

DOOR CARE & MAINTENANCE

This important information will help keep your Door City Door looking beautiful and working for many years, while maintaining warranty coverage. Regular inspections and minor maintenance are the best ways to keep your doors in good condition. **We gladly offer a five year warranty on every door we make, failure to adhere to door care advice will void warranty.**

FINISHING (PAINTING AND SEALING)

All Door City Doors are supplied unfinished and need to be finished, painted or sealed unless ordered stained. Timber is a natural product that is greatly affected by changes in moisture. This change in moisture will cause the timber to warp, crack or in some cases rot. Unprotected timber can physically deteriorate if exposed to extremes of atmospheric change over a period of time. All timber products should be painted, sealed or finished before being installed to help protect them from changes in moisture - regardless of whether they are being used inside or outside.

The entire door should be painted immediately after fitting and before hanging; this includes behind the hinges, and lock and most importantly, you should always paint the top and bottom edges. Always follow the paint manufacturer's instructions on the number of coats required. The top, bottom and sides of the door need to receive the same number of coats as the door face. Trials have shown that doors with the correct number of coats of painting or finish (as per the paint manufacturer's recommendations) outlast and perform

better than those not finished adequately.

SANDING-

Generally paint and stain manufacturer's will specify that you should give timber a light sand before finishing. Always refer to the paint/ stain manufacturer's advice. The surface should be prepared with appropriate sand paper, under no circumstances should you use steel wool or other metal scourers. Light sanding is recommended for veneer doors. Do not sand veneer doors back more than 0.2mm as the substrate may be exposed. Do not use sand paper with a lower grit value of 240. Always sand in the direction of the grain, avoid cross standing, as this will only exaggerate when stained.

PAINT SYSTEMS

Always use good quality paint or coating systems and always follow the manufacturer's advice. Be sure to pay particular attention to "internal" vs "external" paint systems and use one that is appropriate to where you are hanging the door. Never use automotive or two pack paint on doors.

PAINT COLOURS-

Doors exposed to sunlight should be painted with light reflective colours as dark colours absorb light and heat. Using dark colours will cause a drying effect on the doors and could cause the doors to warp. The use of a light coloured topcoat is essential. Your paint supplier or paint manufacturer can advise you on the light reflective value (LRV) of the colour you have selected - the higher the LRV the less heat the substrate will absorb and the longer the expected life of the paint finish.

Black has a LRV or approximately 5. White has a LRV or approximately 95. Choosing paint or stain colours with an LRV of greater than 50 is a wise choice. The manufacturer should be able to advise you of the LRV for a selected colour. Using different colours on either side of the door (exterior/interior) will cause uneven heat/moisture absorption, particularly for doors in exposed applications. The finishing paint or stain should be the same colour on all six sides. Using different colours may cause the door to warp.

VARIATIONS IN TIMBER-

Timber can have significant variation in colour and grain patterns and textures. These variations in colour and grain are unavoidable and are part of the natural beauty of timber; they are not considered defects.

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INSTALLATION AND ONSITE CARE

PROTECTION OF YOUR DOOR FROM THE WEATHER-

Always store your door/s in a dry covered building, not in wet, exposed or freshly plastered areas where moisture can get to the door. Your doors should be stored flat, off the ground/floor.

Entrance doors must be installed in weather protected openings to reduce the effects of weather exposure. The ZEMM PTY LTD warranty will not cover doors that are fully exposed to the weather. Refer to Overhead Protection for more information.

CLEANING YOUR DOOR-

You should avoid getting your doors wet, even after finishing/sealing.

Wipe your front door down with a damp cloth. Do not use harsh chemicals or detergents on your door.

Never hose your front door down or get your door wet.

REGULAR INSPECTIONS-

We recommend that you regularly inspect your door for any paint or stain breakdown, pay special attention to possible paint/stain breakdown around glass openings and joints. Once the paint system has begun to breakdown, you should re-finish your door.

All stained doors must be re-finished every 12 months otherwise full warranty will be VOID.

GENERAL

WARP/BOW-

Warp/bow is the cupping or twisting of timber. When it comes to doors, it refers to the distortion within the door itself and not its relationship to jambs or the frame in which it is hung.

In line with the Australian Standard, it is not considered a defect for a door measuring 2150 x 1020mm to have a warp/bow up to 4mm. In addition, it is not considered a defect for doors measuring greater than 2150 x 1020mm and up to 2400 x 1020mm to have a warp/bow up to 6mm. Doors which exceed 2400 x 1020mm are not covered by the Australian Standard or the Corinthian Warranty and are not guaranteed against warp/bow or twist.

You can determine cupping by applying a straight-edge to the concave face of the door, or twist by placing the door face against a true plane surface. Warp/bow can be caused by a number of factors, generally warp/bow is caused by improper storage or adverse moisture conditions. Using dark or varying paint colours can also cause the door to warp.

It is the responsibility of the homeowner to ensure that the finishing advice in this document has been adhered to. Failure to follow these instructions will void the warranty. ZEMM PTY LTD does not accept responsibility of warp/bow when the moisture content of the timber falls below 10% or exceeds 15%. These guidelines are provided in line with the Australian Standard.

Prompt advice should be sought if excessive warping/bowing occurs to assist in overcoming difficulty.