



# FLOORING & LIGHTING

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# FLOORING

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## How Much Does Flooring Cost?

	Laminate	Wood	LVT	Carpet Tile	Tile
Cost of materials (per square foot)	\$1 to \$5	\$3 to \$15	\$2 to \$7	\$1 to \$4	\$1 to \$15+
Cost of materials + installation (per square foot)	\$2 to \$8	\$6 to \$20+	\$3 to \$11	\$2 to \$6	\$5 to \$30

# LAMINATE 1/3

## Average Lifespan:

High quality (with professional installation): 20-30 years

Low-cost installation and laminate: 10-15 years

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- The main factors to keep in mind are thickness, AC ratings, and embossing
  - High quality flooring include embossed or embossed-in-register wear layer. This means that embossing in specific patterns and grains give your floors more of a natural wood look and feel.
  - Thicker laminates tend to last longer and offer more stability
  - The AC (Abrasion Class) rating is used as a universal standard to determine quality

★ *See next page for Floor AC Ratings.*



# LAMINATE 2/3

## Laminate Floor AC Ratings

AC1	AC2	AC3	AC4	AC5
<b>Best For</b> Moderate Residential Areas	<b>Best For</b> General Residential	<b>Best For</b> Heavy Residential or Light Commercial	<b>Best For</b> General Commercial	<b>Best For</b> Heavy Commercial
<b>Including</b> Light traffic areas in a residence	<b>Including</b> Light and medium traffic areas in a residence	<b>Including</b> All traffic type areas for residential, light commercial traffic	<b>Including</b> All traffic type areas for residential, medium commercial traffic	<b>Including</b> All traffic type areas for residential or commercial
<b>Examples</b> Bedrooms and laundry rooms	<b>Examples</b> Living rooms and dining rooms	<b>Examples</b> Kitchens and bathrooms, small offices	<b>Examples</b> Anywhere in the home, small to medium offices	<b>Examples</b> Anywhere in the home, big commercial spaces

# LAMINATE 3/3

## Pros:

- Affordable
- Easy to clean
- Last for years with proper care and maintenance
- Easy Installation
- Works with radiant heating systems- keeping floors warm during the cold
- Resists fading

## Cons:

- Using harm cleaners will damage laminate
- Doesn't increase home value
- Susceptible to warping or staining from standing water
- Damaged laminate can't be refinished and must be replaced
- Can emit VOCs (volatile organic compounds)★

*★To minimize VOCs, look for products that have the Floor Score Certification, which tests products for 35 types of VOCs.*

Laminate flooring needs underlaying treatment to prevent warping over time.

Underlay is a thin layer of protective, high-density foam that will protect your floors for a lifetime.

# HARDWOOD 1/3

## Average Lifespan:

High quality (with professional installation): 35–80 years

Low-cost installation and wood: 20–30 years

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## Solid vs. Engineered wood:

- Solid wood floors are made of a single piece of wood
- Engineered wood is made from a base core of plywood with a strip of natural, solid wood on top

## Hard wood vs Soft wood:

- Hardwood is more resilient to scratching, dents, and staining
  - Ideal for high traffic areas
  - Examples: maple, oak, birch, bamboo, walnut, and hickory
- Softwood are more susceptible to blemishes
  - Ideal for low traffic areas, with rugs on top
  - Examples: pine, fir, cedar, and spruce



# HARDWOOD 2/3

## Pros:

- Adds value to home/ best ROI
- Lasts for decades
- Organic
- Unique grains, sizes, and styles
- Great for those with allergies – wood doesn't attract allergens, dander, smells, or molds

## Cons:

- Susceptible to shrinking, expanding, and warping
- Costly
- The softer the wood type, the easier it is to scratch or scuff
- Limited amount of refinishing you can apply

**Engineered wood flooring needs underlaying treatment to prevent warping over time.**



# HARDWOOD 3/3

Hardwood is broken up into three different shapes: strip, plank, and parquet



Narrow pieces of wood that are around 1 inches wide.



Like strips but wider than 2.5 inches wide



Involves squares of wood to create patterns or geometric shapes.



# TILE

## Average Lifespan:

High quality (with professional installation): 35–80 years

Low-cost installation and tile: 20–30 years

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## Pros:

- Tough
- Water resistant
- Variety of shapes, patterns, colors, and styles
- Compatible with radiant heating
- Lasts decades
- Replaced damaged tile instead of the whole floor

## Cons:

- Cold, hard, and loud to walk on
- Chips/ cracks when heavy objects fall on tile (like pots or pans)
- Can be slippery when wet
- Grout is not easy to clean or maintain

All floor tiles can be wall tiles, but wall tiles don't always work for flooring



# VINYL

## Average Lifespan:

High quality (with professional installation): 15-25 years

Low-cost installation and vinyl: Around 10 years

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## Pros:

- Thicker than sheet vinyl
- Similar to wood flooring
- Waterproof
- Scratch and dent resistant
- More insulation than vinyl sheets or laminates, providing more sound dampening
- Installs over most surfaces

## Cons:

- Susceptible to punctures from sharp objects
- Emits VOCs over time
- Can't be sanded or refurbished

Luxury Vinyl Tiles have at least four layers, but some LVT flooring options have more than four layers.



