

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

This important information will help keep your Corinthian Door looking beautiful and working for many years, while maintaining warranty coverage. Regular inspections and minor maintenance are the best ways to keep your doors in good condition. **We gladly offer a five year warranty on every door we make, failure to adhere to door care advice will void warranty.**

FINISHING (PAINTING AND SEALING)

All Corinthian Doors are supplied unfinished and need to be finished, painted or sealed. Timber is a natural product that is greatly affected by changes in moisture. This change in moisture will cause the timber to warp, crack or in some cases rot. Unprotected timber can physically deteriorate if exposed to extremes of atmospheric change over a period of time. All timber products should be painted, sealed or finished before being installed to help protect them from changes in moisture - regardless of whether they are being used inside or outside.

The entire door should be painted immediately after fitting and before hanging; this includes behind the hinges, and lock and most importantly, you should always paint the top and bottom edges. Always follow the paint manufacturer's instructions on the number of coats required. The top, bottom and sides of the door need to receive the same number of coats as the door face. Trials have shown that doors with the correct number of coats of painting or finish (as per the paint manufacturer's recommendations) outlast and perform better than those not finished adequately.

SANDING

Generally paint manufacturer's will specify that you should give timber a light sand before finishing. Always refer to the paint manufacturer's advice. The surface should be prepared with appropriate sand paper, under no circumstances should you use steel wool or other metal scourers. Light sanding is recommended for veneer doors. Do not sand veneer doors back more than 0.2mm as the substrate may be exposed. Do not use sand paper with a lower grit value of 240. Always sand in the direction of the grain, avoid cross standing, as this will only exaggerate when stained.

MERBAU DOORS

When finishing Merbau timber doors ensure you use an oil based finish specifically designed for Merbau. This will help reduce bleeding of tannin. If your Merbau door becomes exposed to moisture, and the door bleeds tannin, wipe the door over with a damp cloth to restore an even appearance.

PAINT SYSTEMS

Always use good quality paint or coating systems and always follow the paint manufacturer's advice. Be sure to pay particular attention to "internal" vs "external" paint systems and use one that is appropriate to where you are hanging the door. Never use automotive or two pack paint on doors.

PAINT COLOURS

Doors exposed to sunlight should be painted with light reflective colours as dark colours absorb light and heat. Using dark colours will cause a drying effect on the doors and could cause the doors to warp. The use of a light coloured topcoat is essential. Your paint supplier or paint manufacturer can advise you on the light reflective value (LRV) of the colour you have selected - the higher the LRV the less heat the substrate will absorb and the longer the expected life of the paint finish.

Black has a LRV or approximately 5. White has a LRV or approximately 95. Choosing paint colours with an LRV of greater than 50 is a wise choice. Your paint manufacturer should be able to advise you of the LRV for a selected colour. Using different colours on either side of the door (exterior/interior) will cause uneven heat/moisture absorption, particularly for doors in exposed applications. The finishing paint or stain should be the same colour on all six sides. Using different colours may cause the door to warp.

HIGH GLOSS PAINTS

Honeycomb doors with a 3.2mm skin should be painted with flat, semi-gloss or satin finishes. Honeycomb doors with 4.75mm or thicker skins can be painted with gloss or high gloss paints. We do not recommend painting Blokdor core doors with gloss finishes.

VARIATIONS IN TIMBER

Timber veneers can have significant variation in colour and grain patterns and textures. These variations in colour and grain are unavoidable and are part of the natural beauty of timber; they are not considered defects.

INSTALLATION AND ONSITE CARE

PROTECTION OF YOUR DOOR FROM THE WEATHER

Always store your door/s in a dry covered building, not in wet, exposed or freshly plastered areas where moisture can get to the door. Your doors should be stored flat, off the ground/floor.

Entrance doors must be installed in weather protected openings to reduce the effects of weather exposure. The Corinthian warranty will not cover doors that are fully exposed to the weather. Refer to Overhead Protection for more information.

CLEANING YOUR DOOR

You should avoid getting your doors wet, even after finishing/sealing.

Wipe your front door down with a damp cloth. Do not use harsh chemicals or detergents on your door.

