

FIBERGLASS DOOR SYSTEM

Care and Maintenance



CARE AND MAINTENANCE:

HAND STAINED JAMBS, BRICKMOULD AND DOORS: Over time, harsh weathering will degrade even the best finish. We recommend reapplying a UV topcoat over the existing topcoat every 2-5 years. We do not recommend stripping the factory finish topcoat. In locations of severe weather exposure, more frequent maintenance may be required. Fading, minor cracking and peeling are some initial signs of UV topcoat deterioration.

PAINTED FIBERGLASS DOORS, PVC COMPONENTS, AND WOOD COMPONENTS: Repaint your doors, jambs and brickmoulds as soon as deterioration occurs. Initial signs of wear are fading, cracking, bubbling, and peeling.

WEATHERSTRIP: Replace compression weatherstrip, door sweep, and seal pads when worn or torn.

CAULKING: Just as with the finish, it is imperative to maintain caulking and sealants. Any areas of deterioration should be re-caulked based on the areas pointed out in the installation instructions (Exterior Trim to Jamb, Jamb Base to Threshold/Sill).
Note: All Feather River fiberglass door lite frames come pre-caulked from the factory. The excess sealant on the door lite is normal and does not indicate a defective glazing. In some cases over time, you may experience excess caulking/sealant ooze around the lite frame. In most cases this happens during extreme heat buildup or when the door is exposed to direct sunlight. The excess sealant on the glass can be removed by carefully scoring the excess sealant with a razor blade and peeling it off. The excess sealant on the glass side may be better removed with the blade after scoring. Take care to avoid nicking the finish on the door or lite frame.

THERMAL BOWING: In some areas with temperature fluctuations, your door may bow over a period of days. This is typically due to the temperature difference between the exterior and interior part of the home. In most cases, the door will return back to its normal position. Bowing is also common during the first couple of weeks after door installation until the door becomes acclimated. However, in conditions of extreme temperature exposure, some permanent bowing can occur. In applications with extreme temperature exposure, following the recommendations below will lessen the effect.

DOOR EXPOSURE AND PROTECTION: Protected Doors need less maintenance and re-finishing vs. doors fully exposed to the elements. Overhangs provide long lasting protection to your entryway along with reduced maintenance.

COLOR CHOICE: Door colors affect the need for periodic maintenance and the overall door performance, especially in areas where doors receive an extreme amount of sun. Dark colors will absorb more heat than light colors. If a door is absorbing a lot of heat or has constant sun exposure, it is more likely to have UV topcoat deterioration, color fading, and even warping issues. Light colors will reduce the amount of heat absorption and reduce maintenance needs.