



**RANEBROOK**  
windows

FINISHING INSTRUCTIONS FOR EXTERIOR STABLE DOORS



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Read all instructions thoroughly before beginning. This is a guideline for painting and finishing exterior Stable Doors. Ranebrook Windows cannot evaluate all available paints, stains, or application requirements. Consult a paint professional or a local paint department/store for coatings best suited to the project. Select top-quality finishes and follow all manufacturers' instructions.

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.

Finish all six surfaces (both sides and edges) of the door, including cut-outs for hardware, as well as the frame or other trim to ensure proper protection from the elements. Make sure that the glazing beads are also painted and protected against external factors. When fitted in place, they need to be sealed on both ends with exterior silicone sealant and should not be painted or stained. Failure to finish the door as instructed may result in the denial of warranty claims for operational or performance problems.

You can choose a paint manufacturer yourself, but we advise you to use Remmers coatings. Remmers is one of Europe's leading suppliers of wood coatings. For further information and technical support, please contact your local service centre:

**Remmers (UK) Limited**

Unit B1 - The Fleming Centre  
Fleming Way  
Crawley  
West Sussex  
RH10 9NN

Tel. +44 (0) 1293 594 010  
Email: [sales@remmers.co.uk](mailto:sales@remmers.co.uk)

Remmers products can be bought online at:

**[www.remmers.co.uk/en\\_GB/](http://www.remmers.co.uk/en_GB/)**

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



# RECOMMENDATIONS. MATERIALS AND TOOLS NEEDED

## NEEDED MATERIALS AND TOOLS

When preparing to finish doors, consider the materials and tools required for the entire project. Listed below are some common items needed to properly finish the doors. Not all materials and tools will be required for every job.

- Safety glasses and rubber gloves
- Screwdrivers
- Power drill
- Hammer
- Punch
- Utility knife
- Hand block sander
- Foam brush
- Paint brush
- Sprayer
- Vinegar and water
- Denatured alcohol
- Wood block
- Masking tape
- Sandpaper - 150-220 grit or finer
- Pre-stain conditioner if staining wood
- Clean rags
- Cheesecloth
- Polyurethane
- Paint or stain
- Paint thinner or mineral spirits (for clean-up)
- Tack cloth
- 0000 Steel wool

## BASIC FINISHING RECOMMENDATIONS

- Wear safety glasses for eye protection, and rubber gloves to prevent soiling the door with oil from hands.
- Allow doors to acclimate to local conditions for at least 24 hours before finishing.
- Unscrew all the fittings and remove the glass. In order to extend the life of the door, it is very important to secure the wood surface also under the glazing unit.
- Finish in dust free area away from direct sunlight.

- Lay the door in a flat horizontal position on a padded surface for best finishing results (this is not required; however, it would help you to achieve a better result).
- Apply finish materials in multiple light coats instead of fewer heavy coats.
- If finishing a door with a glass insert, after fitting the glass, seal it inside and outside with proper glass silicon. Carefully score excess sealant (do not scratch glass) with a utility knife (stainless steel blade) and remove with a plastic putty knife.
- Door must be clean and dry before finishing.
- Test your finish prior to application in a discreet location.

## CHOOSE FINISHING MATERIALS

- If the door is exposed to direct sunlight, dark-coloured finishes may fade or deteriorate quickly and increase maintenance.
- Use a good quality primer and paint, or wood sealer and stain. We recommend using one manufacturer's products to ensure compatibility. Follow all manufacturers application instructions.
- If choosing an oil or solvent-based paint, consult with a paint professional on the best product (usually quick drying) for the job.
- It is worth to use an impregnation that will protect the surface against the harmful effects of weather conditions and biological degradation.
- Finish with coatings that are resistant to water, wear, heat, solvents, and chemicals. Without these characteristics, the finished product may deteriorate, compromising its integrity.
- Use a topcoat containing a UV inhibitor. Use exterior finishing products on all exterior surfaces as well as for interior surfaces still exposed to sunlight to provide extra protection and durability.

# PREPARING THE DOOR



When painting an unfinished door, use the following recommendations for the product you have. The achieved result will depend on the skill of the person doing the finishing. We recommend seeking the help of a skilled professional if unsure.

