

MATERIALS NEEDED

1. **Tape Measure**
2. **Level**
3. **Electric Drill/Screwdriver**
4. **1/8" Drill Bit, 3/8" Countersink Bit**
5. **Hammer**
6. **Caulk Gun**
7. **Utility Knife**
8. **String Line**
9. **(14) 2 3/4" Installation Screws**
10. **(8) 2 3/4" Strike & Hinge Screws**
11. **Wood Shims**
12. **Plywood Shims (1/2", 3/8", 1/4", 1/8")**
13. **Pry Bar**
14. **Finish Nails**
15. **Reciprocating Saw**
16. **1 1/4" Galvanized Dry Wall Screws**

ABOUT THE MATERIAL

Our PF™ Composite frames are extruded using a formulated poly-fiber doorframe system. The frames and materials have been thoroughly tested for better stiffness than traditional 100% PVC foam profiles. The PF™ frame composite doorframe will perform with superior durability and low maintenance offering a Hydro-Shield™ feature compared to traditional PVC or wood frames, making it moisture, rot and insect resistant.

Our Dura-frame wood door frames are constructed using Alaskan Yellow Cypress, one of the planet's most durable rot and insect resistant woods, which is finger-jointed to the bottom of premium pine frame component. Dura-frame is end sealed with Hydro-Shield™ which prohibits moisture from entering the substrate ensuring longevity of this frame component. Dura-frame frames must be painted, stained or capped within 90 days of installation.

1 PREPARE THE OPENING

Always prepare the opening before you attempt to set the jamb. Before you attempt to set a jamb make sure the rough opening is square, plumb and in the same plane. Any issues left uncorrected will become bigger problems later.

CORRECT CROSS LEG (TRUE)

If you set a jamb into an opening with cross-legged walls, the door won't lay flat against the jamb and the door stop. Drive a nail or screw into each corner of the rough opening, then run a string around the four screws, creating an X at the middle of the doorway. The two strings should touch each other at the X. If they don't, try to move the walls at the bottom of the opening—just a little. Use a small sledge hammer and a block of wood and tap the bottom of each wall lightly. You want to move each wall a little at a time until the strings touch or are close to touching. Don't worry about getting it all. You can also correct cross leg walls when you set the jamb.

LEVEL THE FLOOR

Don't wait until the jamb is in the opening to level the floor. Instead, place a level on the floor and shim it until it is level. This is the most critical part of the installation. If the sill is not level, you will not get the door to close correctly. Install a sill pan with legs and seal to the sill it with a quality exterior caulk. Follow AAMA instructions.

SHIM THE ROUGH OPENING

Most rough openings are framed too big and must be shimmed in before setting the jamb, otherwise piles of shims must be inserted between the jamb and the framing. Use plywood squares to shim in the rough opening so that the 'corrected' rough opening is 1/8 in. wider than the outside dimensions of the door. These shims should be 2" down from the top of the rough opening and 2" up from the bottom using the 1 1/4" galvanized screws.

DO NOT SHIM BEHIND THE HINGES.

Shimming behind the hinges before setting the jamb will prohibit you from making critical adjustments to hinge gaps and will prevent you from making necessary adjustments to strike gaps.

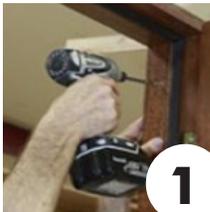
2 PIN THE DOOR IN THE OPENING

Place the jamb in the opening, and then remove the temporary latch holding the door stable in the frame. Insert two shims at the top of the jamb on opposite side of the head jamb. These two shims will safely secure the jamb and the door in the opening. Adjust the top of the jamb so that it is flush with both sides of the wall—or as close to flush as possible, so that installing the mitered casing will be easier.

3 FASTENERS 1-5

Install the first five fasteners in precisely the correct locations and in exactly the right order. Otherwise, you may not be able to adjust the door properly.

*Note: In this instructional example, we are driving screws through pre-drilled counter-sunk holes in the face of the jamb. Instead, driving screws in close to the shoulder of the rabbet, where the kerf in the weatherstripping will hide the screws is acceptable. We suggest the use of the 3/8" countersink holes.



1

FASTENER 1

Drive fastener one up near the top of the hinge jamb—as high on the jamb as possible. Do not shim behind Fastener #1. Shims are already installed at the top of the jamb.



2

FASTENER 2

Drive fastener two up near the top of the strike jamb—as high on the jamb as possible. Do not shim behind Fastener #2. Shims are already installed at the top of the jamb.



3

FASTENER 3

Fastener #3 must be driven at the very bottom of the hinge jamb, as close to the floor as possible. But before driving fastener #3, correct any remaining cross-leg. Move the bottom of the hinge jamb in or out of the wall until the door is lying flat against the strike jamb. If the jamb is severely cross-legged, don't try to correct it entirely on the hinge jamb—you can still correct cross-leg before driving fastener #4 (this is especially important with pairs of doors).



4

FASTENER 4

Fastener #4 must be driven at the very bottom of the strike jamb, as close to the floor as possible. But before driving fastener #4, correct any remaining cross-leg. Move the bottom of the strike jamb in or out of the wall until the door is lying perfectly flat against the strike jamb. If you're installing a pair of doors, be sure that both doors are flush from the top to the bottom before driving fastener #3



5

FASTENER 5

Fastener #5 corrects a serious issue with prefit doors— especially heavy prefit doors. The weight of a door will pull down on the top hinge, placing the top hinge under tension. That tension will increase the hinge gap above the top hinge. If the hinge gap above the top hinge is not corrected, it may not be possible to correct the strike gap and the door may rub against the strike jamb. To relieve the tension on the top hinge and jamb, install one of the 2 3/4" hinge screws to penetrate the jamb and the wall framing. Do not torque this screw too much or the door will be jamb bound. A slight amount of pressure on that screw will correct the top hinge gap. And in the future, that screw can be loosened or tightened to correct the fit of the door in the event the home settles.

4 SHIM ABOVE THE BOTTOM HINGE

To adjust for the compression at the bottom hinge, insert 1 or 2 shims as a wedge between the frame & the rough opening. Be careful not to over adjust.

5 SUPPORT THE HINGE & STRIKE JAMB

Insert pairs of shims—one from each direction—above and below each hinge, and every 12 - 16 in. on center (o.c.). Drive fasteners below the shims, not through the shims. The shims may have to be adjusted in order to improve the fit of the door. Repeat this process on the strike side. Do not drive fasteners near the lockset or deadbolt locations.

6 SHIM THE HEAD

Shim the head jamb so that the head gap is even across the top of the door. Make sure to add fasteners 4" in on both sides for single doors. For units, shim and fasten at the center of the unit and 4" in on both sides of the unit.

7 STRIKE & HINGE SCREWS

Install the remainder of the strike & hinge screws to complete the install. Do not over tighten the screws.

8 INSTALL STRIKE BOXES

9 ADJUST THE RISER

Remove the caps and using a Phillips head screwdriver, adjust the riser.

*(DO NOT USE A SCREWGUN)