



## FINISHING INSTRUCTIONS FOR INTERIOR WOOD DOORS

### Unfinished Pine Wood Door & Flat Packs

**IMPORTANT:** Sanding of unfinished and primed doors is mandatory for all door surfaces, before you begin painting or staining your new door.

### START HERE BEFORE YOU BEGIN PAINTING OR STAINING

**Note:** Failure to comply with these guidelines will affect your warranty.

- 1) Before you begin the finishing process, perform all machining for door hinges and lockset boring. Test-hang the door to be sure it fits and operates smoothly, and then remove to finish. Doors must not bind or be impaired when fitting to the opening.
- 2) Lay the door in a flat horizontal position on sawhorses for best finishing results. Before applying first finishing coat, inspect the door and remove all handling marks, scuffs, and other undesirable blemishes by block sanding all surfaces. Use #320 grit sandpaper for unfinished doors. Use #400 grits and paper for primed doors. Avoid cross-grain scratches by sanding in the direction of the grain.
- 3) After sanding is complete, clean entire door with a clean wiping “tack” cloth to remove all dust and foreign debris. Avoid use of caustic or abrasive materials. Do not use steel wool on bare wood. Do not finish during or after high-moisture periods. Door must be dry before finishing.

### STAINING OR CLEAR FINISHING - UNFINISHED INTERIOR PINE DOORS

**Note:** Before you begin staining your wood door, consider that wood contains natural resins, growth rings and other contents that contribute to the wood's natural beauty. Different species of wood absorb stain differently and some may appear uneven and blotchy after staining. It is highly recommended to use a spray application when staining. This produces an even stain distribution and helps reduce blotching and uneven absorption. If a brush and wipe application is used, we urge you to test a small area on ONLY one door at a time to ensure satisfactory finish results before proceeding

#### Follow stain manufacturer's recommendations.

A wood conditioner / sanding sealer should be applied prior to staining to promote a uniform appearance and avoid sharp color contrasts or a blotchy appearance. A sealer allows for even stain application, it also reduces grain contrast and the depth of stain penetration. As with all finishes, test prior to full application. Talk with a paint professional regarding your specific application needs. Follow wood conditioner /sanding sealer manufacturer's recommendations.

Once sanding sealer has fully dried (follow manufacturer's recommendations), finish the door with good quality oil-based or very low water-based polyurethane stain. Note: If a pre-stain sealer was not used, water-based finishes increase the potential of veneer splits, highlighted joints, grain raise and volume. Natural grain and color variations are normal and not considered manufacturing defects.