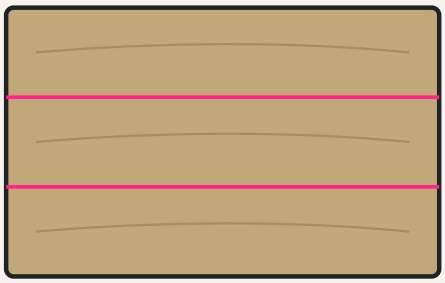
UNIQUE
WOOD PRODUCTS

A HOMEOWNER'S BUYER'S GUIDE

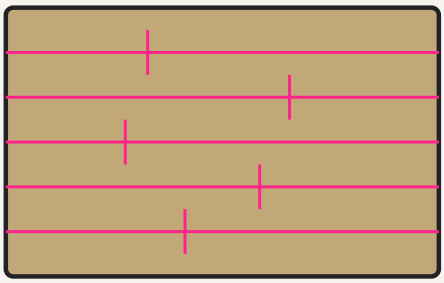
Wide Plank Wood Floors.

Solid hardwood, milled wide & long in Houston.



Wide plank

FEWER SEAMS



Common strip

MANY SEAMS

A wide plank floor is the foundation of a room's style — and a decision you live with for decades. This guide walks the cuts, the species, the widths and lengths, and the finish, so you can choose a solid wood floor with confidence and specify it cleanly the first time.

SOLID HARDWOOD
¾" solid — never a veneer over a core.

WIDE & LONG
6"–11"+ wide, in lengths to 12 ft.

UNFINISHED
Sanded raw — finished on site to your color.

MILLED IN HOUSTON
Cut to your spec at our Tanner Rd shop.

MOULDING · STAIR PARTS · MILLWORK

UWP-GDE-002 · May 2026

WHY A SOLID WOOD FLOOR

The only floor you *renew instead of replace.*

Of all the flooring choices, the real decision comes down to one thing: solid wood, or everything else. Here is why a solid hardwood floor earns its place — and keeps earning it for generations.

Refinishes for the life of the house

A ¾" solid floor sands and refinishes again and again over the decades — it outlasts the paint, the furniture, and usually the kitchen. Carpet, vinyl, and laminate get replaced; a wood floor gets renewed.

It adds value, and it sells

The National Wood Flooring Association reports that the vast majority of real-estate agents say homes with wood floors are easier to sell — and many say they sell for more. A solid wood floor is one of the few finishes that is an investment, not a cost.

Warmer, quieter, healthier

Wood has give underfoot, so it's easier to stand on than stone or tile, and warmer to the touch. Unlike carpet, it doesn't trap dust or allergens — a cleaner choice for the whole house.

Natural and renewable

A solid wood floor is a single natural material, sustainably grown and carbon-storing through its long service life. No plastics, no wear-layer to delaminate — just wood, all the way through.

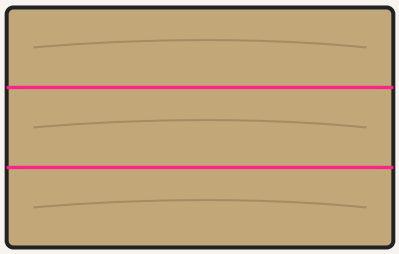
SOLID VS. THE REST, IN ONE LINE

Engineered, laminate, and vinyl all sandwich a thin wear layer over a core, so refinishing is limited or impossible. A solid ¾" plank is hardwood top to bottom — **sand into it and you find more of the same wood.** That is the whole difference, and it lasts a lifetime.

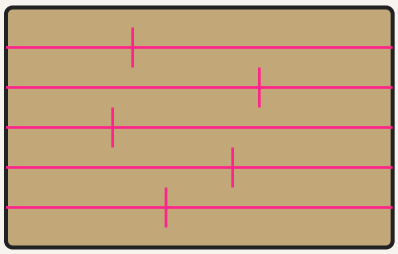
THE WIDE-PLANK DIFFERENCE

Fewer seams. *More floor.*

The eye is drawn to continuity. Every seam between boards interrupts the flow of a floor and pulls attention away from the grain. Wide, long planks have far fewer seams — so the room reads calmer, cleaner, and larger, and the wood itself becomes the feature.



