

## Parvener Positive Pressure Fire Rated Frames

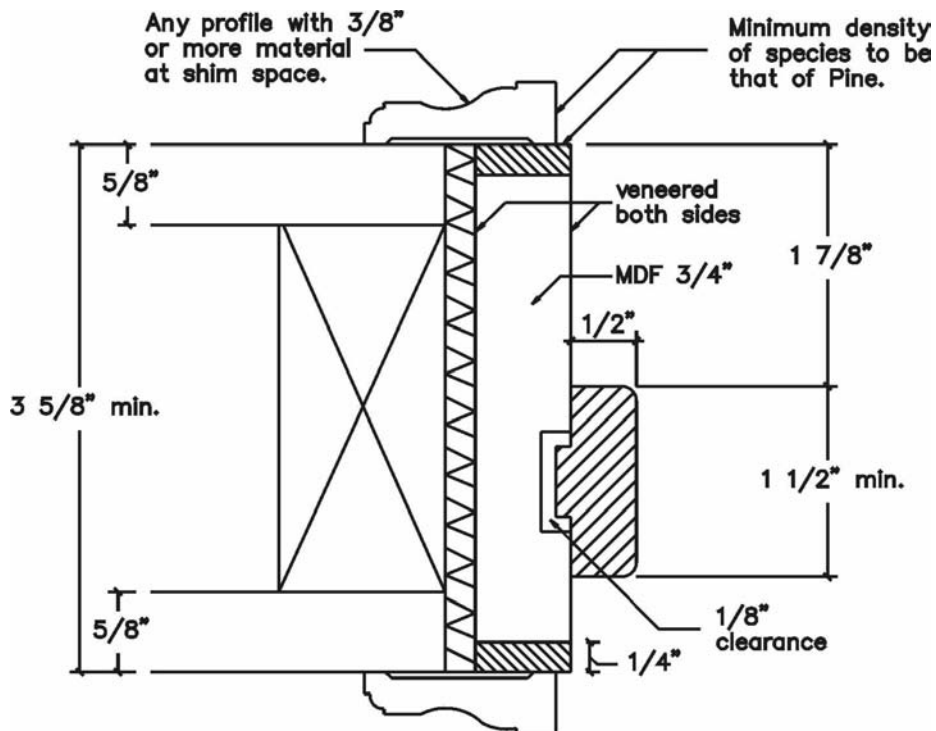
### Double rabbet with "T" stop for 20 minutes

It is now possible to specify matching veneered wood doors and wood frames in a single positive pressure fire rated system.

**Introducing Parvener veneered frames** — a much better alternative to lumber cladding hollow metal frames.

#### Advantages:

- Control and availability of veneer species and cut
- Both doors and frames are manufactured using the same flitches of veneer
  - Uniform finish quality
- Superior durability. Veneered frames have been shown to require less maintenance than either hollow metal or lumber frames
  - Smoke seals are installed in the frame, not the door
- Almost unlimited choice of casing and stop design without affecting the rating
  - Easily installed after drywall is in place
- Can be machined in our factory along with the doors, and shipped as a prehung package
  - Available for door thicknesses from 1 3/4" to 2 1/4"



