

FIELD TRAINING GUIDE 2025



912-384-2078



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REGULAR OUTSWING DOORS

SIZE & ROUGH OPENING



Elixir Regular Outswing Doors are made this way to ensure that the **rough opening** dimensions align with the designated **call size**. The rough opening is the framed space where the door will be installed, while the call size refers to the dimensions of the door. **For example: if a rough opening is 34" X 76", then a 34" X 76" door would need to be ordered.** Elixir recommends using a jig to help guide and assist in the general installation of the door itself.

OSB & PREVENTING WATER LEAKS

- **OSB (Oriented Strand Board)** is a type of engineered wood panel made from compressed wood strands and resin. It's used to strengthen walls and provide a solid surface for attaching materials. To ensure the structural integrity of the door, apply OSB or similar sheathing on both sides of the rough opening.
- For preventing water leaks, apply **felt** on both sides of the rough opening, over the top, and covering the sides. When felt is placed around the edges of the door, it makes a tight seal so water can't get through the small gaps. Make sure that the felt overlaps these edges of the rough opening by two or more inches to help direct water away from the home.

KS HOUSE WRAP (UFPD)

- **KS House Wrap (UFPD)** is an approved, acceptable alternative to asphalt felt for wrapping door openings in manufactured homes. House wrap acts as a weather-barrier that keeps water from getting inside the walls, while still allowing for any moisture inside of the wall to escape. This helps prevent rot and mold from causing damage to the structure.
- After reviewing the material, specifications, and performance characteristics, KS House Wrap meets or exceeds the necessary requirements for moisture protection, durability, and compatibility with our door systems.

REGULAR OUTSWING DOOR SERIES

01. **Series 200** — *Prepainted Vinyl Skins*
02. **Series 300** — *Vinyl Steel 6-Panel Skins*
03. **Series 400** — *Vinyl Steel Skins*



Figure 1: OSB & Felt. Black felt is overlapping the edges of the rough opening.
Figure 2: Rough opening.

REGULAR OUTSWING DOORS INSTALLATION



Figure 3: Sealing tape being applied.



Figure 3: Siding seams example.



Figure 3: Mounting flange example.

PLEASE READ FIRST!

Before continuing with the installation process, there should be no obstructions (i.e. belt rails, vinyl trim, staples, nails, etc.) present within the rough opening. If there are, refer to pg. 21.

1. PREPPING THE MOUNTING AREA

Ensure that all mounting surfaces, including the siding seams, are securely fastened and flat around the perimeter of the rough opening.

- **Siding Seams:** These seams run along the wall around the door opening and need to be flat and secure before installing the frame

2. APPLYING SEALANT TAPE

Apply sealant tape to the backside of the door's mounting flange, ensuring that all screw holes are covered.

- **Mounting Flange:** the flat lip built onto the outside edge of the door frame. It rests against the home's exterior wall.

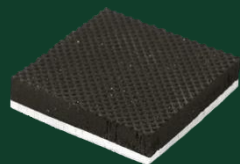
IMPORTANT!

PLEASE READ BEFORE CONTINUING!

Shipping clips are temporary fasteners used to hold the door securely in place, keeping the door from swinging open or shifting out of position during shipment (Figure 1.). Shims are little black squares made of rubber or plastic that are used to keep the door square with the frame.



Figure 1: Shipping clips on door.



*A rubber shim.

PLEASE DO NOT OPEN THE DOOR, REMOVE SHIPPING CLIPS/SHIMS BEFORE INSTALLATION! Doing this will destroy the proper squaring of the door. If there are no shims present, please follow the steps below BEFORE moving onto step three.

1. First Shim: Under the bottom of the door core, right against the striker side frame. The door core is the main exterior surface of the door, while the striker side is the vertical part of the frame with the striker plate on it, a thin metal plate.

2. Second Shim: Close to the striker plate, nestled between the door core and the frame.



* Elixir Striker Plate



Figure 2: Screw and shim locations.



Figure 3.

➤ SCREW LOCATION

➤ SHIM LOCATION

3. INSERTING DOOR ASSEMBLY

(Figure 3.) Grasp the frame by the sides, gently lift and tilt it towards yourself. Insert the door assembly carefully into the rough opening. Ensure that the door sill is secured to the floor.

- **Door Sill:** The door sill is the horizontal piece at the very bottom of the doorway. During installation, it's the part the bottom of the door rests against and often helps seal out air and moisture.

