Entrance Systems Installation Instructions

These instructions were developed for use with a typical wood frame construction in a wall system designed to manage water. Assuming this installation will be done AFTER the weather-resistive barrier is installed. Determining the proper installation method is the responsibility of you, your architect or construction professional.

Tool & Materials Required:

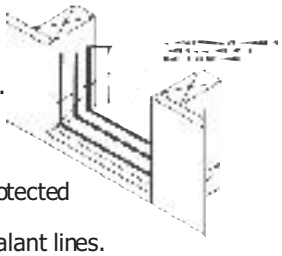
Cedar Shims
6' Level
Drill - #8 Robertson Bit
Square
Tape Measure
High Quality polyurethane or silicone caulking
(Low-Expansion foam approved for door and window installation. DO NOT use high pressure or latex foam.)

Step 1: Carefully remove all packaging materials from the door. Check side of jamb for any materials.

- Make sure RSO (Rough Stud Opening) is 1" wider and 1/2" taller than the outside frame (not Brickmould) dimensions of the Entry Door system.
- Ensure the RSO is plumb, square and level.
- Protect RSO with an impermeable water barrier along bottom and 6 inches up sides or a sill pan.

Step 2:

- Run three (3) generous beads of caulking (polyurethane or silicone) along the protected sub-sill, approximately 1" apart.
- See pic

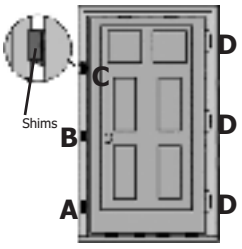


Step 3: (You may need two or more people for this step).

- Place the bottom of the door onto the protected sub-sill in the RSO, then tilt into position. DO NOT slide, as this will damage the sealant lines.
- Make sure the sill is tight against the protected sub-sill, leaving approx. 1/2" gap on either side for shimming purposes.
- Door slab should be flush with door frame, if not, make proper adjustments

Step 4: Shimming Door.

- Verify the doorframe is level and square.
- Use cedar shims at the bottom of the door **(A)** to ensure that it is level across the entire width.
- Place additional shims at the side **(B)** and top **(C)** of the jambs- check that jamb is square and straight.
- There should be a consistent gap (reveal) around the frame header and the door slab, approx. 1/8". Shim the hinge side behind each hinge **(D)**. Check the latch side for the weatherstripping - it should be compressed evenly along the height of the slab.
- *Do not overshim as frame will bow and door will not operate properly



Step 5: Fastening Door.

- On the hinge side, start installing long screws supplied with the door in the vacant hole on each hinge. Make sure there is a cedar shim behind each hinge.
- Shim the latch side of the door. Shims are placed; 8" from top, 8" from bottom and just below and just above the latch. Pull weather-stripping away and screw through jamb, shim and into stud.

Step 6: Interior Seal.

- Ensure the use of low-expansion foam approved for door and window installation and following the manufacturer's recommendation for application. Use of high expansion foam or improper application of the low-expansion foam may cause the door to bow, which will hinder the operation.
- Insert the applicator approx. 1" deep into the space between the door and RSO and apply an 1" deep bead of foam. Once this is cured, you may fill with pink insulation. The initial pass of foam is sufficient.

Step 7: Exterior Seal. There are two ways in which you can finish off the door from the exterior:

- Flashing - install flashing (such as Dupont's Straight Flash) to both sides of the door. Peel one layer of the backing first and position on the side of the brickmould. This will form a continuous barrier to the sheathing. Overhang approx. 4" on the top. Flash the top in the same manner as the sides. **OR**
- Caulk with a high quality exterior grade polyurethane or silicone sealant around the perimeter of the door.

Install door locks (not provided) and adjust sweep so it evenly makes contact with the doorsill.

PLEASE NOTE:
Warranty will be null and void if instructions are not followed.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

☑ All door units are required to be installed properly through the door frame and anchored to the studding. This will both ensure proper operation and validate your warranty.

☑ Steel doors are pre-finished and do not require painting. Should you choose to, use a good quality, light colored, exterior latex paint. Dark colors are not recommended as heat can build up on the surface of the door panel and cause it to warp.

☑ During the winter months, door panels can bow due to extreme temperature variations between the interior and exterior of the door. This is known as "thermal bow" and is not the sign of a defective product.

☑ In some exposed applications - wind and/or driving rain conditions - a storm door may be required

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