MEASURING DOORS

DOORS

1. Common Width Sizes

1/6 = 1 Ft + 6 Inches = 18 Inches
1/8 = 1 Ft + 8 Inches = 20 Inches
2/0 = 2 Ft + 0 Inches = 24 Inches
2/2 = 2 Ft + 2 Inches = 26 Inches
2/4 = 2 Ft + 4 Inches = 28 Inches
2/6 = 2 Ft + 6 Inches = 30 Inches
2/8 = 2 Ft + 8 Inches = 32 Inches
2/10 = 2 Ft + 10 Inches = 34 Inches
3/0 = 3 Ft + 0 Inches = 36 Inches

2. Custom Width - Over 36 inches to 48 inches

3. Common Height Sizes

6/6 = 6 Ft + 6 Inches = 78 Inches
6/8 = 6 Ft + 8 Inches = 80 Inches

4. Custom Height - Over 80 inches to 120 inches

5. Common Thickness

1-3/8" - Hollow-core or Solid-core
1-3/4" - Hollow-core or Solid-core

BIFOLDS - NOMINAL SIZES

1. Common Width Sizes

2/0 = 2 Ft + 0 Inches = 24 Inches
2/6 = 2 Ft + 6 Inches = 30 Inches
3/0 = 3 Ft + 0 Inches = 36 Inches
4/0 = 4 Ft + 0 Inches = 48 Inches
5/0 = 5 Ft + 0 Inches = 60 Inches
6/0 = 6 Ft + 0 Inches = 72 Inches

2. Common Height Sizes

Nominal 6/6 = 77 Inches Actual Size Fits finished opening size of 78-3/4"
Nominal 6/8 = 79 Inches Actual Size Fits finished opening size of 80-3/4"

