

Product Specifications

Select Hardwood Stock, Species :

Paint Grade: Poplar/MDF or PGSpanish Cedar/MEDEX

Stain Grade: South American Mahogany, Red & White Oak, Cherry, Poplar, Maple, Spanish Cedar, Alder, Exotics & others by request.

South American Mahogany vs. Honduran Mahogany

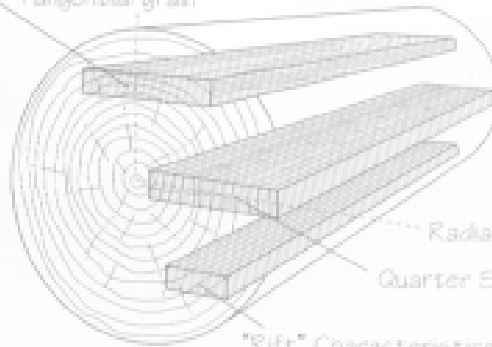
Same species Swetiana Macrophylla, yet due to the variations in Climate, growing conditions may create color & grain variations. AWI doesn't make a distinction between them.

Plain Sawn, (quarter or rift sawn options for aesthetics or application.)

FAS – 2 face

Plain Sawn - $\pm 0^{\circ}$ - 30°

Tangential grain



Radial grain

Quarter Sawn - $\pm 60^{\circ}$ - 90°

Rift Characteristics - $\pm 30^{\circ}$ - 60°

Sorted to Selects standards (export quality)

Color – matching of components in raw form

AWI & WDMA state that lumber shall be “well matched in color and grain.... but not held to the same standard in the matching of veneers”.

Stain information is so critical when matching lumber.

Moisture content (6 – 8 %), hardwoods

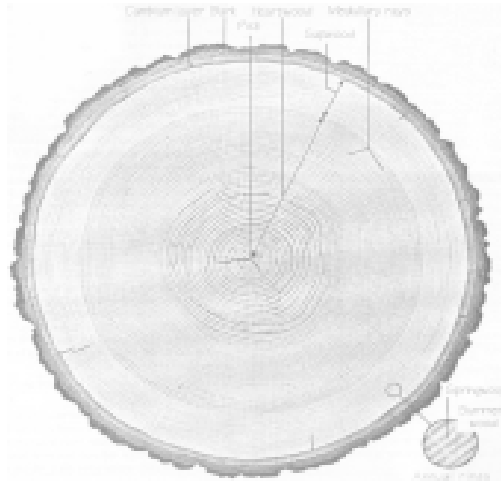
Flatness – no deflection is allowed during the manufacturing process.

AWI Quality Standards

Economy Grade – defining the minimum expectation of quality, workmanship, and materials within the AWI Quality Standards.

Custom Grade – most high quality woodwork. This grade provides a well-defined degree of control over the quality of materials and workmanship

Premium Grade – for the highest degree of control over the quality from the execution of design intent, workmanship, materials as specified by AWI Quality Standards. We meet or exceed Premium Grade standards



Glossary of Natural Characteristics Terms

Bark Pocket: a bark filled blemish in the board.

Burl: A burl is a swirl or twist in the grain of the wood that usually occurs near a knot but does not contain a knot.

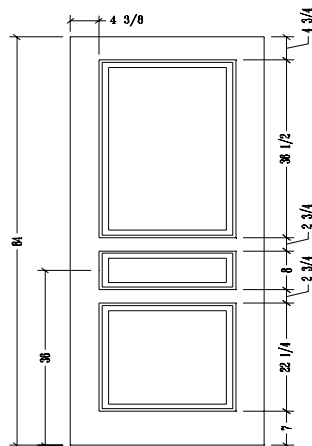
Check: A lengthwise separation of the wood that usually extends across the rings of annual growth and commonly results from stresses set up in wood during seasoning.

Surface: A lengthwise separation of the wood that runs with the cellular structure. Inherent in species like White Oak. Acceptable as premium grade when less than 3” long and 1/32” wide.

