



HANDLING AND STORAGE OF WOOD DOORS

1. Deliver doors in a clean truck and under cover.
2. Do not deliver or install doors until foundations, concrete floors, and plaster or texture walls are completely dry.
3. Allow doors time to acclimate to the conditions at the job site prior to installation. Never subject doors to abnormal heat, dryness or humidity for prolonged periods (i.e. forced heat).
4. Store doors lying flat on a level surface above the ground in a dry, well-ventilated building and keep covered. Don't stack doors on end.
5. 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.
6. All six sides of the door, including the edges of any cut modifications in the door slab, must be properly sealed for warranty to apply.
7. To keep doors protected, use clean gloves and equipment. Cover doors, but allow for air circulation. Carry, do not drag doors over any surface.

Important Note: Panels of stile and rail doors are engineered to float so they can move with changes in climate without causing stress. Make sure these components are aligned before finishing. You can correct alignment by carefully moving the panel with a wood block, rubber mallet, and a soft touch.



READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS AND REVIEW DIAGRAMS BEFORE BEGINNING THE INSTALLATION TO GET A THOROUGH UNDERSTANDING OF THE PROCESS.



THANK YOU FOR CHOOSING BUILDERS CHOICE PRODUCTS

Attached are Builders Choice recommended installation instructions for interior pre-hung doors. Read these installation instructions thoroughly before beginning. They are designed to work in most existing applications. However, existing conditions may require changes to these instructions. If changes are needed, they are made at the installer's risk. Contact a building professional regarding any installations other than indicated in these instructions.

SAFETY

- Read and fully understand ALL installation instructions before beginning.
- Do not work alone. Two or more people are required.
- Use safe lifting techniques.
- Use caution when handling glass. Broken or cracked glass can cause serious injury.
- Wear protective gear (e.g. safety glasses, gloves, ear protection, etc.).
- Operate hand/power tools safely and follow manufacturer's operating instructions.

Warning: *If injury occurs, immediately seek medical attention!*

MATERIALS & TOOLS



Finish Nails



Finish Nails



Shims



Sand Paper



Wood Putty



Nail Setter



Utility Knife



Hammer



Circular Saw



Screwdrivers



Tape Measure



Finish Materials



100% Polyurethane Sealants



Levels

Note to Installer: *Provide a copy of these instructions to the building owner. By installing this product, you acknowledge the terms and conditions of the limited warranty as part of the terms of the sale.*

DOOR HANDLING

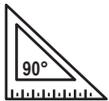
- Make sure the door slab is secured to the frame prior to installation.
- Do not put stress on joints, corners or frames.
- Store door in dry, well-ventilated area in vertical, leaning position (jamb side to the wall) to allow air circulation; do not stack horizontally or drag on the floor
- Protect from exposure to direct sunlight during storage.
- Install only into vertical walls and when conditions are dry.

REMOVE THE PACKAGING & INSPECT THE DOOR

- Remove packaging.
- Remove shipping materials such as corner covers, shipping blocks or pads.

Note! Be sure to remove the shipping clips from the door before beginning the installation.

INSPECT THE DOOR



Product squareness: Measure the door corner-to-corner diagonally in both directions. If the product is square, the measurements should match.



Check for any cosmetic damage that may have occurred during manufacturing or shipping



Correct product: Check the product is correct by comparing to the order forum (size, color, handing, glazing, etc.)



Check for the correct door handing: To determine door swing (left or right), face the door from the side where hinges cannot be seen. Right handed doors open to the right, while left handed doors open to the left.

If any of the above conditions represent a concern, do not install the door. Contact your dealer or distributor for recommendations.

