Door Warp

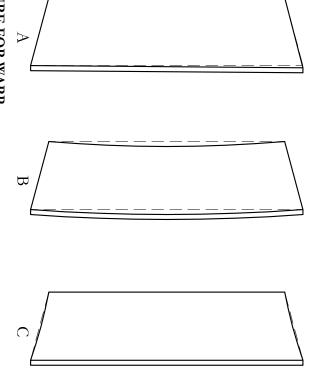
Determining Bow, Cup or Twist

does NOT refer to the relationship between the door and the door describe warp in a door and are defined as follows: frame in which it is hung. Bow, cup and twist are terms which Warp is a variation from a plane surface within the door itself. It

flat plane from top to bottom. Bow (B) is a curvature along the door height, or a deviation from a

flat plane from side to side. **Cup (C)** is a curvature across the door width, or a deviation from a

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



Use a taut string or straight-edge and measure (on the concave surface of the door) the door - diagonally (1-1 or 3-3) **HOW TO MEASURE FOR WARP**

- Things to keep in mind when checking for warp: Measurement must be made on concave surface of the door
- Door should be open when checking for warp (latch not activated in strike)
- Do NOT measure warp in relationship to the door frame
- proper installation. The frame should be installed plumb and square, and the jambs should not be out of alignmen Often a door might not fit into the frame properly, but is not warped. In this case, the frame should be checked for

temperature conditions fo the building** **Warranty action on a warp claim can be deferred for up to one year after installation to allow the door to acclimate to the humidity and

55% relative humidity and 50° to 90°F temperature range. Improper handling, stacking and storage temperature conditions from one face or side to the other. Buildings should be humidity and can also contribute to warpage. Doors should be stored flat, on a level surface, off of the floor temperature controlled before doors are delivered and installed. Required conditions are 25% to with a minimum of (3) cross supports. Warpage is usually a result of unequal stresses within the door caused by different humidity and