4. FIELD SERVICE METHOD

Elixir recommends securing the door with **#8 X 3/4 " or longer screws** using the following method outlined for field service. Six screws in total will be driven into the outer frame.

HINGE SIDE		LOCK SIDE	
A	Screw 1 — Middle	D	Screw 4 — Middle
B	Screw 2 — Top	E	Screw 5 — Top
C	Screw 3 — Bottom	F	Screw 6 — Bottom

- Once this is completed, you may open the door and remove the shipping clips.

5. INSTALLING DOOR CHAIN

When installing a door chain, sometimes also referred to as a wind chain, make sure that the chain bracket is **screwed down in the position marked by the label found at the top of the door** as seen in *Figure 1*.

- The chain bracket connects the door to the frame. The door chain's purpose is to control how far the door can open, preventing it from swinging too wide. This helps protect both the door and the exterior wall from damage due to strong winds or a sudden force that has caused it to swing open.



Figure 1: Orange label located at top of door.

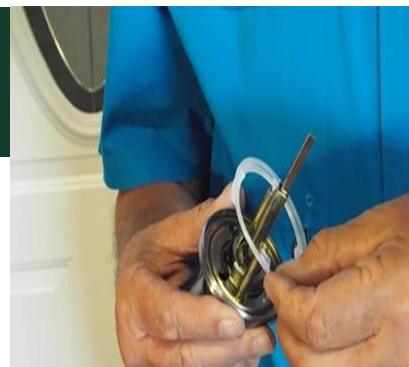


Figure 2: Door lock seal.

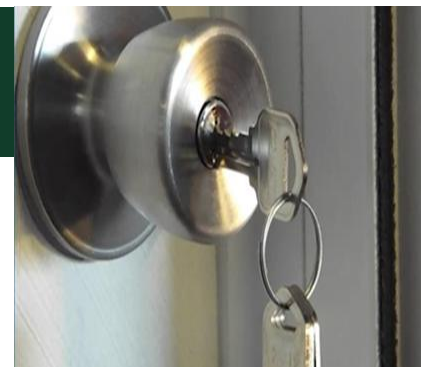


Figure 3: Key teeth pointing upwards.



Figure 4: Correct tail piece orientation.



Figure 5: Drain hole pointing downwards.

6. INSTALLING DOOR LOCK

All Elixir locks come packaged with installation instructions within the box. When installing a door lock, place the seal (*Figure 2*.) on the exterior of the door. Position the door lock so that the **teeth of the key point upwards** (*Figure 3*.) when they are inserted. When the door lock is installed correctly, the drain hole will be located at the bottom of the doorknob.

- The drain hole (*Figure 5*.) is a small opening designed to let water or condensation escape from inside the doorknob's locking mechanism. It prevents moisture from collecting inside of the lock, which would otherwise cause rust, or freezing during cold weather, ultimately damaging and shortening the lifespan of the locking mechanism.

7. ADJUSTMENTS & RACKING

When the Elixir door is correctly installed in the rough opening, it should not require removal or any adjustments. Once the home is set up at its destination with completed perimeter blocking, the door should function as intended.

- Occasionally, during the period between installation and final setup, a door may appear **racked** – *crooked or misaligned* – which can make it difficult to open or close. If this appears to be the case, **DO NOT ATTEMPT TO ADJUST THE DOOR AT THIS TIME**. The misalignment is typically due to the home settling or shifting slightly before final leveling and support are completed. **Once the house is full set and stabilized, the door will naturally return to its proper, squared position**. If adjustments are made before final setup, then adjustments will probably need to be made again.

THINGS TO KNOW

PERIMETER BLOCKING

- Perimeter blocking refers to using foundational materials—primarily stacked concrete blocks—to support the overall weight of the home, helping door frames stay square and stable.



Figure 1: Perimeter blocking underneath manufactured home.

SETTLING

- **Settling** refers to when the concrete blocking or other foundational materials have **begun to sink significantly into the soil**, resulting in the structure of the home to become uneven or, in more severe cases, unstable. For doors, this can cause alignment issues.
- If **settling has occurred**, then the **perimeter blocking underneath the door would need to be adjusted** so that the blocks are secured tightly against the frame of the home.
- It is **HIGHLY recommended** that **perimeter blocking inspections are conducted every two to three months**, or whenever the door seems misaligned.



