

The Genuine. The Original.



Wood Door Finishing Guidelines

WARRANTY INFORMATION: SPECIAL PAINTING REQUIREMENTS: The warranty for this product shall be void if the Product sections are not painted or sealed in accordance with DASMA TDS 162 (available at www.dasma.com) on all sides, including all edges with one (1) coat of exterior grade primer (or stain) and two (2) coats of high quality acrylic latex exterior grade finish paint (or sealer), applied in accordance with the paint or Sealer manufacturer's instructions and Seller's painting and maintenance instructions. Sections must be finished within **five (5) days** of receipt and prior to installation. Damage caused by exposure of the product to water, moisture, sun or other conditions prior to completion of painting (or Sealing) is excluded. This warranty shall also be void if the Product is painted a dark color, including but not limited to black, dark grey, dark green and dark brown*. **IMPROPER TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE OR DELAYS IN FINISHING, THAT ALLOWS EXPOSURE OF THE WOOD DOOR SURFACES TO MOISTURE OR OTHER CONTAMINANTS WILL RESULT IN THE WARRANTY BEING VOIDED.**

WOOD DOOR FINISHING GUIDELINES FOR PAINTING YOUR DOOR

IMPORTANT: UNFINISHED WOOD (PRIMED OR RAW WOOD) PARTS SHOULD NEVER BE LEFT EXPOSED TO THE NATURAL ELEMENTS. ALL SIX SIDES (FRONT, BACK, TOP, BOTTOM, AND LEFT, RIGHT) OF EACH SECTION MUST BE FINISHED USING ONE, OR A COMBINATION, OF THE COATINGS RECOMMENDED BELOW. IT'S VERY IMPORTANT THAT THE INSIDE SURFACE AND EDGES ARE FINISHED TO PREVENT MOISTURE PENETRATION THROUGH THE DOOR.

TO ENSURE PROPER FINISHING OF YOUR DOOR, IT IS RECOMMENDED TO FOLLOW THE PROCEDURES OUTLINED IN DASMA TECHNICAL DATA SHEET #162 AT WWW.DASMA.COM.

Step 1: Clean your Door

It is recommended to clean all door surfaces with a stiff bristle brush to remove surface dirt, dust, and loose fibers. Clean all surfaces of dust, dirt and any other contaminants. Any scarring or stains that occur during transportation, handling or storage must be re-sanded to the original condition.

Step 2: Caulking and Prepping

Caulking: All joints should be caulked with an exterior grade caulk prior to finish painting. In particular, many wood doors have a panel that sits in a slot on the rails. This slot is designed to be larger than the panel width to allow for expansion of the panel. Care should be taken to caulk these slots with a flexible exterior caulk after priming but before the finish coat is applied.