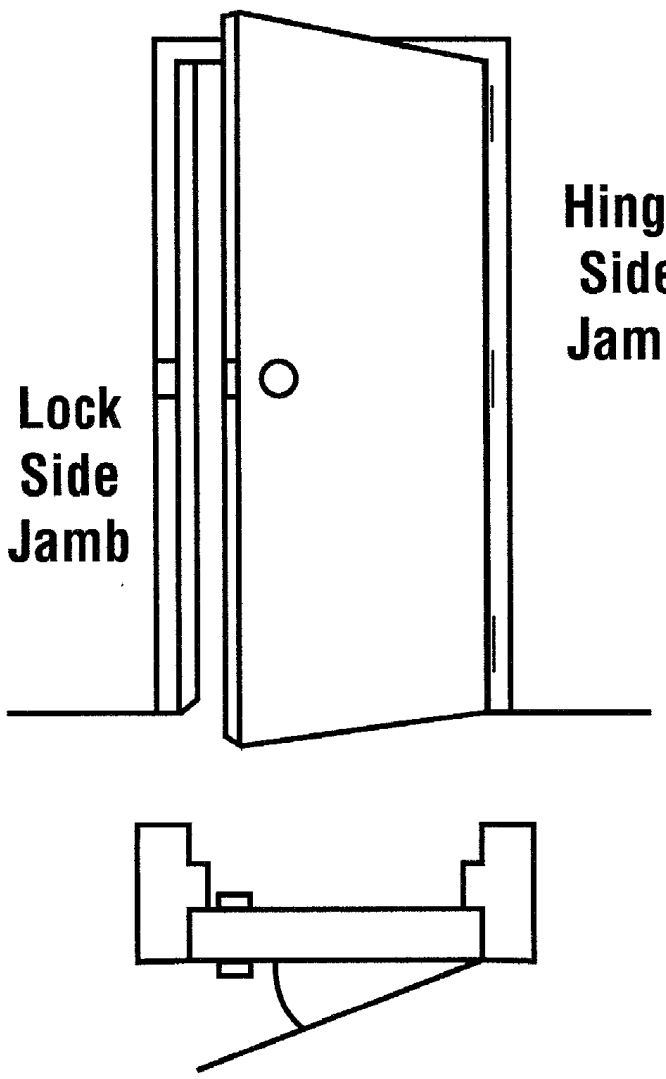
3. Common Thickness

1-3/8" - Hollow-core
1-3/4" - Hollow-core

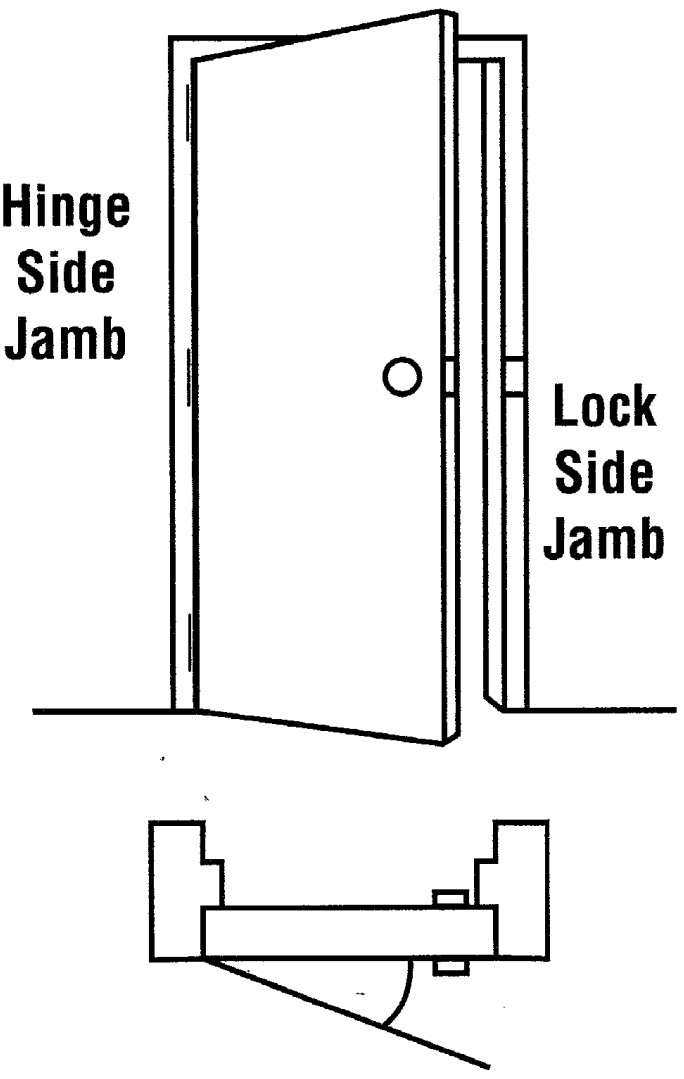
DOOR SWING

When ordering a replacement door, you'll need to know how it should swing. Face the doorway from inside the house or room. Notice if it's "left-hand" (door knob on the left) or the opposite. A door that opens into the house or room is called "normal swing". If it opens out, it's outward swinging. Sketch the door on the order form to avoid confusion.

