

FRAMESAVER ROT-RESISTANT EXTERIOR FRAMES

Protecting the base of exterior frames is the idea behind our patented FrameSaver® technology. A revolutionary wood composite material so resistant to rot and insect damage, we guarantee it for life.

Contact Endura Products, Inc. for FrameSaver® technology and more rot proof solutions for the home; featuring all composite Z-Series Sills, patented French Door Astragals, Continuous Entry Door Systems, and weather sealing products.

- **Lifetime warranty against rot or insect damage**
- **Composite bottom will not wick or absorb water**
- **Available frames for a variety of door unit widths: 4-1/8" to 8-7/8" and for sidelite and hinged patio applications**
- **Easy to use - Machines, sands and finishes like a standard wood frame.**



 **FrameSaver®**
Exclusively from  **Endura**

www.enduraproducts.com
www.framesaver.com

Lifetime Warranty

FrameSaver (hereinafter "Manufacturer") warrants that each set of FrameSaver® Door Frames will not rot, decay or suffer fungal damage resulting from water absorption through the bottom of the frame in the home in which the FrameSaver® Door Frames are originally installed. This Warranty does not cover any re-installation of the FrameSaver® Door Frames to another home.

The purchaser is solely responsible for determining the effectiveness, suitability and safety of any particular use or application of the FrameSaver® Door Frame. Building code regulations vary from area to area. Each FrameSaver® purchaser should consult local building and safety codes for specific requirements. The warranty provided herein is expressly conditioned upon the installation of the product in accordance with industry-accepted guidelines and Manufacturer's installation specifications that the composite must extend at least 3". The composite end of the jamb, brickmould or mull must be positioned at the bottom of the door frame. It is the responsibility of the homeowner maintain to the door frame according to care instructions provided by the manufacturer.

Manufacturer's liability under this Warranty is limited solely and exclusively to replacement of defective FrameSaver® Door Frames, and shall include labor, installation, reinstallation, freight, and/or taxes. Manufacturer shall not be liable for any indirect, incidental, punitive, consequential, exemplary, property or other damages of any kind whatsoever, whether any such claim is based upon theories of contract, warranty, negligence, tort, strict liability or otherwise. To file a claim under this Warranty, the original purchaser or subsequent owner must send proof of purchase, a picture of the defective product and a written description to: FrameSaver, 1124 Bennett Clark Road, Nacogdoches, Texas 75963. Manufacturer reserves the right to investigate any claim hereunder. Upon verification of a claim, Manufacturer shall arrange for the delivery of a replacement product.

This Warranty may not be altered or amended except in a written instrument signed by Manufacturer and the original purchaser or subsequent owner. No dealer or other person or entity is authorized by Manufacturer to make statements or representations regarding the performance of FrameSaver® Door Frames except as contained in this Warranty, and Manufacturer shall not be bound by any such statements or those contained herein.

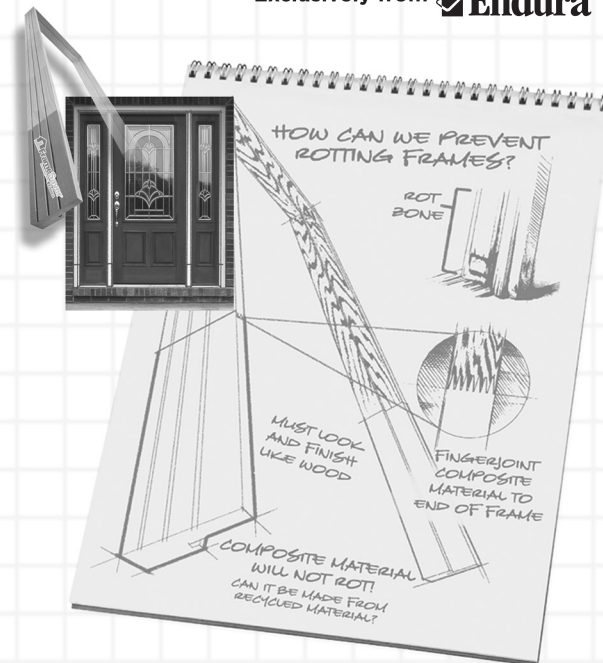
THIS WARRANTY IS EXCLUSIVE AND IN LIEU OF ANY AND ALL OTHER APPLICABLE WARRANTIES AND REMEDIES. ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE APPLICABLE TO FRAMESAVER® DOOR FRAMES IS LIMITED IN DURATION TO THE TERM OF THIS WARRANTY.

