

CARE OF SOLID TIMBER OR CHIPBOARD CORE DOOR LEAFS/BLANKS/SETS SUPPLIED BY CALEDONIAN PLYWOOD LTD FOR EXTERNAL OR INTERNAL USE.

STORAGE

Solid Timber Core Door Blanks should be stored in a dry and ventilated facility suitable for the purpose of storing and protecting the product.

Blanks should be stored flat on a level surface with at least three - four bearers, which incorporates a cover board on top of the bearers as protection to the door face. **Never store these products outside in the elements even if under a protective sheet.**

We would recommend that you remove all strapping/banding as soon as possible after receipt of the goods to allow the Door Blanks to acclimatise and settle, whilst maintaining the pallet packaging to protect the Doors from dirt and damage. Blanks may move (bowing etc) once the strapping is initially removed but this will generally flatten out after a few days once the product acclimatises to the surroundings. It is essential that this conditioning is adhered to before any work is carried out on the Blank.

All unfinished Doors and Doorsets supplied by CPC and described as "For Painting or For Stain, Lacquering etc." are in no way prepared by CPC for Paint or Lacquer, that detail lies solely with the decorator and or site that are fitting and may require such things as filling of open Grain, sanding of faces, edges etc.

Door Blanks being used in External situations

1. Door Blanks intended for external use should be pre-conditioned to provide for moisture contents recommended by BS EN 942: 2007 which states that it is the responsibility of the manufacturer to supply the Door to the first purchaser with their recommended moisture content (CPC = 10-14%). It is the responsibility of the customer/fitter to make sure that this reading is maintained on site. If the moisture conditions on site have not stabilised (i.e. wet works have not been completed) and are likely to change, then the site is not ready for the Doors to be fitted.
2. When Doors are supplied by CPC lipped all round, they are supplied suitable for external use using a non-reactive PU Glue and adhered by a door lipping edgebander. If lippings are being fitted by site/fitter, then these should be bonded to the door edges using an exterior glue that conforms to the test evidence for fire (full assessment certificate available on request).
3. If any apertures for glazing, spy holes, letter plates etc. are being added which have not been done by CPC, then this must be done strictly to certificate specification (available on request).
4. The door should be sealed or primed on all faces and edges before fitting. If any site alterations must be done then the same applies (all edges must be sealed before fitting). The

full finishing system should then be applied to the door immediately after fitting and this finishing should only be attempted on a dry day.

5. Choice of colour is very important on a timber core door, especially if the door is South or South West facing. In the warmer months of summer, the use of dark coloured paints/finishes can cause build-up of heat on the external face, causing an imbalance that can lead to distortion of the Door.
6. External Door sets should be fitted well back from the outer wall face and protected from any accumulation of standing water (i.e. overhead canopy and or drip bars). Water allowed to gather on top or underneath a door can cause water ingress and distortion of the door even with the full finishing system applied.

Hygrothermal Bow

This can appear in any solid timber core door. This develops when the moisture content and temperature vary from the internal face of the door through to the external face. For example, when the internal face of a timber door installed in a property and the internal temperature is very high, with possibly a wall radiator fitted very close to the external door, may cause contraction and shrinkage to the internal face whilst the external face of the same door, which is more likely to be subjected to colder and higher moisture conditions and or inclement weather may cause the outer face to expand or swell. This influence and the effect of the differences between internal and external environmental conditions can lead to differential movement, thus resulting in what is called Hygrothermal Bow in doors and doorblanks.

For further fitting instructions etc. This document should always be read in conjunction with:

Caledonian Plywood Company Ltd Fire Door installation and maintenance Guidance. (also available via web site: www.Caledonianplywood.com)

Caledonian Plywood Company Ltd.