Preventing door warp and damage

Storage of doors

Ensure that the support blocks are in line. In each door pack, make sure the top and bottom doors are protected by cardboard or wood in order to prevent warp. If the top door should warp, turn it over to balance its humidity level.

Storage and handling

Doors must be stored flat, **4" (102 mm)** above the floor with kraftboard separators and on two wood blocks placed **12" (304 mm)** from the door tops and bottoms. The room must be clean, dry, free of dirt and water, and protected from the elements. Air should circulate freely. Doors must be coated with a non-water-based filler where long-term storage is necessary. Relative humidity should be between **25%** and **55%** with the temperature between **10°C** (50°F) and **32°C** (90°F).

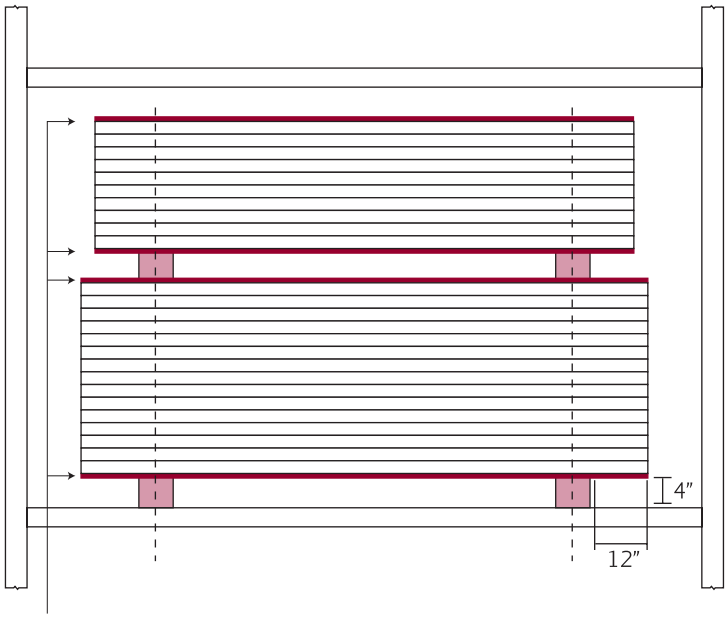
Doors must be protected against humidity, heat, excessive dryness and direct sunlight. An appropriate individual wrapping is included depending on the species and finish (manufacturer's choice of transparent or opaque).

With or without finishes, some species (e.x., **cherry, mahogany, walnut, teak, bamboo, Douglas fir**) are extremely light sensitive and must be entirely protected by an opaque packaging. Unprotected exposure to natural or artificial light could alter their colors.

Persons handling doors must always have clean hands or wear clean gloves.

Doors must be lifted and carried, never dragged or slid over each other.

Reference: 2005 AWI/AWMAC - 8th Edition Quality Standards



Solutions used to prevent warp

At all stages of production, the top door is completely covered by a protective panel (cardboard or masonite). This prevents rapid evaporation of the door's humidity, allowing it to maintain its stability and inhibiting the warping process.

Nevertheless, warp may still occur. If so, the door should be turned over to expose the other face to the same conditions and balance the humidity level of the two door faces. Note that it is sometimes necessary to turn the door over several times to obtain total stability.