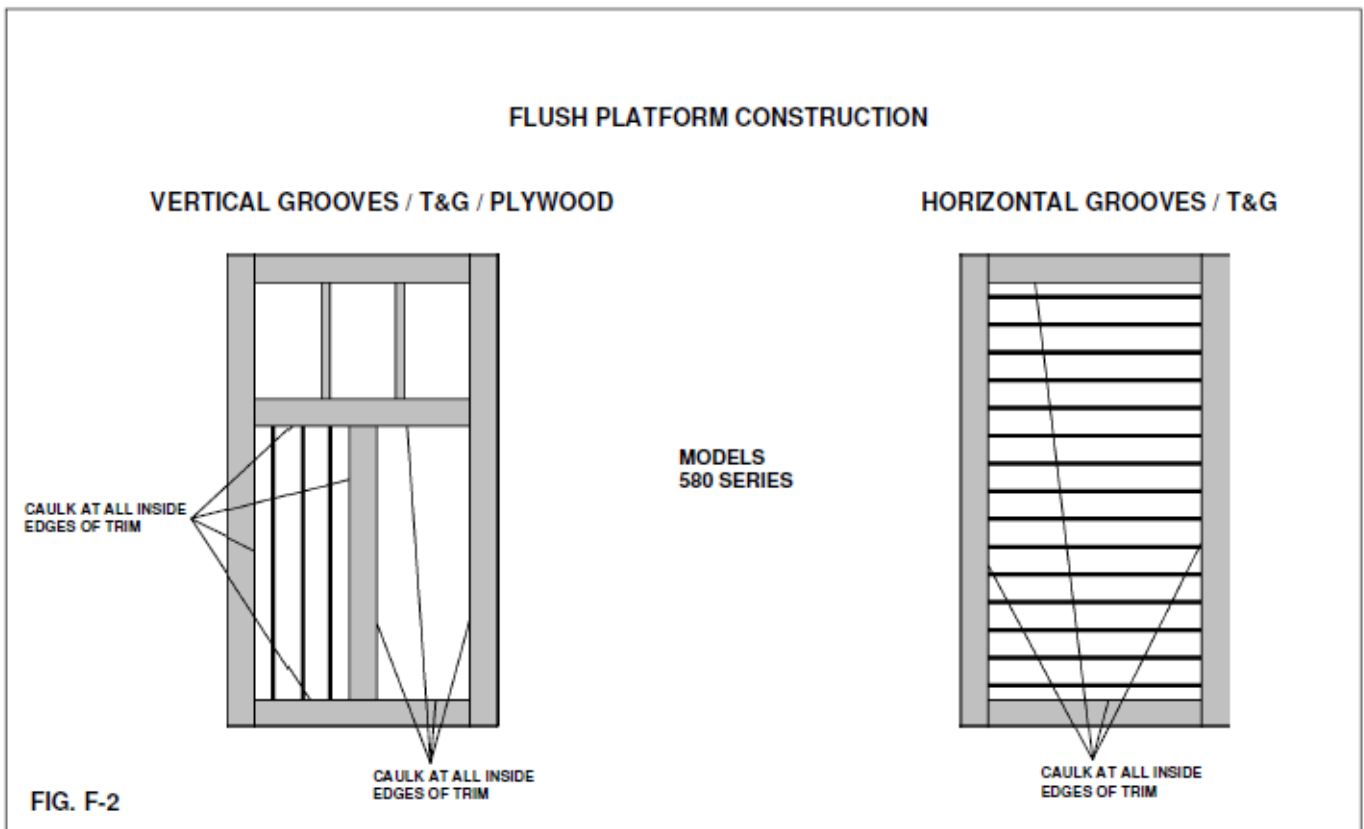
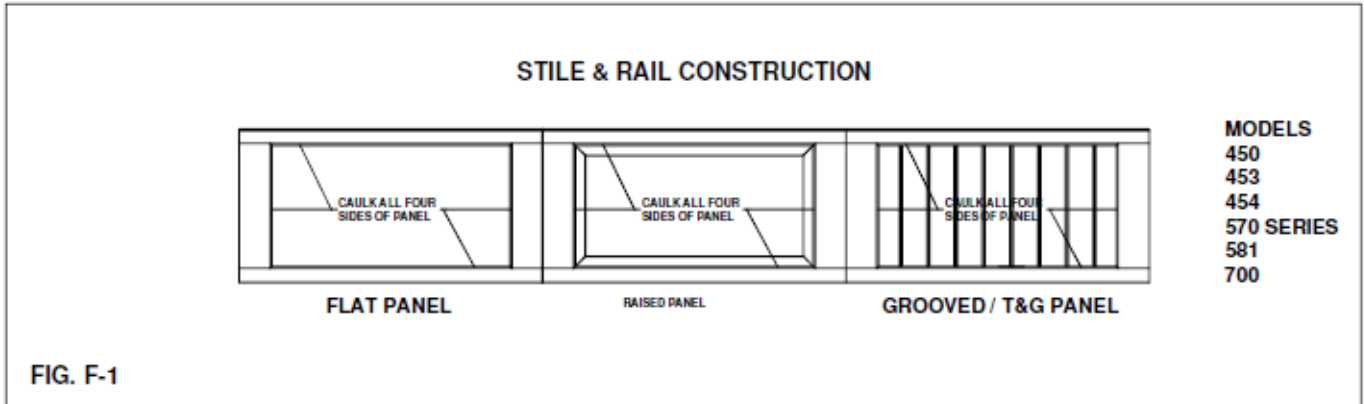
Holes in door: When required, nail, staple or screw holes should be filled with an exterior grade wood filler, sanded and finished along with the rest of the door.



