



Eggers Industries manufactures architectural wood doors, panels and veneered components for premier commercial projects. Traditional craftsmanship and cutting edge technology work hand-in-hand to provide competitive production capabilities and extensive customization. Each *Eggers News* will highlight a feature project, technical and industry information that showcases Eggers' design solution opportunities.

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No Added Urea Formaldehyde and FSC® Certified Acoustical Options Contribute to LEED for Schools

LEED for Schools goes beyond the requirements of LEED-NC to provide children with schools that give them the greatest chance to succeed. More stringent air quality requirements work to reduce sick days. Acoustical requirements provide an environment where fewer distractions make it easier for students to focus on their studies instead of the sounds around them.

Eggers Industries is committed to joining in these efforts. That's why we are proud to announce our newest acoustical offerings, designed to provide students with the air quality and sound absorption that positions them to succeed. Ranging from acoustical ratings of 33-37, these new constructions combine the effectiveness of an acoustical rating with the environmental benefits of no added urea formaldehyde. For more information regarding these new products, please [click here](#) or call 920.793.1351. For more information regarding LEED for Schools, please utilize one of the following resources:

- <http://www.usgbc.org/>
- <http://www.greenschoolbuildings.org/>
- Mike Miller
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FSC certification ensures responsible use of forest products.
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Ask us for FSC Certified Products

For more Eggers news and event information, visit www.eggersindustries.com and choose About Eggers.

Real Wood versus Veneered Metal Acoustical Doors

Acoustical doors are specified with functionality in mind. However, the performance of the door should go beyond mere functionality. Acoustical doors should be beautiful, durable, and reliable as well as functional. Enter Eggers' real wood acoustical doors. Eggers' carefully engineered real wood acoustical doors provide superior appearance and performance beyond that of the competition while containing recycled materials and no added urea formaldehyde. For acoustical doors that complete a room rather than simply function, choose Eggers Industries' real wood acoustical doors.

	Eggers' Real Wood	Veneered Hollow Metal
Product Manufacture	Single source of responsibility from the recognized leader in wood door acoustical offerings	Multiple manufacturers, even when purchased from a single source
Faces	Acoustical doors supplied by Eggers Industries will have the same high quality veneer and matching Eggers is known for as the other wood doors on the project	Multiple manufacturing sources or processes can lead to inconsistency in face appearance between standard and acoustical doors
Edges	Veneered edges are stained to match the face and appear identical to the edges of the other wood doors	Edges are typically not veneered. Edges are instead painted to match
Prefinish	Real wood STC doors and standard wood doors will have greater consistency in appearance due to similar components	Veneer wrapped hollow metal doors risk finishing differently than standard real wood doors due to the difference in components, construction, or processes
Durability	Because both face and core are similar substrates, equal expansion and contraction minimize the risk of delamination	Multiple substrates can lead to unequal expansion and contraction, increasing the risk of delamination
Installation	All gasketing, drop seals, and necessary thresholds required to complete the seal are included. No special hardware is required and doors open with a simple push.	May not include all necessary components and likely requires expensive and difficult to install Cam-lift hinges. Cam-lift hinge require one to lift and push to open the door, increasing the opening force over that of level-swing hinges
Warranty	Lifetime Warranty	Varying Warranty Lengths

Changes to Eggers' Booking Letters

As you continue to send Purchase Orders (PO's) into Eggers' Neenah facility, you will notice changes to confirmation booking letters that you receive. Please note that customers should provide a preferred ship date on their PO. If no ship date is requested, customers will receive the best ship date available.

Past	Present
Booking letters sent to customers as a confirmation of the receipt of the PO included an anticipated ship date	Booking letters will no longer contain an anticipated ship date. Instead, customers will receive their <u>actual</u> ship date approximately 4 days later, once all questions have been answered and their order released. This time may vary based on customer responsiveness to questions and the complexity of the project.
Pertinent information was displayed in paragraph format	Pertinent information is displayed in an easy-to-read bullet-point format

Proper Storage and Handling of Wood Doors to Prevent Jobsite Damage

There are so many things on a jobsite that cannot be controlled: freight damage, weather, etc. So in ensuring the best results possible, it is important to focus on the things that can be controlled. One of those things is how the wood doors on your project are stored and handled. Below are some tips for properly handling and storing wood doors to prevent damage:

1. Store doors flat on a level surface in a dry, well-ventilated building. Doors should not come in contact with water. Doors should be kept at least 4 in. (102 mm) off the floor and should have protective coverings under the bottom door and over the top. Covering should protect doors from dirt, water and abuse but allow for air circulation under and around the stack.
2. Avoid exposure of interior doors to direct sunlight. Certain species (e.g., cherry, mahogany, walnut, teak) in an unfinished state are more susceptible to discoloration if exposed to sunlight or some forms of artificial light. To protect doors from light damage after delivery, opaque wrapping of individual doors may be specified.
3. Do not subject interior doors to extremes of heat and/or humidity. Do not allow doors to come in contact with water. Prolonged exposure may cause damage. Buildings where humidity and temperature are controlled provide the best storage facilities (required conditions are 25%-55% RH and 50°F-90°F (10°C to 32°C).
4. Do not install doors in buildings that have wet plaster or cement. Do not store doors in buildings with excessive relative humidity – HVAC systems should be operating and balanced to occupancy levels of 25%-55% RH and 50°F-90°F (10°C to 32°C).
5. Doors should always be handled with clean dry hands or while wearing clean dry gloves.
6. When unstacking or moving doors it is important to be careful to lift the doors upward and carry them as opposed to sliding the doors across each other on the stack. The door stacks should also never be used on the jobsite as tables, workbenches or step stools.