INSPECT THE ROUGH OPENING

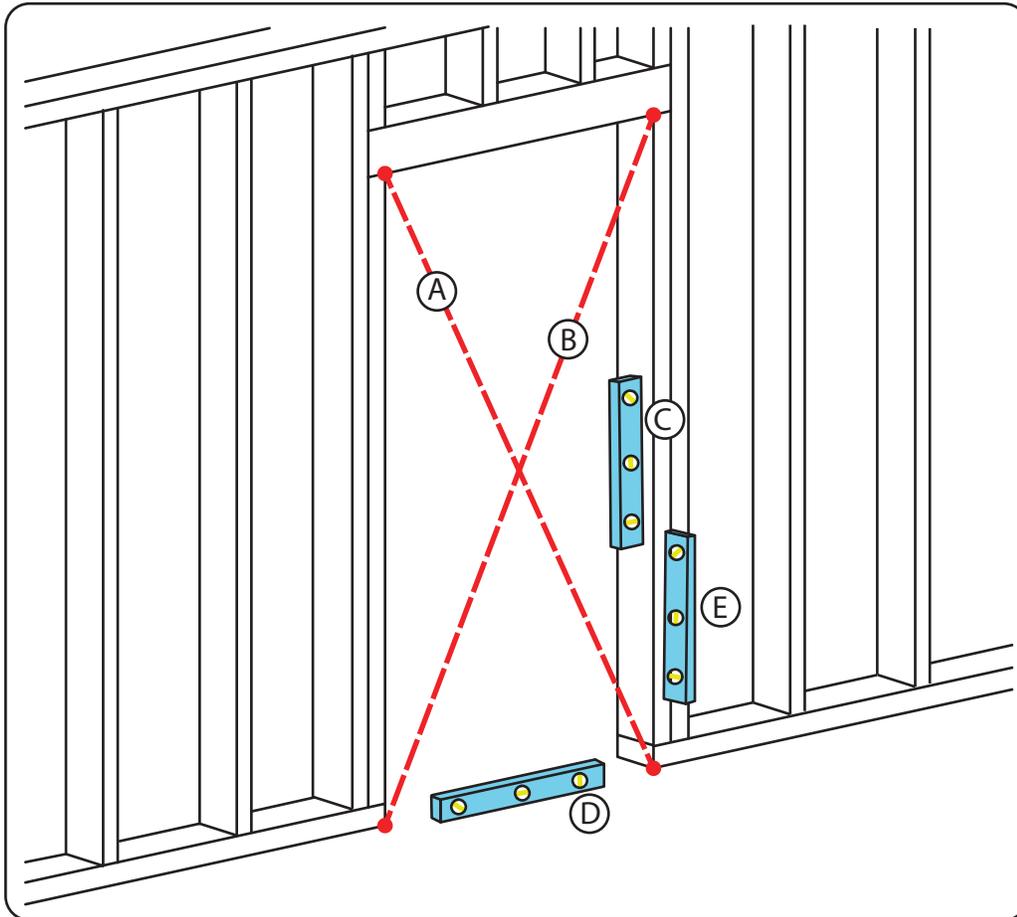
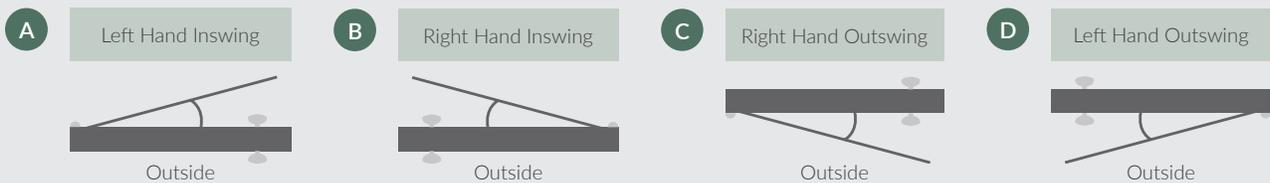


Figure 1

Verify the width and height of the rough opening is 1/2" larger than the door frames width/height. Make sure the floor/sill area and rough opening are both level, by ensuring the surfaces (C, D, E) are plumb, and the opening is square by measuring the diagonals (A, B). The measurement of (A) and (B) should be the same. Maximum allowable deviation from square is 1/4".

Before starting step 3, determine if the customer wants the door to be a Left Hand Door or a Right Hand Door. Refer to www.orepac.com/resources/door-handing for more information on handing.



INSTALL THE DOOR

STEP 1:

Pre-hung door frames extend below the slab to allow for different floor heights. The jambs can be trimmed as needed before beginning installation, however make sure to leave adequate space to allow air to pass under the door according to ventilation codes.

