

Finishing Instructions for Interior Pine Wood Doors - Unfinished or Primed

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Using the incorrect topcoat product (paint, stain, clear coat or primer) and/or improper topcoat application techniques can result in issues not covered by the FRAMEPORT warranty.

POOR PAINT ADHESION: A poor bonding of paint to the door can be caused by using incorrect topcoat, watered down paints, finishing in high humidity environments, painting an improperly prepared door; and not sanding the door prior to applying the finish coat.

TELEGRAPHING: A rise in fiber that looks like raised “straw-like” protrusions can be caused by using incorrect topcoat, watered down paints, finishing in high humidity environments and painting an improperly prepared door.

ORANGE PEEL EFFECT: An “orange-skin” look to the finish can be caused by one or more of the following: incorrect topcoat, not allowing paint to fully dry between coats; and excessive topcoat application.

Note: Multiple thin paint coats provide best finish results.

START HERE BEFORE YOU BEGIN PAINTING OR STAINING

Note: Failure to comply with these guidelines will affect your warranty.

1) Before you begin the finishing process, perform all machining for door hinges and lockset boring. Test-hang the door to be sure it fits and operates smoothly, and then remove to finish. Doors must not bind or be impaired when fitting to the opening. To ensure proper fit refer to FRAMEPORT installation instructions for interior pine doors.

*** IMPORTANT NOTE: The top and bottom edge surfaces of all FRAMEPORT 1-3/8” (or thicker) pine door slabs are factory-sealed with two coats of UV cured protection. Top and bottom edges of doors should be sanded for painting. If you are staining the door, there is no need to sand or stain top and bottom edge; these factory-sealed edges will not absorb stain and provide high-quality protection as-is. If you TRIM the bottom (or top) edge of the door, you must sand and apply protective sealer if staining or clear-coating; or primer if painting.**

2) Lay the door in a flat horizontal position on sawhorses for best finishing results. Before applying first finishing coat, inspect the door and remove all handling marks, scuffs, and other undesirable blemishes by block sanding all surfaces. Use #320 grit sandpaper for unfinished doors. Use #400 grit sandpaper for primed doors. Avoid cross-grain scratches by sanding in the direction of the grain. **Sand front and back faces, left and right edges and louvers (if door has louvers). See important note* above regarding sanding of top and bottom edges.** To ensure uniform moisture exposure and dimensional control, all surfaces must be sanded, treated and finished equally.

3) After sanding is complete, clean entire door with a clean wiping “tack” cloth to remove all dust and foreign debris. Avoid use of caustic or abrasive materials. Do not use steel wool on bare wood. Do not finish during or after high-moisture periods. Door must be dry before finishing.

4) It is the finisher’s responsibility to protect glass prior to and during finishing. Glass panels in FRAMEPORT doors come with a factory applied protective film. If plastic film has been torn or dislodged, use painter’s tape to cover glass or to hold film in place for finishing. Plastic film protection on the glass should be removed immediately after applying the finish. Failure to remove the plastic film at this time may cause harm to the glass and may create difficulty in removing the film. Use caution when removing film to avoid scratching the glass.

STAINING OR CLEAR FINISHING - UNFINISHED INTERIOR PINE DOORS:

Note: Before you begin staining your door, consider that wood contains natural chemicals that react unfavorably to some finishes. Softwoods like Pine take stains differently and may appear uneven or blotchy after staining. **It is recommended to test the stain on wood doors to ensure a satisfactory finish result. Follow stain manufacturer’s recommendations.**

A wood conditioner / sanding sealer should be applied prior to staining to promote a uniform appearance and avoid sharp color contrasts or a blotchy appearance. A sealer allows for even stain application, it also reduces grain contrast and the depth of stain penetration. As with all finishes, test prior to full application. Talk with a paint professional regarding your specific application needs. **Follow wood conditioner /sanding sealer manufacturer’s recommendations.**

(Continued at top of page 2)

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MATERIALS NEEDED

- Protective gloves (rubber/latex)
- Personal protection for eyes and breathing (ventilator)
- Drop cloth
- Paper towels
- Clean wiping "tack" cloth
- #320 grit sandpaper and/or #400 grit when sanding primed doors
- Sanding block
- Painter's (masking) tape
- 1" high-quality brush
- 3"-4" high-quality brush
- Stir sticks
- Scraper
- Putty knife
- Utility knife
- Wood filler
- Sawhorses
- Wood conditioner / sanding sealer
- Quality stain if staining door
- Quality paint if painting door
- Quality clear-coat if coating unfinished doors
- Quality primer if painting unfinished doors

Your FRAMEPORT door has been crafted to last for years to come. To keep your door in the highest standard of condition requires periodic maintenance to maintain its performance and long-lasting appearance.