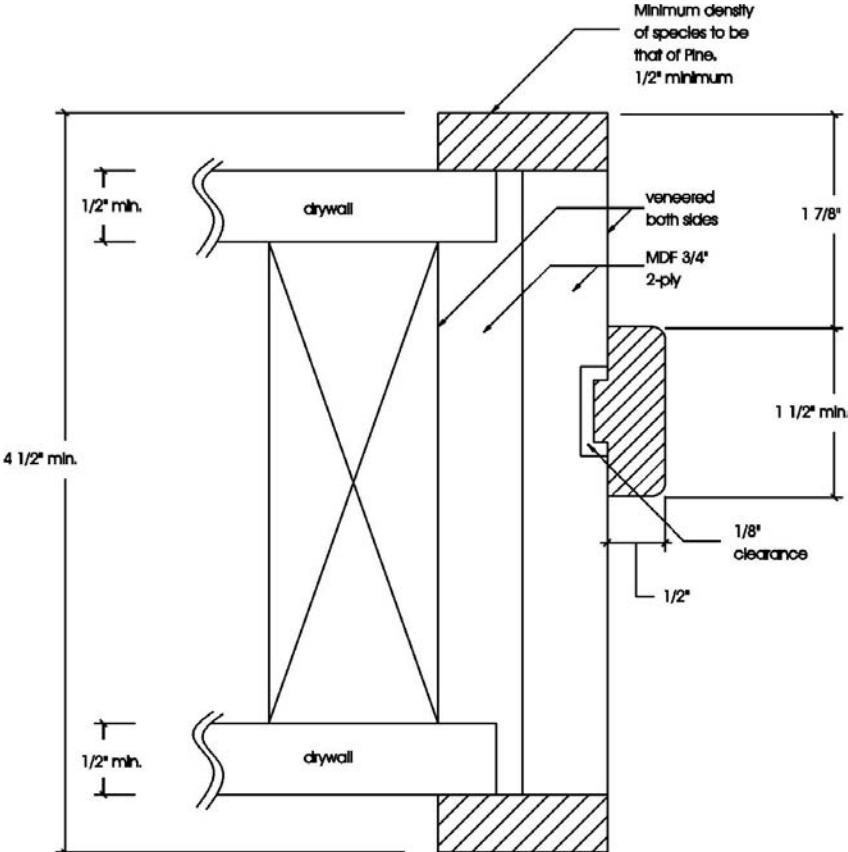
## Parvener Positive Pressure Fire Rated Frames Throated jamb with "T" stop for 20 minutes

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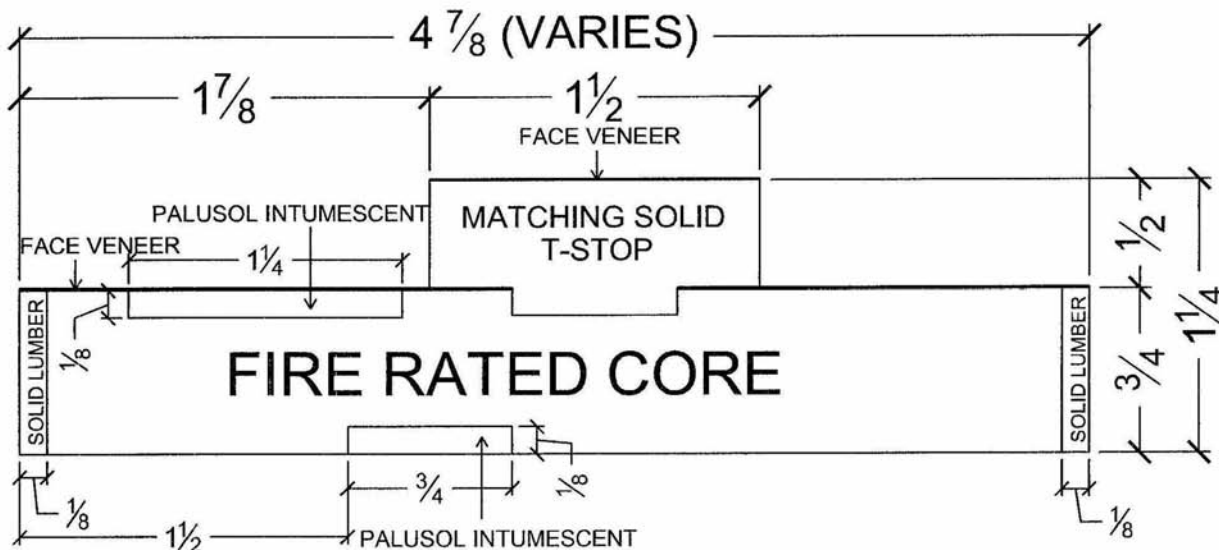
### Double rabbet with "T" stop for 45, 60 & 90 minutes

It is now possible to specify matching veneered wood doors and wood frames in a single positive pressure fire rated system.