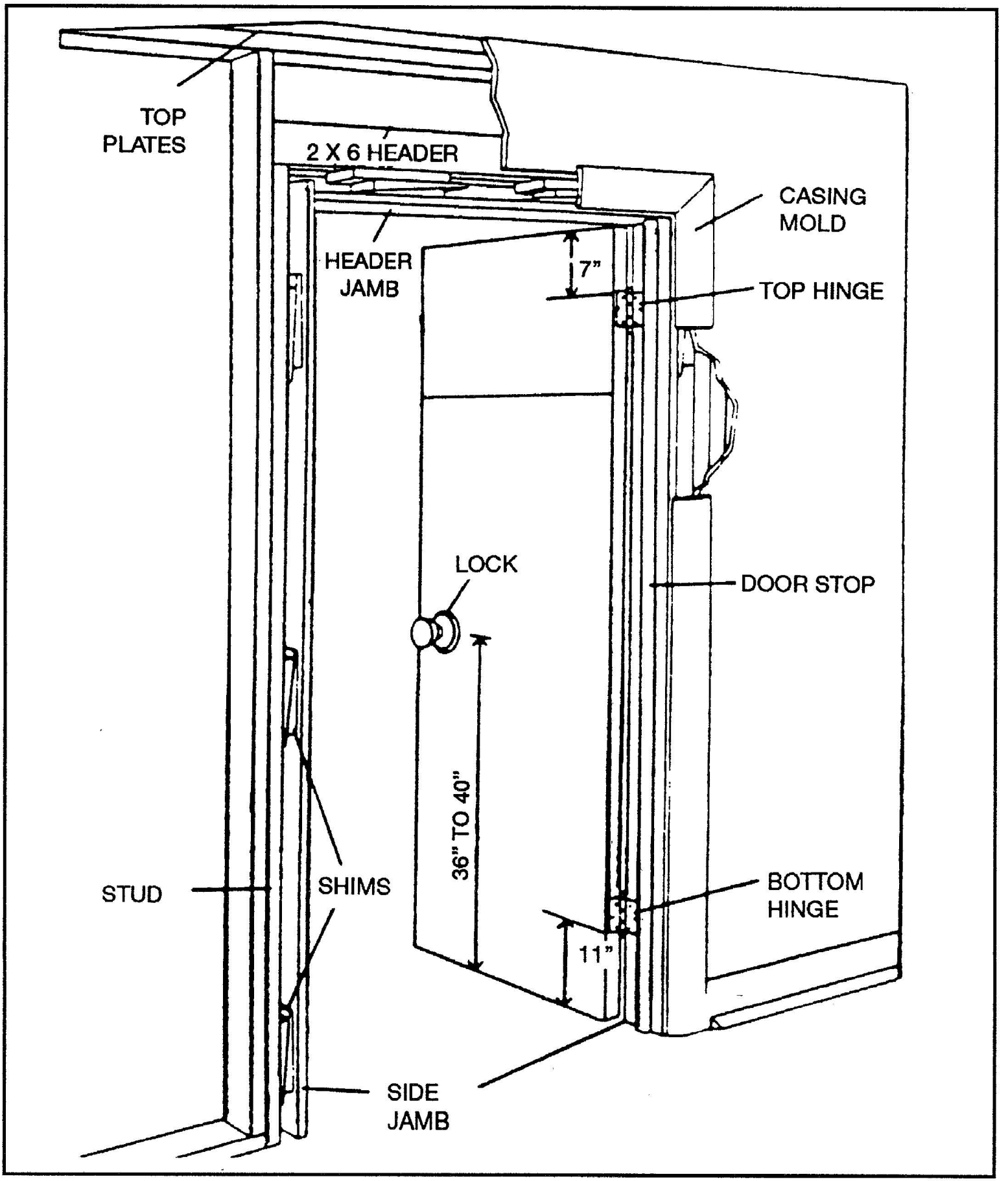
LEFT HAND



RIGHT HAND



DOOR HANGING DIAGRAM



INSTALLATION

Installing a Door on an Existing Frame

1) Position the hinges on your door using the existing door as a template.
2) Mark the edge of the hinge with a utility knife - Note the barrel of the hinge should extend at least 1/8" beyond the door surface.
3) Chisel mortises in both jamb and door to a depth that will allow them to lay flush with adjacent surface.
4) Install hinge plates.
5) Install door and plane edges as necessary.
6) Drill and chisel opening to accept passage set.

FIELD TRIMMING

1. STILE AND RAIL WOOD PANEL AND FRENCH DOORS

Doors must be stored flat and fully protected against humidity. When doors are moved, they must be lifted, eliminating any sliding of one door on another.

In order not to change the door's balance, a maximum of 1/2 inch may be removed on its width (1/4" on each side). Any modification to the door's height must not exceed 1" and should be removed from the bottom rail only.

When the door is hung, a good quality sealant must be applied immediately to minimize humidity absorption. Special attention must be given to finish all 6 sides of the door, including the top and bottom of the door.

Doors must be finished on all six sides to have a valid warranty.

2. FLUSH AND RAISED PANEL DOORS

Width and height trimming of 1/4" overall is permitted, remove up to 1/8" equally from top or bottom rail and 1/8" from hinge and lock side jambs.

For smaller dimensions, custom orders are available.

PROBLEM DOORS

How to Silence Noisy Doors

Difficulties may occur when opening or closing a door, due to sticking, accumulated paint, noise (squeaking), binding or looseness of the door. This may also be caused by either loose or misaligned hinges, or the latch, jambs, door knob or passage set.

Squeaking Doors

Dry metal hinge parts rubbing together may cause squeaking. To stop the squeaking, remove each hinge pin individually, by tapping it upward with a hammer and a screwdriver pressed against the top of the pin, and drip some oil down the well. After replacing the hinge pin, swing the door back and forth to work the oil down into the hinge pivots.

Doors That Slam

To prevent slamming doors, place a piece of foam rubber or peel-and-stick weather stripping on the outer edge of the door stop molding. This may need to be done on both the top and the bottom of the molding.

Doors That Don't Stay Open

Hinges that have shifted or a loose screw may be the problem. Reset the hinge back into its original position and tighten screws. If drilling a new hole is required, first plug and trim flush the old hole with either a wood golf tee, dowel or wood filler.

