JELD-WEN WINDOWS & DOORS

**STEEL AND FIBERGLASS DOORS**

Installation and Finishing Instructions

# Prehung Installation Instructions for Non-Structural Performance

*Read complete instructions before beginning.*

Tools needed:

- Level
- Tape measure
- Hammer
- Safety glasses
- Phillips screwdriver
- Nail set
- Caulking gun
- Square
- Rubber gloves
- Power drill and 1/8" drill bit

Materials needed:

- Lockset
- shims
- caulking
- sandpaper
- 10d galvanized casing or finish nails or #8 x 3" and #8 x 2-1/4" drywall screws
- Paint or stain

To determine door swing (left or right), face the closed door from the outside (the side where hinges cannot be seen). Open the door. If the door swings away from you to your left, it is a left hand swing door. If the door swings away from you to your right, it is a right hand swing door.

## PARTS OF A DOOR SYSTEM

1. For most installations, the rough framed opening (the distance between studs on the right and left and the distance between the header and the sub-floor) should be 2-1/4" wider and 3" taller than the door itself (not including the door jamb Fig. 1).

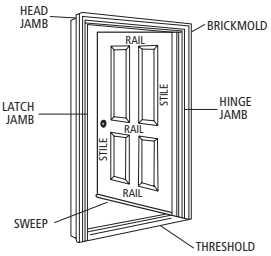

Fig. 1

2. Steel and Fiberglass doors are generally 1" shorter than wood, so the rough framed opening may be somewhat shorter. Also, most door units use a 1-1/4" high threshold which provides adequate clearance for both carpet and pad. If your threshold is higher or lower than 1-1/4", the rough framed opening may need to be adjusted.

   Check the rough framed opening to be sure it is level and square and not twisted (Fig. 2). Minor out of level conditions can be corrected with shims during installation. If the opening is badly twisted (not plumb), you may need to repair this condition before proceeding.

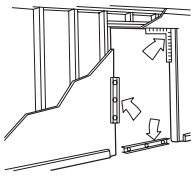
Fig. 2

3. If your prehung door is fastened in the closed position with a duplex nail or removable plastic plug, remove these along with the packaging and crating. NOTE: If your door unit has pre-hanging clips (Fig. 3), do not remove them until instructed to do so. These clips hold the door system aligned and closed during installation.

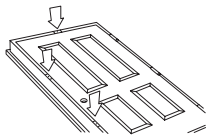
Fig. 3

4. Put a generous bead of caulk along the outside edge of the sub-floor and another generous bead of caulk 1/2" in from the first (Fig. 4). Be sure caulking beads seal the threshold and sub-floor to prevent the infiltration of moisture.

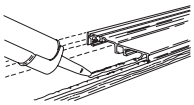
Fig. 4

5. From the outside, tilt the entire prehung door unit into the center of the opening (Fig. 5). Make sure the sill is in contact with the caulking and that the hinge jamb is level. Temporarily fasten the jamb in place with two 10d finish nails (or two #8 x 3" drywall screws if the jamb is to be painted instead of stained).

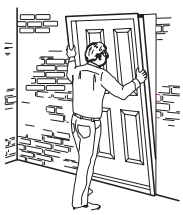
Fig. 5

   Do not set nails. Place one nail or screw (centered in the jamb) approximately 2" above the bottom hinge and one 2" below the top hinge (Fig. 6). Loosely fasten through the jamb and into the stud.

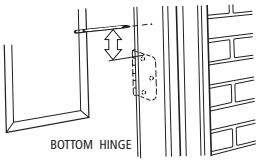

Fig. 6

6. From the inside, level and shim the hinge jamb. Place shims behind each hinge (Fig. 7). Be sure the hinge jamb is level in both directions and is square in the opening.

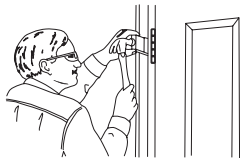
Fig. 7

7. Level, square and shim the latch jamb. Place shims in at least three locations between the jamb and the stud. Temporarily fasten the latch jamb approximately 2" from the bottom and 2" below the top of the jamb with two 10d finish nails (or two #8 x 3" drywall screws if the jamb is to be painted). Do not set the nails. Do not shim or fasten the top of the jamb to the header on a single door unit. If a sidelight is to be used, shim and fasten the top of the unit where the sidelight joins the door jamb.

