

MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS

DOUGLAS FIR (pseudotsuga menzies)

This specie is found in British Columbia, Washington and Oregon.

- Colour–Reddish to Yellowish
- Texture-Fine to Medium
- Staining Qualities-Good

Grain–Straight
Weaning Qualities-Good
Dimensional Stability-Fair to Good

Machining of Douglas Fir:

This specie is well suited for normal hand and power tool use, it is suggested that all knife-edges be sharp and well honed. Therefore it is used for Structural, Fine Finish Millwork, Stile and Rail doors, Window and Sash components, Moulding, Bridge ties and Plywood.

NWWDA I.S 6. “Industry Standard for Wood Stiles and Rail Door” and AWI /AMAC edition 8,section ...

PARWOOD doors are built to conform or exceed the mentioned above standards. It is important to familiarize yourself with the requirements.

Finishing [Stile and Rail type doors]

DOUGLAS FIR is a reasonably easy wood to finish for interior and exterior use.

The following finishing steps are recommended to assure that the material is allowed to achieve its full potential and character of Grain and Durability.

DOUGLAS FIR is a Naturally Sap laden wood and must be prepared as follows:

- 1) Sand all surfaces with minimum 180 Grit sandpaper.
- 2) Wipe all surfaces with “Acetone”, “Naphtha” or “Methyl Hydrate” the purpose of this step is to neutralize the Sap [pitch] on the surface and open the grain so it can be sealed properly.
- 3) Sand all surfaces with minimum 200 Grit sandpaper, this removes the grain raise, which will result after the application of the Acetone or Methyl Hydrate.
- 4) Seal the surface with a Wash of White Shellac and Methyl Hydrate or its compatible thinners (20% White Shellac and 80% Thinners)
- 5) Allow to dry minimum 2 hours
- 6) Sand all surfaces with minimum 200 Grit sandpaper.
- 7) Stain surface with desired product and colour as per labelled instructions... **DO NOT USE A WATER BASED STAIN PRODUCT.**
- 8) All follow up coats of finish **MUST** be sanded following their necessary drying time.
- 9) Final finish coats should be a Poly Urethane type product with “UV” inhibitors.

Following all of the manufacturers instructions on the Label. This insures a long and beautiful finish on Douglas Fir.

The above information is supplied by and forms part of the Warranty of all Douglas Fir Stile and Rail door products produced by PARWOOD MANUFACTURING INC. 01/13/93

MAPLE, ROCK or EASTERN (Acer Saccharin)

Some characteristics that must be recognized when used in the manufacture of High Quality WOOD DOORS AND MOULDING:

- A) The grading of Maple for this purpose is usually F.A.S., which means “Firsts and Seconds”. This grade is top grade for Hardwood of this nature. However, the material and grade results in One Face and Edge with the Back Side and One edge containing Sapwood and Mineral Streak.
- B) When Eastern maple goes through its Kiln Drying Cycle the Maple tends to draw some discoloration from the sticks, which are used to separate the lumber during this drying process, this discoloration is called “Sticker Marks”. In some cases these marks can be removed during the manufacturing process but often the discoloration is too deep and will become part of the surface finish of the wood.
- C) Eastern Maple has a very fine texture, which results from its short fibre structure. This is an excellent characteristic for a fine finish but has its drawbacks when used for structural members such as when used as a door stile. The problem being it tends to Twist and Warp with the climatic changes, resulting in a **NO WARRANTY for Twisting or Warping of our solid Maple door stiles.**

THE ABOVE DATA ALSO PERTAINS TO SOLID CHERRY & ALDER DOORS

BIRCH is even MORE unstable than Maple and therefore we will NOT build SOLID doors in this wood species.

HANDLING AND INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

1. Store flat on a level surface in a dry, well ventilated building. Cover to keep clean, but allow air circulation.
2. Handle with clean gloves, and do not drag across one another or across other surfaces.
3. Delivery to building site after plaster gyros and cement are dry.
4. Doors should not be subjected to abnormal heat, dryness or humidity or sudden changes herein. They should be conditioned to average prevailing humidity of the locality before hanging.
5. The utility of structural strength of the door must not be impaired in the fitting of the door, the application of hardware or cutting and altering the door for lights, louvers, panels or any other special details.
6. Use three hinges per door on doors 7'0" in height or less, and four hinges per door on doors over 7'0" in height. Hinges should be set flush with edge surface. Be sure that hinges are set in a straight line to prevent distortion. Allow approximately 3/16" clearance for swelling of the door or frame during future damp weather periods.
7. Use a professional pre-hung company for hanging your PARWOOD door.

DOOR FINISHING

IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THESE INSTRUCTIONS ARE FOLLOWED "EXACTLY" IN ORDER TO ENSURE MEETING THE TERMS OF THE WARRANTY.

PARWOOD DOORS ARE MADE OF MANY DIFFERENT PIECES OF WOOD. PARWOOD PRIDES ITSELF IN THE SELECTION OF THE PARTS FOR THEIR COLOUR MATCHING AND GRAIN CHARACTERISTICS. THIS PROCESS IS COMPLETED WITH THE UTMOST CARE. HOWEVER, NATURAL COLOUR AND GRAIN VARIATIONS MAY STILL OCCUR AND ARE NOT CONSIDERED TO BE A DEFECT.

Use a professional PAINTING company for FINISHING your PARWOOD door.

STAINING

1. CHECK ALL SURFACES FOR WITH 120 GRIT SANDPAPER COMPLETELY REMOVING HANDLING AND IMPERFECTIONS AND SAND FINGER MARKS BEFORE APPLICATION OF ANY COATING.
2. 1ST COAT – CLEAR SEALER REDUCED 50% BY ITS COMPATIBLE SOLVENT. THE REDUCTION IS NECESSARY TO ALLOW THE SEALER TO PENETRATE INTO THE WOOD.
3. SAND LIGHTLY (220 GRIT)
4. 2ND COAT – FINE GRIND PIGMENTED OIL STAIN
5. SAND LIGHTLY (220 GRIT)
6. 3RD COAT – CLEAR SEALER, FULL STRENGTH, ENSURE COAT IS THICK.
7. SAND LIGHTLY (220 – 260 GRIT)
8. 4TH COAT – EXTERIOR URETHANE WITH A CONSISTENCY OF 5% MINIMUM UVA INHIBITORS
9. SAND LIGHTLY (320 – 400 GRIT)
10. 6TH COAT – EXTERIOR URETHANE WITH A CONSISTENCY OF 5% MINIMUM UVA INHIBITORS
11. SAND LIGHTLY (600+ GRIT) AND SURFACE MAY BE WAXED AND BUFFED.

PAINTING

1. CHECK ALL SURFACES FOR IMPERFECTIONS AND SAND WITH 120 GRIT SANDPAPER COMPLETELY REMOVING HANDLING AND FINGER MARKS BEFORE APPLICATION OF ANY COATING.
2. 1ST COAT – CLEAR SEALER REDUCED 50% BY ITS COMPATIBLE SOLVENT. THE REDUCTION IS NECESSARY TO ALLOW THE SEALER TO PENETRATE INTO THE WOOD.
3. SAND LIGHTLY (220 GRIT)
4. 2ND COAT – APPLY OIL BASED PRIMER AT FULL STRENGTH
5. 3RD COAT – APPLY OIL BASED, LACQUER BASED OR OTHER NON-WATER BASED PAINT.

IT IS IMPORTANT THAT ALL SIX SURFACES ARE FINISHED AND ALSO ALL CUT OUTS (EDGES).