
STORE DOORS IN A PROTECTED, DRY PLACE - EVEN IF DOORS ARE NOT INSTALLED, YOU MUST
FINISH ALL DOORS AND FRAMES WITHIN ONE WEEK OF DELIVERY TO THE JOBSITE ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS

READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE INSTALLATION AND FINISHING

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THERMA TRU'S
INSTRUCTIONS MAY VOID YOUR WARRANTY

THERMA TRU
DOORS

FINISHING INSTRUCTIONS

Work only when temperatures are between 50° and 90°F and with humidity less than 85%. do not finish doors in direct sunlight.

STEEL & SMOOTH STAR® Doors:

To Paint Doors: Clean first with a mild detergent and water or use TSP (tri-sodium phosphate) solution. Rinse well and allow to dry completely. Use high quality acrylic latex house paint, following manufacturer's directions for application. Use exterior grade finishes for outside surfaces. Paint edges and exposed ends of door.

To paint Doorlite Frames: Remove any excess glazing sealant by first spraying with a window cleaner or water. Use a single edge razor blade to score the glazing along the edge of the frame. Holding the razor blade at a 45° angle, scrape glazing from glass. Wipe remaining residue off with window cleaner or mineral spirits. Clean frame with a mild detergent and water, or use a TSP solution. Rinse well and allow to dry completely. Mask off glass. Prime doorlite frames with an alkyd-or acrylic-based primer. Allow primer to dry before applying finish paint coats. Use high-quality acrylic latex house paint, following paint manufacturer's application instructions. Use exterior grade finishes for outside surfaces.

CLASSIC CRAFT® & FIBER-CLASSIC® Doors:

To finish Doorlite Frames and Panel Inserts: Remove any excess glazing sealant by first spraying with a window cleaner or water. Use a single edge razor blade to score the glazing along the edge of the frame. Holding the razor blade at a 45° angle, scrape glazing from glass. Wipe remaining residue off with window cleaner or mineral spirits. Mask off glass. Paint or stain using same materials as for the door. (See below.)
To Paint Doors: Clean first with a mild detergent and water or use TSP (tri-sodium phosphate) solution. Rinse well and

allow to dry completely. Prime with an alkyd-or acrylic-based primer. Allow primer to dry completely, then paint with oil-based or acrylic latex house paint, following paint manufacturer's application instructions. Use a primer and paint that are compatible. Use exterior grade finishes for outside surfaces. Paint edges and exposed ends of door.

To Stain Doors: Clean first with a clean cloth and mineral spirits and allow to air dry OR wash door with a mild detergent and water, or a TSP (tri-sodium phosphate) solution. Rinse well and allow to dry completely. For stained surfaces, we only recommend the use of the stain and clear coat products found in the Therma-Tru Finishing System kit. Apply stain with a rag. The longer the stain is left to "setup" before brushing, the darker the color will become. Brush with the natural bristle brush in the direction of the grain to "feather" or blend the stain to a rich wood look. Clean brush tips frequently with a dry rag to remove excess stain. Stain and brush out each grained section one at a time until completed. Allow a minimum of 48 hours drying time for the stain to cure, before applying the clear coat. See Therma-Tru Finishing Kit instructions for complete details.

REEB

ALL WOOD EXTERIOR DOORS

CARE AND FINISHING

Your Reeb Wood door has been handcrafted to last for years to come. And like any piece of fine furniture, it needs proper finishing and periodic maintenance to keep it performing at its best. For a long-lasting, beautiful Reeb Wood door, please follow the instructions as outlined in the appropriate section below.

Failure to follow Reeb's care & finishing recommendations may void the door's warranty.

EXPOSURE

Direct exposure to sun and weather decreases the durability of finishes. When finishes break down moisture will penetrate the wood and swelling, checking, etc. occurs. Wood doors will perform well and last as long as the wood is protected from moisture. An adequate overhang is needed to protect

your door from the elements. The length of the overhang is calculated as one half of the distance from the bottom of the door to the base of the overhang. For severe climates whether wet or dry, the overhang should be equal to the distance from the bottom of the door to the base of the overhang.

HANDLING

1. Protect doors from abuse and mishandling. Take special care with glass.
2. Avoid dragging doors across one another and keep doors clean.
3. Store flat on a level surface in a dry, well ventilated building.
4. Doors should be conditioned to average prevailing relative humidity of the locality before hanging.
5. Doors should not be subjected to extreme or rapid changes in heat or humidity. Avoid sudden changes such as forced heat to dry out a building.
6. If the doors are to be stored on the job site, all surfaces including ends and edges must be sealed with an effective quality oil-base sealer in order to prevent undue moisture absorption. Oil base primers are not sealants.

