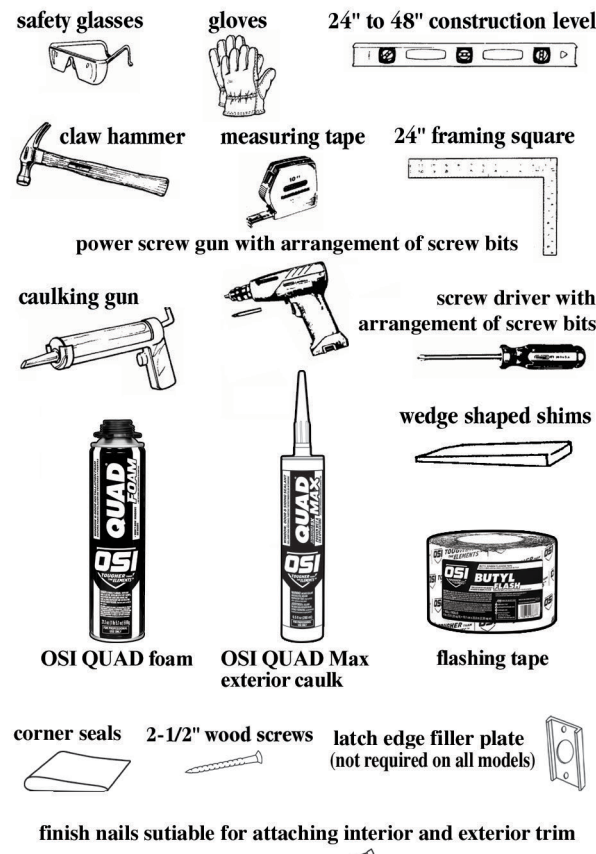


## SIDE-HINGED DOOR UNIT INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Some dwelling designs/conditions may require special installation steps, consult your architect, design professional and/or product manufacturer for additional guidance.

### Required Tools & Materials



- Critical Point: Although all steps are critical, this symbol identifies procedures requiring extra attention.
- Check Your Work: This symbol identifies when the work should be checked for correctness before continuing with installation.

PLEASE NOTE: Failure to install this unit in accordance with architect, design professional or product manufacturers instructions will have a direct effect on the units performance and/or long term wear. Installer shall be experienced in performing work required and shall be specialized in installation work similar to that required for this project. Warranty claims are subject to site inspections by a qualified manufacturer's representation to establish probable cause and proposed corrective action.

### Step 1: Prepare Rough Opening



Figure 1: A clean, level, floor is essential to successful installation.

- Cut the WRB a minimum of 1" to 1-1/4" away from the rough opening sides to expose the sheathing

Cut the sill flashing to the width of the rough opening plus 12". Center the flashing at the sill and use the J-roller to remove any air pockets.

Check the floor for level and make any necessary corrections if needed. Insert the new door into the rough opening to be sure it fits properly.

### Step 2: Install the Rigid Sill Pan



Figure 2: Caulk is applied in three parallel lines running the width of the sill.

- Apply three continuous bedding beads of OSI® QUAD® Max 3/8" or larger to the sub floor. Apply a bead to the face of the rough opening so it will align with the down turned leg of the ridged sill pan.

Install the rigid sill pan according to the manufacturer's instructions.



Figure 3: OSI QUAD Max caulk is applied to seal off the end dams

- Apply a generous bead of OSI® QUAD® Max to seal off the end dams. Tool the sealant, pressing it over the fastener heads and other openings.

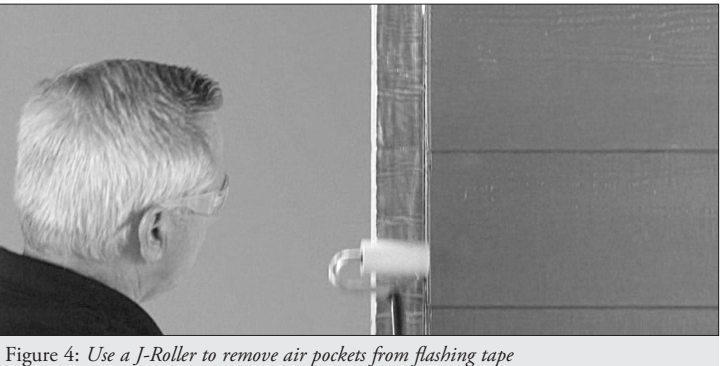


Figure 4: Use a J-Roller to remove air pockets from flashing tape

- Measure and cut the side jamb flashing. Length = height of rough opening plus 2x flashing width minus 1".

Tightly apply the flashing tape to the WRB and wall sheathing, and use the J-roller to remove any air pockets.

