

Grading Criteria (Oak)

Accent & Lively Grades

For Engineered Wood Range: Pergo 260

Grading Criteria (Oak)

Accent Grade

For Engineered Wood Range: Pergo 260 (WDPE 2608 & 2609)



The above image broadly reflects the naturally occurring characteristics present in our **Accent** grade. Taken from the central and mid sections of the trunk, this grade can include some **Selected** grade material and boards that contain naturally occurring characteristics.

Timber is a natural material and it is difficult to ensure 100% accuracy during the grading assessment. **Domus permit up to 5% of boards that do not meet the grading parameters below.** Skilled installation teams will ensure that boards with characteristics outside the parameters below are utilised effectively. **Once installed, the floor is deemed to be accepted by the Client.**

Grading Parameters

Knot (Sound) Size	≤50mm diameter	Splits	Closed split: ≤½ of the plank
Knot (Unsound) Size	≤40mm diameter (if filled)	Medullary Rays	Permitted
Knot Frequency	Unlimited (sound) ≤5 per metre (unsound)	Sapwood Size	≤50% in width
Filled Defects	Permitted	Sapwood Frequency	≤30% of planks
Dark Lines	Unlimited	Insect Damage	Not Permitted
Dark Line Quantity	Unlimited	Tonal Variation	Permitted

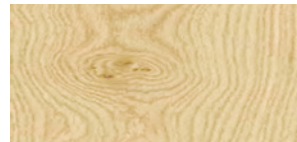
Grading Characteristics



Knots (Sound) – During processing, knots that have still kept their original core structure.



Knots (Unsound) – During processing, knots that dislodge/expel the core. The knot is then filled.



Group Knots – Smaller grouped knots that do not exceed 10mm diameter. Considered as one knot.



Dark Lines – Discolouration due to minerals drawn from the earth. Could also be elongated knots or black grain.



Splits – The centre of the heartwood can show natural splits as it is the driest part of the trunk.



Medullary Rays – The tissues that enable the transportation of nutrients to the centre of the trunk.



Sapwood – The newest growth at the outer part of the tree trunk, which transports water and sap.



Tonal Variation – Older, darker central sections of the tree are contrast by the newer, lighter outer sections.

Grading Criteria (Oak)

Lively Grade

For Engineered Wood Range: Pergo 260 (WDPE 2601, 2602, 2603 & 2604)



The above image broadly reflects the naturally occurring characteristics present in our **Lively** grade. Taken from the entirety of the trunk, this grade can include naturally occurring characteristics, resulting in a varied aesthetic across the installation.

Timber is a natural material and it is difficult to ensure 100% accuracy during the grading assessment. **Domus permit up to 5% of boards that do not meet the grading parameters below.** Skilled installation teams will ensure that boards with characteristics outside the parameters below are utilised effectively. **Once installed, the floor is deemed to be accepted by the Client.**

Grading Parameters

Knot (Sound) Size	≤80mm diameter	Splits	Natural splits — heart allowed
Knot (Unsound) Size	≤50mm diameter (if filled)	Medullary Rays	Permitted
Knot Frequency	Unlimited (sound) ≤6 per metre (unsound)	Sapwood Size	Unlimited
Filled Defects	Permitted	Sapwood Frequency	≤30% of planks
Dark Lines	Unlimited	Insect Damage	Not Permitted
Dark Line Quantity	Unlimited	Tonal Variation	Permitted

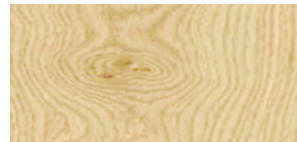
Grading Characteristics



Knots (Sound) — During processing, knots that have still kept their original core structure.



Knots (Unsound) — During processing, knots that dislodge/expel the core. The knot is then filled.



Group Knots — Smaller grouped knots that do not exceed 10mm diameter. Considered as one knot.



Dark Lines — Discolouration due to minerals drawn from the earth. Could also be elongated knots or black grain.



Splits — The centre of the heartwood can show natural splits as it is the driest part of the trunk.



Medullary Rays — The tissues that enable the transportation of nutrients to the centre of the trunk.



Sapwood — The newest growth at the outer part of the tree trunk, which transports water and sap.



Tonal Variation — Older, darker central sections of the tree are contrast by the newer, lighter outer sections.