CARE & MAINTENANCE

- Periodically inspect all doors for wear, damage and natural deterioration.
- Periodically inspect and adjust all hardware to ensure that it continues to function as it was originally intended.

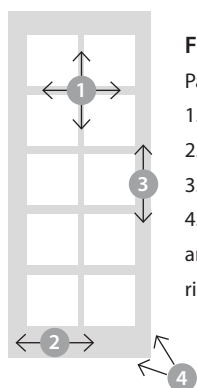
STAINING OR CLEAR FINISHING - UNFINISHED INTERIOR PINE DOORS (Cont.)

Once sanding sealer has fully dried (follow manufacturer's recommendations), finish the door with good quality oil-based or very low water-based polyurethane stain. Note: If a pre-stain sealer was not used, water-based finishes increase the potential of veneer splits, highlighted joints, grain raise and volume. Natural grain and color variations are normal and not considered manufacturing defects.

PAINTING - UNFINISHED OR PRIMED INTERIOR PINE DOORS:

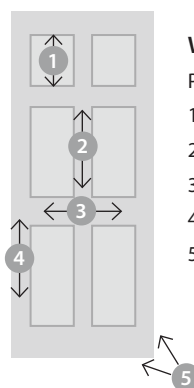
- **To Paint Unfinished Doors:** Seal the door with a quality primer and allow to fully dry. Next, sand the surface using #400 grit sandpaper. **Sand front and back faces, left and right edges and louvers (if door has louvers). See important note* (on page one) regarding sanding of top and bottom edges (for paint applications) to comply with warranty.** Next, apply two applications (top coats) using a high-quality finish. Allow first coat to fully dry before applying second coat. Avoid excessive application. Multiple thin coats provide best results. Follow paint manufacturer's recommendations for product you choose.
- **To Paint Primed Doors:** Sand door with #400 grit sandpaper. **Sand front and back faces, left and right edges and louvers (if door has louvers). See important note* (on page one) regarding sanding of top and bottom edges (for paint applications) to comply with warranty.** Next, apply two applications (top coats) using a high-quality finish. Allow first coat to fully dry before applying second coat. Avoid excessive application. Multiple thin coats provide best results. Follow paint manufacturer's recommendations for product you choose.

FOR BEST RESULTS FOLLOW SEQUENCE SHOWN BELOW FOR EACH DOOR TYPE.



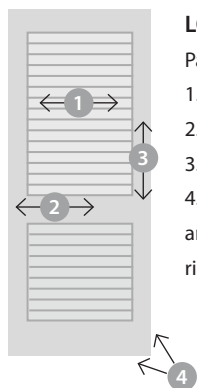
FRENCH

- Paint / Stain in this order:
1. Grilles or muntins
 2. Horizontal rails
 3. Vertical stiles
 4. Finish all surfaces, front and back faces, left and right edges *



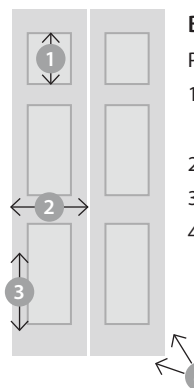
WOOD PANEL

- Paint / Stain in this order:
1. Door panels
 2. Center stiles
 3. Horizontal rails
 4. Vertical stiles
 5. Finish all surfaces, front and back faces, left and right edges *



LOUVER

- Paint / Stain in this order:
1. Start with louvers
 2. Horizontal rails
 3. Vertical stiles
 4. Finish all surfaces, front and back faces, left and right edges *



BIFOLD

- Paint / Stain in this order:
1. Panels (and louvers if door has louvers)
 2. Horizontal rails
 3. Vertical stiles
 4. Finish all surfaces, front and back faces, left and right edges of each bifold panel *

* SEE IMPORTANT NOTE ON PAGE 1 - for finishing top and bottom rails when painting or staining