PREPARATION FOR FINISHING

1. Before applying the first coat of finish, sand the entire surface lightly with 5/0 sandpaper (180 grit). This is to remove fingerprints and handling marks.
2. Adjust or align components if necessary before finishing. Wood panels "float" and may be knocked into alignment with a wood block and hammer. Be careful not to damage door. Remove excess glazing compound with an awl.
3. After sanding, clean the door thoroughly with a tack cloth to remove all dust or foreign material. However, avoid using caustic or abrasive cleaners.
4. Doors must be properly sealed prior to installation of hardware and exposure to moisture or weather. Properly finish door immediately before prolonged storage.
5. All surfaces of the door must be properly finished. The edges (top, bottom and sides) should be coated with each and every coat of finish that is applied to the exterior surface of the door. Doors must be dry before finishing.
6. On doors that are glazed with clear glass, the finish used

should be flowed from the wood slightly onto the glass. This will provide protection against water leakage and help keep the glazing compound ("putty") from drying out.
Note: It is the finisher's responsibility to protect glass prior to and during finishing. If using tape, conduct a test of the tape being used on a small area of the glass before applying to a large surface. After finishing, remove the tape as soon as possible.

7. On doors that have plastic film protection on glass, removal of plastic film protection immediately after applying the finish is required. Failure to remove the plastic film at this time may cause harm to the glass and will create difficulty in removing the film at a later time. Do not use razor blades or sharp objects to remove the film or clean the glass. These items will scratch the glass.

EXTERIOR FINISHING

Stain-and-Clear Finish

Apply a good quality stain controller to the surface of the door carefully following the manufacturers instructions. The second and third coats (two top coats minimum) may be a solvent-borne (oil-base, alkyd resin-base, polyurethane resin-base), a water-borne (latex resin-base) clear finish or an exterior "Long" oil such as Daly's SeaFin Teak oil.

Note: Do not sand between coats of clear latex. All stain-and-clear finishes will perform measurably better if protected from the direct effects of sunlight and weathering, and refinishing will not be required as frequently.

Paint Finish

Either oil-base or latex resin-base exterior grade paints may be used with success on panel doors. Oil-base paints offer more resistance to the passage of water (liquid and vapor) than latex resin-base paints, but the latter have better durability and color retention. Doors should be sealed with a good quality oil base primer followed by two top coats of either an oil-base or latex resin-base paint. Of course, both primer and top coat should be made by the same manufacturer and be designed to be used as a combination.

Note: Where possible exposure to direct sun or rain is a factor and to keep your wood doors beautiful, they require periodic

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resealing or painting dependent on weather or moisture exposure. Dark colored stains or paint is not recommended on doors exposed to sunlight, as some expansion and contraction of door parts may occur.

CAUTION: Neither Reeb nor its manufacturers can evaluate all the available paints and stains, nor the customers' specific application requirements. Your paint dealer should know of suitable finish systems that give satisfactory results in your region. It is highly recommended that top quality finishes be selected, and the application instructions on the container be followed explicitly.

High Exposure Finishing

1. Use an oil-base primer followed by at least three top coats of oil or latex-based paint on the exterior. Latex is more durable and has better color retention.
2. Use a silicone or caulking bead (must be compatible with paint) around the perimeter of each glass pane. This will seal the putty and prevent any moisture from running directly into the door. Seal at all cope joints.
3. Ensure all finish coats are allowed to flow into the glass area at least 1/16".
4. Ensure all coatings that go on the surface of the door are also applied to the top and bottom. Coat all six sides of every door, or your warranty will be voided.
5. Silicone the door bottom sweep onto the bottom of the door and apply a surface mount drip cap to the bottom of each door to allow for moisture runoff onto the sill. This is currently available from Reeb.
6. For outswing units: prior to finishing the top of the inactive door, be sure to fill the mortise pocket around the flush bolt prep with silicone or caulking. Moisture has a history of pooling up in this area on outswing units. Consider a thin layer of metal across the top of the door to keep moisture from direct contact with the wood.
7. Storm or screen doors may be mandatory to completely eliminate moisture problems. Storm doors must be vented to eliminate temperature build-up.

Paint Finish Specifics

1. "Bridge" finish from face of door to moulding, ensuring there is no gap between moulding and surface of the door.
2. "Bridge" finish as noted above on inside of panel area

where moulding meets panel and/or glass.

