

Installation Guidelines & Warrantee

1. General Overview

Timber is a natural product in which the absorption or loss of moisture will occur according to the environment it is stored in and exposed to. Timber will react to moisture and climatic change by either contracting or expanding due to variations in humidity and temperature.

Therefore, it is very important to seal all products with a sealer to protect it against moisture penetration and cement-mortar stains.

The colour and density consistency in TIMBER cannot be guaranteed as it a natural product.

Timber products supplied by K. Parker Joinery are not designed to be load bearing, and must have lintels installed above the products, with sufficient clearance to prevent any pressure from above on the products.

Please note: Inspect for correctness, quality and size and any other obvious defects prior to trimming and fitting. Failure to do so will invalidate any claim.

2. The correct product for its application

The door must fit its application to ensure proper performance of the door.

Doors exposed to extreme conditions cannot be expected to last as long as doors that are semi-exposed.

3. Experience of carpenter

Using an experienced carpenter is essential to avoid potential door failures and ensure that installation guidelines are adhered to so that the doors guarantee is valid.

4. Sizing the door before hanging.

When trimming a door to fit it is advised to trim equally on both top and bottom or on left and right sides so as not to trim excessively on one side which could then result in the door becoming unstable and which would cause the guarantee to become null and void. Maximum trim should not exceed 10mm of the Sides, Top & Bottom.

Hollow Core, Medium Duty & Solid Core Doors can have a maximum of 5mm trimmed of the sides, top & bottom.

5. Mortising the lock cavity

Keep the mortise lock cavity to a minimum size and DO NOT fit at the rail joint.



The structural strength of the door is impaired if the mortise cavity is fitted at the rail joints and/or is so deep that it penetrates through the door stile.

6. Pre installation

PRIOR to hanging the door:

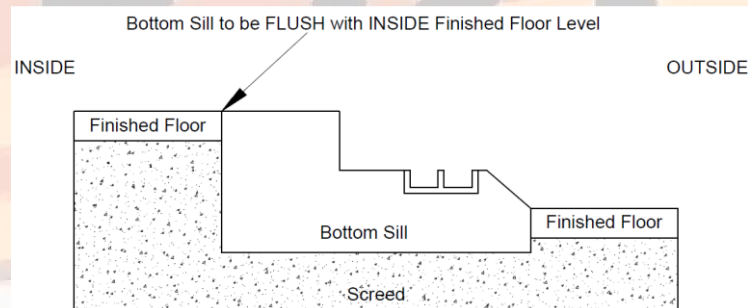
Apply oil-based wood sealant to all edges (including top and bottom, all 6 sides, cut-outs for locks, etc) to prevent absorption of moisture. If any part of an external door or door frame is cut or drilled, the exposed area should be treated immediately to prevent absorption of moisture.

7. Installation

Check opening/direction against product to be installed before breaking out or starting the installation.

Sill and floor heights must be level unless otherwise agreed.

EXAMPLE "A"

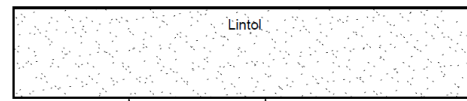


All measurements must be from FFL (calculate screed/tile/carpets) to Lintel Less 10mm for adjustments.



EXAMPLE "B"

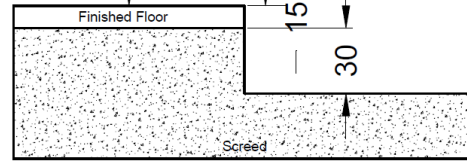
INSIDE



Measurement from FFL to Lintel

FFL to Lintel = 2000
 Plus Tile/Carpet = 15
 Plus Screed = 30
 Less for Adjustments = 10
 $2000 + 15 + 30 - 10 = 2035$
 Final Height = 2035

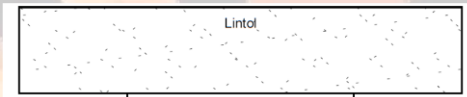
OUTSIDE



Top rail and Bottom sill must be level and in line.

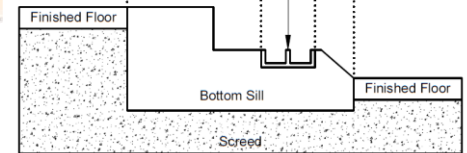
EXAMPLE "C"

INSIDE

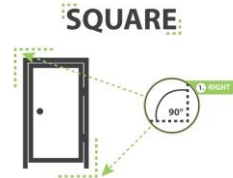
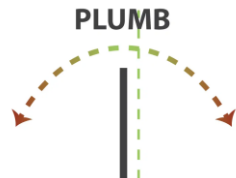


Must be Level and in Line

OUTSIDE



Frame must be fitted **LEVEL, PLUMB, SQUARE AND TRUE**



LEVEL

The best way to describe LEVEL is to imagine a straight line that is perfectly horizontal. Look at the picture above, the dotted green line represents LEVEL. If a door or window is installed out of LEVEL, it will tend to rub on the jamb and it will be hard to get the reveal (spacing between the door and frame) to line up. If the reveals do not line up, the sash will not seat up properly with the weather-strip seals. As a result, the door or window will not close properly.