   After rechecking the hinge jamb to be sure it is still level and square, securely fasten the hinge jamb in place by setting the two nails or screws installed earlier. Add an additional nail or screw centered between the first two. Remove any pre-hanging clips (Fig. 8). Be sure the door opens freely and that the space between the door and the jamb is even on all sides. Be sure the weatherstrip meets the door evenly and seals on all sides. Adjust if necessary. If adjusting is necessary, loosen or remove the latch jamb fasteners and adjust the latch jamb until there is even contact with the weatherstrip.

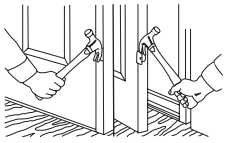
Fig. 8

8. Make sure the door sweep contacts the threshold evenly. You can adjust the threshold contact by adjusting the squareness of the door unit or, if an adjustable threshold is used, by turning the adjustment screws on the threshold (Fig. 9).

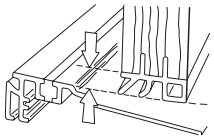
Fig. 9

9. Re-check for smooth door operation and even spacing between the door and jamb. Secure the latch jamb in place with two more 10d finish nails or #8 x 3" drywall screws. Place the nails or screws evenly between the first two already in place and fasten through the shims and into the studs.

10. Install four #10 x 2-1/4" wood screws through the hinge jamb and into the studs; two into the top hinge in the holes closest to the weatherstrip; and one each into the other hinges in the top hole closest to the weatherstrip (Fig. 10). You may need to remove the screws supplied with the hinges to insert these longer #10 x 2-1/4" screws.

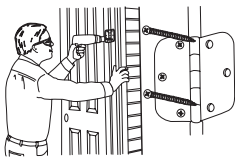
Fig. 10

11. If you have a double door unit to install or a door unit with sidelights, some additional fastening is required. Double doors should be fastened through the top of the door jamb into the door header with two 10d finish nails or two #8 x 3" drywall screws (Fig. 11).

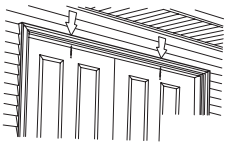
Fig. 11

On doors with sidelights installed on a wood floor, the door unit should be screwed to the floor with two #8 x 3" drywall screws in each sidelight as shown in (Fig. 12).

On concrete slab floors, doors, sidelights and thresholds should be glued to the concrete with construction adhesive instead of caulk. Be sure to complete installation before adhesive cures.

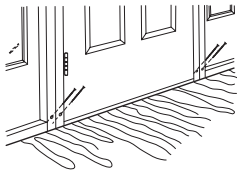

Fig. 12

12. Caulk around the outside of the door unit between the siding and brickmold, along the front side of the threshold and between the jamb sides and the threshold (Fig. 13).
13. Fire rated doors have additional installation requirements. Obtain these requirements from JELD-WEN if not supplied with the door.
14. IMPORTANT: Storm doors should not be used with JELD-WEN Steel or Fiberglass door systems as heat buildup can damage the door.
15. Failure to follow proper installation and finishing instructions may result in the denial of a warranty claim.

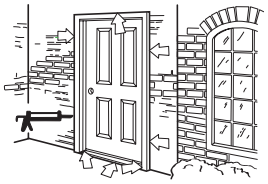

Fig. 13

## Finishing Instructions

### Helpful Hints Before Starting

- Place door in a flat level position off the floor and allow it to acclimate to room temperature for at least 24 hours before finishing.
- Remove the hinge pins and carefully place the door on a padded or protected surface.
- Finish in a dust-free area. Do not finish in direct sunlight.
- Remove hardware and mask off any glass.
- Follow paint or stain manufacturer's instructions.
- Wear safety glasses for eye protection, and wear rubber gloves to prevent soiling the door with oil from your hands.
- Be sure to use quality paint and primer or stain and wood sealer. Be sure the paint or stain is compatible with the primer or wood sealer.
- Finish all six sides of door to maintain warranty.
- When applying more than one coat of finish, follow paint manufacturer's instructions for time between coats.