REGULAR OUTSWING DOORS SETTING UP

SETTLING AND LEVELING

- The home **MUST BE LEVELED** for the **door to operate as intended**. Uneven settling or poor leveling can cause the door frame to twist or shift, leading to issues with alignment, sealing, and overall functionality. Elixir recommends that the door be perimeter blocked on both sides. This distributes the weight evenly and helps the door remain square and stable.

CHECKING DOOR FUNCTIONALITY

- Once the door has been installed along with any additional hardware (door locks, door chains, etc.), **check that the door opens, closes, and seals properly** to confirm that it is correctly aligned within its frame.

INSPECTIONS

- After the home has been at its final destination for at least one month, **the perimeter blocking should be inspected** to ensure that it hasn't begun to significantly settle, as this can cause issues with the door's alignment and functionality.

STEEL RESIDENTIAL DOORS

SIZE & ROUGH OPENING



Elixir Steel Residential Combination Door Series STR 7000 are made this way to ensure that the rough opening dimensions align with the designated call sizes listed in the provided table. Elixir recommends using a jig to help guide and assist in the general installation of the door itself.

OSB & PREVENTING WATER LEAKS

- **OSB (Oriented Strand Board)** is a type of engineered wood panel made from compressed wood strands and resin. It's used to strengthen walls and provide a solid surface for attaching materials. To ensure the structural integrity of the door, apply OSB or similar sheathing on both sides of the rough opening.
- For preventing water leaks, apply **felt** on both sides of the rough opening, over the top, and covering the sides. When felt is placed around the edges of the door, it makes a tight seal so water can't get through the small gaps. Make sure that the felt overlaps these edges of the rough opening by two or more inches to help direct water away from the home.

KS HOUSE WRAP (UFPD)

- **KS House Wrap (UFPD)** is an approved, acceptable alternative to asphalt felt for wrapping door openings in manufactured homes. House wrap acts as a weather-barrier that keeps water from getting inside the walls, while still allowing for any moisture inside of the wall to escape. This helps prevent rot and mold from causing damage to the structure.
- After reviewing the material, specifications, and performance characteristics, KS House Wrap meets or exceeds the necessary requirements for moisture protection, durability, and compatibility with our door systems.

RECOMMENDED ROUGH OPENINGS (Tolerance — 0, +1/4")	
Call Size	Rough Opening
34 X 76	34" X 76"
34 X 78	34" X 78"
34 X 80	34" X 80"
34 X 82	34" X 81-3/4"
36 X 80	36" X 80"
36 X 82	36" X 81-11/16"
38 X 80	37-9/16" X 80"
38 X 82	37-9/16" X 81-11/16"



Figure 5: OSB & Felt. Black felt is overlapping the edges of the rough opening.

Figure 5: Rough opening.

STEEL RESIDENTIAL DOORS

INSTALLATION



Figure 8: Sealing tape being applied.



Figure 8: Siding seams example.



Figure 8: Mounting flange example.

PLEASE READ FIRST!

Before continuing with the installation process, there should be no obstructions (i.e. belt rails, vinyl trim, staples, nails, etc.) present within the rough opening. If there are, refer to pg. 21.

1. PREPPING THE MOUNTING AREA

Ensure that all mounting surfaces, including the siding seams, are securely fastened and flat around the perimeter of the rough opening.

- **Siding Seams:** These seams run along the wall around the door opening and need to be flat and secure before installing the frame

2. APPLYING SEALANT TAPE

Apply sealant tape to the backside of the door's mounting flange, ensuring that all screw holes are covered.

- **Mounting Flange:** the flat lip built onto the outside edge of the door frame. It rests against the home's exterior wall.

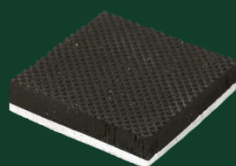
IMPORTANT!

PLEASE READ BEFORE CONTINUING!

Shipping clips are temporary fasteners used to hold the door securely in place, keeping the door from swinging open or shifting out of position during shipment (Figure 1.). Shims are little black squares made of rubber or plastic that are used to keep the door square with the frame.



Figure 1: Shipping clips on door.



*A rubber shim.

PLEASE DO NOT OPEN THE DOOR, REMOVE SHIPPING CLIPS/SHIMS BEFORE INSTALLATION! Doing this will destroy the proper squaring of the door. If there are no shims present, please follow the steps below BEFORE moving onto step three.