WIDE PLANK · TO 12 FT



COMMON 2–3" STRIP

It's simple math. A wide, long plank covers the same floor with a fraction of the boards — and a fraction of the seams. Rooms flow together instead of breaking up at every doorway.

Long lengths are the harder half of that equation. Most flooring ships in short, random lengths because that is what high-volume mills yield cheaply. Long boards mean fewer end joints and a genuinely high-end result.

WHY WE CAN RUN IT WIDE AND LONG

We mill it ourselves

Cut and surfaced in-house at our NW Houston / Tanner Rd shop — not bought in pre-packed cartons. That is what lets us run wide stock and long lengths to order.

Built to your spec

Every floor is milled for the job: your species, your width, your grade, your run. Nothing about it is off-the-shelf.

The look strip can't

Commodity strip lines compete on price and volume. We don't chase that — we mill the wide, long, solid floor those lines can't.

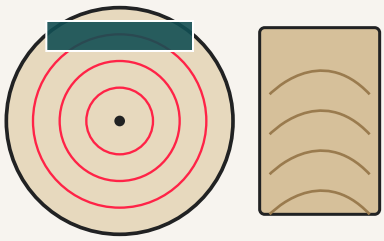
A NOTE ON MOVEMENT

A wider board moves a little more across its width with the seasons — that is normal for any solid floor. The answer is correct moisture acclimation and a stable home (35–55% relative humidity), not a narrower board. Done right, a wide plank floor is every bit as sound as a strip floor, and far more beautiful.

PLAIN · RIFT · QUARTER

The cut sets *the whole look.*

Before species or stain, how a board is sawn from the log decides its grain — from broad, arched cathedrals to dead-straight lines. It also affects how the board moves and what it costs to mill. Here are the three cuts, and how each reads underfoot.

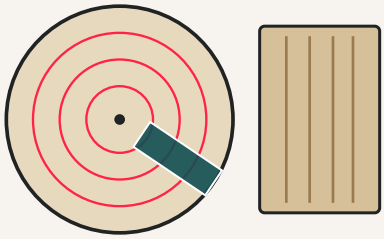


Plain / Flat Sawn

CATHEDRAL GRAIN

The most common — and most economical — cut. Boards are sawn tangent to the growth rings, giving the broad, arched "cathedral" figure most people picture in a hardwood floor.

BEST FOR Warm, traditional rooms where you want the full sweep and movement of the grain.

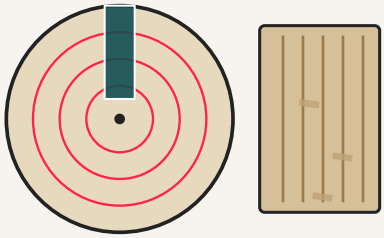


Rift Sawn

TIGHT STRAIGHT GRAIN

Cut at an angle to the rings to yield long, uniform, straight grain lines with almost no flecking. The most linear, contemporary look — and the most wood lost in milling, so the most premium.

BEST FOR Clean, modern interiors and anywhere a calm, consistent grain is the point.



Quarter Sawn

STRAIGHT GRAIN + RAY FLECK

Sawn radially, toward the heart of the log. Straight, vertical grain with the dramatic "ray fleck" or "tiger" figure prized in White Oak — and the most dimensionally stable cut of all.

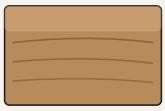
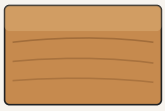
BEST FOR Craftsman, Mission, and heirloom floors; the most stable choice underfoot.

Rift & quartered together: many of the most sought-after White Oak floors blend rift and quarter-sawn boards — mostly straight grain with occasional ray fleck, and maximum stability. Ask for it by name; we mill it.