STEP 2:

Remove any nails, tacks or packaging that hold closed the door.

STEP 3:

Position the door unit into the rough opening. Square and plumb the hinge side of the jamb. Shim jamb from both sides to prevent twisting. Fasten shims with 10d finish nails approximately 2" from the top and 2" from the bottom of the jamb to plumb and temporarily secure in place.

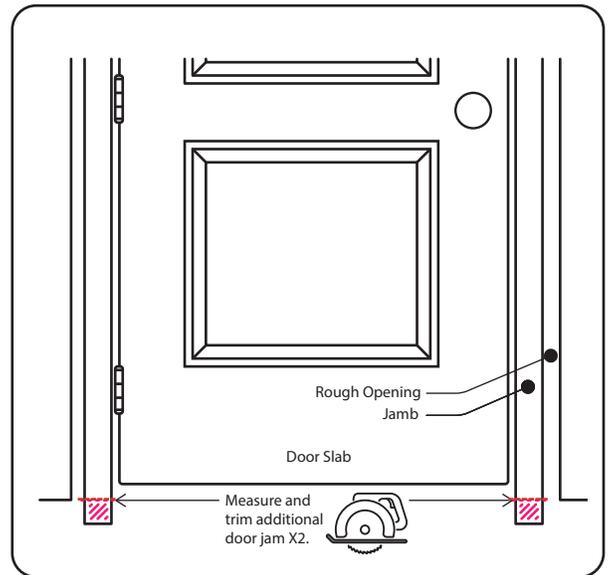


Figure 2

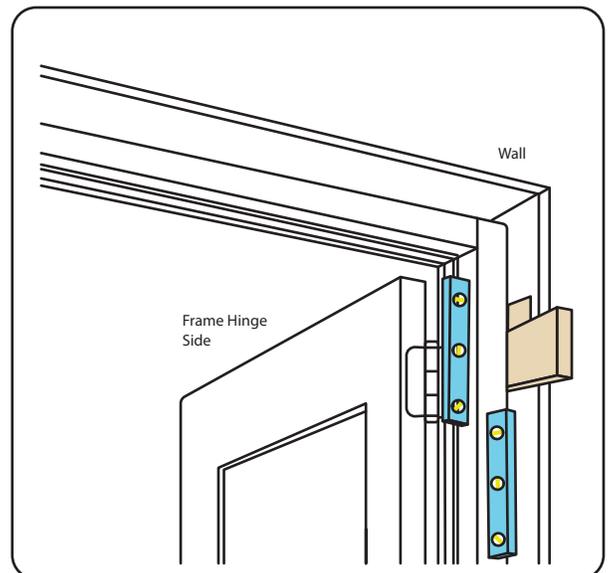


Figure 3

Warning! To avoid injury, use at least two people to install. Adequately support the door until completely fastened.

INSTALL THE DOOR

(Continued)

STEP 4:

Square and plumb the latch side of the jamb and secure using the same method as step 3. Adjust the jamb so that the spacing is uniform between the door slab and the jamb (red). (See Figure 4.)

STEP 5:

Shim behind each hinge, and tack into stud with 4d nails. (See Figures 5.)

STEP 6:

Re-check for square, plumb and even spacing around the door. Using 10d nails, secure in place by nailing through the stop, jamb, shims and into the studs approximately every 12" – 16". Set the nails with a nail setter. (See Figures 5 and 6.)