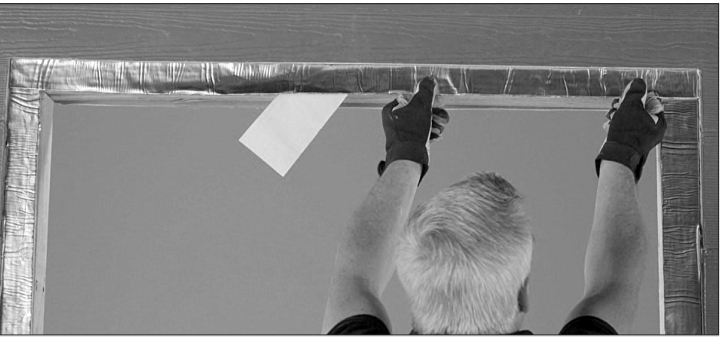


Figure 5: Apply flashing tightly to wall sheathing

Apply the head flashing tightly to the wall sheathing, extending it at least 1" past the flashing tape for the side jambs. Use the J-roller to remove any air pockets..

### Step 3: Install the Door



Figure 6: QUAD Max is applied to brickmould-jambs and all miter corners

Apply a fillet bead to the backside where the brickmould meets the jamb and back seal all miter corners with a bead of OSI® QUAD® Max.

Then apply a 3/8" bead of OSI® QUAD® Max to the outer edge of the brickmould.



Figure 7: QUAD Max caulk is applied to the exterior side of the rigid sill pan

Apply another 3/8" bead of OSI® QUAD® Max to the exterior side of the up-turned leg of the rigid sill pan.

### Information Panel

#### How to Plumb the Door

- For all door types, it is essential that the frame is in a straight vertical plane and is not twisted. Check alignment using this method: Stand on the outside of the door. Check that the weather-stripping on the latch side is evenly compressed along the entire height of the door slab without any pinching or gaps (Figures 10 and 11).
- DO NOT utilize the wall to square and level unit. Unit must be square and level to insure proper operation and performance.



Figures 10 and 11: The weather-stripping on these doors is not evenly compressed.

#### How to Fasten the Door

After shimming, the door is fastened to the studs by installing screws through the jambs, shims and into the stud (Figure 12).

- Screws located in hinge or strike position shall be placed in the thin (rabbet) section of frame, other screws shall be placed in thick (stop) section of frame. Wide frames should be attached with a screw in both sections of the frame to minimize rotation.
- When shims are properly installed, the frame should not move or twist when the screws are tightened and counter-sunk, thus maintaining the 1/8" gap between the edge of door panel and frame. If there is any movement, loosen the screws and shim tighter to maintain the 1/8" gap, then retighten the screws.

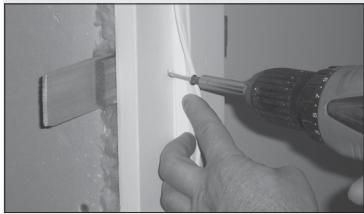
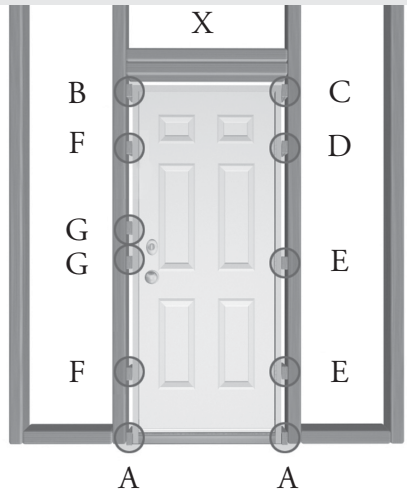


Figure 12: Screws are installed through the jamb, shims and into the 2x wood studs or bucking. It is strongly recommended that you remove the weather-stripping to ensure that you do not pierce or puncture it.

### Step 4: Shim and Fasten

#### Step 4A: For single doors



Note: Units intended for installation in **hurricane prone regions** may require additional points of attachment. See local retailer for installation sheet supplement.

Figure 13: Install the shims in the correct locations and in the correct sequence.

- Stand on the inside of the door and center the door in the opening. Shim tightly at the bottom corners of the door unit (Points A in Figure 13).

This will keep the door centered and the frame tight against the sill. Shim the top of the door on the latch side (Point B in Figure 13). Install shims until there is a consistent 1/8" gap between the top of the door slab and the frame header.

Shim the hinge-side of the frame (Point C in Figure 13). This will hold the door tight in its position relative to the frame. The door should operate freely with nothing but shims holding it in place.

**CAUTION:** Do not open door panel greater than 30-degrees until 2-1/2" screws have been installed. (Points D, E, F & G in Figure 13).



Figure 14: Proper position of shims at the bottom of the door (Points A).

- From the outside and with the door closed, ensure that the frame is in a straight vertical plane (not twisted). To do this check that the weather-stripping on the latch side is evenly compressed along the entire height of the door slab without any pinching or gaps (see Figures 10 and 11).

### Step 4: Shim and Fasten

- Ensure that there is an even gap across the top of the door slab. With the door closed and from the inside shim directly behind the vacant hinge screw hole in each hinge (Points D and E in Figure 13) until there is a consistent 1/8" gap between the hinge-side jamb and the door slab edge along the entire height of the door. Gap between the latch-side jamb and the door slab edge should be 1/8" at the top and bottom of the door only. Drive one of the 2-1/2" screws supplied through the vacant hole in each hinge, through the jamb, shims and into the stud or rough buck (Figure 12).

