General Painting Instructions

Waterborne all-acrylic exterior latex finishes with a U.V. inhibitor are most compatible with our primer and are our recommended finish. These have a chemical affinity for the primer and allow the whole system to "breathe," while affording durability and appearance equal to or better than solvent-borne systems. These top coats are also user-friendly, posing no flammability or health problems during application, and clean up easily. Oil-based paints (employing drying oils such as linseed or tung oils) and some alkyd enamel paints are compatible with the primer, but are not as highly rated for durability. While lacquer top coats may work reasonably well, they are not recommended over latex primers due to the strong solvents they contain. Aside from the flammability and toxicity issues involved with their use, their adhesion to acrylic primer is poor. Be sure to select a finish coating specifically intended for the job, derived from a reputable coatings manufacturer. Make certain that it is a top quality product with a list of ingredients and application instructions on the label. Read the label thoroughly and follow the instructions explicitly.

Thinning the Finish Coating

Most finish coatings are supplied ready to use with little or no thinning necessary for application. If some thinning is required, see manufacturer's suggestions on the paint label. Avoid thinning oil-based and alkyd materials with anything but pure mineral spirits (paint thinner). The use of kerosene, lacquer thinner, turpentine or reclaimed solvents of any kind to thin oil-based paints or enamel finishes is not recommended. Some alkyd enamel systems are sold too thick to spray. This allows the manufacturer to meet various states' solvent emissions regulations. Avoid those brands which require too much thinning.

Application

The finish coat of paint should be applied in accordance with the recommendation on the paint manufacturer's label, paying strict attention to proper covering instructions, temperature and humidity at the time of the painting, and other specific requirements. Avoid painting in hot, humid weather or when the temperature is likely to drop below 50°F before the paint fully cures. Two coats of paint are recommended on all six sides of each section. If spray application is used, apply a minimum of two coats, waiting for the first coat to dry thoroughly before spraying the second. An excessively thick coat is undesirable as well. Two thin coats are better than one thick coat. If the job calls for a high gloss, let the first coat dry thoroughly then lightly sand the surface and remove dust with a clean, dry cloth before applying the second coat.

HOW DURABLE IS A JELD-WEN® GARAGE DOORSKIN?

Note the results for independent laboratory tests in accordance with The American Society of Testing Materials. This is torture far beyond what doors normally face.

THE RESULT:
For the first time, a garage door that is as tough as it is beautiful.

- Lifetime warranty on Traditional Series.

LIFETIME WARRANTY

- Five-year warranty on Carriage House Series and Estate Series.

15 YEAR WARRANTY

- For general specifications, complete warranty information and finishing instructions visit **www.jeld-wen.com.**

How Tough is the JELD-WEN GARAGE DOOR SKIN

Our Garage Doors withstand the ASTM (American Society For Testing Material) D1037 ACCELERATED AGING TEST

Hour 1:
Submerged in 120° F water

Hours 2-4:
Exposed to 200° F steam and water vapor

Hours 5-24:
Frozen at 10° F

Hours 25-27:
Baked at 210° F

Hours 28-30:
Exposed to 200° F steam and water vapor

Hours 31-48:
Baked at 210° F

if that's not brutal enough . . . the whole process is repeated FIVE MORE times

that's TOUGH!