1. First Shim: In the striker side of the door frame—the side where the latch clicks into place when the door closes.

2. Second Shim: 2/3 the way down from the first shim.

3. Third Shim: Placed within the bottom interior section of the door, directly beneath the flexible weather-sealing strip at the bottom of the door, resting firmly against the vertical frame on the latch/lock side (lock side jamb).



Figure 2: Screw and shim locations.



Figure 3.

➤ SCREW LOCATION

➤ SHIM LOCATION

3. INSERTING DOOR ASSEMBLY

(Figure 3.) Grasp the frame by the sides, gently lift and tilt it towards yourself. Insert the door assembly carefully into the rough opening. Ensure that the door sill is secured to the floor.

- **Door Sill:** The door sill is the horizontal piece at the very bottom of the doorway. During installation, it's the part the bottom of the door rests against and often helps seal out air and moisture.

4. FIELD SERVICE METHOD

Elixir recommends securing the door with **#8 X 3/4 "** or longer screws using the following method outlined for field service. Six screws in total will be driven into the outer frame.

HINGE SIDE		LOCK SIDE	
A	Screw 1 — Middle	D	Screw 4 — Middle
B	Screw 2 — Top	E	Screw 5 — Top
C	Screw 3 — Bottom	F	Screw 6 — Bottom

** Factory installation should be A, C, F, D. When installing the screws, make sure they are not angled or overdriven.*

- Once this is completed, you may open the door and remove the shipping clips.

5. SCREW INSTALLATION

Residential (1-3/4") steel doors have **six** (2-1/2") flat head screws taped to the door. These screws may be installed at the factory or at the door's final destination. One screw should be installed in the middle hole of each hinge, through the jamb, and into the stud (refer to Figure 1).

** If the gap between the jamb and stud is greater than 1/4" and if the jamb is bowed out at the lock, it will be necessary to shim behind the jamb.*



Figure 1.

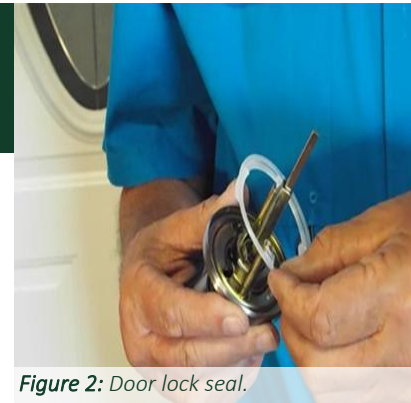


Figure 2: Door lock seal.



Figure 3: Key teeth pointing upwards.

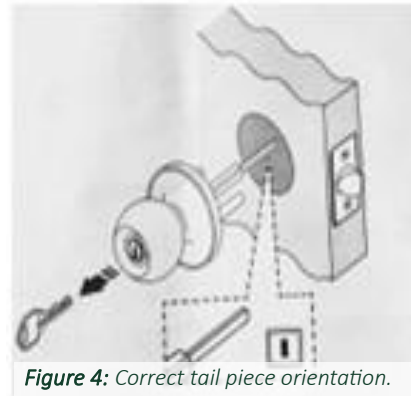


Figure 4: Correct tail piece orientation.



Figure 5: Drain hole pointing downwards.

6. INSTALLING DOOR LOCK

All Elixir locks come packaged with installation instructions within the box. When installing a door lock, place the seal (Figure 2.) on the exterior of the door. Position the door lock so that the **teeth of the key point upwards** (Figure 3.) when they are inserted. When the door lock is installed correctly, the drain hole will be located at the bottom of the doorknob.

- The drain hole (Figure 5.) is a small opening designed to let water or condensation escape from inside the doorknob's locking mechanism. It prevents moisture from collecting inside of the lock, which would otherwise cause rust, or freezing during cold weather, ultimately damaging and shortening the lifespan of the locking mechanism.