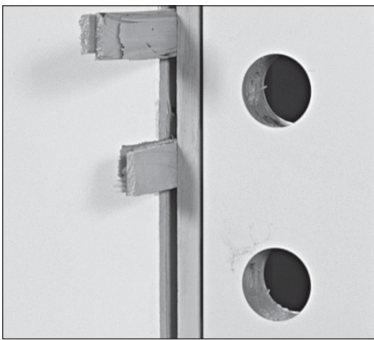


Figure 15: Shims are placed above and below the dead bolt hole (points G in figure 13).

- When the shims are properly installed, the frame should not move or twist at all when the screws are tightened and counter-sunk thereby maintaining the 1/8" gap. If there is any movement, loosen the screws and shim tighter to maintain the 1/8" gap, then re-tighten the screws.

Shim behind the latch-side jamb (Points F in Figure 13) approximately 8" from the top and bottom of the frame. Install shims until there is an even 1/8" gap between the jamb and the edge of the door slab along the door. Shim behind the latch-side jamb (Points G in Figure 13) just above and below the dead bolt hole, maintaining the 1/8" gap (Figure 15). Remove the weather-stripping away from the jamb (Points F on Figure 12) and screw 2-1/2" installation screws (by others) through the jamb and shims into the stud (Figure 16).



Figure 16: Install screws underneath the weather-stripping. It is strongly recommended that you remove the weather-stripping to ensure that you do not pierce or puncture it.

Proceed to Step 5.

### Step 4: Shim and Fasten

#### Step 4B: For double doors with concealed top and bottom flush bolts

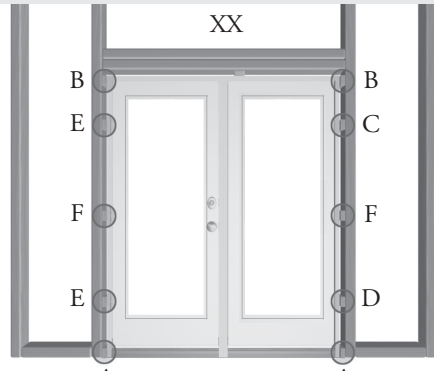


Figure 17: Install the shims in the correct locations and in the correct sequence.

- Stand on the inside of the door and center the door in the opening. Shim tightly at the bottom of the unit (Points A in Figure 17).

This will keep the door centered and the frame tight against the sill. Shim the top of the frame (at Points B in Figure 17). Install shims until there is a 1/8" gap between the top of the door slabs and the frame header. This will hold the door tight in its position relative to the frame. The door should operate freely with nothing but shims holding it in place.

**CAUTION:** Do not open door panel greater than 30-degrees until 2-1/2" screws have been installed. (Points C, D, E & F in Figure 17).

Door panels with glass inserts may sag toward the center. This is normal. To correct sagging, align the flush bolts on the fixed door with clearance in the header and sill. Most units do not have pre-drilled holes in the header and sill. Holes must be drilled. Slide top flush bolt up against header and bottom bolt down against threshold to mark. Mark where bolts make contact with header and sill with pencil. Drill holes on marks to receive bolts (1-1/2" deep minimum). Once holes are drilled, close panel and engage bolts making sure they extend far enough to secure unit.



Figure 18: Correct sagging until the flush bolt slides freely into the pre-drilled hole (not typical of most units) in the head/threshold.

If there is a gap between the threshold and weatherstrip block around the foot bolt, the hole is not deep enough (the weatherstrip block must touch the threshold to properly seal the unit). Shim tightly behind the vacant hinge screw hole in the bottom hinge (Point D in Figure 17) until the lower flush bolt slides freely into the clearance hole in the sill. Secure the door by driving a 2-1/2" installation screw supplied, through the hinge and jamb and into the stud. If the flush bolt does not slide freely, loosen the screw, shim more tightly and then tighten the screw.

### Step 4: Shim and Fasten

Shim behind the vacant hinge screw hole in the top hinge (Point C in Figure 17) to align the top flush bolt with the clearance hole in the header (Figure 18). Secure with the 2-1/2" installation screw supplied, through the hinge jamb and into the stud.

- From the outside and with the door closed, ensure that the frame is in a straight vertical plane (not twisted). To do this check that the weather-stripping on the astragal side is evenly compressed along the entire height of the door slab without any pinching or gaps (see Figures 9 and 10).

Standing on the inside, shim behind each of the vacant hinge screw holes in both the top and bottom hinge on the operating door (Points E in Figure 17) until there is a consistent 1/8" gap along the entire height of the door between the operating door and the passive door. There should also be a 1/8" gap between the top of each door slab and the header.

When shims are properly installed, the frame should not move or twist when the screws are tightened and counter-sunk, this maintaining the 1/8" gap. If there is any movement, loosen the screws and shim tighter to maintain the 1/8" gap, then retighten the screws.