FROM OAK TO WALNUT

Every wood has *its own character.*

Color, grain, and hardness are yours to choose. Darker woods with tight grain feel formal; lighter, open-grain woods feel casual. Harder species shrug off wear; softer ones live in with character. Colors shown are unfinished raw wood — finish deepens and warms every one.

	White Oak MILLED TO ORDER	Light tan to nut-brown, straight open grain. Refined, hard, and dimensionally stable — the designer default and our most-milled floor.	**1360** JANKA (LBF)
	Rift & Quartered Oak A CUT OF WHITE OAK	White Oak sawn radially for tight, vertical grain and ray fleck. The calmest, most contemporary oak floor — and the most stable.	**1360** JANKA (LBF)
	Red Oak MILLED TO ORDER	Warm red-brown with bold, open grain. The classic American hardwood floor — friendly to stain and great value.	**1290** JANKA (LBF)
	Hard Maple MILLED TO ORDER	Pale cream, tight uniform grain. Bright and modern; takes light stains beautifully and wears like iron.	**1450** JANKA (LBF)
	Hickory MILLED TO ORDER	Light-to-dark brown with dramatic color variation. The hardest domestic floor we run — rustic, high-contrast, and tough.	**1820** JANKA (LBF)
	Walnut MILLED TO ORDER	Deep chocolate heartwood with auburn undertones. Premium and dramatic; softer underfoot, so it lives in gracefully.	**1010** JANKA (LBF)
	European Oak MILLED TO ORDER	Comparable in hardness to American White Oak, with a slightly warmer, more even tone. Popular for wide, long, modern floors.	**1360** JANKA (LBF)
	Heart Pine MILLED TO ORDER	Amber-to-pumpkin softwood with rich patina and subtle knots. A piece of Americana that wears in with character.	**1225** JANKA (LBF)
	Reclaimed MILLED TO ORDER	Salvaged oak and pine with nail holes, saw kerf, and a story. Character and warmth no new wood can fake — graded to the look you want.	**Varies** HARDNESS

Janka hardness measures dent and wear resistance — higher is harder. Every species shown makes a sound floor; the number is one factor among look, grain, and budget.

Want another species? We mill to order.

SPECIFYING YOUR FLOOR

Width, length *& grade.*

Three choices shape how your floor feels: how wide the boards are, how long they run, and which grade — how much natural character you want. Here is how we mill, and how to think about each.

FACE WIDTH	6″ – 11″+	Wide plank, 6 to 11 inches — wider is milled as a custom run. Wider boards read more open and high-end; narrower suits smaller or more traditional rooms. A blend of widths is a classic look too.
LENGTH	To 12 ft	Long lengths are the moat — fewer end joints and a calmer floor. Boards run in a long random mix up to about 12 feet, not short cartons.
THICKNESS	¾″ solid	The one we run. Full ¾″ solid hardwood that sands and refinishes for the life of the house.
EDGES	T&G · square ends	Tongue-and-groove on the long edges so boards lock tight side to side. Ends are square-cut (not end-matched); your installer trims them to fall on the framing — standard for site-finished solid floors.
GRADE	Select / Character	Grade is about look, not quality. Select & Better is cleaner and more uniform; Character (#1 Common) keeps more knots, color, and life. Both are sound — pick the personality you want.

Going wider

Wider boards make a room feel larger and more custom. Just keep the home's humidity stable so seasonal movement stays invisible.

Cleaner vs. character

Want a calm, formal floor? Lean Select and a rift/quarter cut. Want warmth and story? Lean Character grade and plain-sawn or reclaimed.

Not sure on quantity

Measure the rooms and add a waste factor for the install, or send us the dimensions — we'll work out the square footage with you.

WE SHIP IT UNFINISHED

Raw and ready — *finished to your color.*

Our floors leave the shop sanded and unfinished. That is the advantage: your installer sands, textures, stains, and seals the floor in place, so the color is matched to your room and the boards finish flush and seamless — not a prefinished floor with beveled edges between every board.