Some states do not allow limitations on how long an implied warranty or exclusions of limitations of incidental or consequential damages may last, so these limitations may not apply to you. This Warranty gives you specific legal rights. You may have other rights, which vary, from state to state.

Revised 2/27/07

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“ROT PROOF SOLUTIONS FOR YOUR HOME”™

LIFETIME WARRANTY

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CARE AND FINISHING OF FRAMESAVER

Avoid Problems & Callbacks by reading information described in this leaflet.

Handling and Installation:

- 1. Machining:** Only the routing of mortises for hinges and locks may be done to the door jambs, mull posts and mull casing. Any trimming or cutting must be done in accordance with industry-accepted guidelines and manufacturer's installation specifications that the composite must extend at least 3".
- 2. Storage:** Store only in dry and clean areas. Wood is dimensionally influenced by moisture changes in its surrounding environment. Damp, moist or extremely humid environments are not good for wood.
- 3. Mishandling:** Do not drag, scrape or slide the door units. They should be lifted and carried. Any damage from mishandling of the product will void this and all future warranty claims.
- 4. Rough Opening:** No more than 1" higher and no more than 1 1/2" wider than the outer dimensions of the door system frame. The rough opening should be no more than 1/8" out of plumb over the height of the opening. The floor or subfloor (subsill, the lowest horizontal structural member of the rough opening) should be capable of being leveled to within 1/16" over the width of the opening. The subsill should not slope toward the interior of the home.
- 5. Caulking Sealer:** Apply three beads of polyurethane sealant, 1/2" wide each, along entire rough opening underneath sill.
- 6. Level, Plumb and Square:** Assure that the door system frame is located within the rough opening and shim so that the frame is level, plumb and square. Shim behind each hinge, and the strike side of the frame opposite hinges. Shim behind deadbolt and strike plates.
- 7. Anchoring:** Nail or screw the door frame into the rough opening structure, do not use the brickmould to anchor unit to the rough opening. At least one of the fasteners for each of the hinges and lock strike locations should penetrate through the door system frame and into the rough stud to provide maximum holding strength and secure anchorage.
- 8. Flashing:** Install at the jambs, sill and head as required per manufacturer's instructions to prevent water from penetrating into the wall cavity.
- 9. Caulking:** All joints must be caulked between the rough opening and the door system frame. Caulk carefully between the sill and subfloor to prevent water from entering below the door unit. Fill all gaps of 1/4" or more with fill rod. Use only recommended caulking sealants and apply in accordance with the caulking sealant manufacturer's installation instructions.
- 10. Field Service:** It is the responsibility of the installing contractor and painter to fill all nail or screw holes and refinish raw surfaces that result from job fitting, and the cleaning of surfaces prior to painting.

Painting Instructions

1. Thoroughly dry, make free of dust, dirt, oil, grease, wax, chalk and other contaminants.
2. A high quality exterior latex paint, preferably a 100% acrylic product, should be used as a finish coat. Finish coats must be applied within 90 days of installation. If longer than 90 days, the primed surface should be cleaned and field-primed prior to finishing.
3. Two coats of high quality exterior latex paint must be applied to the frames, brickmould and mulls within 90 days of installation.
4. Follow the paint manufacturer's recommendations on thinning, application techniques, re-coat and dry times.
5. Paint should be applied when both the surface and air temperature is between 50 and 90 degrees F. Relative humidity should be below 85%.
6. **DO NOT** paint weatherstrip or corner pads. Paints, stains and varnishes contain solvents which, when coming in contact with plastics and vinyl used in weatherstripping, cause these materials to lose their flexible qualities, making them brittle.

