

FINISHING

PREPARATION FOR FINISHING

- When staining, a wood conditioner or sander/sealer should be used to help achieve a more uniform finish. (Be sure to follow the wood conditioner manufacturer's instructions closely.)
- Before applying the first coat of finish, thoroughly sand the entire surface of the door with 180 grit sand paper. This crucial step helps remove handling marks, fingerprints, fiber pop, natural grain raise, possible water or liquid marks (if exposed during shipping or while on the job-site during the construction phase) and evenly prepares open wood pores to help produce a more uniform finish.
- Panels and bars float and may become out of alignment during shipping and handling. Carefully take a block of wood and mallet and tap the components in alignment. Use caution not to damage the door or component during this process.
- Clean door thoroughly with a cloth after sanding to remove all dust or foreign material. Avoid using compressed air to blow off door as moisture or oil in the air may cause spotting. Avoid using caustic or abrasive cleaners.
- Hang door before finishing it, then remove it to finish properly.

EXTERIOR FINISHING

STAIN-AND-CLEAR FINISH

When staining, a wood conditioner should be used to help achieve a more uniform finish. (Be sure to follow wood conditioner manufacturer's instructions closely.) The first coat of stain may be a stain-and-sealer, a combination of stain and sealer which colors the door and seals the surface. It is available in a wide range of colors. (Dark color finishes should not be used on doors exposed to prolonged direct sunlight, as some expansion and contraction of door parts may occur.) The stain-and-sealer should have an alkyd-resin base. Under no circumstances should a lacquer-based toner or any other lacquer-based finish be used on exterior doors. The second and third coat (two top coats minimum) may be a solvent-borne (oil-base, alkyd resin-base, polyurethane resin-base) or a water-borne (latex resin-base) clear finish. On doors that are glazed, the finish used should be flowed from the wood slightly onto the glass. This will provide assurance against water leakage and protect the glazing compound from drying out.

All stain-and-clear finishes will perform better if protected from the direct effects of sunlight and weathering, and refinishing will not be required as frequently. In areas of high exposure of sunlight and weather a marine grade top coat is recommended.

INTERIOR FINISHING

STAIN-AND-CLEAR FINISH

When staining, a wood conditioner should be used to help achieve a more uniform finish. (Be sure to follow wood conditioner manufacturer's instructions closely.) A solvent-borne finish system is recommended for interior doors and may be a lacquer-based system. For best performance, a minimum of two clear top coats should be used over stains. All six sides of the door must be properly sealed for warranty to apply. Woodgrain Doors have plastic film protection on the glass, removal of plastic film protection immediately after applying the finish is required. Failure to remove the plastic film at this time may cause harm to the glass and will create difficulty in removing the film at a later time. Do not use razor blades or sharp objects to remove the film or clean the glass. These items will scratch the glass.

PAINTED FINISH

Apply 2-3 coats of either oil-base or latex resin-base paints over 1-2 coats of an oil-base primer. (Latex or water base primer may contribute to raised grain and require extra sanding to achieve a smooth finish.) All finishes should be applied in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. All six sides of the door must be properly sealed for warranty to apply.

CAUTION

Woodgrain Doors cannot evaluate all the available paints and stains, nor customers' specific application requirements.

Your paint dealer should know of suitable finish systems that give satisfactory results in your region. It is highly recommended that top quality finishes be selected, and the application instructions on the container be followed explicitly.

Please do not use metal objects, (razor blades etc.) to remove caulking compound or paint and varnish residue. It is known to scratch the tempered glass. Please do not use compressed air to blow off wood doors, as condensation in the air lines may cause irregular finishing results.

WOODGRAIN DOORS WITH GLASS

Plastic film protection on the glass should be removed immediately after applying the finish. Failure to remove the plastic film at this time may cause harm to the glass and may create difficulty in removing the film. Use caution to avoid scratching the glass while cleaning it. Glass that is scratched due to cleaning is not covered by the warranty.

GLASS CLEANING AND CARE GUIDELINES

DO:

- Clean glass when dirt and residue appear
- Exercise special care when cleaning coated glass surfaces
- Avoid cleaning tinted and coated glass surfaces in direct sunlight
- Start cleaning at the upper level of glass and continue to lower levels
- Soak the glass surface with clean water and soap solution to loosen dirt and debris
- Use a mild, non-abrasive commercial window cleaning solution
- Use a squeegee to remove all of the cleaning solution
- Dry all cleaning solution from window gaskets, sealants and frame
- Be aware of and follow the glass supplier's specific cleaning recommendations
- Prevent conditions that can damage the glass

DON'T:

- Don't use scrapers of any size or type for cleaning glass
- Don't allow dirt and residue to remain on glass for an extended period of time
- Don't begin cleaning glass without knowing if a coated surface is exposed
- Don't clean tinted or coated glass in direct sunlight
- Don't allow water or cleaning residue to remain on the glass or adjacent materials
- Don't begin cleaning without rinsing excessive dirt and debris
- Don't use abrasive cleaning solutions or materials
- Don't allow metal parts of cleaning equipment to contact the glass
- Don't trap abrasive particles between the cleaning materials and the glass surface
- Don't allow other trades to lean tools or materials against the glass surface
- Don't allow splashed materials to dry on the glass surface

FITTING AND HANGING

- Immediately after cutting and fitting (before hanging), seal all cut surfaces and ends of door with an effective quality sealer. See exterior and interior finishing recommendation for complete instructions.
- Prior to exterior exposure, doors should be finished with complete finish system.
- When hanging door, allow adequate clearance for swelling of door or frame in damp weather. Allow approximately 3/16" clearance for swelling when the door is installed in fully dry conditions. Jambs must be plumb.
- Do not cut doors down in height by more than 2-9/16" (13/16" maximum from top, 1-3/4" from the bottom). Care should be taken in cutting doors down in width (maximum 1/8" each side) to avoid exposing engineered core. Use sharp fine tooth saw for trimming ends of doors.
- Caution must be used to avoid impairing the strength of the door when fitting for locks. Allow at least 1" of wood back of mortise.
- Use three hinges on doors up to 7' in height and four hinges on doors over 7'. Hinges must be set in a straight line to prevent distortion.
- Jambs and stops must be set square and plumb.
- For best performance, any exterior door should be installed under an overhang equal to the height of the door.
- To minimize heat loss and save energy, use weatherstripping.

Do not use metal objects, (razor blades etc.) to remove caulking compound or paint and varnish residue, it is known to scratch the tempered glass. Please do not use compressed air to blow off wood doors, as condensation in the air lines may cause irregular finishing results.

STORING AND HANDLING

- Do not walk on any door units. Some units contain glass.
- Avoid leaving unfinished doors in direct sunlight. Prolonged exposure to direct sunlight will discolor the wood and bake on the plastic film which protects the glass during the finishing process.
- Avoid dragging doors across one another.
- Keep doors clean.
- Store doors flat on a level surface in a dry, well ventilated interior space.
- Doors should be conditioned to average prevailing relative humidity of the locality before hanging. This generally takes 48 to 72 hours.
- Doors should be delivered to the building site only after the concrete, plaster, stucco, sheet rock work and paint are completely dry.
- Doors should not be subject to abnormal heat, dryness or humidity for prolonged periods. Avoid sudden changes such as forced heat to dry out a building.
- Doors must be finished immediately upon delivery to the job site.
- If the doors are to be stored on the job site, the entire door including top and bottom edges must be sealed with a clear or pigmented based sealer to prevent moisture absorption. All six sides of the door must be properly sealed for warranty to apply.