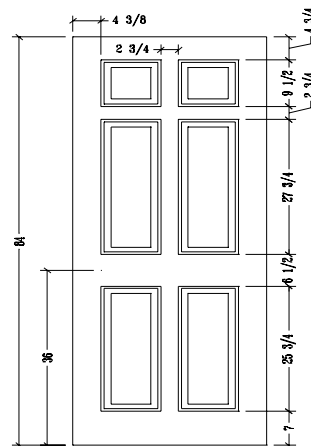
Compatible for Color and/or Grain: Although “compatible” is subjective, this phrase means that lighter than average color members will not be adjacent to darker than average color members. Two adjacent members shall not be widely dissimilar in grain, character and figure. (The application of finish will change the color of wood and wood products, and not always consistently from piece to piece.

Honeycomb: A cellular separation that occurs in the interior piece of wood, usually along the wood rays.

Mineral Streak: An olive to greenish-black or brown discoloration of undetermined cause in hardwoods.



Style 310 or 3 panel.



Style 600 or 6 panel.



Machining – specifications:

Standard thickness – 1 3/8", 1 3/4" or 2 1/4" x 6'8", 7'0" or 8'0"

1 3/8" doors are not manufactured over 7'0" in height.

Panel thickness – 3/4", 1", 1 1/4" or 1 1/2" (see profile options).

Paint Grade - stiles & rails are made from solid lumber relying on hand sorting & jointing to assure straight stiles.

Stain Grade - stiles are made of solid hardwood stave core & 1/8" thin lumber for the facing, rails are of solid AWI Grade 1 lumber.

Both methods are held to the same standard for stability and deflection by the AWI and WDMA."

Construction: Shaper profiled, glued and doweled Cope, Reverse Dado or Full Dado jointery for applied or raised molding



Panels:

Paint Grade: MDF for interior, MEDEX for exterior

Stain Grade: MDF or MEDEX core with solid wood edge band 1/16" veneer face.

Individual veneer width within a panel: is no less than 4" and no greater than 9". The variation in veneer width is no greater than 2" from one piece to another. Solid wood panels available but is considered custom grade & not premium grade. Solid panels cannot be color & grain matched to the same standard as veneer.

Standard stile & rail dimensions: (on flat, does not include profile)

- 2 1/8" minimum stile flat for 1'0" and bifold 1'3" or 1'6" doors
- 3 3/8" minimum stile flat for 1' 3" and 1' 6" bipart doors.

Consider hardware application for any stile less than 4 3/8" on flat.

- 4 3/8" stiles for 1'6" – 3'0" doors with 2 3/4" interior stiles
- 5 1/4" stiles for 3'1" – 3'5" doors with 2 3/4" interior stiles
- 5 7/8" stiles for 3'6" doors with 3 3/4" interior stiles

(note: 3'1" and wider doors are a minimum 1 3/4" thickness)

- 4 3/4" top rail, 6 1/2" knob & 7" bottom rails 6'8" – 7'5" doors.
- 6 3/4" top, 6 1/2" knob, 9" bottom rails 7'6" – 8'0" doors.



Alignment of bottom & knob rails possible where projects have 8'0" & 6'8" doors together.



HINGE POCKET DEPTH

Adjustments to hinge pockets will be required by a trim carpenter with the exception of US4 Stanley hinges.

Hinges specified or supplied by a customer may vary as much as 1/64 to 1/32 of an inch from hinge to hinge. This variance may be caused by the manufacturing or the finish process. When a specified hinge varies this significantly, Select's procedure is to measure a sampling of hinges and mortise the hinge pocket for the predominate maximum thickness. However, because of the magnitude both plus and minus from this established norm, hinge pockets will have to adjusted on site by a trim carpenter.

Note: Some specified hinges are either extruded or cast brass and are individually machined to close tolerances. Therefore, each leaf of a hinge is matched and is not interchangeable. As a result, Select does not separate the hinge for shipment and strongly recommend that they are not separated on site.

Procedure

If Select provides construction grade hinges only and our customer supplies a sample hinge, Select will mortise to that singular hinge.

