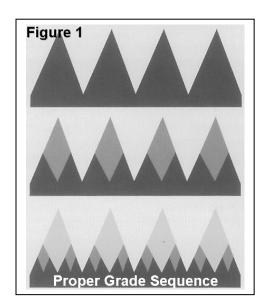


APPENDIX D GRADE SANDING SEQUENCE

Below is a graphic representation of what happens when a wood floor is sanded. As seen in Figure 1, each subsequent cut with a finer grade of abrasive removes the scratch marks left by the previous cut. Therefore, it is recommended that no more than one grade of abrasive be skipped in each sanding sequence. Figure 2 shows what happens when more than one grade is skipped.

A typical sanding sequence might be Grade 36, followed by Grade 50, followed by Grade 80. (See Appendix C for a listing of abrasive grades.)



Proper Grade Sequence: (Figure 1)

First cut: The initial sanding of the wood floor should be with a coarse-grade abrasive. Use the finest grit abrasive possible to flatten the floor.

Second cut: Use a medium-grade abrasive, skipping no more than one grade from the abrasive used in the first cut. The second cut abrasive removes the deep scratches created by the first cut.

Third cut: Use a finer-grit abrasive, again skipping no more than one grade from the abrasive used in the second cut. The third cut removes the scratches created by the second cut, leaving shallower scratches that should result in a surface that appears smooth.

Improper Grade Sequence: (Figure 2)

This is what happens when more than one grade of abrasive is skipped in the sanding sequence.

The first cut uses a coarse-grade abrasive, which creates deep scratches. If the second cut skips more than one grit from the abrasive used in the first cut, the abrasive used in the second cut will not effectively remove the scratches created by the first cut, removing only the peaks left by the first cut. The deeper scratch marks will remain, resulting in a rough surface.

