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# Wagstaff-Taylor & Associates, Inc.

## TURN-KEY
### From Specification to Installation

Volume 1, Issue 1 Newsletter Date July 19, 2005

**Commercial door, frame and hardware specialists**

- Current projects
- Morehead Memorial Hospital Eden, NC
- St. Vincent's Hospital Birmingham, AL
- North Central Baptist Hospital San Antonio, TX
- Northeast Baptist Hospital San Antonio, TX
- Laterra Condos St. Augustine, FL
- Southern Progress Birmingham, AL
- Oxmoor Center Birmingham, AL
- Summit Hospital Phoenix City, AL

**Inside this issue:**



## Welcome

It is my pleasure to present to you the first edition of our newsletter, "Turn-Key". It will be published quarterly and contain interesting and informative articles about the Door and Hardware industry to keep you informed regarding new products and codes. In addition, we will introduce our team to you by profiling an individual in each issue. I hope you enjoy "Turn-Key". If you have topics you would like for us to include, please contact us.

Danny R. Taylor, AHC

Al Latta and granddaughter, Catey Alise

## It's a Girl!!

WTA's Vice-President, Al Latta, and his wife Cathy are the proud grandparents of a beautiful baby girl named Catey Alise. Christy, Al's daughter and her husband Mark Thomas are the proud parents of Catey, who was born on Feb. 17, 2005. She weighed 7 lbs 10 oz and was 20.5" long.

Her name is a combination of grandmother Cathy's name and grandfather Al's name. We have a feeling that Catey will be slightly spoiled as Cristy is an only child and this is Al and Cathy's first grandchild. All of us at WTA are waiting for Christy and Mark to bring her by for a visit. We plan to spoil her, too!!

## Sandy Sanders

Please join me in welcoming Charles "Sandy" Sanders as the newest addition to our staff. Sandy, a new stockholder of the corporation, brings 20 years of construction experience to the company.

Sandy recently left Centex Construction Healthcare Group, where he served as Senior Vice President, Operations. Prior to his employment with Centex, Sandy spent 15 years as a Senior Project Manager for Brasfield & Gorrie, LLC. Sandy holds a B.S. Degree in Building Science from Auburn University.

In his new position, Sandy will utilize the skills he has cultivated in the Construction Industry as he assists current management in restructuring the company, refocusing on the customer, revitalizing internal systems and he will take a leading role in the sales force.

# DOs and DON'Ts for Successful Field Installation of Wood Doors

Although today's factory finished wood veneer, high pressure decorative laminate, and stile and rail wood doors are designed for both beauty and durability, they are not indestructible. And nothing is as disappointing as having an architectural wood door arrive on site picture perfect, only to end up scratched or marred by rough handling or improper care during installation.

Organizations, such as the Window and Door Manufacturers Association (WDMA), and the Architectural Woodwork Institute (AWI) provide basic guidelines for storage and handling, field finishing, installation and maintenance of architectural wood doors. Many door manufacturers also provide instructions specifically written for their individual products.

**Delivery, Storage and Handling**

All doors should be inspected for damage or flaws immediately upon receipt. Any damage should be noted on the delivery ticket before it is signed and returned to the driver. Any claims should be filed with the manufacturer before field preparation or installation takes place.

The general contractor usually sets delivery schedules, and doors should not be delivered to a jobsite until the area is enclosed. All plaster and concrete work needs to be completed and dry, and the air should be controlled for both temperature and humidity. WDMA goes so far as to say that the relative humidity should fall between 25% and 55%, with temperatures remaining between 50 and 90º Fahrenheit (10 to 32º Celsius). Doors should not be exposed to extreme changes in temperature and/or humidity while being stored or installed.

According to WI, doors should be stored at least 4" off the floor and kept on a clean, flat surface in a well-ventilated room. Doors should not be exposed to light, as certain wood species or other face materials may be affected by exposure to either artificial or natural light. For instance cherry, mahogany, walnut and teak veneer are extremely sensitive to light and may be altered in color during a relatively short period of time.

Doors should be sealed as soon as possible after arriving at the jobsite. Some manufacturers seal the top and bottom rails of their doors, but not all do. In fact, certain manufacturers may only seal the rails on their factory-finished doors and not the rails on their unfinished wood veneer doors, while others may not seal the rails at all.

Doors should never be dragged across one another. They should always be lifted and carried. Individuals working with architectural wood doors should always have clean hands or wear clean, dry gloves. Another important note is many dyed cloths are not colorfast, which means the dye in a cloth or rag may transfer to the door during cleaning. It is always best to use a cloth that does not contain dyes, or is colorfast so it won't bleed onto the face material.

Neither the metal fire label (usually located on the hinge stile of the door), nor the manufacturer's identification tag on the top rail should be removed, or painted over, the fire labels must remain on doors for certification and to pass inspection. The manufacturer's tag or stamp will provide important information on each specific door should replacement ever be required.