Wood Door Finishing Guidelines

Directions for Caulking your Door Before Painting:

Refer to Figure F-1 and F-2 for instructions on how to seal your door before painting. The spaces between the rails and stiles and the door panel should be caulked with a paintable caulk on all 4 sides prior to painting the door.





Wood Door Finishing Guidelines

Step 3: Prime your Door

Before finish painting, the door section must be primed on all sides. Wood doors can be ordered either primed or unprimed (primed doors can be identified by the light-green finish). Prime the interior and exterior surfaces, as well as all edges, using a primer compatible with the selected finish paint and for the specific species of wood substrate being finished.

If the door is factory primed by Wayne Dalton, the priming step is not required, except if touch-up is needed due to surface preparation and re-sanding.

NOTE: Wayne Dalton uses a latex primer.

“Tannin” content: Some woods such as Western Red Cedar and Redwood have higher tannin content, which is one of the properties making them resistant to rot and decay. This high tannin content can also cause “tannin bleed”. This is evident by a brownish coloration bleeding through the primer coat. When this occurs, a stain blocking type primer or intermediate coat must be used on the affected areas. If not treated, these areas will typically bleed through the finish coat of paint. Certain woods can naturally produce tannins which may bleed through primer on garage doors. This occurrence is not considered a defect in material and workmanship.

NOTE: If you are painting a redwood or cedar door, the primer must contain a tannin blocker. Using a primer on redwood and cedar doors that does not contain a tannin blocker could result in discoloration of the door after painting.

Step 4: Paint your Door

A high quality exterior 100% Acrylic Latex based finish paint is recommended for painting your wood door. FOR BEST RESULTS DO NOT USE A DARK COLOR PAINT. HIGH HEAT ABSORPTION CAN CAUSE EXCESSIVE BOWING AND CRACKING OF THE WOOD. Dark colors shall mean colors as dark as or darker than any of the following Sherwin-Williams Exterior Colors: 7069 Iron Ore (dark grey), 6447 Evergreens (dark green), 7510 Chateau Brown (dark brown), Tricorn Black 6258, Iron Ore 7069, Cordovan 6027, Jasper 6216, Naval 6244, Black Swan 6279 Fabulous Grape 6293, Burgundy 6300, Fine Wine 6307, Luxurious Red 6314, Red Bay 6321.

Painting a door: When painting a door, the finish coat must be compatible with the primer or base coat. A latex base coat or primer is typically recommended for use with a acrylic latex finish coat. Alkyd or oil based primers are typically suitable for both latex and oil based finish paints. Always follow the paint manufacturer’s application and refinishing instructions. A minimum of one (1) coat of primer paint and two (2) coats of exterior grade finish paint should be applied to all surfaces of wood parts.

Finish paint the interior and exterior surfaces, as well as all edges with at least 2 coats of a high quality exterior 100% Acrylic Latex finish paint over the primer. Follow paint manufacture’s label directions explicitly for all coatings.

IMPORTANT: THE FOLLOWING TOP COATS ARE NOT RECOMMENDED. SHAKE AND SHINGLE PAINTS, CLEAR COATINGS, OIL OR ALKYD PAINTS, VINYL ACETATE (PVA), VINYL ACRYLIC OR VINYL ACETATE ACRYLIC CO-POLYMER PAINTS.