If Select is to provide construction grade hinges only and our customer is supplying and installing hinges and does not provide a sample, Select will mortise the customer's supplied hinge manufacturer's specifications.

In both cases, adjustments to hinge pocket depth will be the responsibility of a trim carpenter.

Prehang – Interior

Jambset specifications

Clear hardwood jambs in same species as door, others as specified.

Dimensions – 3/4", 1 1/16" flat or 1 1/4" rabbeted x wall thickness + 1/8"
- edges are back beveled for ease in the installation of trim.

Stop molding, 1/2" x 1 1/2" with head mitered & applied. Leg mitered & Loose whether shipped KD or Set up

Jamb leg – rabbeted and screwed to jamb head. Shipped KD.

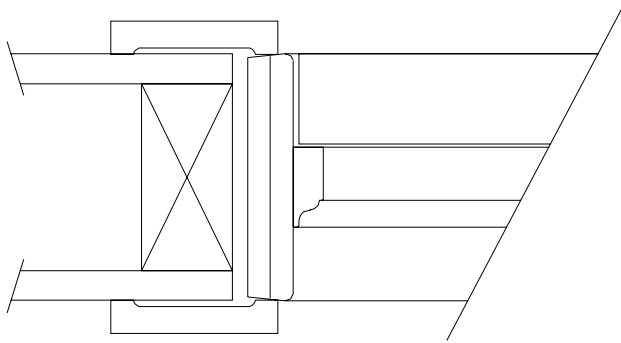
Hinges – 3 1/2" x 3 1/2" for 1 3/8" doors

- 4" x 4" for 1 3/4" doors

- 4 1/2" x 4 1/2" for 2 1/4" doors

- 1 1/2 pair for 6'8" & 7'0" doors 2 pair 7'6" and 8'0" doors

Fire rated doors are to have steel or steel plated hinges

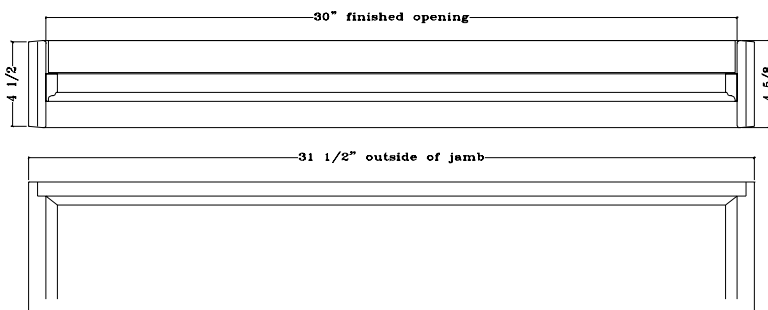


The bevel of the jambset edge allows contact with only a small portion of the casing. This minimal contact allows for a crisp, clean contact edge. The bevel also compensates for any variation in wall thickness, such as you may find when remodeling older structures.

Jamb legs are machined with a 3/8" x 3/4" rabbet to join the jamb head with coarse thread screws. The jambset finished opening is sized to the full width of the door. For example the jambset for a 2' 6" door is sized to 30". For clearance the door is down sized by removing 3/32" from the outside edge of each stile for a total of a 3/16" reduction in door width. Therefore a 2' 6" door actually finishes at 2' 5 13/16" and a 4 3/8" stile flat is 4 9/32". The latch side of the door is beveled to allow clearance in the door swing. The hinge side is not beveled using the manufactured space between the hinge leaves to maintain clearance. This method requires precise mortising and shimming of the hinge.

The door stop molding is mitered and fastened to the jamb head at the factory. The door stop for the legs are mitered and left loose for installation after the jamb and door have been installed. This allows the installer to compensate for any problems encountered during installation.

Once the unit has been assembled, the width will be the sum of the finished opening and the thickness of the two jamb legs. Our example below has 3/4" thick jamb legs, with a finished opening of 30" the "outside of jamb" is 31 1/2".



For Example:
2'6" door
+ 3/4" jamb leg
+ 3/4" jamb leg
2'7 1/2" outside of jambset width.