Doors That Spring Open

A door that springs open by itself may do so because the hinges are not aligned vertically or because their leaves are set into the door frame at an angle. Check the vertical alignment of the hinges with a plumb line; if the hinges are out of line, remove and reset the lower one. To correct a hinge leaf set into the frame at an angle, cut a cardboard shim half as wide as the leaf and place it behind the part of the leaf set deepest into the door frame.

Sometimes, loosened hinge screws cannot be tightened because their holes have become enlarged. If this affects only one or two screws, drill a small pilot hole that extends each screw hole into the wall stud beside the door frame, and then replace

PROBLEM DOORS

Doors That Spring Open (con't)

the original screws with longer ones. If all the hinge screws are loose, remove them as well as the hinge leaf, plug the holes with glue-coated dowels. When the glue has dried, trim the plugs flush and then use the hinge leaf as a guide for drilling pilot holes for the screws.

Doors That Stick

If a door sticks, check both it and the door frame thoroughly for any paint build-up. Sand down or chisel away any excess paint. If necessary, strip off the excess paint with paint remover, carefully following all precautions on the paint remover. Prime and repaint the bare wood. Wooden doors may also swell or warp due to humidity, making the door opening too tight. Find out exactly where the rubbing occurs, and then lightly sand the door edges and jambs. If, as above, sanding down to the bare wood is required, reprime and repaint those areas. Houses also "settle" with time, and this may cause the door openings to slightly shift and the door to stick. If required, remove the door and plane, refinish and repaint as necessary. If accumulated paint or swelling is not the problem, and the rubbing occurs at either the top or the bottom of a door's latch side, try tightening the hinge opposite the area that rubs. Open the door and turn each hinge screw clockwise using a long screwdriver for maximum leverage. Turning the screw just a quarter to a half turn may be all that is required. If the door rubs along the hinge side, remove the screws holding the hinge to the door frame. Cut a shim, a thin piece of cardboard the same size as the hinge leaf, slide it behind the leaf and then reinstall the screws. If the door still rubs after testing, you may have to add either another shim, or place a shim behind the lower hinge as well. When hinges are correctly positioned, you should be able to close the door and slide something the thickness of a credit card easily between its edges and the door frame on all sides.

Doors That Don't Close Properly

If a door does not latch because the latch bolt does not engage the strike plate on the frame, remove the strike plate and either add a shim beneath or simply file the

PROBLEM DOORS

Doors That Don't Close Properly (con't)

opening in the plate to enlarge it. If the latch and strike plate are severely misaligned, plug the original screw holes and reposition the plate higher or lower on the door frame, and then redrill new holes. This is easier than repairing a slightly warped door or frame and usually is just as effective.

Loosened Door Knobs

Door knobs or passage sets may wear and become loose, due to an enlargement of the hollow shaft inside the door knob. To make for a snugger fit, remove the knob from its spindle and rewrap the spindle with masking tape as required. Place the knob back onto the spindle, ensuring that there is now enough tape between so that they fit tightly together, and replace onto the door.

The "Why" of Warping

Warping or bowing in doors can occur from extreme changes in temperature or humidity, or from finishing. It is a natural tendency in wood, when uneven expansion, and then subsequent shrinkage, occurs. Doors may also warp from differing temperature or humidity conditions on each side of the door, such as one side being air conditioned and the other, not. If veneer or finish thickness differs on each side of the door, there may be a warpage tendency as well. Doors that are not hung squarely, or with improperly sized hinges, may also tend to warp.

STORAGE AND HANDLING

1. Deliver doors to building site after plaster, drywall or cement is dry. If doors are stored at job-site for more than one week, top, bottom and side edges **MUST** be sealed. Care **MUST** be taken to avoid edge or face damage.
2. Store flat on a level surface in a clean, dry well ventilated building. **Do not stand on edge.** Protect from dirt, water and abuse, but allow air circulation.
3. Doors must be sealed with an oil-based or plastic sealer or primer if stored for long periods.
4. Doors should not be subjected to abnormal or sudden variations in heat, dryness or humidity and should not be exposed to direct sunlight.
5. Doors should be stored at least 4' away from any heat source. Excessive heat on one area of the door creates uneven drying which results in warping and checking on the faces.
6. Doors should be conditioned to average prevailing humidity of the locality before hanging. In below zero temperatures, doors should be stored in a properly dried building, at normal temperatures for at least three days before being hung.
7. Handle with clean hands or gloves and do not drag doors across one another or across other surfaces.
8. Do not hang door unless protected by a scull strip or skid shoes.