# CARPET TILE <sup>1/2</sup>

## Average Lifespan:

High quality (with professional installation): Around 8+ years

Low-cost installation and carpet tile: Around 5 years

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**★ Mainly seen in commercial settings**

## Pros:

- Easy to install on your own
- Carpet padding isn't necessary
- Comes in peel and stick options
- Easy maintenance
- Customizable

## Cons:

- Doesn't last long
- Edges can fray
- Doesn't add value

# CARPET 2/2

## Broadloom carpet vs carpet tile



Most common. It is stretched from wall to wall and is difficult to install and requires an underlaying of padding.



Commercial setting carpet

# WHICH IS BEST FOR YOU?

**Pet owners:** Hardwood, Tile (with texture), or LVT (VOCs safe flooring

**Families/ Children:** LVT (VOCs safe), Hardwood, Laminate (AC2 or AC3), or carpet tile

**Homeowners with allergies:** Hardwood (bamboo specifically), engineered hardwood, or laminate (made from a high percentage of recycled material)



# LIGHTING

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## Warm Tones:

2000k- Warm Candle Light

2700k- Warm Soft Light

## Cool Tones:

3500k- Bright White

4100k- Neutral White

## Daylight:

4500k- Daylight

6500k- Extra Bright  
Daylight

## Color Temperature Spectrum

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2,000K



Very warm,  
amber hues  
similar to  
candlelight.

2,700K



Soft, cozy  
warm tinge  
that's very  
flattering.

3,500K



A hint of  
warmth for  
a bright  
tone.

4,100K



A clean  
neutral  
white for  
a fresh look.

4,500K



Bright tone  
that skews  
cool to match  
daylight.

6,500K



Ultra bright  
light that  
casts cool  
shadows.



# LIGHTBULBS 1/3

- ★ Lumens measure brightness levels and is especially important for LED bulbs. The higher the lumens the brighter the bulb.
- ★ Watts refer to the amount of power a bulb uses, which is important for fluorescent, incandescent, and halogen bulbs. The higher the wattage the more power the bulb uses.

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## Lightbulbs Uses:

**Dry Rating** – Only safe to use indoors. Place these lights in rooms without condensation or water like hallways, dining rooms, kitchens, living rooms, and closets.

**Damp Rating** – This type features additional seals and materials to keep moisture away from the electrical circuits, wiring, and filaments. It's designed for places with steam, moisture, or extreme temperatures. Great for bathtubs, vanities, porches, cold storage closets, and covered patios.

**Wet Rating** – Similar to damp rated bulbs, wet rated lights take seals and protection from water a step further. Works best in showers, or in outdoors light fixtures for landscape lighting, deck lights, wall lights, or any other light that is exposed to direct water, rain, or snow.



# LIGHTBULBS 2/3

## Halogen:

- Daylight color
- BUT
- Oils from skin can damage glass
  - Short lifespan

Lifespan: 1,000 hours

Light Temperature: 3,000K to 3,300K

Dimmable? Yes



## Incandescent:

- Budget friendly
- BUT
- It is inefficient
  - Wattage is turned into heat rather than light
  - Short lifespan

Lifespan: 1,000 hours

Light Temperature: 2,700K to 3,000K

Dimmable? Yes



# LIGHTBULBS 2/3

## Light-Emitting Diodes (LED):

- Most energy efficient
- Lasts a very long time

BUT

- More expensive

Lifespan: 25,000+ hours

Light Temperature: 2,000K to 6,500K

Dimmable? Yes, but with requirements



## Fluorescent and Compact Fluorescent Bulbs (CFL):

- 75% more energy efficient
- Last much longer
- Comes in a range of colors

BUT

- Contains traces of mercury

•Lifespan: 8,000+ hours

•Light Temperature: 2,700K to 6,500K

•Dimmable? Not usually

# TYPES OF LIGHT FIXTURES 1/4

## Chandeliers



## Pendants





# TYPES OF LIGHT FIXTURES 2/4

## Flush Mount



## Recessed Lights



# TYPES OF LIGHT FIXTURES <sup>3/4</sup>

## Track Lights



## Lights with fan





# TYPES OF LIGHT FIXTURES 4/4

## Sconces



## LED Mirror Lights