Never hose your front door down or get your door wet.

HANGING YOUR DOOR

Hang stile and rail joinery doors with the loose beads facing externally. Always hang doors as directed by the label on the door. Solid doors should always be hung with 3 hinges, with a minimum hinge size of 89mm.

DOOR FURNITURE

Always use a good quality door furniture supplier. Make sure your door furniture is appropriate for external or internal applications. Always follow the door furniture manufacturer's advice for installation and fitting.

Always understand the construction of your door before attempting to fit it with door furniture or hardware. The utility or structural strength must not be impaired in the fitting of the door, the application of hardware or cutting and altering the door for lights, louvres, panels or any other special details. Always follow the door furniture manufacturer's advice for installation and fitting.

LOCK BLOCKS AND FITTING OF DOOR FURNITURE

A lock block is a piece of timber fixed inside the door. Hollowcore doors (such as Honeycomb or Coritech construction) contain a lock block. As the construction is not 100% solid timber, a lock block is required to keep the handle and door furniture in place. It is extremely important that the position of the lock block is located before checking out of the hinges, before hanging the door or fixing the door furniture. To help indicate which side of the door the lock block is positioned, a lock block label is located on that side, this label is always on the spine/stile. The lock block will cover door furniture back set up to 60mm. An internal door lock block is 300mm high for a 2040mm high door. An external door lock block is 500mm in height.

TRIMMING ALLOWANCES

Trimming allowances vary by range and design. Please check trimming allowances with the manufacturer.

REGULAR INSPECTIONS

We recommend that you regularly inspect your door for any paint breakdown, pay special attention to possible paint breakdown around glass openings and joints. Once the paint system has begun to breakdown, you should re-finish your door.

GENERAL

SHOW THROUGH

Show through is when the internal construction of the door has left a slight impression on the skin of the door. When this does happen it will generally be with doors with a 3mm skin. Normally show through is only seen at certain angles or when high gloss paints are used. Show through of frame and core components is not considered a defect.

WARP/BOW

Warp/bow is the cupping or twisting of timber. When it comes to doors, it refers to the distortion within the door itself and not its relationship to jambs or the frame in which it is hung.

Inline with the Australian Standard, it is not considered a defect for a door measuring 2150 x 1020mm to have a warp/bow up to 4mm. In addition, it is not considered a defect for doors measuring greater than 2150 x 1020mm and up to 2400 x 1020mm to have a warp/bow up to 6mm. Doors which exceed 2400 x 1020mm are not covered by the Australian Standard or the Corinthian Warranty and are not guaranteed against warp/bow or twist.

You can determine cupping by applying a straight-edge to the concave face of the door, or twist by placing the door face against a true plane surface. Warp/bow can be caused by a number of factors, generally warp/bow is caused by improper storage or adverse moisture conditions. Using dark or varying paint colours can also cause the door to warp.

It is the responsibility of the installer and homeowner to ensure that the finishing advice in this document has been adhered to. Failure to follow these instructions will void the warranty. Corinthian does not accept responsibility of warp/bow when the moisture content of the timber falls below 10% or exceeds 15%. These guidelines are provided inline with the Australian Standard.

Prompt advice should be sought if excessive warping/bowing occurs to assist in overcoming difficulty.

CORINTHIAN CUSTOMER SERVICE

VIC	CAMPBELLFIELD 11 Somerton Road Campbellfield 3061 (03) 9308 6977	NSW	ST MARYS 17-35 Lee Holm Road St Marys 2760 (02) 9673 7100	QLD	ACACIA RIDGE 16 Colebard Street East Acacia Ridge 4110 (07) 3715 0100	SA	REGENCY PARK 38 Birrallee Road Regency Park 5010 (08) 8243 0888
	DANDENONG 6 Healey Road Dandenong 3175 (03) 9794 1122	ACT	FYSHWICK 28 Collie Street Fyshwick 2609 (02) 6202 4401		CAIRNS Cnr Scott & Wellington Streets Cairns 4870 (07) 4031 3888	WA	CANNING VALE 32 Coulson Way Canning Vale 6155 (08) 9455 1333