

**Specification Sheet CT1**

**Site Care & Handling of Brystewood Veneered & Painted Products**

**General Notes**

Brystewood Doors & Panels are manufactured from Kiln Dried materials typically at a moisture content of 10-15% to match the end environment usage. It is vital to the integrity of the doors & long term performance that storage, handling & installation are worked to ensure the minimum variances from the final installation settings. Higher relative humidity will cause the timber to take on moisture & swell whilst lower humidity will cause loss of moisture & shrinkage. Doors should be hung as one of the last jobs on site prior to carpet fixing & ideally after central heating validity testing. (As the extremes in temperature can cause forced rapid shrinkage).

**Storage**

Doors should be stacked horizontally exactly in line with the previous to prevent colour shading. Veneer exposed to uneven light may become shaded or discoloured. When removing from flat storage to upright position, avoid resting the door weight on its bottom corner as this may cause compression damage. Doors should be stored flat so that contact with the ground is via a baseboard & wooden battens. (two inset from the ends & one in the middle for 2100mm doors).

The vast majority of our doors are supplied individually wrapped in corrugated paper, which whilst being less aesthetically pleasing, has proved more resistant to face damage than clear shrink-wrapping.

**Surface Finishes**

The surface finish comprises of three coat A/C Lacquer sprayed finish, which is classed as a low maintenance finish. Day to day marks can be removed with normal furniture polish & duster.

Avoid using solvent-based products that may dull the face finish. Scratches can in some instances be covered successfully using a solid clear wax such as Beeswax.

**Problem Avoidance**

Most problems with doors are associated with moisture exchange. Despite full lacquer sealing, problems can still occur if a door is subjected to extremes of temperature, or humidity conditions, causing bowing, lip shrinkage, coreshine & lacquer dulling & in some excessive variances even veneer joint shrinkage. Failure to fit in the correct environment will void any product guarantees. Whenever possible fit in a situation that closest resembles the final resting conditions of the product whilst ensure the following criteria are met:

- 1 All doors are fully sealed as quickly as possible, particularly after edge planing and bottom trimming. Planing of lippings without resealing in dry environments e.g. Schools, Hospitals can cause shrinkage in lip thickness opening up clearance gaps.
- 2 Doors are installed in a dry sealed building, avoiding fresh plaster & if possible a full central heating test.
- 3 Doors over 2100mm tend to be particularly heavy & we suggest using two people one at each end to move them about.
- 4 Exterior doors should have particular care taken to ensure top and bottom edges are sealed as are any letter plate or vision panel cutouts. Primers have no weatherproofing effect & must be painted as quickly as possible to prevent moisture intrusion. Any visible end grain should be sealed fully.
- 5 If possible polished doors should be face protected to prevent site damage until the contract is complete
- 6 Prehung primed doors & frames must be painted as quickly as possible. Contact with fresh plaster is likely to cause frames to swell & not fit correctly & must be avoided.