7. ADJUSTMENTS & RACKING

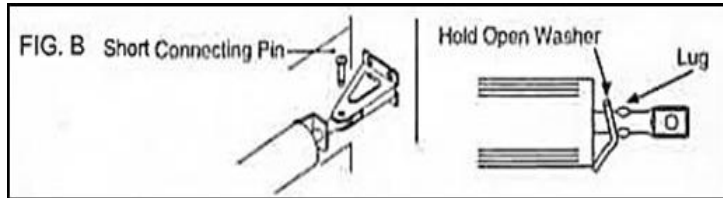
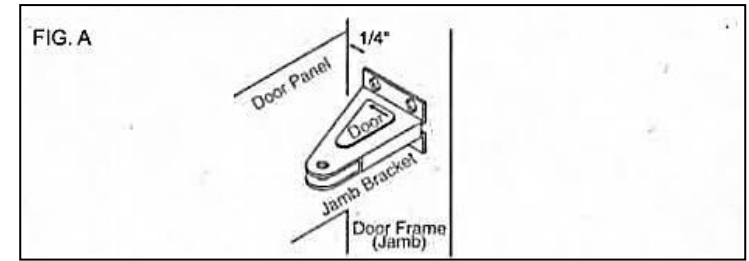
When the Elixir door is correctly installed in the rough opening, it should not require removal or any adjustments. Once the home is set up at its destination with completed perimeter blocking, the door should function as intended.

- Occasionally, during the period between installation and final setup, a door may appear **racked** – *crooked or misaligned* – which can make it difficult to open or close. If this appears to be the case, **DO NOT ATTEMPT TO ADJUST THE DOOR AT THIS TIME**. The misalignment is typically due to the home settling or shifting slightly before final leveling and support are completed. **Once the house is full set and stabilized, the door will naturally return to its proper, squared position.** If adjustments are made before final setup, then adjustments will probably need to be made again.

11. INSTALLING THE JAMB BRACKET (FIGURE A)

At the desired height, **fasten the jamb bracket** to the storm door frame, with the open side positioned 1/4" from the door, as shown in **Figure A**.

- **Jamb Bracket:** A metal bracket that attaches to the door frame (jamb). It provides the anchor point where one end of the closer connects. Its position directly affects how much force the closer applies when pulling the door shut.
- **If stronger latching force is desired**, the jamb bracket **may be moved up to 1" farther away from the door**. **NOTE:** Increasing this distance typically reduces how far the door can open.



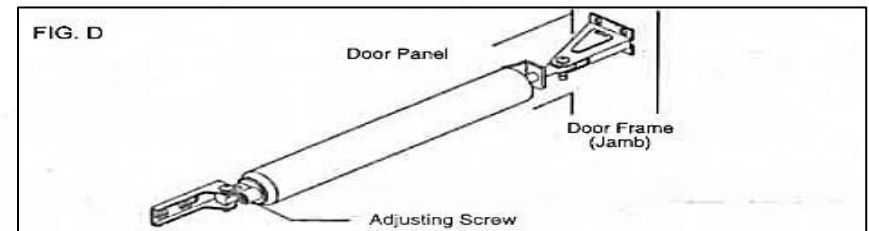
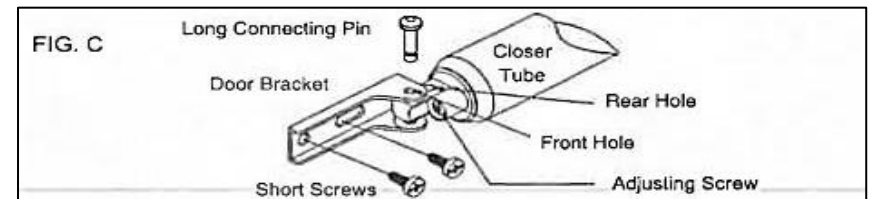
12. CONNECTING THE CLOSER TO THE JAMB BRACKET (FIGURE B)

Slide hold-open washer onto the rod. Using a short connecting pin, connect the closer to the jamb bracket. The hold-open washer should be positioned over the lugs against the closer tube as shown in **Figure B**. This will give proper tension for installation.

13. FINAL CLOSER SETUP (FIGURE C & D)

Attach the door bracket to the closer tube with the long connecting pin as show in **Figure C**. With the storm door tightly closed, hold the closer and the door bracket against the storm door in a leveled position.

- **Mark and drill two 1/8" pilot holes. DO NOT DRILL THROUGH STORM DOOR!**
- Fasten the door bracket to the storm door as shown with the short screws in **Figure C**. Open the door and move the hold-open washer to the back of the lug on rod, and the closer is now ready to operate.
- The closer's speed may be regulated by turning the adjusting screw (refer to **Figure D**).



14. ADJUSTMENTS & RACKING

When the Elixir door is correctly installed in the rough opening, it should not require removal or any adjustments. Once the home is set up at its destination with completed perimeter blocking, the door should function as intended.

