

Professionally Finish

Instructions for finishing your primed-wood door



WHAT YOU'LL NEED

- ▶ Rubber gloves
- ▶ Eye and respiratory protection as needed
- ▶ Drop cloth
- ▶ Paper towels
- ▶ 220 grit sandpaper and sanding block
- ▶ Tack cloths
- ▶ Masking or painter's tape
- ▶ Stir sticks
- ▶ 1" high-quality brush
- ▶ 3" or 4" high-quality brush
- ▶ Scraper
- ▶ Putty knives
- ▶ Utility knife or sharp blade
- ▶ Wood filler
- ▶ Conditioner and wood sealer (for staining doors for even color)
- ▶ Semi-gloss water/oil based paint
- ▶ Mineral spirits (to clean oil based paint off of worksite)
- ▶ Sawhorses

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

1. Inspect the door and sand imperfections as needed. (See FIGURE A)
2. Wipe down with a tack cloth to ensure a dust-free finish. (See FIGURE B)
3. Read paint/stain manufacturers instructions.
4. If finishing more than one door, evaluate your first finish before finishing multiple doors.

FIGURE A

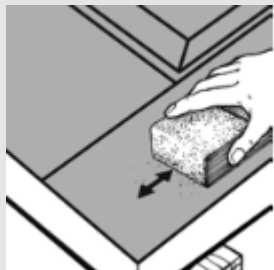
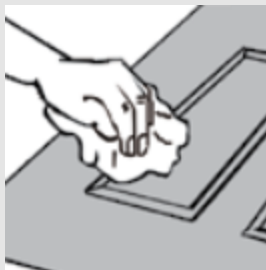


FIGURE B



Some issues are caused by incorrect topcoat or improper coating techniques. Vivva is not responsible for issues related to incorrect topcoats. Always follow the recommended instructions or the instructions of paint or stain manufacturers.

FIBER RISE OR TELEGRAPHING

Rough or raised straw-like protrusions, may appear as a result of incorrect topcoat (paints or stains), improper finishing techniques, or non-ideal finishing conditions. These are caused by but are not limited to incorrect topcoat, watered down paints, high humidity environments, and excessive paint application.

DISTORTION

Warping, bowing, and a waved effect may appear as a result of incorrect topcoat (paints or stains), improper finishing techniques and or finishing conditions. These are caused by but are not limited to incorrect topcoat, watered down paints, high humidity environments, excessive application of paints, and doors not being acclimated properly.

GRAIN RAISE

The visible rise of the natural woodgrain, can be caused by incorrect topcoat, watered down paints, high humidity environments, and excessive paint application.

POOR PAINT ADHESION

A poor bond of the paint to the door, can be caused by incorrect topcoat, watered down paints, high humidity environments, excessive application of paints, and painting an improperly prepared door.

ORANGE PEELING

An orange skin tinge may be caused by incorrect topcoat, paint drying too fast, and excessive paint application.

OUR PRIMED DOORS

Our doors are pre-primed and ready to be painted. Light sanding of pre-primed doors prior to painting is recommended. If primer has been removed or damaged from any part of the door during shipping or handling, lightly sand and re-prime the exposed areas. Follow the primer manufacturer's instructions for application. If additional primer is used, ensure the primer meets the desired finished door results. Ensure the primer is compatible with both the paint and the primed door.

HOW TO PAINT

FLUSH DOORS

Flush doors have a smooth surface with no panels.

1. Begin painting towards the center and move outward towards the corners.
2. Finish the edges (FIGURE C).

See FIGURE E.

MOLDED & MDF PANEL

Molded and MDF paneled doors have recessed or protruding panels.

1. Begin painting the doors panels.
2. Paint the center stiles (between the panels).
3. Paint the horizontal rails.
4. Paint the along the vertical edge of the door.
5. Finish the edges (FIGURE C).

See FIGURE F.

WOOD LOUVER

Louver doors are used when privacy and ventilation are necessary. They have horizontal slats along the door, and some of them have panels beneath the louver section.

1. Begin painting the louver slats.
2. Paint the horizontal rails above and below the paneled section if applicable.
3. Paint the along the vertical perimeter of the door.

See FIGURE G.