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- Control and availability of veneer species and cut
- Both doors and frames are manufactured using the same flitches of veneer
  - Uniform finish quality
- Superior durability. Veneered frames have been shown to require less maintenance than either hollow metal or lumber frames
  - Intumescent seals are installed in the frame, not the door
- Almost unlimited choice of casing and stop design without affecting the rating
  - Easily installed after drywall is in place
- Can be machined in our factory along with the doors, and shipped as a prehung package
  - Available for door thicknesses from 1 3/4" to 2 1/4"



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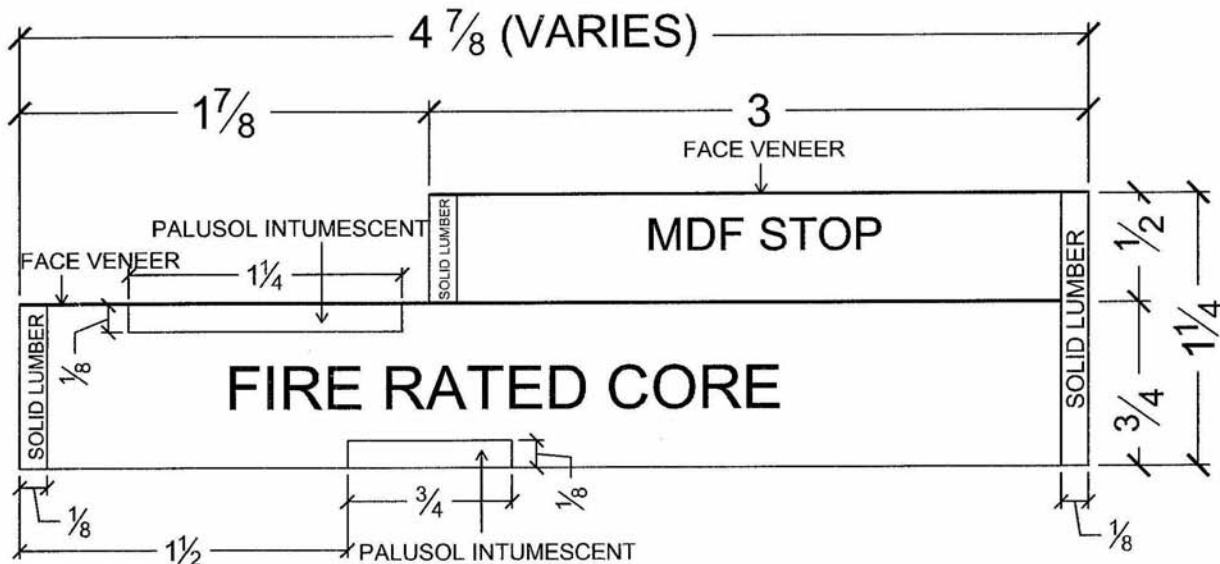
### Single rabbet with solid stop for 45, 60 & 90 minutes

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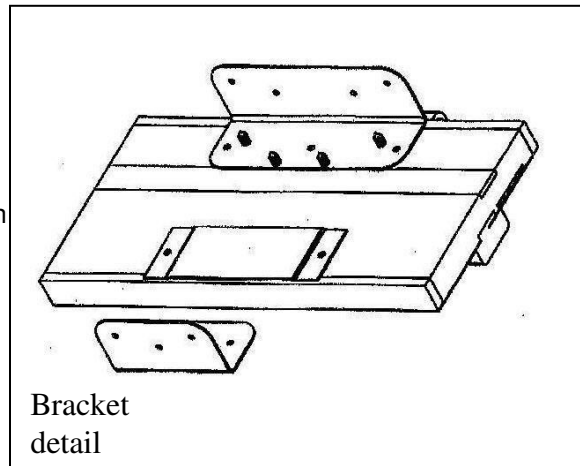
#### Advantages:

- Control and availability of veneer species and cut
- Both doors and frames are manufactured using the same flitches of veneer
  - Uniform finish quality
- Superior durability. Veneered frames have been shown to require less maintenance than either hollow metal or lumber frames
  - Intumescent seals are installed in the frame, not the door
- Almost unlimited choice of casing and stop design without affecting the rating
  - Easily installed after drywall is in place
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  - Available for door thicknesses from 1 3/4" to 2 1/4"