**Finishing**

Due to technological advances in equipment and finish materials, it is typically much more cost-effective for wood doors to be factory-finished rather than field finished as was the tradition for many years.

Should field finishing be desired, it is important to note that the field finisher will need to provide additional sanding to achieve the results expected by the owner. Doors should be sanded in a horizontal position, using long, even strokes, to avoid cross grain scratches. Any handling marks, raised grain, and other undesirable blemishes should be removed prior to field finishing. Also, certain species of wood, such as oak, contain chemicals that react unfavorably with certain finishes, causing dark spots. Ideally, the wood species and finish combination should be tested before finishing doors. Should any undesirable reaction occur, do not continue finishing; and notify your finish supplier or door manufacturer immediately.

Along with field finishing, all exposed edges should be sealed including the top and bottom rails and any other cutouts.

**Installation**

AWI has some excellent guidelines for installation of architectural wood doors. They recommend doors are allowed to acclimate to the finished building temperature and humidity before they are fitted and hung.

In fitting for width, doors should be trimmed equally from both sides. In fitting for height, neither the top nor bottom rails should have more then 3/4 inch trimmed unless additional blocking has been supplied. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Life Safety Code 80 (1999 edition) fire door requirements must be followed for fitting and installing all fire-rated doors. Refer to the latest edition for more specific installation information. Fire-rated doors must be prefit and premachined under label service in accordance with the manufacture's procedure. This includes adjusting the size, except for the bottom rail, which may be trimmed up to 3/4 inch maximum.

Pilot holes must be drilled for all screws to avoid splitting. Threaded-to-the-head wood screws are recommended for use on nonrated doors and required for use on fire-rated doors. Many manufacturers will prefit and premachine doors at the factory, including pilot holes, for an additional fee. However, prefitting doors and drilling pilot holes is offered at no additional charge by at least one U. S. Manufacturer, so it does pay to consider all of your options.

Once doors are hung, they should never be held open by wedging blocks of wood or other objects underneath them. Such methods can cause irreparable harm to the door faces and will not be covered under warranty by most manufacturers.

**Tests**

Three tests that deal with potential problems affecting wood doors are warp, telegraphing (show-through), and squareness. These items are often misinterpreted or misunderstood on the jobsite. Specific criteria are spelled out for both warp and telegraphing in AWI and WDMA quality standards. WDMA also outlines the squareness tolerance.

Telegraphing, or show-through, is considered a defect when the face of the door varies from a true plane in excess of 0.010 inch in any 3 inch span. The selection of high-gloss laminate or finishes should be avoided as they tend to magnify natural telegraphing.

Warp is a variation from a plane surface within a door itself; it has no bearing on the relation between the door and frame in which the door is hung. Bow, cup and twist are terms used in relation to warp and are defined by WDMA as follows:

Bow—a curvature along the door height, or a deviation from a flat plane from end to end

Cup—a curvature across the door width, or a deviation from a flap plane from side to side.

Twist—a distortion in which one corner is out of the plane of the other three corners.

Warpage is usually a result of unequal tension within the door caused by different humidity and temperature conditions from one face or side to the other.

## WTA's First Annual Dove Hunt


Our first annual dove hunt held in Fort Payne, Alabama in September 2004 was a huge success and a lot of fun. Forty hunters harvested 300 doves. When the shooting got a little slow, over 100 pheasants were released to keep our hunters on their toes. After the hunt, barbeque was served and a drawing for door prizes held.

Mark your calendars for this year's opening day hunt with Wagstaff-Taylor & Associates.

## Green Building

Do you know what LEED™ is? How about Green Building Design? Sustainable building design? Perhaps you have heard these phrases used or seen them in print but have not given the items any real focus. In this tech tip we will provide some insight that may help familiarize you with their meaning.

Leadership in Energy and Environment Design (LEED) is a rating system for green building developed by the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC) based out of Washington D.C. Green Building Design is a built environment representing environmentally responsible and sustainable buildings, using cost effective construction processes and environmental design elements systems. The intent of green building is to positively affect or improve the well being of the occupants, increase productivity performance and sustain the life cycle of a building and its products, including recycling some building materials.

The LEED rating system is a voluntary consensus-based national standard for rating the environment performance of building—a tool to help determine what constitutes a green building,. The rating system encompasses six categories: Sustainable Sites, Water Efficiency, Energy & Atmosphere, Materials and Resources, Indoor Environmental Quality and Innovation & Design process.

Material and Resources relates to storage and recycling collection, reuse of existing buildings, construction waste management, use of regional materials, and use of rapid renewable materials such as bamboo flooring, cotton batt insulation, and using certified wood with a minimum 50% wood base.

## Danny's Granddog

The newest addition to the Taylor family is a cute little Chihuahua named Alice. Alice belongs to Danny and Martha's daughter, Jessica, and she weighs in at 2 pounds. Jessica and Alice stop by frequently for visits which we all enjoy.