- Occasionally, during the period between installation and final setup, a door may appear **racked** – *crooked or misaligned* – which can make it difficult to open or close. If this appears to be the case, **DO NOT ATTEMPT TO ADJUST THE DOOR AT THIS TIME**. The misalignment is typically due to the home settling or shifting slightly before final leveling and support are completed. **Once the house is full set and stabilized, the door will naturally return to its proper, squared position.** If adjustments are made before final setup, then adjustments will probably need to be made again.

THINGS TO KNOW

PERIMETER BLOCKING

- Perimeter blocking refers to using foundational materials—primarily stacked concrete blocks—to support the overall weight of the home, helping door frames stay square and stable.



Figure 1: Perimeter blocking underneath manufactured home.

SETTLING

- **Settling** refers to when the concrete blocking or other foundational materials have **begun to sink significantly into the soil**, resulting in the structure of the home to become uneven or, in more severe cases, unstable. For doors, this can cause alignment issues.
- If **settling has occurred**, then the **perimeter blocking underneath the door would need to be adjusted** so that the blocks are secured tightly against the frame of the home.
- It is **HIGHLY recommended** that **perimeter blocking inspections** are conducted every **two to three months**, or whenever the door seems misaligned.



STEEL RESIDENTIAL DOORS SETTING UP

SETTLING AND LEVELING

- The home **MUST BE LEVELED** for the **door to operate as intended**. Uneven settling or poor leveling can cause the door frame to twist or shift, leading to issues with alignment, sealing, and overall functionality. Elixir recommends that the door be perimeter blocked on both sides. This distributes the weight evenly and helps the door remain square and stable.

CHECKING DOOR FUNCTIONALITY

- Once the door has been installed along with any additional hardware (door locks, door chains, etc.), **check that the door opens, closes, and seals properly** to confirm that it is correctly aligned within its frame.

INSPECTIONS

- After the home has been at its final destination for at least one month, **the perimeter blocking should be inspected** to ensure that it hasn't begun to significantly settle, as this can cause issues with the door's alignment and functionality.

HOUSETYPE COMBINATION DOORS

SIZE & ROUGH OPENING



HOUSETYPE COMBINATION SERIES

01. Series 6000 — *Prepainted Vinyl Skins*
02. Series 8000 — *Vinyl Steel Skins*
03. Series 9000 — *Vinyl Steel 6-Panel Skins (Folded Edge)*

Elixir Housetype Combination Doors are made this way to ensure that the rough opening dimensions align with the designated call sizes listed in the provided table. Elixir recommends using a jig to help guide and assist in the general installation of the door itself.

OSB & PREVENTING WATER LEAKS

- OSB (Oriented Strand Board) is a type of engineered wood panel made from compressed wood strands and resin. It's used to strengthen walls and provide a solid surface for attaching materials. To ensure the structural integrity of the door, apply OSB or similar sheathing on both sides of the rough opening.
- For preventing water leaks, apply felt on both sides of the rough opening, over the top, and covering the sides. When felt is placed around the edges of the door, it makes a tight seal so water can't get through the small gaps. Make sure that the felt overlaps these edges of the rough opening by two or more inches to help direct water away from the home.

KS HOUSE WRAP (UFPD)

- KS House Wrap (UFPD) is an approved, acceptable alternative to asphalt felt for wrapping door openings in manufactured homes. House wrap acts as a weather-barrier that keeps water from getting inside the walls, while still allowing for any moisture inside of the wall to escape. This helps prevent rot and mold from causing damage to the structure.
- After reviewing the material, specifications, and performance characteristics, KS House Wrap meets or exceeds the necessary requirements for moisture protection, durability, and compatibility with our door systems.