Install two 2-1/2" screws along the head jamb of double door systems for additional reinforcement. Screws should be installed above center of each panel. (Figures 18 and 19).

Using the supplied 2-1/2" installation screws, drive a screw through the vacant holes in both the top and bottom hinge on the operating door (Points E in Figure 17), through the jambs and into the stud.

Shim behind the vacant hinge screw holes in each of the center hinges (Points F in Figure 17) and secure using the supplied 2-1/2" installation screws.

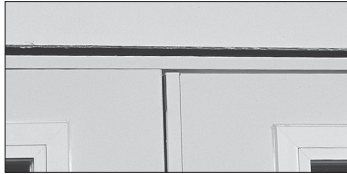


Figure 19: The gap between the door slabs and the head is not evenly aligned.

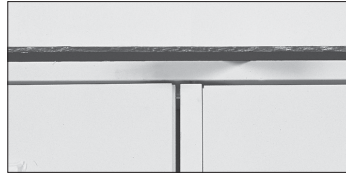


Figure 20: The gap between the door slabs and the head is evenly aligned.



Figure 21: Aluminum Astragal Strike Plate adjustment.

- Lift out the plastic filler strip with a flat head screw driver. Loosen the Phillips screws and adjust strikers to the desired location. Tighten Screws. Reinstall plastic strips. (Plastic strip may need trimming.)

Proceed to Step 5.

### Step 4: Shim and Fasten

#### Step 4C: For door with sidelites

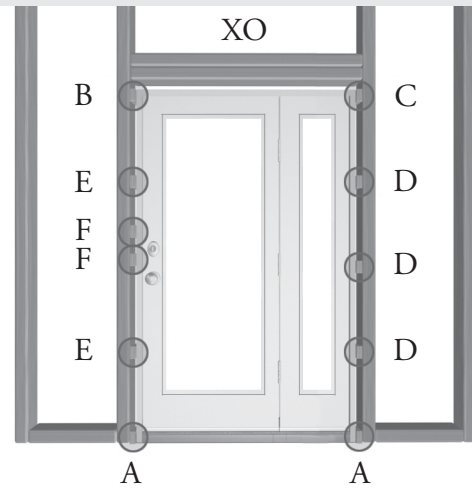


Figure 22: Install shims in the correct location and in the correct sequence.

- Stand on the inside of the door and center the door in the opening. Shim tightly at the bottom corners of the door unit (Points A in Figure 22).

This will keep the door centered and the frame tight against the sill. Shim the top of the frame, behind the latch-side jamb (Point B in Figure 22). Install shims until there is a consistent 1/8" gap between the top of the operating door slab and the frame header. Shim at the top of the frame, behind the hinge-side jamb (Point C in Figure 22) to hold the door tight in its position relative to the frame. The door should operate freely with nothing but the shims holding it in place.

**CAUTION:** Do not open door panel greater than 30-degrees until 2-1/2" screws have been installed. (Points B, C, D, E & F in Figure 21).

- From the outside and with the door closed, ensure that the frame is in a straight vertical plane (not twisted). To do this, check that the weather-stripping on the latch side is evenly compressed along the entire height of the door slab, without any pinching or gaps (Figures 9 and 10).

Once there is an even 1/8" gap across the top of the door slab and the weather-stripping is evenly compressed along the height of the door slab, proceed with the installation.

Shim at points D, E and F on the perimeter of the frame (Figure 22), until there is an even 1/8" gap on both sides of the operating door slab.

Drive the supplied 2-1/2" installation screws, three on each exterior jamb of a fixed panel, through the exterior (stop) section part of the jamb, through the shims and into the studs. Note: If the door is factory-finished use the "Factory-Finished Door System" information for fastening through exterior jambs.

For units with two non-operable panels: Typically long security screws are used to install the dead bolt strike plate (Step 5).

### Step 4: Shim and Fasten

For units with only one non-operable panel attached on the latch side of the door: The second set of supplied screws are installed through the thin (rabbet) section of the jamb using the vacant hinge screw holes (Figure 23). Typically long security screws are used to install the dead bolt strike plate (Step 5).

For units with only one non-operable panel attached on the hinge side of the door: The second set of supplied 2-1/2" screws are installed through the thin (rabbet) section of the jamb under the weather-stripping through the shim and into the stud approximately 8" from the top and bottom of the jamb (Figure 24). Shim just above and below the dead bolt hole and drive the supplied 2-1/2" installation screws through the dead bolt strike plate (Step 5).

- When shims are properly installed, the frame should not move or twist at all when the screws are tightened and counter-sunk, thus maintaining the 1/8" gap. If there is any movement, loosen the screws and shim tighter to maintain the 1/8" gap, then re-tighten screws.



Figures 23 and 24: The second set of supplied screws should be installed under the weather-stripping as shown in Figure 24. It is strongly recommended that you remove the weather-stripping to ensure that you do not pierce or puncture it.

Proceed to Step 5.

