 3/8" from groove side running from end to end on the board to be removed. Figure 7-1.
- B. Make a second cut inset 3/8" from tongue side running from end to end on the board to be removed. Figure 7-2.
- C. Make a third cut across the center of the board at a 30 - 45-degree angle from first long cut to second long cut. Figure 7-3.
- D. With a chisel or specialty saw, cut completely through both ends at cut lines and lift out the center of the board. The groove-side piece can now be removed. Figure 7-4 & Figure 7-5.
- E. Carefully remove nails or staples and tongue-side piece. Avoid damage to adjoining boards. Figure 7-6.

### **Part III - Alternate Method**

- A. Using a chisel, split the board down the center and with the grain. Pry out pieces. Avoid damaging the adjoining boards.

### **Part IV - Alternate Method**

- A. Use a router to remove board being replaced. Avoid damaging adjoining boards.

### **Part V – Alternate Method on Wood Subfloors Only**

- A. Drill a series of large holes across center and against grain of board to be removed. Avoid drilling too far into subfloor.
- B. Using a sharp chisel, cut off the tongue of the board being replaced. Avoid damaging adjoining boards. Remove the board and trim the edges of the opening.

### **Part VI - Replacing the Damaged Flooring:**

- A. Clean all debris from the area.
- B. Measure the moisture content of the new and existing flooring. There should be no more than a 2 percent difference in moisture content between the new and existing flooring. If the difference is greater, allow the new flooring to acclimate until it is within 2 percent of the existing flooring.
- C. Measure the opening and cut replacement board to size. Figure 7-7.
- D. Carefully test the new board against the opening for precise fit.

- E. From the back side of the replacement board, chisel off or cut lower half of its groove side and end match so that it will fit over the tongue of the adjoining boards in the replacement area. Hand planing the underside of the replacement board can help the board slide into place more easily.
- F. Carefully dry fit the replacement board
- G. Coat tongue and groove with adhesive. If available, use a fast setting epoxy to coat the back of the board to avoid the use of nails (described below) in the repair. Figure 7-8.
- H. Insert tongue, and then drive it into place, using a wood block and hammer or mallet. Figure 7-9.
- I. Use color putty to fill holes and joints. If unfinished refinish to match original flooring.