RECOMMENDED ROUGH OPENINGS (Tolerance — 0, +1/4")

Call Size	Rough Opening
34 X 76	34" X 76"
34 X 78	34" X 78"
34 X 80	34" X 80"
34 X 82	34" X 81-3/4"
36 X 80	36" X 80"
36 X 82	36" X 81-11/16"
38 X 80	37-9/16" X 80"
38 X 82	37-9/16" X 81-11/16"

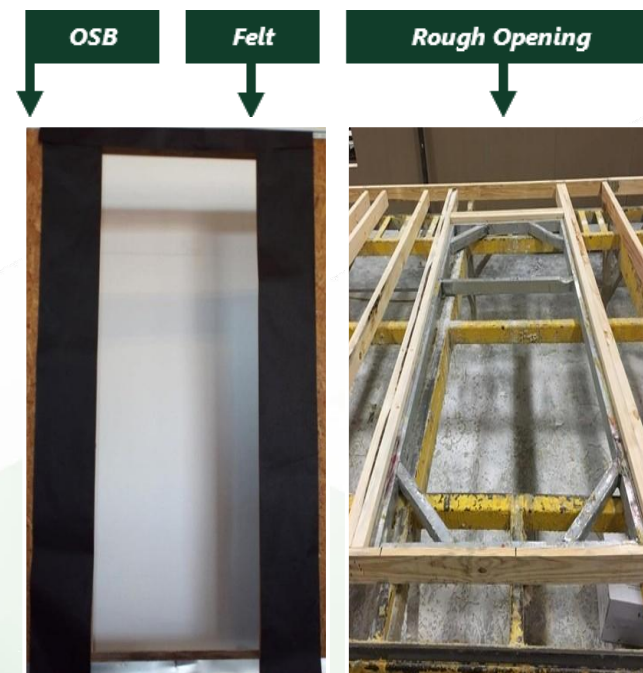


Figure 10: OSB & Felt. Black felt is overlapping the edges of the rough opening.

Figure 10: Rough opening.

HOUSETYPE COMBINATION DOORS INSTALLATION



Figure 13: Sealing tape being applied.



Figure 13: Siding seams example.



Figure 13: Mounting flange example.

PLEASE READ FIRST!

Before continuing with the installation process, there should be no obstructions (i.e. belt rails, vinyl trim, staples, nails, etc.) present within the rough opening. If there are, refer to pg. 21.

2. PREPPING THE MOUNTING AREA

Ensure that all mounting surfaces, including the siding seams, are securely fastened and flat around the perimeter of the rough opening.

- **Siding Seams:** These seams run along the wall around the door opening and need to be flat and secure before installing the frame

3. APPLYING SEALANT TAPE

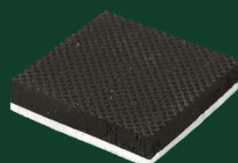
Apply sealant tape to the backside of the door's mounting flange, ensuring that all screw holes are covered.

- **Mounting Flange:** the flat lip built onto the outside edge of the door frame. It rests against the home's exterior wall.

IMPORTANT!

PLEASE READ BEFORE CONTINUING!

Shipping clips are temporary fasteners used to hold the door securely in place, keeping the door from swinging open or shifting out of position during shipment (Figure 1.). Shims are little black squares made of rubber or plastic that are used to keep the door square with the frame.



*A rubber shim.

PLEASE DO NOT OPEN THE DOOR, REMOVE SHIPPING CLIPS/SHIMS BEFORE INSTALLATION! Doing this will destroy the proper squaring of the door. If there are no shims present, please follow the steps below BEFORE moving onto step three.

1. First Shim: In the striker side of the door frame—the side where the latch clicks into place when the door closes.

2. Second Shim: 2/3 the way down from the first shim.

3. Third Shim: Placed within the bottom interior section of the door, directly beneath the flexible weather-sealing strip at the bottom of the door, resting firmly against the vertical frame on the latch/lock side (lock side jamb).



Figure 2: Screw and shim locations.



Figure 3.

➤ SCREW LOCATION

➤ SHIM LOCATION

3. INSERTING DOOR ASSEMBLY

(Figure 3.) Grasp the frame by the sides, gently lift and tilt it towards yourself. Insert the door assembly carefully into the rough opening. Ensure that the door sill is secured to the floor.

- **Door Sill:** The door sill is the horizontal piece at the very bottom of the doorway. During installation, it's the part the bottom of the door rests against and often helps seal out air and moisture.

4. FIELD SERVICE METHOD

Elixir recommends securing the door with #8 X 3/4 " or longer screws using the following method outlined for field service. Six screws in total will be driven into the outer frame.

HINGE SIDE		LOCK SIDE	
A	Screw 1 — Middle	D	Screw 4 — Middle
B	Screw 2 — Top	E	Screw 5 — Top
C	Screw 3 — Bottom	F	Screw 6 — Bottom

* Factory installation should be A, C, F, D. When installing the screws, make sure they are not angled or overdriven.