- If the door has a glass insert, firstly remove the glass. You should notice that the nail pins around the glazing bars are left sticking out. It is so you could easily take them out and remove the glass from the door stab.
- Unscrew all the hardware – hinges, handles, locks.
- Clean the door with a clean, lint-free cloth, removing all dust and foreign debris. For light cleaning, a one-part vinegar to ten parts water mixture can be used. For tough dirt removal, use denatured alcohol making sure all residue is removed by turning the cloth often while cleaning. Allow the door to dry thoroughly.
- Before applying the first coat, lightly block sand with the grain all surfaces by hand with 200 grit sandpaper or finer. Remove all handling marks, raise grain, scuffs, burnishes and other undesirable blemishes. Avoid cross-grain scratches by sanding in the direction of the grain. Sand front and back faces left and right edges. To ensure uniform moisture exposure and dimensional control, all surfaces must be sanded, treated, and finished equally.
- After sanding is complete, clean entire door with a clean wiping “tack” cloth to remove all dust and foreign debris. Avoid the use of caustic or abrasive materials. Do not use steel wool on bare wood.
- It is worth to use an impregnation that will protect the surface against the harmful effects of weather conditions and biological degradation. It also helps against wood staining and wood-destroying fungi and, if necessary, against insect and termite infestation. Protection is the basic prerequisite for durable wood windows.

*IMPORTANT: Do not finish during or after high-moisture periods. The door must be dry before finishing.*

*IMPORTANT: Never use any chemicals or other type of solvents to clean the doors, this can affect the finish.*

# FINISHING THE DOOR

## PAINTING – UNFINISHED DOORS

After the door has been cleaned and prepared to be painted the first step would be to seal the door with a good quality water-based primer and allow it to dry fully.

Paint all sides of the door, jamb and moulding with a good-quality exterior water-based 100% paint. To simulate a traditional style and rail door look when using a paintbrush, paint the panels first, then across all the rails from one edge of the door to the other. Then paint the stiles from the top of the door to the bottom. For best result apply two applications. Allow the first coat to fully dry before applying the second coat. Avoid excessive application. Multiple thin coats provide the best results. Follow paint manufacturers recommendations for the product you choose.

## STAINING OR CLEAR FINISHING – UNFINISHED DOORS

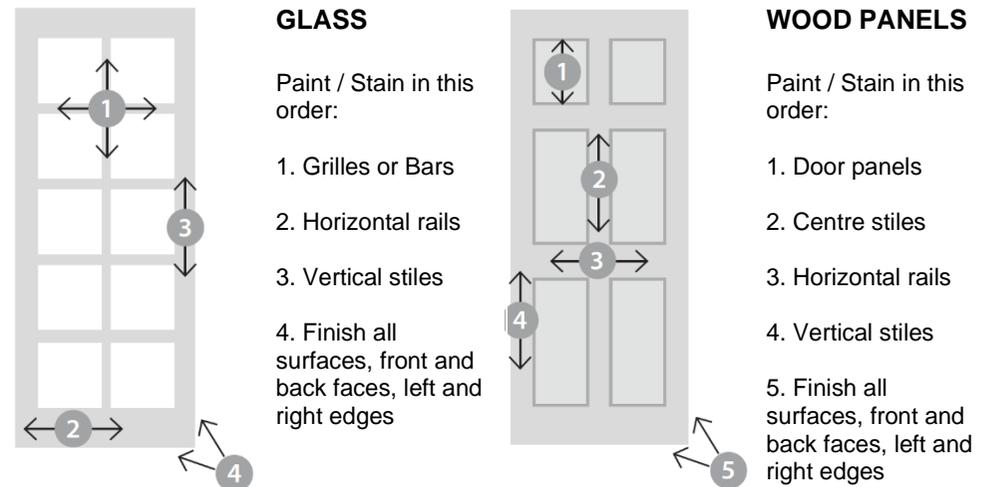
**NOTE:** Before you begin staining your door, consider that wood contains natural chemicals that react unfavourably to some finishes. Softwoods like Pine take stains differently and may appear uneven or blotchy after staining. **It is recommended to test the stain on wood doors to ensure a satisfactory finish result. Follow stain manufacturer's recommendations.**

After the door has been cleaned and prepared to be stained the first step for un-primed units, we recommend applying a pre-stain wood conditioner/sanding sealer prior to staining to promote a uniform appearance and avoid sharp colour 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 exterior oil-based stain for the next coat.

Topcoats may be an oil-based or water-based clear polyurethane finish. Note: If a pre-stain sealer was not used, water-based finishes increase the potential of veneer splits, highlighted joints, grain raise and volume.

## FOR BEST RESULTS FOLLOW SEQUENCE SHOWN BELOW



When the doors are painted and dry, fit the glazing. Make sure that the glazing beads are also painted and protected against external factors. After fitting the glass, seal it inside and outside with proper glass silicon.

# CARE & MAINTENANCE

Your door has been crafted to last for years to come. To keep your door in the highest standard of condition requires periodic maintenance to maintain its performance and long-lasting appearance.

Care & maintenance:

- Periodically inspect all doors for wear, damage, and natural deterioration.
- Periodically inspect and adjust all hardware to ensure that it continues to function as it was originally intended.



# CONTACT US

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