## A Bit of Wisdom

"Timing has a lot to do with the outcome of a rain dance"

"Forgive your enemies, it messes up their heads"

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# Staphylococcus

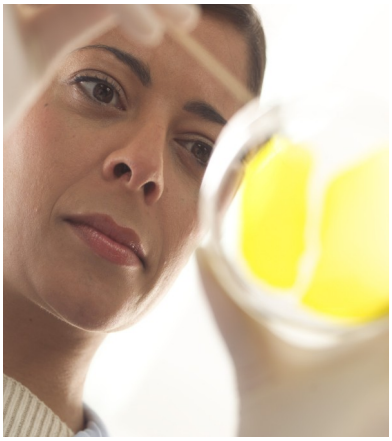
A 2002 study of stainless steel door handles conducted at a 759-bed facility in Ube, Japan, found that, despite the staff's conscientious hygiene practices, stainless steel door handles on 53 out of 196 rooms (27%) were contaminated by *Staphylococcus aureus*. One in five door handles (19%) to rooms of MRSA-infected patients exhibited the live pathogen.

MRSA is of particular concern because it is resistant to most antibiotics and so is difficult to treat. The first line of defense against this "superbug," as it is sometimes called, is prevention of transmission. Drs. J. O. Noyce and C. William Keevil, researcher at the University of Southampton, tested the efficacy of copper against MRSA, They compared the survival rates of MRSA on stainless steel and on various copper alloys. Their findings were dramatic. At room temperature MRSA was able to survive and remain viable on stainless steel for three days, the length of the test. On copper alloys, however, there were significant reductions in viability. It was found that the more copper the alloy contained, the more quickly the pathogen was inactivated. The alloy of 99% copper eliminated the bacteria after 1.5 hours, brass and bronze eliminated it in 3.0-4.5 hours.

Research was also carried out to determine if copper inactivates E. Coli bacteria. Keevil and others found that copper does, in fact, have the same antimicrobial effect on E. Coli. At 20 degrees Celsius (room temperature), E. Coli organisms were found on stainless steel after 4 days. Copper, however, was able to inactivate the same strain of bacteria in just four hours, while on brass it took four days. At 4 degrees Celsius (typical refrigeration temperature for food), E. coli remained active on stainless steel for several months. The bacteria on the copper surface were inactivated within 14 hours, and on brass it took 12 days.

In a real-world study in a hospital, researcher Dr. Phyllis Kuhn compared stainless steel doorknobs to brass doorknobs and found heavy streptococcal and staphylococcal growth rates on the stainless steel compared with sparse growth rates on the brass doorknobs.

Although healthcare facilities are a primary source for such pathogens, they are also commonly found in the community. Community-acquired MRSA has appeared in daycare centers and locker rooms, as well as among military recruits and prison inmates. Recent news accounts have focused on the increasing incidence of MRSA infections among youngsters playing contact sports as well as among professional athletes. E. Coli, streptococcal and staphylococcal bacteria can be found in homes, offices, restaurants, hotels, airports, anywhere people congregate. A recent television news show reported that a micro-biologist found staphylococcus,

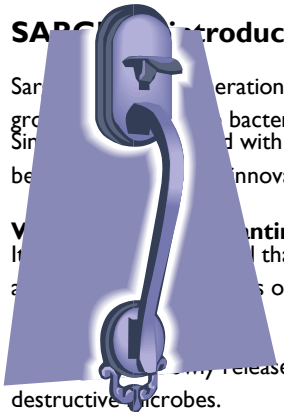


***Copper alloys reduce viability of MRSA***

in locker rooms in the course of an undercover investigation of gyms.

The advantages of using brass and bronze for door hardware and other touch surfaces could be significant and should not be limited to healthcare facilities. New construction and renovations of homes, schools, gyms, and public restrooms can all benefit from the use of antibacterial copper alloy hardware.

## SAR… …troduces a whole new kind of building security—SARGuard



Sar… …eration of hardware coated with SARGuard, containing the AgION™ antimicrobial compound, suppresses the gro… … bacteria, molds, and mildew.
Sin… …d with SARGuard, containing the AgION antimicrobial compound, is a new development, numerous questions have be… …nnovative product. Some of the answers follow.

**W… …ntimicrobial compound?**
It… …l that incorporates the natural protection of silver. It has been proven to be successful in controlling the spread a… …s of bacteria, mold and mildew.

… …y released from the antimicrobial compound to the surface of the treated hardware, inhibiting the growth of destructive microbes.

**Is SARGuard safe?**
SARGuard is safe and proven non-toxic. AgION is approved by the EPA, the NSF and is even FDA listed for use in medical and food preparation equipment.

**How quickly does SARGuard work?**
SARGuard is always working to protect the treated surface. For most types of micro-organisms, the majority of contaminants will be gone is as little as 20 minutes.

**How long will it last?**
The SARGuard coating is permanent under normal wear and tear. However, abrasive conditions that cause wear to the coating will consequently reduce the period of effectiveness.

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