

CONSTRUCTION - ENGINEERED HARDWOOD FLOORING

Hardwood floors are a very sound investment for your property. While the initial outlay can be higher than some other types of flooring, hardwood floors are remarkably durable, comfortable and beautiful. Hardwood floors are a natural product derived from renewable sources that are sustainable. No other material can replicate their natural warmth and beauty.

Engineered floors combine the classic appearance of solid hardwood with the added benefit of technology to create more stability in any area of your home. They are generally faster to install. They offer greater stability under humid conditions such as in kitchens. They are suitable for condominiums and basements and any installation over a concrete slab. They are offered in wider and longer planks which is a popular choice in expansive spaces.

Engineered NextStep Construction



WIDTHS

3 1/4" (82,5 mm), 3 1/8" (79,4 mm), 4 1/8" (104,8 mm), 5" (127 mm)
5 3/16" (132 mm), 7 1/2" (189 mm)

LENGTHS

Multi-length: 5 lengths, average 28" (711 mm) up to 47 3/16" (1195 mm)
Strip : 3 lengths, 13" (330 mm), 18 1/2" (470 mm) and 28" (711.2 mm)
Broadstripe: 2 lengths, 18 1/2" (470 mm) and 28" (711.2 mm)
Herringbone: 13" (330 mm)

Engineered Expert Construction



EDGES

4 sided Micro-V grooves and Square Edges

RADIANT HEAT

Radiant heat compatible

Engineered Urban Loft Series 7 1/2" Construction



INSTALLATIONS

Nailed, stapled, glued or floated
EXPERT construction can only be stapled or glued.
Square Edge products cannot be installed floating.

LEVELS

Basement, main and upper floors

Engineered Homestead Series Construction



House

Condominium

Please note that this document contains general information on our engineered constructions. For precise product information, please refer yourself to our website.

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CUTTING METHODS FOR THE HARDWOOD TOP LAYER

There are 3 main cutting methods for the hardwood top layer of an engineered floor. Only the dry solid sawn method ensures a flawless appearance and the superior quality of Lauzon.

DRY SOLID SAWN

Involves letting the wood dry out slowly to keep the moisture from inside the wood cells intact, reducing the risk of cupping. Once the wood has dried, it is precisely sawn to the desired thickness, for a better look and performance.

ADVANTAGES:

- A solid hardwood floor look
- Color variations, uniformity and natural grain beauty of the species are preserved
- No repetitive patterns, each board is unique
- Ultra-thick wear layer
- Can be sanded and refinished if required
- Firm grain
- Smooth and splice-free surface
- Less stress to the wood



Dry Solid Sawn

ROTARY OR SLICE PEELED

ROTARY PEELED:

Involves boiling the log for a certain amount of time at a certain temperature to prepare the wood.

After the wood has been prepared, it is scraped from the log with a blade working from the outside in.

After the wood has been scraped it is pressed flat.

SLICE PEELED:

Involves boiling the log for a certain amount of time at a certain temperature to prepare the wood.

After the wood has been prepared, it is sliced from the end.

After the wood has been sliced, it is pressed to create a veneer.

DISADVANTAGES:

- Repetitive patterns, resembles plywood
- Ultra-thin wear layer: can show cracks, undesirable end checks, chipped corners, edge splinters and other imperfections
- Wood tries to revert to its original shape: issues with cupping and warping
- May not be sanded or refinished
- Makes the wood more susceptible to yellowing
- Rougher surface



Rotary Peeled



Slice Peeled