Wood Door Finishing Guidelines

WOOD DOOR FINISHING GUIDELINES FOR STAINING YOUR DOOR

IMPORTANT: UNFINISHED WOOD (PRIMED OR RAW WOOD) PARTS SHOULD NEVER BE LEFT EXPOSED TO THE NATURAL ELEMENTS. ALL SIX SIDES (FRONT, BACK, TOP, BOTTOM, AND LEFT, RIGHT) OF EACH SECTION MUST BE FINISHED USING ONE, OR A COMBINATION, OF THE COATINGS RECOMMENDED BELOW. IT'S VERY IMPORTANT THAT THE INSIDE SURFACE AND EDGES ARE FINISHED TO PREVENT MOISTURE PENETRATION THROUGH THE DOOR.

TO ENSURE PROPER FINISHING OF YOUR DOOR, IT IS RECOMMENDED TO FOLLOW THE PROCEDURES OUTLINED IN DASMA TECHNICAL DATA SHEET #162 AT WWW.DASMA.COM.

Step 1: Clean your Door

It is recommended to clean all door surfaces with a stiff bristle brush to remove surface dirt, dust, and loose fibers. Clean all surfaces of dust, dirt and any other contaminants. Any scarring or stains that occur during transportation, handling or storage must be re-sanded to the original condition.

Step 2: Stain your Door

Holes in door: When required, nail, staple or screw holes should be filled with an exterior grade wood filler, sanded and finished along with the rest of the door.

Staining a door: Typical stain systems include a stain coat, sealant coat for moisture and UV protection, and a top coat for abrasion, scratch/mar and weathering protection. Some stain systems will combine several or all of these steps. When staining a door or using a stain type finish coat always select a high quality product that is recommended for exterior application on the type of material or wood species used on the door. Stains and stain finish systems vary widely in their recommended application and recoat methods as well as intervals between re-coat or refinish. Always follow the manufacturer's instructions for application and re-coating.

Dark colors: Dark colors are not recommended especially when the door has a direct southern exposure. Dark colors cause excessively high temperatures to develop on the door surface and coating which can lead to shrinking and cracking of the wood surface and rapid deterioration of the finish.

Varnishes and urethanes: Avoid film-forming finishes, such as varnishes and urethanes, which do not penetrate the wood. These types of finishes do not "breathe" (allow moisture vapor to pass) and typically trap moisture under the finish causing premature failure of the finish and discoloration of the wood.

If staining, select an exterior grade stain, approved for use on the species of wood substrates being finished and compatible with Alkyd varnishes.

FOR BEST RESULTS DO NOT USE A DARK STAIN. HIGH HEAT ABSORPTION CAN CAUSE EXCESSIVE BOWING AND CRACKING OF THE WOOD.

Apply the stain to the interior and exterior surfaces, as well as all edges, following stain manufacturer's label directions. After proper drying time for the stain, or if wood is being left natural, apply 1 coat of waterproof exterior Alkyd varnish to the interior and exterior surfaces, as well as all edges. After recommended drying time of 1st coat, sand all surfaces with fine grit (320) sandpaper. Clean all surfaces of sanding dust and apply a 2nd coat of the Alkyd varnish to the interior and exterior surfaces, as well as all edges. After 2nd coat is dry, sand all surfaces again with fine grit (320) sandpaper. Clean all surfaces of sanding dust and apply a final 3rd coat of the Alkyd varnish to all surfaces.

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Wood Door Finishing Guidelines

Three finish coats of waterproof exterior Alkyd varnish are required to properly finish a stained or natural wood door. Follow the finish manufacturer's label directions explicitly for each coat applied.

NOTE: Do not stain MDO plywood, apply paint only.