#### Factory-Finished Door System

If the inside of the jamb is not accessible, a 1/8" holes must be drilled through the factory-finished exterior jamb, 1/4" deep at all points where the door system is shimmed (three on each exterior side of a non-operable panel, Figure 25). Drive the supplied 2-1/2" installation screws, through the drilled holes in the exterior thick (stop) section of the jamb, through the shims and into the studs (Figure 26). Some local jurisdictions may require additional security screws through hinges and strikes.



Figure 25: Pre-finished systems must have holes drilled before screws are installed.



Figure 26: Drill holes through the exterior jamb on factory-finished jambs and fill in holes with fill stick provided in hardware bag.

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Step 5: Install Dead Bolt and Strike Plates



Figure 27: Screws fasten the latch plate to the door slab.

Install the dead bolt strike plate at the correct location, per the manufacturer installation detail (Figure 27).

Step 6: Insulate



Figure 28: Insulate between the jambs and the wall studs all around the door.

From the interior apply OSI QUAD Foam into the gap between the door and framing. This must be a continuous seal with no visible shims. Allow 25-35 minutes for foam to cure and trim off the excess with a sharp knife

Step 7: Caulk Doorway

- Apply Quad Max in all four exterior corners and all around the brick or siding in the following sequence:
- caulk the sill on both latch and hinge sides from the edge of the sill crown along the edge where the sill and jamb or brickmould meet
  - caulk the front sill edge where the sill and the sub-floor meet



Figures 28: Applying Quad Max to exterior trim.

- caulk the top corners where the header and jambs meet, starting at the weather-stripping and working to the face of the brickmould
- caulk the perimeter where the exterior trim meets the brick or siding trim

If the door is center-hinged or has a sidelite, caulk around the mullions where the mullions contact the sill and header.



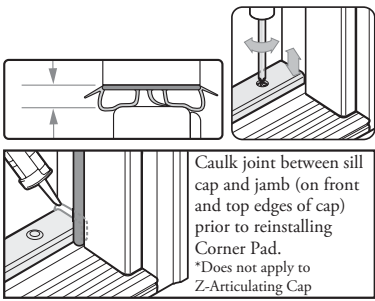
Figures 29: Applying Quad Max to interior trim.

Step 8A: Adjust Sill

Remove temporary installed Simple Solution™ Corner Pads.

If necessary, adjust the sill cap to ensure consistent spacing between panel and cap.

\*Does not apply to Z-Articulating Cap



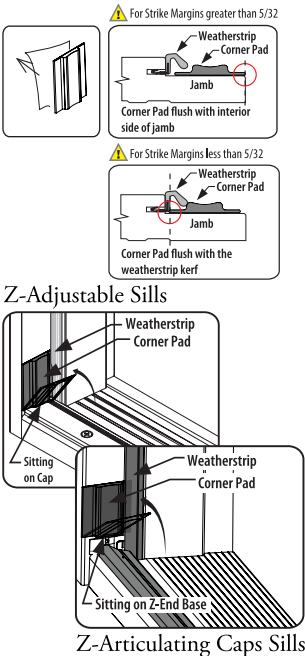
Step 8B: Simple Solution Positioning

Verify proper installation of Simple Solution™ Corner Pads

To install Simple Solution Corner Pads, remove paper backing to expose adhesive, and press firmly into place. For margins less or equal to than 5/32", apply the corner pad with the edge flush against the weatherstrip kerf, and for margins greater than 5/32", apply the corner pad with the edge flush against the interior jamb. Pads not required on outswing jambs.

On Adjustable Sills / Oak Anchored Caps Corner Pad must contact the top of the sill cap.

For Z-Articulating Caps, the Simple Solution Corner Pad must contact the top surface for the Z-End Base™.



Step 9: Caulking Sill (Optional for Z-Articulating Cap Sills)

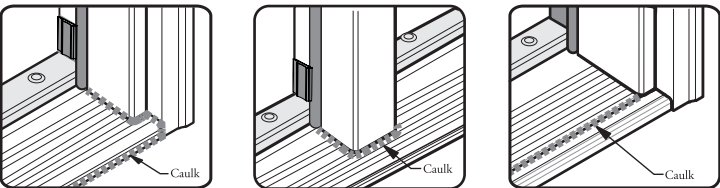
Caulk the intersection of the aluminum sill deck and the jamb.

Seal front bottom edge of sill.

\*Do not caulk the front bottom edge of the sill when using a sill pan.

Caulk around the intersection of the mull and the door sill.

If a sill extender is installed, apply a bead of caulk where the extender meets the sill deck.



Step 10: How to Stain Woodgrain Textured Fiberglass Doors

Factory finished door units do not require additional field finishing. See maintenance steps for proper care.

Requirements:

Find a well-lit staining location that is dust-free, well ventilated and within the climate conditions recommended by the stain/top-coat manufacturer.

