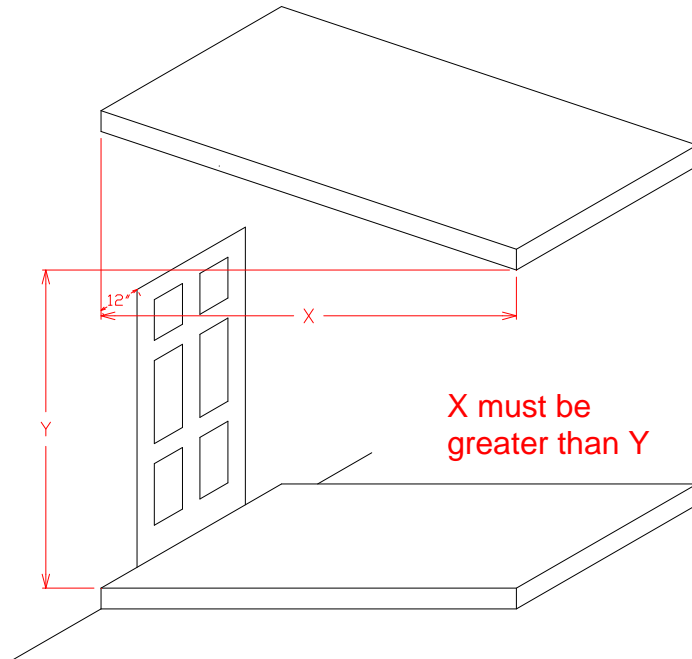


Accepted Industry Standards to Protect Your New Door and Preserve Its Warranty

The ideal overhang for a wood door requires that dimension X be greater than dimension Y and that there be 12 inches of coverage to the sides of the door, as shown in the figure below. Dimension Y is the vertical distance from the bottom of the door to the lowest point of the overhang at furthest edge from the door. Dimension X is the horizontal distance from the surface of the door to the edge of the overhang.



As natural living products, your new wood doors are susceptible to warping and precautions should be taken to prevent this. If the doors must be stored prior to installation, they should be supported vertically whenever possible as leaning the doors creates the ideal condition for warping to develop. If the doors are to be stored horizontally, always support the door along its full length. Wood doors should not be allowed to experience fast differences in temperature. Doors stored in air-conditioned environments should be given time to adjust to outdoor temperatures prior to

installation. In addition, after installation, severe differences between interior and exterior temperatures will cause warping and swelling of a door. Usually the door will return to its unwarped state after some time. Warp is not considered to be a defect unless it exceeds $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Improperly installed doors where the frame legs are not plumb and parallel may also cause a door to warp.

Your wood door should be finished with three coats of exterior grade wood paint or UV-rated clear topcoat on all 6 sides (includes top and bottom edge of door). Any breach of the top coat by scratching, scuffing, cutting or otherwise can allow moisture to penetrate the wood. It is imperative that the top and bottom edges always be top coated and free from scrapes or scratches.

During the first six months after installation, the door will acclimate to its new environment. In the process the wood will expand, contract, and shift slightly and may cause hairline cracks in the topcoat, particularly at the wood joints in the door between stiles and rails and where floating panels meet the stiles and rails. Periodically inspect the door during this time and repair these cracks in the topcoat with a fine brush to prevent moisture from causing permanent damage to your new door.

To insure the longevity of your new door, inspect the door every 6 months and perform the steps above. Your wood door should be refinished with an exterior grade wood paint or UV-protecting clear topcoat as necessary. How often this is required mainly depends on its exposure to the sun and rain. Generally, this interval should not exceed 24 months, but may be as short as 6 months in some applications.

Always avoid the direct spray of water on your wood door. Only clean your door with a damp rag and dry immediately. Treat your wood door as you would a piece of fine furniture.

This document is only designed to provide information of general accepted practices for exterior wood door and many points apply to non-wood doors as well. This information is superceded by the manufacturer's warranty which is available via the manufacturer's respective website or upon request from Everglades Design Center.