IMPORTANT: ONLY A WATERPROOF EXTERIOR ALKYD VARNISH TOP COAT FINISH IS APPROVED FOR STAINED OR NATURAL WOOD DOORS. OTHER TYPES OF TOP COAT FINISHES, INCLUDING DECK SEALERS, ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE AND IF USED, WILL VOID THE WARRANTY.



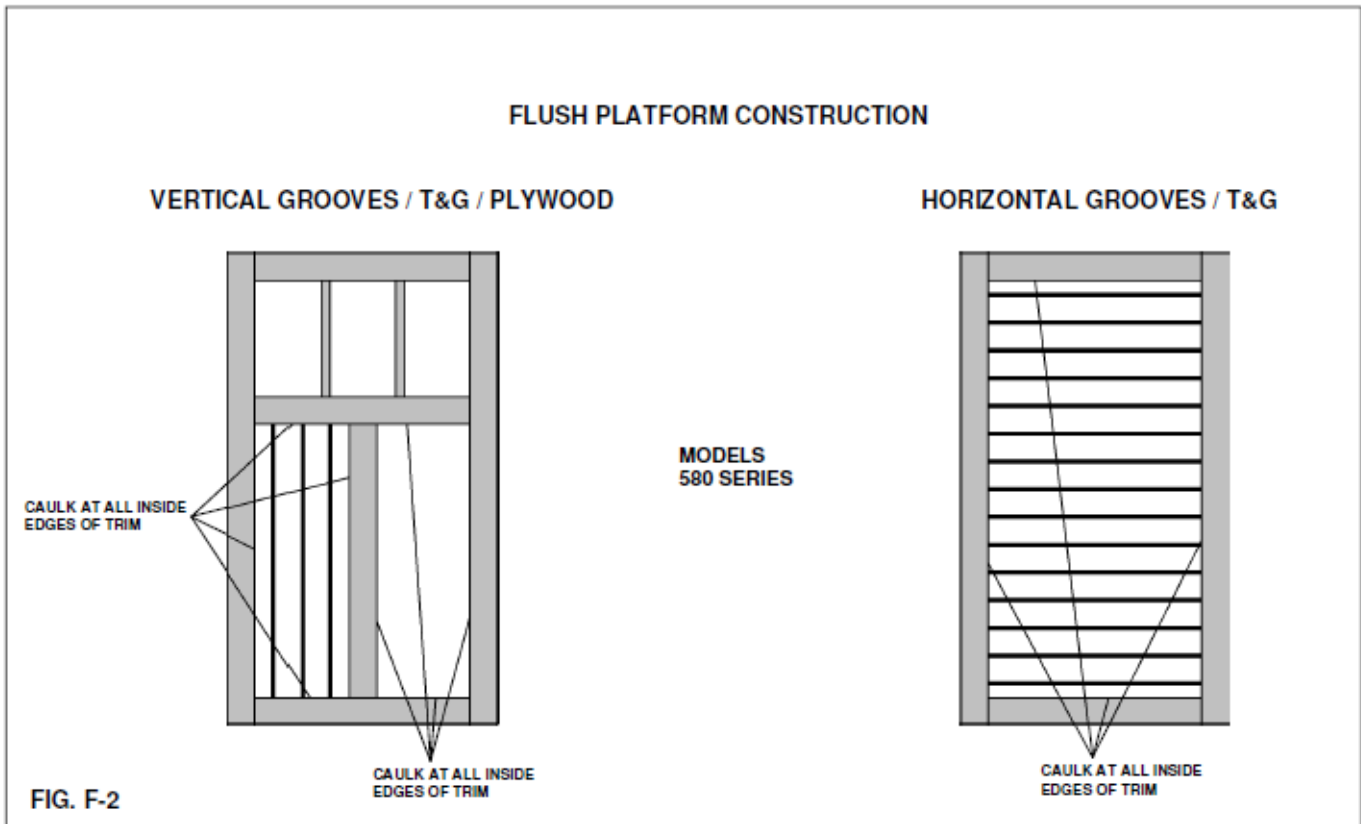
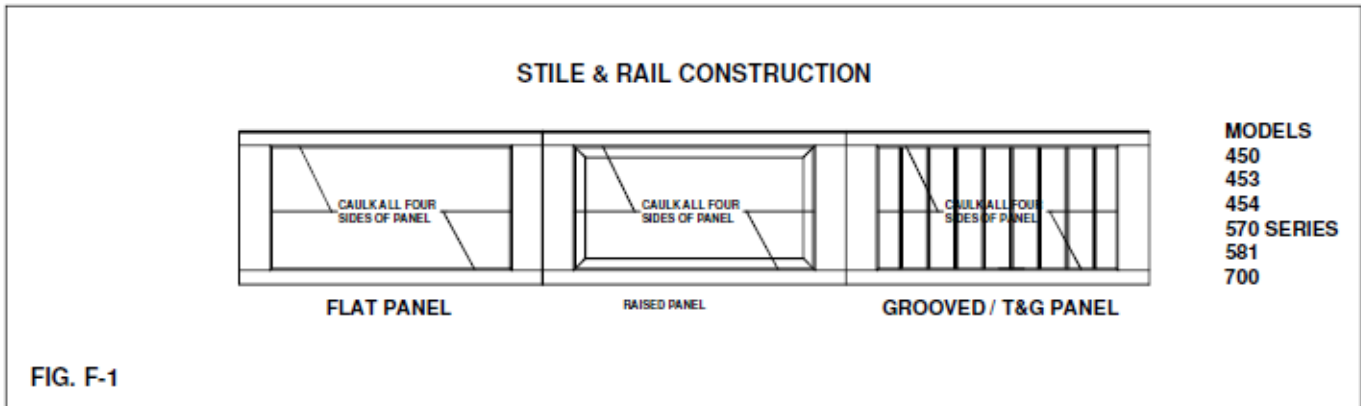
Wood Door Finishing Guidelines