## Primed Insulated Steel Doors

### Painting:

1. Remove the door from the jamb. Do not stand the door on the sweep (the flexible door bottom) as damage may result.
2. Brush the door lightly to remove any loose dirt or particles.
3. Clean the door with paint thinner (mineral spirits or turpentine), making sure all residue is removed and the door is dry.
4. Lightly scuff sand the door face and back (to improve paint adhesion) and wipe the door clean.
5. Your JELD-WEN Insulated Steel Door is primed and ready to paint. Note: JELD-WEN steel doors (not including the Stainable Steel Door) must be painted within 45 days of installation.
6. Paint all sides of the door with a quality exterior alkyd paint, an exterior acrylic enamel, or an exterior water based direct-to-metal. For best results, apply two light coats of paint following manufacturers recommendations for dry time between coats. Be sure to paint the top and sides of the door, as failure to do so may result in the denial of a warranty claim.
7. If your door jamb and molding are primed, clean with a damp cloth and allow to dry. Lightly sand any rough areas and re-clean.
8. Paint the jamb and molding with a quality exterior alkyd paint. For best results, two light coats are better than one heavy coat.
9. Do not paint over the weatherstrip or the door sweep.

## FiniShield Insulated Steel and Fiberglass Doors

### Preparation before staining:

1. Remove the door from the jamb. Do not stand the door on the sweep (flexible door bottom) as damage may result.
2. Brush the door lightly to remove any loose dirt or particles.
3. Clean the door with soap and water for tough dirt removal or paint thinner (spirits – DO NOT USE LACQUER THINNER), making sure all the residue is removed and the door is dry. DO NOT USE SANDPAPER ON THE DOOR.

### Staining:

Note: All fiberglass doors (excluding Custom Fiberglass doors) and FiniShield insulated steel doors must be finished within 30 days of installation.

1. Use linseed based stain or artist oils for a deeper, richer finish. However, a heavy body stain also may be used. We suggest ZAR finishes. For more information on ZAR, please contact 1-800-845-5227.
2. Apply stain to a cheesecloth dampened with paint thinner or a sponge brush. Apply the cloth to a small area of the door to determine if the color is acceptable. A wide range of color tones can be achieved by varying the amount of stain used.
3. Apply the stain to all door edges and wipe lengthwise. Then, using a circular motion, apply the stain to the surface of the door starting with the embossed panels first and proceeding to the flat sections.
4. After completely staining one side of the door, gently wipe the door with a cheesecloth in the direction of the wood grain to blend the finish and highlight the rich wood grain appearance. The amount of pressure applied will affect the depth of the color. If you are not satisfied with the color or appearance, the door can be brought back to its original condition by cleaning with paint thinner.
5. Allow stain to dry per manufacturers recommendations, then spray on a quality clear polyurethane varnish topcoat. (THE FIRST COAT MUST BE SPRAYED ON).
6. Additional coats may be brushed on. Allow to dry for 24 hours (longer in humid areas).
7. Repeat process on the other side of the door.

### Painting:

1. Remove the door from the frame. Do not stand the door on the sweep (flexible door bottom) as damage may result. If attached, carefully remove the sweep.
2. Brush the door lightly to remove any loose dirt or particles.
3. Clean the door with paint thinner (mineral spirits or turpentine) making sure all residue is removed and the door is dry. DO NOT USE SANDPAPER OR LACQUER THINNER ON THE DOOR.
4. Priming is not necessary.
5. Paint all sides of the door with a quality exterior acrylic latex paint. Apply the paint with a brush in the direction of the wood grain, making sure all surfaces are coated evenly. For best results, apply two light coats of paint, allowing the first to dry per manufacturers instructions before applying the second. Spray application of paint also may be used. Note: Excessive re-painting will diminish the wood grain texture.
6. If your door jamb and molding are primed, clean with a damp cloth and allow to dry. Lightly sand any rough areas and re-clean.
7. Paint the jamb and molding with a quality exterior acrylic latex paint. For best results, use two light coats.
8. Do not paint over the weatherstrip or the door sweep.