

## Natural colour variation

All doors will show a natural variation in the depth and shade of colour across the timbers that make up the door. The image right shows the effect of the base colour of the timber on the finished colour. All are Cedar, treated with our basecoat preservative (1), the first coat of Light Oak (2) and the final second topcoat of Light Oak (3). The colour variation across a light, medium and dark mottled timber can be seen from left to right. All Woodrite doors are made from timbers selected to blend well for depth of colour, however, by its very nature, uniformity for every door is not possible.

Some doors will be made from predominantly darker timbers and some will be made from predominantly lighter timbers. Each will have a different density for the same colour finish so if you are matching to other timbers, talk to our customer services team about samples.



## Care & Maintenance

### Doors Finish

These notes are for guidance only and do not form any part of the guarantee given with your door. Woodrite Doors Limited uses only the top grades of timber available however timber is a natural product therefore colour grain and finish will vary from panel to panel.

A regular visual inspection of your door is essential with periodic cleaning of the door panel using warm water and a soft clean cloth or sponge. Allow the door to dry naturally never use detergents abrasives caustic or solvent based cleaners as they may damage the door surface. Bird droppings should be removed immediately as these can be particularly caustic. Initial application and periodic treatment should be carried out strictly in accordance with the wood stain manufacturer's instructions. Failure to follow these instructions will result in early deterioration of the timber panel.

### Doors Supplied Basecoated Light Oak (Western Red Cedar only)

#### Preparation

Lightly de-nib all surfaces with fine grade abrasive paper e.g P280 or P320 rubbing in the direction of the grain to produce a smooth finish and provide a key for subsequent coats of decorative stain. Wash the surface with clean warm water to remove any dirt grease and all de-nibbing dust and allow surfaces to dry naturally.

#### Method of Application

The stain should be applied in a full flowing coat using a long synthetic bristle brush laying off in the direction of the grain and using the minimum number of brush strokes necessary to produce an acceptable finish. Avoid over brushing as this will reduce the protection afforded. Always pay special attention to any area of exposed end grain tops and bottoms of doors and undersides of thresholds. Your door must be treated on both sides and all exposed timber to the sides tops and bottoms.

### Plywood doors + Raised and Fielded panel doors

Decide on whether to start on the left or the right hand side of the door. Coat the cedar moulding around the first panel then complete the panel itself carefully wiping excess stain from the face of the moulded section with a damp cloth. Treat each panel in the same way until all panels are coated.

The faces of each of the vertical uprights between panels should then be coated with any excess coating on horizontal rails wiped off with damp cloth to avoid build up of stain at each vertical/horizontal joint. The top horizontal rail should then be finished and finally the bottom horizontal rail.

### Tongue & Groove panels

Decide on whether to start on the left or the right hand side of the door. Coat the first section of boarding leaving the outer rails until later. Brush the stain into the grooves each side of the first board then fully coat the complete board. Carefully wipe off excess stain with a damp cloth from the outer vertical/horizontal rails to avoid build up of stain which may dry before the door can be completed. Brush stain in to the next groove and finish the board remove excess as described above. Complete the full width of the door in the same manner. The top horizontal rail should be coated followed by the bottom rail finally finishing with the vertical rails.

Two coats of top coat stain should be applied to all exposed surfaces. The second coat should be applied to all exposed surfaces as soon as possible after the first coat has dried but no sooner than 5 hours.

### Weather Conditions

Do not apply if there is a risk of rain high winds or when air temperatures are below 8°C or above 25°C during application and drying periods. Protect from frost and rain until dry failure to meet these requirements may adversely effect the drying visual quality and durability of the finish.

**\*\*Please note these are guidance notes only – always use a top quality water based stain and ensure you read the stain manufacturer's instructions carefully prior to finishing your timber door\*\***

### Maintenance of Fully Finished Western Red Cedar Doors and Existing Coatings

The period between maintenance applications will vary and is dependent upon the degree of exposure elevation and design of the door panel. A lightening of colour reduction in sheen as the coating erodes and a loss of water repellency indicate the need for maintenance. Follow instructions for the Basecoated door – if a definite colour change is chosen more than one coat maybe required.

### Doors Supplied White Primed (Western Red Cedar only)

Timber panels that have been supplied White Primed have been given one coat of a water borne tannin blocking primer that has been spray applied under factory conditions. Western Red Cedar can be problematic when using white or light colours as a finish - the soluble extractives contained within the timber that can leach through a water borne coating system.

To reduce the risk of this phenomenon occurring it is recommended that a solvent borne coating system is to be applied over the water borne primer. The primer is compatible with most commercially available solvent borne coating systems but it is always advisable to try a small test area. Even using a solvent borne system does not guarantee that it will not occur. Irrespective of the product selected always follow the manufacturer's technical instructions and pay particular attention to end grain at the top and bottom of the doors.

### Doors Supplied Fully Finished RAL Colours (Western Red Cedar Only)

Timber panels that have been supplied factory fully finished have been given one coat of a water borne tannin blocking primer and two top coats that have been spray applied under factory conditions.

Western Red Cedar can be problematic when using white or light colours as a finish - the soluble extractives contained within the timber that can leach through a water borne coating system. To reduce the risk of this phenomenon occurring when re-treating it is recommended that a solvent borne coating system is employed. Always follow the manufacturer's technical instructions and pay particular attention to end grain at the top and bottom of the doors.

### Fully Finished Idigbo Accoya & Oak Doors

To help optimise the life of surfaces factory treated the following procedures should be followed. All vertical treated surfaces should be at least annually cleaned to remove all atmospheric soiling. If you need to re-stain your door a fine grade abrasive paper e.g. P280 or P320 should be used rubbing in the direction of the grain to produce a smooth finish and provide a key for subsequent coats of stain. Wash the surface with a damp clean cloth or sponge and allow surfaces to dry naturally.

Apply new coat of stain in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

### Door Gear – Masta-Gear or Super-Chassis

Door lifting gear is guaranteed for a maximum of two years against any form or manufacturing defect from date of purchase. See the back page for applicable conditions.

### Upon Installation

Immediately after the door is fitted and after every 5000 operations of the door or at least once a year oil all pivot points check screws and clamp connections for tightness. Keep the running tracks clean (do not grease them) check parts and replace any worn components as necessary.

Springs should be replaced after approximately 25000 operations by an experienced door fitter.

Do not oil the lock cylinder. If it is sticking lubricate with graphite dust.

Check the lifting cables on canopy doors every 6 months with normal usage (8 ops per day). Cables should be replaced by an expert if any wear is found.

# Coach house