Exposing your door to direct sunlight can result in discoloration of the face of the door. This panel was half covered and half exposed to the light. It is evident by the difference in color.

Pushing out a Ship Date? Read This!

In order to provide customers with the best ship dates possible and ensure proper flow of all orders, the following changes have been made in regards to customer ship date push outs:

Prior to Acknowledgement: Order can be moved out without charge.

After Acknowledgement but more than 3 weeks from ship date: Order ship date may be moved out up to 2 weeks without charge. Any move out beyond 2 weeks will be assessed a monthly storage fee.

Within 3 weeks, but more than 1 week before the assigned ship date: The ship date of the order can be changed, but storage charges will apply immediately.

Within 1 week of ship date: We can no longer change the ship date at this time, order will ship as originally scheduled.

Changes to California Product Requirements

A change is in the wind....

The US Green Building Council's LEED rating system is a voluntary program to certify that a building meets certain environmental criteria. The LEED program has opened up a lot of eyes to the environmental impacts of commercial buildings in the United States. As the awareness of these impacts became known throughout the architectural and design communities the demand for LEED certified buildings has grown significantly.

The once voluntary LEED program has been evolving into mandated programs at the federal, state and municipal governments. Various LEED initiatives including legislation, executive orders, resolutions, ordinances, policies, and incentives are found in **45** states, including **442** localities (**384** cities/towns and **58** counties), **35** state governments (including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico), **14** federal agencies or departments, and numerous public school jurisdictions and institutions of higher education across the United States.

Most recently the International Construction Code (ICC) and the state of California have developed and implemented "green" building standards. This is the start of mandatory building standard requirements.

The International Green Building Code (IGCC) has been adopted by the state of Rhode Island as the green building standard for state commercial building projects. The IGCC version 2.0 was introduced this past November at the GreenBuild Convention in Chicago. The current version is open for public comment and the final version will be finalized in 2012. IGCC has indicated other states and some municipalities are reviewing the standard for possible adoption.

California's Green Building Code, CalGreen, becomes effective on January 1, 2011. The building code has been adopted in part by all of the state agencies responsible for different segments of the building industry. The Green Building Code is for all construction, residential and commercial.

The change is upon us.... as the once all voluntary "green" building movement is looking like it will become mandatory in one way or another.

Websites links: IGCC info: www.iccsafe.org/cs/IGCC/Pages/default.aspx CalGreen: www.bsc.ca.gov/

AWI QCC announces the Availability of Q-Certified Doors

Recently the following press release was issued by the AWI Quality Certification Corporation in regards to changes in the AWI-QCP program as it relates to door requirements and a separate certification program established for doors:

“The AWI Quality Certification Corporation (QCC) is pleased to announce the implementation of Q-certification for architectural doors (aka passage doors). Under this new certification initiative, doors will be evaluated according to the Architectural Woodwork Standards for Faces and Finishing and the Wood Door Manufacturer’s Association (WDMA) Standards for Performance. This is the QCC’s first-ever product-certification initiative, in which the doors themselves are certified, rather than the project.

The need for a single, national standard for the fabrication, finishing and installation of doors was identified by members of the Door and Hardware Institute (DHI), who were previously required to meet both the AWI and WDMA standards separately, often resulting in additional time, expense and confusion due to conflicting specifications.

“This joint initiative between the AWI QCC and WDMA is truly ideal for door manufacturers and distributors,” said QCC Executive Vice President Craig Elias. “It streamlines the fabrication process for door manufacturers and it allows the door distributors to meet the quality assurance requirements. The customer thus receives a quality product that has undergone the most rigorous testing and inspection processes for architectural doors in the nation. Distributors and customers should not risk using an alternative product.”

“By having manufacturers inspected yearly and certified to produce products to the exacting standards of the AWS and WDMA, the hassle and cost to distributors of having individual projects certified is eliminated,” said DHI CEO Jerry Heppes, Sr., CAE. “This is a simpler scenario and will improve the third party verification process for our members. DHI was pleased to be involved in bringing the parties together to address this concern.”

Under the new initiative, Q-certified doors will be provided by Q-qualified manufacturers. To qualify, Q-representatives will verify that:

- 1. The certified products have been tested per WDMA test methods and fulfill the performance duty requirements.*
- 2. Systems are in place to ensure the fabrication methods used produce certified products:*
 - 1. The manufacturing processes utilized conform to the documented systems presented.*
 - 2. The appropriate systems are in place to select the specified veneers per the required AWS Quality Grades.*

Q-certified doors fulfill the AWI Quality Certification Program (QCP) label requirements, and are eligible for simple, effective and fast dispute resolution services provided by the Q.”

To summarize, the main difference between Q-certification and AWI-QCP is that the Q-certification is product based and QCP is project based. In addition, QCP only aligns with AWS which requires 1” hardwood stiles. Q-certified doors, however, are required to meet WDMA performance standards while meeting AWS aesthetic standards. The point of construction most affected by this change is the stiles. While AWS standards require a 1” hardwood stile underneath veneered edge doors, WDMA allows the use of SCL in place of hardwood. Therefore, under the Q-certification process, certified doors could be built to meet WDMA construction standards, including SCL stiles, but must meet veneer grade and matching specifications per AWS standards.