Repainting and Recaulking

1. Repainting every 1 to 5 years will be required, depending upon weather exposure. Any signs of blistering, peeling or cracking the finish should be immediately repaired to protect the wood underneath.
2. Recaulking is required to maintain integrity of joints. Any signs of cracks along joints of the brickmould, frames, headers or mulls should be immediately resealed with a high quality exterior caulk.

Questions & Answers

- 1. Why does the finish peel down to the bare moulding?**
 - A. Solvent and water reducible topcoats have a strong, slow drying solvent that can re-dissolve the binders in the primer. Water, moisture or extreme environments intensify the problem. Solvent primers also have less porosity than the latex paint, so when water gets into it, water lifts the thermoplastic primer/topcoat and delays the re-adhesion or recovery of the primer/topcoat causing it to flake-off afterwards.
 - B. Wood always wants to remain in equilibrium with the environment. If the relative humidity is 15% or more, the bare wood will absorb moisture from the air until it is at equilibrium. Primed wood is porous enough to allow water to migrate freely in and out of the wood. The problem arises when the primed wood is exposed to excessive moisture, high humidity, or rain and becomes saturated with water and is then sealed with a finish coat. When the water attempts to migrate out of the wood, it will be unable to escape freely and can form water pockets or blisters under the finish coat. So make sure you keep your primed wood dry before a topcoat is applied.
 - C. When coated wood is heavily saturated with moisture for an extended time, adhesion may be lost and the primer/paint will lift and it will require a longer time to dry (i.e., 48 hours) before the final topcoat can be applied. This will ensure that the film has plenty of time to dry thoroughly and to properly adhere to the substrate and undercoat.

2. How soon after installation should primed moulding be painted?

- A. Under normal conditions, a maximum of 90 (ninety) days. It is preferable to minimize the exposure to extreme environments (excessive moisture, direct sunlight, dirt, etc.)
- B. If moulding has been outside, exposed to the environment, or underneath a tarp where condensation might be high, take moulding inside and allow it to equilibrate before installing and finishing. Stabilizing the product with its installation environment minimizes the risk of warping, excessive shrinkage, and other dimensional abnormalities after installation. A minimum of 7 days is recommended.
- C. If the primed moulding or casing is completely saturated, use air movement (fans) and if possible, heat (warm air) to dry it.

3. Is it ok to dry wet moulding in direct sunlight?

- A. Direct sunlight probably is not the best way to dry a wet piece of moulding. Direct sunlight can cause the surface of the primed wood to get too warm and cause any excess moisture to be extracted out of the wood too quickly. This can cause wood checking, warping, and unwanted stress in the primer.
- B. If you want to dry wet moulding outside, dry the primed wood in a shaded area. Do not dry the primed wood in direct sunlight.

4. Why is the topcoat crawling (flowing non-uniformly, separating, etc.) on the surface of the primer?

- A. Crawling is usually a surface tension abnormality. If the surface tension of a finish coat is higher than the primer or surface that is intended to be painted, the paint will not "wet" or flow uniformly over that surface. Surface tension is controllable by the coating manufacturer. Higher quality paint manufacturers typically control the surface tension of their coatings and usually design their paints for a broad range of surfaces with different surface tension. Low quality paints do not account for the differences. Use high quality 100% acrylic exterior latex paint.
- B. Water has very high surface tension. If a finish coat is thinned with too much water, it will increase the surface tension of the coating and result in the finish coat's inability to "wet" or properly flow over the primed surface. Follow the finish coat manufacturer's recommendation for thinning the product with water. Do not exceed the recommendation.
- C. In some cases, crawling will result if the primed wood surface has been contaminated prior to painting. Oils, grease, dirt, etc can affect the wetting of coatings and lead to crawling. Care should be taken to avoid contaminating the surface of primed wood prior to painting.
- D. Any contamination should be removed by cleaning with a mild detergent and water.

5. What topcoats are recommended?

- A. The topcoat should be a high quality exterior latex paint, preferably a 100% acrylic or acrylic modified with polyurethane. It should be applied and dried under recommended temperatures and humidity using quality equipment as recommended by the topcoat manufacturer.



For full instructions, go to www.enduraproducts.com