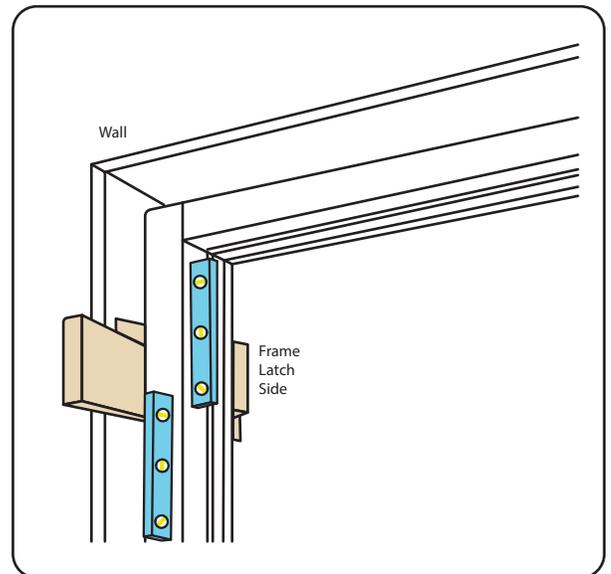


Figure 4

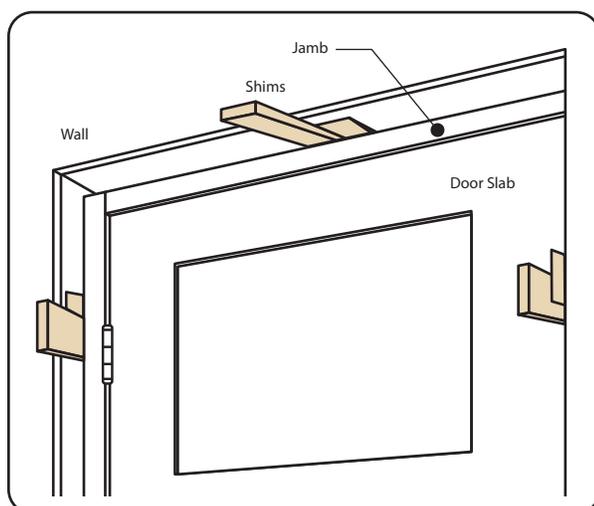


Figure 6

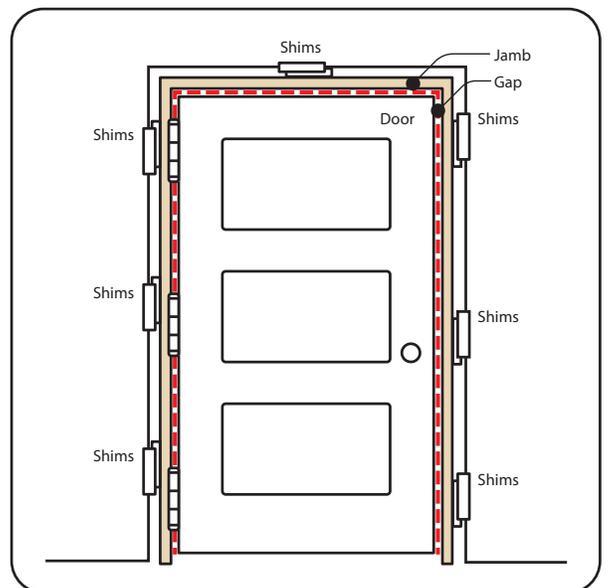


Figure 5

INSTALL THE DOOR

(Continued)

STEP 7:

Position trim or slide trim assembly (two piece jamb) onto the frame. Carefully nail the trim on both sides of the door every 12" to 16" using 4d finishing nails. (See Figure 7.)

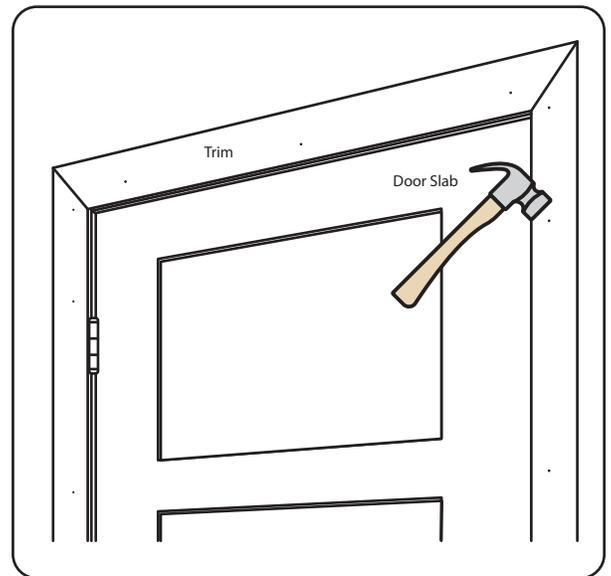


Figure 7

FINISH THE INSTALLATION

STEP 1:

Fill any nail/screw holes and sand smooth.

