

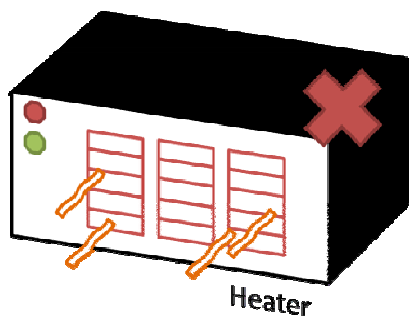
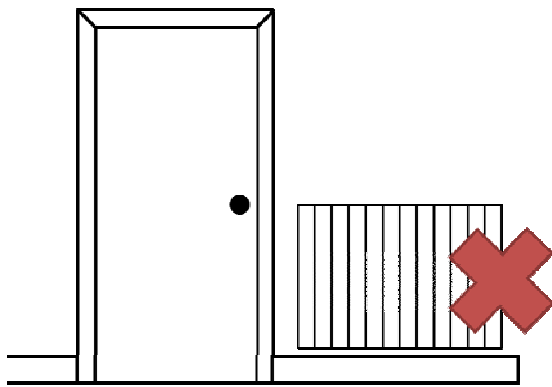
PREMDOR[®]

**Handling and Care of Doors
Instruction Guide**

Handling and Care of Doors

Doors are manufactured to the moisture content level required by the British Standard BS EN 952.

Conditioning doors to the prevailing climatic conditions is essential, and they should not be subject to abnormal heat, extreme dryness, humid conditions or sudden changes in temperature or humidity. Use a dry, well—ventilated building, hanging or storage in a new building should be delayed until plaster, cement, or other wet construction is dry.



Special care must be taken when central heating is used in a building for the first time. The testing and the rapid switching on and off of heating during construction is detrimental to joinery. Do not store or install in an area that may be subject to extremes of temperature. It is essential that precautions are taken where there is a risk of moisture content build—up.

Under no circumstances should exterior doors be used in interior locations and vice versa

Handling and Care of Doors

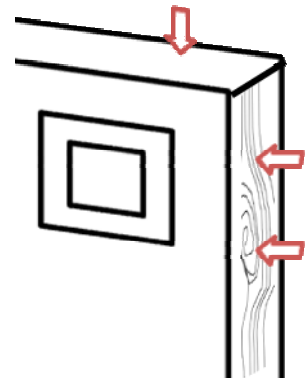
Doors should be handled, stored and fitted as prescribed in the BS Code of Practice CP151

Decoration of this door should be carried in accordance with the BS Code of Practice BS6150: 1982

It is essential that doors are fully sealed and any air gaps plugged, immediately after delivery. They should be sealed, knotted and primed on both faces and all four edges. The doors should be given further coats of finish within a reasonable period.

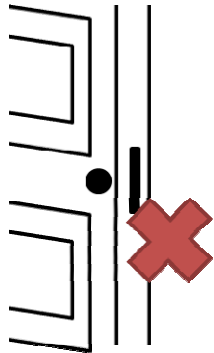
Edges of flush doors with lacquer finish should be sealed and if any surface is subsequently cut, it should be primed or lacquered before the door is fixed into position. This action is imperative when the end grain is exposed.

It is essential that if the preservative seal is broken in any way (e.g. trimmed, drilled, or cut for letter plate hinges etc.) then any such exposed area should be preserve treated.

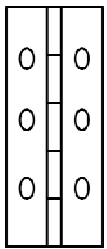


If when installing doors, a reduction in overall size is required, it is important that equal amounts are taken from opposite edges. Interior moulded skin doors can be reduced by a maximum of 5mm on all edges. Flush doors can be reduced by up to 3mm if lipped.

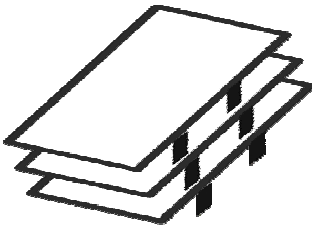
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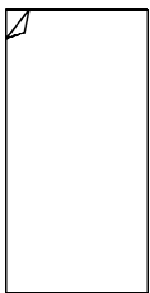
When fitting locks and latches in doors, it is important to ensure that the construction and performance of the door is not adversely affected. If a mortice lock is to be fitted it must not be located opposite the middle rail of panel doors.