PLUMB

To visualize what PLUMB represents, look at the dashed green line above. PLUMB is the term used to refer to a perfectly vertical line, thus why the clever tool used to find PLUMB is called a plumb-bob. If a door or window is installed out of PLUMB, it will cause a host of issues. Such as: sagging open in the corner, unwanted opening or closing doors, and binding during operating.

SQUARE

The definition of SQUARE is a 90-degree corner. A speed square, framing square, and T squares are all good examples of tools used to find SQUARE on a jobsite. Installing a door or window SQUARE involves being both LEVEL & PLUMB at the same time. This is important to prevent: binding during operation, springing open on the corners and again to insure proper sealing between the sash and frame. Look above for a visual explanation of SQUARE.

TRUE

By far, the most forgotten term of a door installation. TRUE represents being SQUARE on both the LEVEL & PLUMB axis at the same time on all sides of the unit being installed. The picture above describes TRUE. A door or window can be installed perfectly LEVEL, PLUMB & SQUARE on one side, but if the other sides aren't LEVEL, PLUMB & SQUARE, the unit will not be TRUE and will create many of the problems mentioned above.

8. Post installation

After hanging, seal all 6 sides with 2 final coats of your chosen sealant.

Doors are sealed properly on the top and bottom by drowning the end-grain in the sealant. The end grain (top and bottom) must be completely sealed to prevent penetration which can cause swelling, splitting and warping.

It is very important to select a good sealant which will minimise any swelling and shrinkage.



Care must be taken to ensure that all cavities, joints and edges are properly penetrated with sealant to ensure that excessive loss or absorption of moisture is avoided.

NB! The use of dark coloured paint or stain finishes on external doors and windows, particularly if located on the north or north-west elevation of a building, will result in high surface temperatures and can increase the risk of distortion and resin exudation. This will void the Warrantee.

Doors and frames should be protected from extreme variations in temperature and humidity to ensure lasting beauty and stability.

9. Warp Tolerance

Warp shall not be considered a defect unless it exceeds 6 mm in the plane of the door itself. Warp is any distortion in the door itself and does not refer to the frame in which it is hung. The term "warp" includes bow, cup and twist. In measuring the amount of warp present in the door, the following method should be used. Bow, cup and twist shall be measured by placing a straight edge, taut wire or string on the suspected concave face of the door at any angle position. The measurement of bow, cup and twist shall be made at the point maximum distance between the bottom of the straight-edge, taut wire or string and the face of the door. SABS warpage tolerance spec: 3mm on a meter, tolerance 6mm across the door (top left corner to bottom right corner).

10. Maintenance

Timber doors must be maintained by the client and re-sealed regularly at least six monthly, depending upon the exposure to the elements, i.e., whether north-facing, etc., and the degree of protection afforded by overhang of roof, awnings, etc., depending on type of finish used.

Timber products will be degraded and have a reduced aesthetic and functional lifespan if neglected.

11. General guidelines that would void Guarantees

The following are excluded from this guarantee but not exhaustive:

1. Failing to properly treat the products on all 6 sides, including cut-outs.
2. Poor craftsmanship on the side of the contractor or installer of the products.
3. Alterations or modifications to the products.
4. Bending, warping, and twisting of less than 6mm across the door, from top left corner to bottom right corner and the other way around.
5. Doors, windows and components that are not stored correctly, to be kept flat and under cover until ready for installation.
6. Doors that are not handled properly and are hung in a damp or recently plastered building.
7. Products that are not installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

– Every claim will be evaluated according to its merits.

– Replace or repair the product for not more than the original purchase price

Wood products are extremely vulnerable to changes in temperature, heat, humidity, and moisture, this need to be taken into consideration when storing and handling your doors. Any claims are strictly dependent on whether or not the above procedures are complied with.

We guarantee our doors to be made of high-grade materials and of excellent craftsmanship and suited to normal conditions i.e., not excessive heat, humidity, dryness or direct sunshine.

Timber is a natural product subject to changes due to variations of humidity and temperature, and whilst we take great care to ensure that the timber used has been treated to make it suitable for the place it will occupy, it is obvious that we cannot know the conditions of every situation in which our products are installed.

Subject to the above, we shall not be held responsible for any incidental work or expenses arising out of, or because of, any defect in our products, and our liability shall in no case exceed our invoiced price.