Step 3: Caulking and Sealing

Caulking: All joints should be caulked with an exterior grade clear silicone caulk. In particular, many wood doors have a panel that sits in a slot on the rails. This slot is designed to be larger than the panel width to allow for expansion of the panel. Care should be taken to caulk these slots with a flexible exterior caulk after priming but before the finish coat is applied.

Directions for Caulking your Door After Staining:

Refer to Figure F-1 and F-2 for instructions on how to seal your door after staining. The spaces between the rails and stiles and the door panel should be caulked with a clear caulk on all 4 sides after staining the door.





Wood Door Finishing Guidelines

Wood Door Inspection and Maintenance

Inspecting and maintaining the finish of a wood garage door is highly important to help control the effects of moisture and sunlight on the aesthetic appearance and overall integrity of the door. It is recommended to follow the procedures outlined in DASMA technical data sheet #179 at www.dasma.com.

An annual inspection of all the surfaces of your garage door(s) will reveal the extent of weathering and the possible need for refinishing. When the finish becomes eroded or thin, clean and prime any areas showing deterioration. Then completely refinish the door, according to the directions, listed below, or the manufacturer's label directions. Proper finishing of the wood substrates to protect your door(s) from the effects of moisture and sunlight is vital in extending the service life of and beautifying your garage door(s).

The interior and exterior surfaces, as well as all edges must be properly primed, painted and maintained, to protect and beautify your door. These finishing instructions are intended to achieve both objectives for your wood doors(s). NOTE: Be sure to clean behind weather-strips on both sides and top of door.