STEP 2:

Finish all six sides of the door slab and the frame as instructed in the [Wood Door Care & Finishing Recommendations](#).

STEP 3:

Install lockset hardware per supplied instructions.

STEP 4:

Protect recently installed units from damage from plaster, paint, etc. by covering the unit with plastic.

GLOSSARY

DOOR SLAB:

The door slab is the operational door component of a pre-hung door system. The door slab is typically a rectangular piece of material comprised of wood, composite, fiberglass or steel.

JAMB:

The door jamb consists of the vertical components of a door frame, which includes the studs and trim. One jamb has hinges for mounting the door slab, while the other jamb has a strike plate and slot for latching a closed door.

ROUGH OPENING:

The rough opening is the horizontal and vertical measurement of a door opening before drywall or siding is installed. Rough openings should be larger than the door frame to allow for adjustments and leveling. Though the rule of thumb calls for adding 2” to the width of the door or 1/2” to the width of the door frame to determine the rough opening, actual measurements should always be verified.

PLUMB:

The term “plumb” refers to a surface or feature that is perfectly vertical. In construction, when a surface is plumb it follows an imaginary line that runs to the center of the Earth. Plumb is always perpendicular to horizontal or “level”. Just as floors, countertops, and pool tables must be level, vertical elements like doors, columns, walls, and uprights must be plumb for proper construction.

SQUARE:

In construction, determining if a door is “square” means that the measurements match from corner-to-corner diagonally in both directions. Square measurements ensure that the door frame has parallel sides and four right angles.

SHIM:

A shim is a thin, tapered piece of wood used to fill gaps between the rough opening and the door frame. Shims are also used to help align the frame within the opening and act as a structure to assist in fastening the door frame to the rough opening.

DOOR STOP:

A door stop is a strip of wood that is applied to the inside of the door frame to prevent the door slab from swinging through when being closed. The door stop is the part of the frame that the door rests on when closed.

PREPARATION AND FINISHING

Note: all six sides of the door, including the edges of any cut modifications in the door slab, must be properly sealed for warranty to apply

Note: please follow your paint or stain manufacturer's application instructions

1. Inspect door carefully for defects before finishing.
2. All wood doors supplied by OrePac require sanding and prep prior to finish. The amount of sanding will depend on the expected appearance after finish.
3. Remove all dust with a tack cloth before beginning to apply finish.
4. Hang the door prior to finishing, then remove to finish properly.
5. Apply finish to the door immediately after fitting and hanging, but never during or immediately after high periods of moisture.
6. The door should be finished while lying flat for maximum performance of finishing.
7. Use solvent-based paints, sealers and stains, or when applicable, high quality waterbased paints or stains, and follow the paint/stain manufacturer's directions. Apply finish to all surfaces including top and bottom edges. Dark color finishes should not be used on doors exposed to prolonged direct sunlight. The heat buildup may cause warping, veneer checks or separation.
8. To stain the door: Apply a stain and sealer combination as recommended by the paint/stain manufacturer for the type of application (either exterior or interior). The stain or sealer combination will stain the door and seal the surface. Apply three coats of clear top coat, such as varnish or polyurethane. Sand lightly between coats. All exteriors must have ultra violet (UV) inhibitors in the finish. Do not use solid-based stains as the final finish. These finishes must have three coats of varnish or polyurethane as final top coat.
9. To paint the door: Use a quality solvent-based primer, followed by three coats of a good exterior paint recommended by the paint/stain manufacturer to be compatible with the primer. When finishing glazed doors, apply top coats generously to bridge wood and glass. To protect against moisture, lap paint onto glass 1/16 inch. For interior applications, use a quality interior primer followed by two coats of interior latex enamel or solvent-based paint. The door manufacturer and distributor are not responsible for the final appearance of doors finished in the field. It is expected that the contractor will make adjustments as needed to achieve the desired results.
10. All finishes will last longer when protected from the direct sun and rain by an overhang or porch. If the door is exposed to the elements, a fine bead of silicone caulk should be used between the glass and sticking on panel and sticking on the door's exterior.