Jamb leg extends 1 1/4" below door (allows for trim on site to finished floor height)
 Unit Height – add 2" (3/4" jamb), 2 5/16" (1 1/16" jamb) to the door height for unit height.

For Example:
6'8" door
+ 3/4" jamb head
+ 1 1/4" jamb extension
6'10" bottom of jamb leg
to top of jamb head.

For Example:
6'8" door
+ 1 1/16" jamb head
+ 1 1/4" jamb extension
6'10 5/16" bottom of jamb
leg to top of jamb head.

Prehang Types:

Single Swing – HR or HL determined by which side the hinges are as you pull the door towards you. We seem to be different than the rest of the world so, it is important that you make your client understand. Actually our system is somewhat simpler than most systems, like the NWWDA or AWI.

Bipart – Surface astragals are provided loose and long if requested at no extra charge. Note: if we are to do any machine prep (lockset, flush bolts) we must know the active door. Roller latch or Ball catches located in the top edge of each door.

Bifold – we provide jambset, wood track cover, bifold track, pivot & roller hardware, square butt cabinet hinges. The cabinet hinges are surface applied to the interior face. The doors are bored to locate the pivot & roller hardware. However the doors are left long for on site trim. This is done so the trim carpenter may align the top and/or bottom rail with any millwork application.

Pocket – since the installation of the pocket track or crate is performed during framing or prior to wallboard we usually provide the door only or door and jambset. When the customer asks we supply Stanley heavy-duty track and hardware. As a service we may provide the door with 1” added to one stile and the top rail. This allows the door to sit back in the split jamb and does not allow light through. A little nicer touch at no extra charge.

Pivot – 3 hardware options with door edges machined with 2” radius.

McKinney – double acting hinge with mechanism mortised into bottom corner of door, surface mounted on jamb head and finished floor.

Dorma – Bottom mount hardware with 105 degree hold open feature. Adjustable opening pressure and rate of closure for “Barrier Free” application. Mechanism is located in the floor so the contractor must make provisions for in the sub & finish floor.

Dorma – top mount hardware with 105 degree hold open feature. Adjustable opening pressure and rate of closure for “Barrier Free” application. Mechanism is located in the jamb head so the rough opening must be adjusted to accommodate the 2 1/4” jamb head.

Rixson- Similar in operation to the Dorma hinge. Mechanism and adjustment are simpler in design.

Special applications:

Pocket Pivot – an application where the door must blend into surrounding millwork. We do not provide any jambset or hinge mortise. However, we do machine the door edge so the door will swing in the tight radius required.

Jib – another application where a flush or a raised panel door is designed to blend in with the surrounding wall. This may be accomplished with Rack & Pinion hardware, knife hinges or Soss hinges.

Olive Knuckle – used in place of regular butt hinges, also referred to as an “H” style hinge. Cannot be done on a hinge mortisemachine. It must be routed by hand.

Machine preparation locksets & hardware:

Cylinder lockset – includes face bore, edge bore with mortise edge plate. Jambset is bored for lock throw, the strike plate is not mortised. Due to inconsistencies with installation there is usually some adjustment required with the strike. By not mortising the strike, patchwork is not required. It is important to know what the backset is. Our standard stile width (on flat) is 4 3/8”. Normally it is just enough to accommodate a 2 3/8” backset and most backplates or escutcheons. 2 3/4” backsets or custom backplates require a custom stile width.

Deadbolt, Thumb turn preparation requires extensive information. Minimally we need the blueprint showing the floorplan and the hardware schedule provided in the architect’s specification book.

Case locksets – requires the same information as cylinder locksets. It will also require a wider stile to accommodate the large mortise into the stile. Information on the trim application is also required. Some escutcheons require the lockset case to be turned upside down. Mortising without this information could be costly.

Flushbolts - typically used in bipart units when one door is considered active and the other a stationary or inactive door. Select specifies full mortised flushbolts mounted on the door edge. Indication of the active door should be supplied on any door schedule.

Ball or Roller catches - used in bipart units where the use of a passage lockset is not required. One in the top of each door leaf along with dummy handles. Closet door application.