You will need the following:

Coatings and accessories:

- Mineral spirits or acetone
- One pair of rubber gloves
- Lint-free rags or cheese cloth (recommended)
- Stir sticks
- 2" wide foam brush
- Masking tape
- Safety razor blades
- Stain
  - High-quality, opaque (non-transparent), heavily pigmented, oil-based stain (recommended)
  - Gel stains can also be used
  - Semi-transparent stains are not recommended
- High-quality, exterior grade, UV stabilized polyurethane sealant (satin or low gloss)
- 2-1/2" wide china bristle brush

Tools:

- Hammer
- Center punch
- Screwdriver with arrangement of screw bits
- Pliers
- Safety glasses

Please read and understand the entire staining procedure before attempting to finish the door. Be sure to follow the (stain and top-coat) manufacturers detailed application instructions on the product label.

A. How to start

Doors can be stained either hanging in the opening or removed from the frame (recommended). Should you remove the door, take care to protect it from damage. Sidelites will need to be finished vertically. To remove the door from the frame, use a center punch and hammer. Strike the hinge pin from the bottom until it pops up (for outswing units – hinge leaf must be removed from the door). Drive the hinge pin as far as possible with the punch. Using a pair of pliers, grasp the hinge pin and, while twisting, pull the pin out. Remove all door hardware.

B. Preparing the door surface

IMPORTANT: Dust, debris and other surface contaminants can accumulate on the surface of the door. Therefore, to achieve best results and maximum coating adhesion, wipe/clean all surfaces of the door panel(s) and sidelite(s) thoroughly with acetone or mineral spirits. Mask (tape) off all surfaces that will not be stained.

C. Staining the Door

Use a high quality, heavily pigmented, oil-based stain (recommended). Gel stains can also be used. Before starting, and occasionally throughout the project, stir the stain until the texture is creamy. We recommend that before starting, you try staining a small inconspicuous area of the door to achieve the desired color.

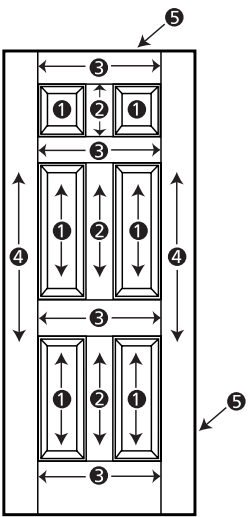
One coat of stain is required with the recommended (per manufacturer's instructions) dry time needed between sides. The stain should be applied in the following order working on one small section of the door at a time.

Finishing Order:

- 1 #1 Panels and sticking (moulding profiles)
- 2 #2 Vertical center areas (mullions)
- 3 #3 Horizontal areas (rails)
- 4 #4 Outside vertical areas (stiles)
- 5 #5 Edge of door (includes both sides and top of door)

Staining:

1. Put on gloves and prepare your materials.
2. Stir stain thoroughly using smooth strokes, avoid creating bubbles and do not shake the stain container.
3. Working in the specified order and individual section, dip the foam brush into the stain then use the rim of the container to release any excess. Use the foam brush to apply the stain onto the section. Using a cloth, rub the stain into the embossed woodgrain ensuring complete and even coverage. Stop between sections to tidy up the perimeter with a rag and mineral spirits. Clean edges will help define the individual components of the door.
4. If preferred, the subtle color variation found in wood can be replicated by selective removal of the stain. Using a rag or cheese cloth, gently rub the surface removing very small amounts of stain. Apply varying levels of pressure and work in the direction of the grain. Excessive pressure will remove too much stain.
5. Once the door has been completely stained, check for any drips. While the stain is still wet, lightly brush the entire surface of the door with a china bristle brush. Use long strokes and work in the direction of the grain to even out color and achieve consistency.
6. Let the first stained surface dry, per the stain manufacturer's recommended drying time, before proceeding to the second side.



6. If you prefer a darker appearance, repeat staining steps one through five only after first coat is completely dry. Do not sand between staining coats.

D. Sealing or applying the top-coat

The top-coat or sealant for your door is very important and required for weatherability. It protects the stained door from the elements and makes the door surface washable. Be sure that the stain coating is completely dry and then apply a high-quality, UV stabilized, clear exterior polyurethane coating (satin or low gloss) – used for any normal exterior wood application.

Note: We recommend that all 6 sides (front and back faces plus all four edges) be sealed to eliminate moisture absorption. The bottom of your door panel(s) may contain a factory installed weather-stripping (sweep) which is sealed prior to installation. Failure to observe this recommendation may void the warranty.

1. Stir top coat thoroughly using smooth strokes, avoid creating bubbles and do not shake the top coat container.
2. Do not overload the brush. Dip the end of the brush into the coating and gently slide the flat side of the brush against the edge of the container to remove the excess.
3. Apply with even gentle strokes. Press hard enough to flex the bristles just a little and then pull the brush gently along the door's surface.
4. As you apply the sealant, pull the brush quickly along the area two or three times lightly to even out the brush strokes.
5. Allow the first coat to dry completely (follow manufacturer's recommendations) and apply at least one more coat using the same steps as above. A minimum of two coats is required for complete protection and the door should be resealed annually to ensure lasting protection of the finish.
6. After both sides of the door have been top-coated (twice) and are completely dry, remove the paper and tape from the glass and protected surfaces.
7. Clean the glass with window cleaner and remove any finishing materials from the glass with a safety razor.
8. Replace door back into frame.

