

## ADVICE FOR ENTRANCE DOORS M SORA d.d.

### 1. ADVICE FOR COLOURLESS VARNISHES ON THE OUTSIDE OF THE DOOR

UV surfaces are limited in surfaces coated with colourless varnishes. This means that under the influence of UV natural light, an uneven change in the colour shade of only parts of the door (wing elements, frame, trims, fillers, wooden applications, etc.) or the entire surface of the product may occur, and in the final stage it may also lead to the coating to peel off. On the outside of the door, the effect of UV light is much more pronounced, therefore, the manufacturer Doors does not provide warranty for outer surfaces with colourless varnishing. The client has to consider that for such coatings, the refurbishment interval may also be several times shorter than for pigmented coatings (e.g 2-3 years for surfaces more exposed to UV light). Any complaints regarding the reduced UV protection of the colourless coating on the outer surfaces of the front door will not be considered!

### 2. ADVICE FOR OILED WOOD SURFACES

UV-resistance is limited in the wood surfaces! Surface treatment with oil does not comply with the requirements of SIST EN 927-1 and / EN 927-1.

Recommendation: At least once or twice a year, the surface must be sanded (gr. 200 – 280) and painted with wood oil! No warranty on the wood surfaces, glue joints or possible warps if the front door is not protected against weathering and if the aftertreatment with wood oil is not performed by an expert as recommended (proof: receipt)!

### 3. ADVICE FOR COATINGS ON GNARLED OR/AND BRUSHED WOOD

The layer of hardened coating on gnarled/cracked/brushed wood surfaces is not closed over the entire surface, but can be interrupted at spots of various irregularities in the wood. Those spots where the coating is interrupted are a defect in the protection of wood from water and external impacts (moisture), because in these spots the coating cannot provide adequate wood protection. For this reason, the manufacturer does not offer a warranty on gnarled/cracked/brushed wood surfaces coated with varnish. It is also necessary to consider the more demanding maintenance of these surfaces and the need for more frequent refurbishment intervals for these coatings.

### 4. ADVICE FOR WOOD TYPES

#### ***Oak***

Oak contains tannic acid which under certain conditions can react with water. That happens when water is left on the wood for a long time (precipitation, moisture), or when the wood gets moist or wet.

The reaction results in yellowish or darker, almost black discolorations of wood seen through the varnish. This property is a natural phenomenon and can never be completely excluded, that's why possible discolorations on oak by tannic acid reaction do not give rise to claims.

Under the influence of UV rays (more noticeable in lighter colour tones), oak wood eventually naturally changes its colour tone permanently, which can lead to colour differences in the wood surfaces of the product.

#### ***Larch***

Larch wood is very diverse in structure (varied width, colour, annual rings development) and colour (yellow, reddish, brownish, light and dark), so the colour of the front door is not uniform. Wooden parts with different colours are no exception for larch doors and do not give rise to claims. Larch wood is rich in resin, the resin leakage is possible both in translucent and opaque coats and as a natural phenomenon does not give rise to claims. By

UV solar radiation, the parts of larch wood which are irradiated more often take a permanent darker hue, which can lead to colour differences on the wood surface of the product.

### ***Meranti wood***

Meranti wood is very diverse in structure/texture (fine or rough surface) and colour (light red, reddish, brownish, light or dark), so the colour of the front door is not uniform. Wooden parts with different colours are no exception for larch doors and do not give rise to claims. Under the influence of UV rays (more noticeable in lighter colour tones), meranti wood eventually naturally changes its colour tone permanently, which can lead to colour differences in the wood surfaces of the product.

## **5. METALLIC EFFECTS ON WOOD**

For some colours with metallic effect, this effect is achieved by applying a thin layer of silver metallic particles. Due to manual coating methods, the arrangement and number of metallic particles may differ more or less from the colour patterns and may not be quite uniform. Therefore, any claims for this are rejected.

For some metallic shades (e.g. RAL9006, RAL9007, DB702, DB703, MS41, RAL7016 metallic, ...) the metallic colour is then painted with a colourless thin layer. This may have, if moist, possibly whitish discoloration. The whitish spots on the surface are even more pronounced if drops of water remain on the surface for a long time. After the coating layer is dry, the white spots disappear. This effect is a natural phenomenon and therefore no claims for damages are accepted in this regard.

The coating layers with metallic effect are more sensitive to touch with moist and dirty, possibly hand-creamed hands than ordinary varnishes, therefore only use the handles and pushers for opening and holding the door leaf. Complaints regarding possible coating damage caused by disregard of this recommendation will not be accepted.

Surfaces painted with metallic shades are more susceptible to changes in colour due to the influence of UV radiation and may get yellowish or greenish shades after some time (months or years), these phenomena do not give rise to any claims for compensation.

## **6. METALLIC AND STRUCTURAL (FS) PAINTS ON ALUMINIUM**

Special colours on aluminium surfaces, e.g. paint with metallic effect and paint with structural (FS) other special effects can deviate from standard colour patterns and also from the shades of the same colour from other manufacturers of building furniture (e.g. window manufacturers). Such colour deviations and effects are not subject to reclamation!

Differences in colour tone, structure and metallic effect when applying the powder colour of the same manufacturer, having item number, also from the same batch, are dependent on the coating process, coating quantity, spraying equipment and drying methods. In paint shops, aluminium is coated with various painting processes, this is state of the art, which is why the shades or colour effects achieved cannot be identical, but the deviations are quite normal and allowed.

## **7. EXECUTION - DOOR LEAF WITH DOORFRAME OUTSIDE AND INSIDE**

Warning: When installing a door leaf with doorframe, difference in flushness occur due to manufacturing and technical as well as climatic laws, because the seals between the door frame and door leaf need a margin of 4.5 mm (state of the art) in order to offer optimal sealing in various climatic conditions.

The decisive moment with flush house doors is the professional and accurate installation (to a mm exact) in the on-site wall opening. When installing, follow and comply with the installation instructions which you can find on the Doors website: [http://www.doors.si/pdf/Navodila\\_montaza.pdf](http://www.doors.si/pdf/Navodila_montaza.pdf)

Due to the need for optimum closing/sealing function through proper adjustment of the door leaf, the visible gap inside and outside between door frame and door leaf may vary from specified 4-4.5 mm value, to 3 2 mm, the gap may also be uneven (above / below, left / right).

Caution: In the gap between door frame and door leaf are visible locking parts (deadbolt, single strike plates, latch, main deadbolt), visible strap parts in concealed Tectus and other straps, and various other visible parts, e.g. electrical locking elements.

All these features represent state of the art in flush front doors and thus do not give rise to a claim.

## **8. OUTSWING DOOR**

The civil engineer/architect must provide a canopy for an outswing door. It is not important, whether it is made of wood, aluminium, plastic or steel.

According to VOB DIN 18355 Carpentry work, the assembly company must clearly comply with its duty to notify if it is recognized that problems may arise in the arrangement of the door.

In case of disregarding these recommendations or installing an outswing front door without adequate protection, the adequate water resistance in accordance with the CE certificate cannot be assured. Related possible damage to the door due to disregarding these recommendations, releases the manufacturer of its warranty obligation, and the damaged front door cannot be complained as defective!

Outswing doors that are built-in without adequate canopy to protect them from precipitation, cannot be CE-certified and do not comply with the standard SIST EN 14351-1:2006-A1:2010!