1. Top coat condition. Look for fading, peeling, chipping, or any residual build up. In addition, if the door looks or feels "dry" it is probably a good indication as to the necessity of finish maintenance. In places where the finish appears to be eroded or thin, first clean and properly prepare those areas. Products should be used that are compatible with the original finish. Consult the finish manufacturer's guidelines for further information on cleaning, maintenance and refinishing.
2. Shrinkage/expansion. This condition should be addressed by filling, caulking, sanding, and applying another top coat of finish.
3. Surface smoothness. Light sanding of the entire face of the door may be required prior to reapplication of any paint or stain.
4. Integrity of the wood. Visually inspect the wood at all hardware attachment points. If any hardware appears to be loose, do not operate the door until inspected by a trained door systems technician. The bottom section is a location of most water infiltration due to moisture wicking up from the bottom, or pooling on a horizontal cross member and then seeping down to the internal membrane or core. The top section is of concern particularly if an operator arm bracket and the top roller brackets are attached.

All mechanical devices require periodic service and/or maintenance, and garage doors are no exception. The amount and frequency of preventive maintenance required depends on the local environment conditions and the frequency of door use. Preventive maintenance should be performed at least every six months, however more maintenance may be required if conditions warrant. Maintenance includes lubrication of moving parts and inspection of certain components for tightness. The following maintenance and inspection recommendations may be established until actual operating conditions dictate otherwise.



Wood Door Finishing Guidelines

CLEANING YOUR GARAGE DOOR

IMPORTANT: DO NOT USE A PRESSURE WASHER ON YOUR GARAGE DOOR!

After finishing in accordance with DASMA Technical Data Sheet #162, wood garage doors should be inspected, maintained and cleaned (no pressure washing) regularly as needed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, generally every 12-18 months. Frequency is dependent on a variety of factors including type of wood, directional exposure, amount of overhang, elevation (ultraviolet rays), the original finish achieved, and the quality of product used. Although the extent of weathering and the possible need for refinishing is a unique concern for wood products, an overall inspection should be undertaken as for any type of garage door in accordance with the following guidelines.

General Cleaning:

- 1) Thoroughly pre-rinse with warm water to loosen and wash away surface material, grit and grime.
- 2) Using a soft microfiber cloth or moist non-abrasive sponge, gently wash with a mild diluted soap or detergent.
- 3) Rinse thoroughly with lukewarm clean water.

Points to Remember

- Do not use abrasive cleaners.
- Do not use high alkaline cleaners (high pH or ammoniated).
- Do not use acid-based cleaners such as vinegar or citrus.
- Do not apply cleaners under direct sunlight or at elevated temperatures.

CAUTION: NEVER MIX CLEANSERS OR DETERGENTS WITH BLEACH.

GLASS CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS

Clean with a mild detergent solution (same as above) and a soft cloth. After cleaning, rinse thoroughly.

ACRYLIC CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS

Clean acrylic glazing with nonabrasive soap or detergent and plenty of water. Use your bare hands to feel and dislodge any caked on particles. A soft, grit-free cloth, sponge or chamois may be used to wipe the surface. Do not use hard or rough cloths that will scratch the acrylic glazing. Dry glazing with a clean damp chamois.

NOTE: Do not use any window cleaning fluids, scouring compounds, gritty cloths or solventbased cleaners of any kind.

OPERATING YOUR GARAGE DOOR:

Before you begin, read all warning labels affixed to the door and the installation instructions and owner's manual. When correctly installed, your Overhead garage door will operate smoothly. Always operate your door with controlled movements. Do not slam your door or throw your door into the open position, this may cause damage to the door or its components. If your door has an electric opener, refer to the owner's manual to disconnect the opener before performing manual door operation below.

Manual door operation:

For additional information on manual garage door operations go to www.dasma.com and reference TDS 165.

IMPORTANT: DO NOT PLACE FINGERS OR HANDS INTO SECTION JOINTS WHEN OPENING AND/OR CLOSING A DOOR. ALWAYS USE LIFT HANDLES / SUITABLE GRIPPING POINTS WHEN OPERATING THE DOOR MANUALLY.

Opening a Door: Make sure the lock(s) are in the unlocked position. Lift the door by using the lift handles / suitable gripping points only. Door should open with little resistance.