Maintenance

1. In the event that the door is scratched after finishing, the damaged area can be lightly sanded using 400-grit sandpaper (do not over-sand the surface). Follow the staining and top-coat procedures.
2. Dirt and watermarks can build up on the surface of your finished door over time. Extend the life of the stain and top-coat by cleaning the door several times a year. Clean with warm soapy water, rinse and towel dry.
3. A minimum of two coats of top-coat are initially required for complete protection. The door system should be resealed every 1 to 7 years depending upon weather exposure.

Step 10: How to Paint Exterior Doors

Factory finished door units do not require any additional field finishing.

Requirements:

Find a well-lit finishing location that is dust-free, well ventilated and within the climate conditions recommended by the coating manufacturer. Recommended temperature should be between 50° – 90°F degrees fahrenheit.

You will need the following:

Coatings and accessories:

- Mineral spirits or acetone
- Soapy water (mild detergent in warm water)
- One pair of rubber gloves
- Stir sticks
- Masking tape
- Safety razor blades
- 220-grit sandpaper
- Paint
  - High-quality, oil-base or 100% acrylic water-based latex paint of desired color
  - Lacquer paints are not recommended
- 2-1/2" wide brush appropriate for type of paint (A natural bristle brush should be used with oil-based paint and a synthetic bristle brush should be used with latex paint.)

Tools:

- Hammer
- Center punch
- Phillips screwdriver
- Pliers
- Safety glasses
- Air-less sprayer (optional)

Note: Painting instructions specifically refer to the door and sidelite panels. Oil-based paint should not be used on wood frame components (jambs & brickmould).

Please read and understand the entire painting procedures before attempting to finish the door. Be sure to follow the paint manufacturer's detailed application instructions on the product label.

A. How to start

Doors can be painted either hanging in the opening or removed from the frame (recommended). Should you remove the door, take care to protect it from damage. Sidelites will need to be finished vertically. To remove the door from the frame, use a center punch and hammer. Strike the hinge pin from the bottom until it pops up (for outswing & self closing units – hinge leaf must be removed from the door). Drive the hinge pin as far as possible with the punch. Using a pair of pliers, grasp the hinge pin and, while twisting, pull the pin out. Remove all door hardware.

B. Preparing the door surface

IMPORTANT: For adequate paint adhesion the door surface must be free of dust, debris and other surface contaminants.

Steel doors should be wiped clean with a solvent such as acetone or mineral spirits. Allow the cleaning solvent to dry completely – until there is no residual odor. Once wiped clean, the door must be lightly sanded with a 220-grit sandpaper. After sanding, the door must be washed with a mild detergent in warm soapy water, rinsed and then dried.

Fiberglass doors should be wiped clean with a solvent such as acetone or mineral spirits. Allow the cleaning solvent to dry completely – until there is no residual odor. Next, the door must be washed with a mild detergent in warm soapy water, rinsed and then dried.

Mask (tape) off all surfaces that will not be painted including all glass.

C. Painting the Door

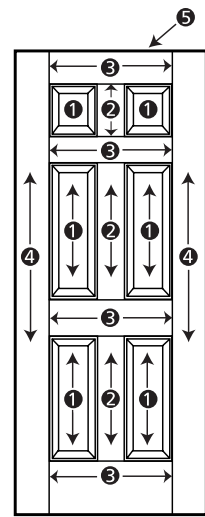
Use exterior, high quality, oil-based or 100% acrylic water-based latex paint of desired color. High quality interior paint can be used on the interior surface of the door only. Lacquer paints are not recommended. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for paint application by using either a brush or a handheld sprayer.

Painting:

Put on gloves, safety glasses, and prepare your materials. Before starting, and occasionally throughout the project, stir the paint using smooth strokes until the texture is creamy – avoid creating bubbles.

Finishing with Brush Application:

Dip the brush into the paint, then use the rim of the container to release any excess paint. Apply paint as evenly as possible while still wet. Brush strokes should follow the grain direction of the selected area. Start working on the panels and sticking (moulding profiles), then the vertical center mullion, next the horizontal rails, then the vertical stiles, and finally, the outside edges (stiles and top rail, see figure 1 for details). Doors that are outswing or have adjustable surface mounted sweeps will need to have the sweep removed and the bottom rail painted.



Finishing Order:

For woodgrain textured door finishing with brush.

- 1 #1 Panels and sticking (moulding profiles)
- 2 #2 Vertical center areas (mullions)
- 3 #3 Horizontal areas (rails)
- 4 #4 Outside vertical areas (stiles)
- 5 #5 Edges of door (includes both sides and top of door)

Finishing with Spray Applicator:

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for thinning the paint; (i.e. thin latex paint with water or oil-based with solvent for better atomization and spraying results). Strain paint before filling the spray pot.