TEXTURE — HOW IT FEELS

Smooth

Sanded flat and clean — the timeless, contemporary default that lets grain and color speak.

Wire-brushed

A brush opens the soft grain for a subtle, low-sheen texture that hides wear and feels organic underfoot.

Hand-scraped

Gently sculpted board edges for an aged, artisanal look — softens a formal floor and forgives a busy house.

STAIN & FINISH — THE LOOK AND THE PROTECTION

NATURAL LOOK, EASY REPAIR

Penetrating / hardwax oil

- Low-sheen, natural feel
- Soaks in — no plastic film
- Spot-repairable, no full resand
- Refresh every few years

HARDEST WEARING

Site-applied urethane

- Most scuff- and water-resistant
- Lowest day-to-day maintenance
- Satin, matte, or gloss sheen
- Resand to refinish down the road

ANY COLOR YOU WANT

Stain, then finish

- Custom color matched on site
- From whitewash to near-black
- Test on your actual wood first
- Sealed under the topcoat

Always sample on your own floor. The same stain reads differently on White Oak, Hickory, or Walnut — and on plain vs. rift grain. Have your installer test colors on offcuts of your actual wood before committing the whole floor.

LAY IT DOWN RIGHT

A great floor is *a great install.*

A wood floor is a long-term investment, and most performance issues trace back to two things: moisture and installation. Use an experienced installer, control the environment, and a solid wide plank floor will look right now and for decades.

GETTING IT IN RIGHT

- **Use a pro.** Have your floor installed by an experienced flooring contractor or an NWFA-certified installer — layout, sanding, and finishing are a craft.
- **Acclimate the wood.** Let the boards adjust to the home's conditions before install — solid wood needs to reach equilibrium with the room.
- **Hold 35–55% RH.** Before, during, and after install. Stable humidity is what keeps a wide plank floor flat and tight.
- **Right subfloor.** Solid ¾" floors install over a sound wood subfloor; on concrete or radiant slabs, talk to us about the right approach first.

LIVING WITH IT

- **Sweep and dust-mop.** Grit is the enemy. A damp (not wet) mop with a wood-floor cleaner when needed — never let water stand.
- **Felt and rugs.** Felt pads under furniture; area rugs with a proper pad in busy paths — they protect the floor and define spaces in open plans.
- **Manage the sun & air.** Wood ambers gently with light; rotate rugs. Keep the home humidified in winter to limit seasonal gapping.
- **Renew, don't replace.** When it finally shows its years, screen-and-recoat or a full sand brings it back — the lifelong payoff of solid wood.

NATURAL BY DESIGN

Color, grain, figure, knots, and mineral streak vary from board to board and from any sample — that variation is the character of solid wood, not a defect. A wide plank floor is a natural material that settles into your home and only gets better with age.

HOW TO GET IT

From a sample *to a floor for life.*

01	*Choose your floor*	Species, cut, width, length, and grade — this guide walks all five. Bring your room and your style; we'll help you land the spec.
02	*Ask your flooring dealer*	Buying through a flooring store? Ask them for a UWP solid wide-plank floor — we supply the trade across Houston and beyond.
03	*Or build it with us*	Configure your floor and request a quote at uniquewoodproducts.com/hardwood-flooring, or call the Tanner Rd yard direct.
04	*We mill in Houston*	On approval we mill your solid floor to spec — wide, long, tongue-and-groove, unfinished — at our NW Houston shop.
05	*Install & finish on site*	Your installer acclimates, lays, sands, stains, and seals the floor in place for a flush, custom result.

WHAT TO HAVE READY

- ✓ Square footage (and a room sketch if you have it)
- ✓ Cut: plain, rift, quarter, or rift & quartered
- ✓ Grade — Select & Better or Character
- ✓ Target color / finish, and your timeline
- ✓ Species — or "not sure, help me choose"
- ✓ Face width (and whether you want a width blend)
- ✓ Subfloor type (wood, concrete, radiant)

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