Use 1½ pairs of 100mm (4") quality brass or steel hinges for external doors. Internal doors should have 1 pair 75mm (3") hinges, if the door weight exceeds 20kg or is hung between areas of contracting humidity levels use 1½ pairs.*



When stacking products it is essential that at least 3 load bearers are located along the door length to evenly distribute weight and avoid damage. Doors should not be exposed to sunlight since natural shading or fading might occur.



It is important that any packaging material (shrink wrap etc) is left on the door for as long as possible to avoid damage to the door surfaces. This is particularly relevant to fully finished products.

*If the door is of a PremCor specification, please refer to the booklet placed on the side of the door for details on screw retention

Doors should be handled carefully to avoid physical damage and to keep them clean. They should not be dragged across each other or other surfaces

Maintenance Guide

Fire Doors:

Fire doors must be kept in good structural repair.

Ironmongery, in particular hinges, door closers and latches must be maintained in correct working order.

Intumescent and smoke seals must be correctly positioned and unbroken to ensure for compliance with test certification, and for effectiveness.

Damage or missing seals must be replaced immediately.

Interior Flush Veneer Doors

Dusty Surfaces

Dust can be normally be removed with a soft duster, but if dust has bedded into the grain of the veneer it will have to be removed by the application of a liquid reviver such as Teak Oil or liquid furniture wax.

Damp haze (bloom)

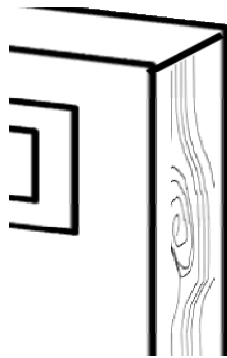
A milky blue haze can occasionally develop due to cold damp conditions, high humidity or condensation etc. (for example in new builds.) This can be removed by polishing with a soft cloth or the application of a good furniture wax. However you should not apply these whilst still in a damp atmosphere, particularly if you are using aerosol based furniture creams or liquids.

Maintenance Guide

Paint Smears

On no account should you attempt to remove paint with cellulose thinners or paint strippers as this may ruin the original finish.

If the paint has smeared it can be removed by carefully scraping it with a blunt instrument, but care must be made not to scrape through the lacquer. If the paint marks are fairly fresh they can be removed with a cloth moistened with white spirit or in the case of water based emulsion paints, a cloth moistened with water. Warm water to which very little detergent has been added helps with some types of water based paints.



Removal of paint with either dissolving methods may leave the surface with a dull milky smear. If so the surface can be restored by rubbing with a 00 grade wire wool coated with a soft furniture wax or

liquid wax—but take care to make the rubbing strokes with the grain of the veneer, **never across the grain. Finish off by polishing with a soft duster.**

Rub marks or light scratches

These can generally be removed or at least disguised by light rubbing with 00 grade wire wool followed by the wire wool coated with a soft wax as described for paint smears. If the marks are very light use the wax coated wire wool from the beginning as this will reduce the abrasive action of the wire wool.

Maintenance Guide

Re - coating

If for reasons of a long period of general wear and tear it is desired to re-lacquer the door, this can be done, as the Premdor coating will accept most types of proprietary finishes, but we do not advise cellulose types unless it can be applied by spraying.

We would recommend the use of a proprietary brush applied polyurethane lacquer or varnish. These can be obtained in with Stain or Gloss finishes and generally the former is the nearest to the original Premdor finish.

If the door has ever had wax applied to the surface this **must** be removed with White Spirit prior to re-coating. This is advisable in any event, as it will also remove the “oily” costing that can be gathered from finger marks.

It is also advisable to lightly abrade the original surface (with the grain of the veneer) by papering with very fine sandpaper, 250 or 300 grit, after any wax or grease has been removed. Then dust off and re-coat as per instructions on the packaging of the material being used.

General After Care

A soft duster should be sufficient to preserve doors in good condition but if desired proprietary furniture polishes, creams, teak oils etc., can be applied—but dust the door first otherwise you are coating the door with a dirt and wax mixture. Also, be sparing with any wax otherwise it will show every finger mark.