## Parvener Positive Pressure Fire Rated Frames Installation Instructions – Flat Jamb

1. Rough opening is nominal door width plus two times jamb thickness plus  $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Example for  $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick jamb is nominal door width plus 2". Rough opening height is nominal door height plus 1".
2. Doors must be undercut in width by  $\frac{3}{16}$ ", undercut in height to meet floor conditions, and bevelled one or both edges.
3. Assemble jamb header and legs using #12 x  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wood screws. Make sure header and jamb rabbets are aligned.
4. Frame legs must be installed using the large "L" brackets on the door side, and the smaller "L" brackets (with saddle brackets) on the opposite side. Brackets may be attached in either direction in order that they not show in the finished installation.
5. Attach door side "L" brackets behind each hinge location on the hinge legs using the predrilled holes and #8 x  $\frac{5}{8}$ " screws.
6. Attach non door side saddle brackets on the hinge leg opposite the door side "L" brackets using #10 x  $\frac{1}{2}$ " wood screws.
7. Repeat installation of "L" and saddle brackets on the strike leg. In the case of double door openings, ensure that the "L" brackets are aligned with the hinge positions.
8. Raise the completed jamb assembly into position in the rough opening with the door side "L" brackets flush to the wall surface.
9. Plumb and square the frame in the opening using shims as necessary. Anchor the frame through the "L" brackets.
10. Going to the non door side of the frame, slide the smaller "L" brackets into the saddle brackets and anchor these into the wall. Use a spreader stick to ensure uniform jamb dimensions.
11. Using the hinges (provided by others) as templates, drill pilot holes for the hinge screws through the jamb material AND the "L" brackets. A Vix #12 drill bit is recommended to ensure proper alignment and hole diameter.
12. Hang door in opening and verify that it swings freely without binding, and that all margins are uniform. Brackets may be relocated if necessary to compensate for uneven gaps.
13. Attach casing to jamb and wall. In standard installations, the casing will hide the steel brackets.
14. Depending on the architectural design of the installation, it may not be possible to hide the brackets as per the standard installation method. The location and position of the brackets may be altered as long as the following conditions are strictly followed:
  - ✓ All door hinges must be secured by means of screws through the jamb and brackets and into solid wall material.
  - ✓ All brackets must be securely fastened to solid wall material.
  - ✓ Jamb legs and header must be firmly attached within  $\frac{1}{4}$ " of solid wall material so that the intumescent material on the back side of the jamb will be effective in preventing fire from bypassing the jamb.



Bracket  
detail

## Parvener Positive Pressure Fire Rated Frames Installation Instructions – Single Rabbet Jamb

1. Rough opening is nominal door width plus two times jamb thickness plus  $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Rough opening height is nominal door height plus 1".
2. Doors must be undercut in width by  $\frac{3}{16}$ ", undercut in height to meet floor conditions, and bevelled one or both edges.
3. Assemble jamb header and legs using #12 x  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wood screws. Make sure header and jamb rabbets are aligned.
4. Frame legs must be installed using the large "L" brackets on the door side, and the smaller "L" brackets (with saddle brackets) on the opposite side. Brackets may be attached in either direction in order that they not show in the finished installation.
5. Attach door side "L" brackets behind each hinge location on the hinge legs using the predrilled holes and #8 x  $\frac{5}{8}$ " screws.
6. Attach non door side saddle brackets on the hinge leg opposite the door side "L" brackets using #10 x  $\frac{1}{2}$ " wood screws.
7. Repeat installation of "L" and saddle brackets on the strike leg. In the case of double door openings, ensure that the "L" brackets are aligned with the hinge positions.
8. Raise the completed jamb assembly into position in the rough opening with the door side "L" brackets flush to the wall surface.
9. Plumb and square the frame in the opening using shims as necessary. Anchor the frame through the "L" brackets.
10. Going to the non door side of the frame, slide the smaller "L" brackets into the saddle brackets and anchor these into the wall. Use a spreader stick to ensure uniform jamb dimensions.
11. Using the hinges (provided by others) as templates, drill pilot holes for the hinge screws through the jamb material AND the "L" brackets. A Vix #12 drill bit is recommended to ensure proper alignment and hole diameter.
12. Hang door in opening and verify that it swings freely without binding, and that all margins are uniform. Brackets may be relocated if necessary to compensate for uneven gaps.
13. Attach casing to jamb and wall. In standard installations, the casing will hide the steel brackets.
14. Depending on the architectural design of the installation, it may not be possible to hide the brackets as per the standard installation method. The location and position of the brackets may be altered as long as the following conditions are strictly followed:
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