The door can be painted in horizontal (recommended) or vertical position; however, the paint should be applied in continuous strokes extending six inches past the edges of the door. This will ensure uniformity across the entire surface of the door. Multiple light coats are better than one heavy coat.

Avoid runs as a result of over-spraying.

Note: We recommend that all 6 sides (front and back faces plus all four edges) be sealed to eliminate moisture absorption. The bottom of your door panel(s) may contain a factory installed weather-stripping (sweep) which is sealed prior to installation. Failure to observe this recommendation may void the warranty.

Drying:

IMPORTANT: Let the paint dry completely, following the manufacturer's recommended drying time before handling the painted surface or applying a second coat. If possible, allow the door to dry in a horizontal position to minimize paint runs. High humidity and/or low temperatures may extend your drying time.

Warning: Foam-filled doors painted with dark colors or with attached storm doors, may become very hot to the touch in direct sunlight.

Do not paint the weather strip and do not close door until paint is dry (see paint manufacturer's specifications on minimum drying time).

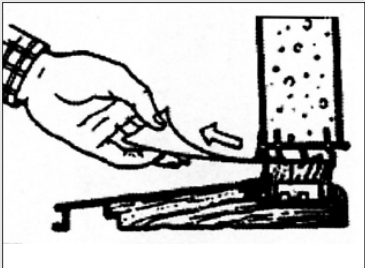
To maintain product warranty: Paint the door, frame, header and brickmould within 45 days of installation.

Maintenance:

1. In the event that the door is scratched after finishing, the damaged area can be lightly sanded using 400-grit sandpaper (do not over-sand the surface). Follow the finishing procedures on the inside of this brochure.
2. Dirt and watermarks can build up on the surface of your finished door over time. Extend the life of the paint by cleaning the door a few times a year. Clean with warm soapy water, rinse and towel dry.
3. Repainting every 1 to 7 years will be required, depending upon weather exposure.

Steps to test threshold seal (Figure 30)

1. Close door on a piece of paper placed over the threshold.
2. Pull paper between the sweep of the door and the threshold.
3. If the threshold is properly adjusted, you should feel some tension, but if the paper tears, the door's seal is too tight. If there is no tension on the paper, the door's seal is too loose.



To properly adjust the threshold seal if it is too tight.

1. Adjust sill cap by turning screws counter-clockwise evenly a 1/2 turn.
2. Repeat seal test. If paper does not slide beneath door with a feeling of tension, repeat Step 1. Re-test seal.
3. Continue testing threshold until it is properly adjusted.

To properly adjust the threshold seal if it is too loose.

(WARNING: Do not increase height by more than 1/4")

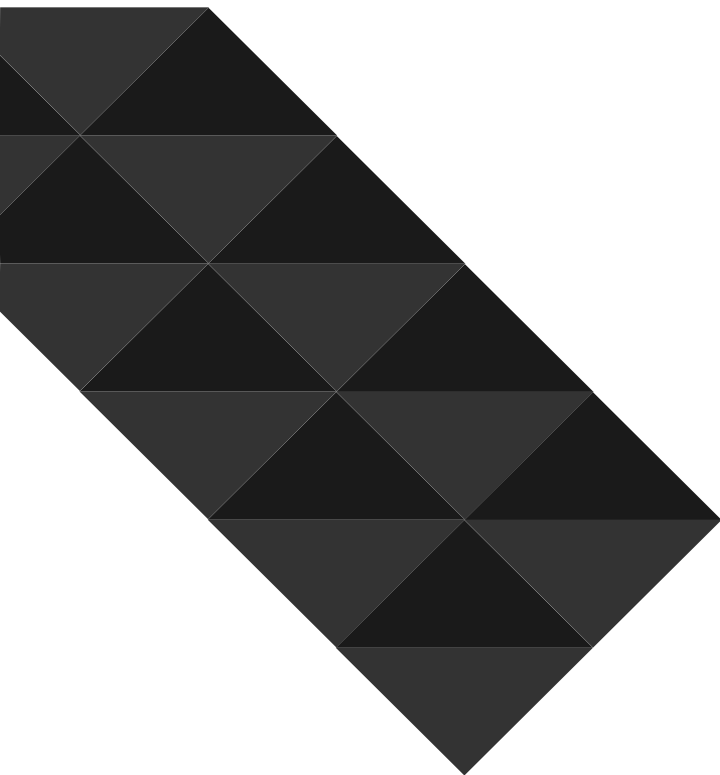
1. Adjust sill cap by turning screws clockwise evenly a 1/2 turn.
2. Repeat seal test. If paper does not slide beneath door with a feeling of tension, repeat Step 1. Re-test seal.
3. Continue testing threshold until it is properly adjusted.

Step 11: Install the Latch and Dead Bolt



Figure 31: The latch and dead bolt are installed per the hardware manufacturer installation detail.

Note: Units intended for installation in high velocity windstorm region requires specific grade of latching hardware.



SIDE-HINGED DOOR UNIT  
INSTALLATION GUIDE