3. Ensure all moulding miters are well-coated, leaving no gaps.

ALL INTERIOR DOORS

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3. Store flat on a level surface in a dry, well ventilated building.
4. Doors should be conditioned to average prevailing relative humidity of the locality before hanging.
5. Doors should not be subjected to extreme or rapid changes in heat or humidity. Avoid sudden changes such as forced heat to dry out a building.
6. If the doors are to be stored on the job site, all surfaces including ends and edges must be sealed with an effective quality oil-base sealer in order to prevent undue moisture absorption. Primers are not sealants.

GENERAL NOTES ON FINISHING

1. Before applying the first coat of finish, sand the entire surface lightly with 5/0 sandpaper (180 grit). This is to remove fingerprints and handling marks.
2. Adjust or align components if necessary before finishing. Wood panels "float" and may be knocked into alignment with a wood block and hammer. Be careful not to damage door.
3. After sanding, clean the door thoroughly with a cloth to remove all dust or foreign material. However, avoid using caustic or abrasive cleaners.
4. All surfaces of the door must be properly finished. The edges (top, bottom and sides) should be coated with each and every coat of finish that is applied to the exterior surface of the door. Doors must be dry before finishing. There can be significant humidity variance in homes from winter to summer and interior millwork will move. Finishing all sides

properly protects your doors.

5. Note: It is the finisher's responsibility to protect glass prior to and during finishing. If using tape, conduct a test of the tape being used on a small area of the glass before applying to a large surface. After finishing, remove the tape as soon as possible. If the glass has plastic film protection, removal of the plastic film protection immediately after applying the finish is required. Failure to remove the plastic film at this time may cause harm to the glass and will create difficulty in removing the film at a later time. Do not use razor blades or sharp objects to remove the film or clean the glass. These items will scratch the glass.

INTERIOR FINISHING - STAIN

All stained products should use a stain controller prior to staining. Some species stain better than others. Please see the full color Reeb Interior Door Catalog for species stainmeter. A good preparation is critical for good results. Sand the door and keep it very clean. Use a tack cloth to remove all particulate matter. Stain condition following manufacturers' instructions. Stain product and let dry. Finish with 2 or more coats of finish. Interior clear finishes can be varnish, tung/teak oils, lacquers, etc... Varnishes – Oil and water based. Oil finishes dry slower and give the finish coat a slight glow in color. Water based varnishes are fast drying and have little or no color and depth. Oils like tung and teak oils are wipe on finishes. These dry slow and require many coats (4 or more). They typically give an amber color to the finish. Lacquers are fast drying finishes that are durable and give a nice depth and soft color. A note about Pine: Pine varies sometimes dramatically in density. The best stained pine finishes come from Ponderosa Pine. This species has the best consistency in density and finishes nicely. This product is the "best" Pine door species. All exterior Pine doors are Domestic Ponderosa Pine. The "White" pine product is beautiful in unfinished color consistency but has a characteristic of very pronounced color variation when stained. This variation is not a defect of the wood but is because of the variation in cell structure and absorption rate of stains. This product is great for clear coats and paints. This is Reeb's "better" Pine door. Plantation Pine has very pronounced grain patterns. The

trees it is made from are very fast growing and the growth rings are very large. It can stain inconsistently. This is a "good" pine door that is made very well and good for value stain/paint needs.

INTERIOR FINISHING - PAINT

Unprimed doors should be primed with a good quality primer followed by two or more top coats of a good quality solvent-base or latex enamel paint.

MAINTENANCE

Best results will include light sanding and thorough cleaning between coats of paint. Do not skip light sanding after applying the coat of primer. Take care not to sand any glass. Let paint dry between coats. Always use top quality brushes, rollers and paint.

CHALKBOARD PANEL DOOR CARE & FINISHING

Breaking in a new chalkboard door:

1. Wash the surface daily with cool water for one week.
2. Wash only a small section at a time, immediately rubbing dry with a lint-free cloth.
3. Repeat until the entire surface of the door has been washed.
4. After washing, hold a stick of chalk flat on the board and cover the entire surface.
5. Erase evenly. The chalkboard is now ready to use

Maintenance tips:

1. Clean erasers frequently.
2. Use white chalk rather than yellow or colored chalk, as the pigments can make them more difficult to erase.
3. Wash the chalkboard weekly if necessary.
4. Look for high grade chalk (95% chalk with a 5% binder), as inferior chalk may permanently mark the chalkboard.