- Once this is completed, you may open the door and remove the shipping clips.

5. SCREW INSTALLATION

Residential (1-3/4") steel doors have **six** (2-1/2") flat head screws taped to the door. These screws may be installed at the factory or at the door's final destination. One screw should be installed in the middle hole of each hinge, through the jamb, and into the stud (refer to Figure 1).

** If the gap between the jamb and stud is greater than 1/4" and if the jamb is bowed out at the lock, it will be necessary to shim behind the jamb.*



Figure 1.

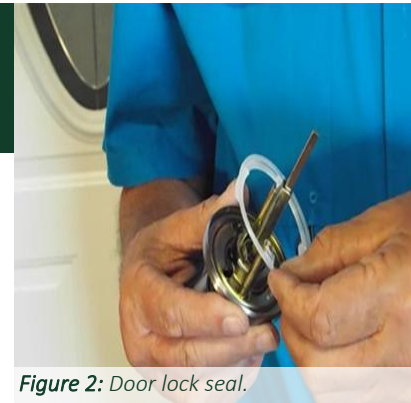


Figure 2: Door lock seal.



Figure 3: Key teeth pointing upwards.

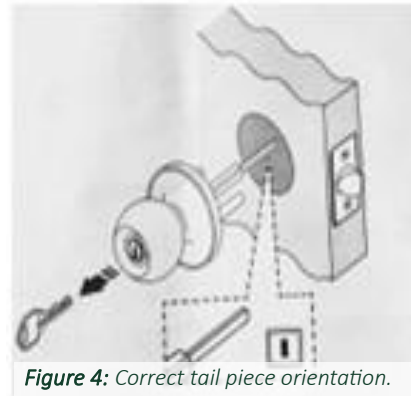


Figure 4: Correct tail piece orientation.



Figure 5: Drain hole pointing downwards.

6. INSTALLING DOOR LOCK

All Elixir locks come packaged with installation instructions within the box. When installing a door lock, place the seal (Figure 2.) on the exterior of the door. Position the door lock so that the **teeth of the key point upwards** (Figure 3.) when they are inserted. When the door lock is installed correctly, the drain hole will be located at the bottom of the doorknob.

- The drain hole (Figure 5.) is a small opening designed to let water or condensation escape from inside the doorknob's locking mechanism. It prevents moisture from collecting inside of the lock, which would otherwise cause rust, or freezing during cold weather, ultimately damaging and shortening the lifespan of the locking mechanism.

7. ADJUSTMENTS & RACKING

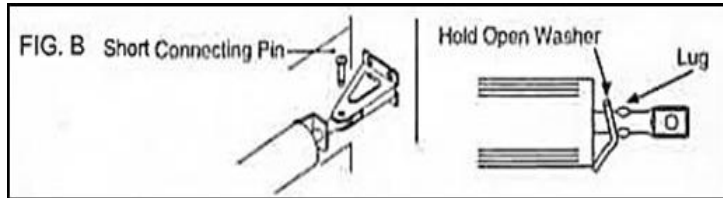
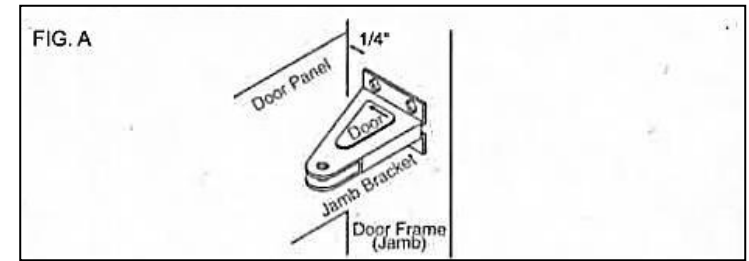
When the Elixir door is correctly installed in the rough opening, it should not require removal or any adjustments. Once the home is set up at its destination with completed perimeter blocking, the door should function as intended.

- Occasionally, during the period between installation and final setup, a door may appear **racked** – *crooked or misaligned* – which can make it difficult to open or close. If this appears to be the case, **DO NOT ATTEMPT TO ADJUST THE DOOR AT THIS TIME**. The misalignment is typically due to the home settling or shifting slightly before final leveling and support are completed. **Once the house is full set and stabilized, the door will naturally return to its proper, squared position.** If adjustments are made before final setup, then adjustments will probably need to be made again.

11. INSTALLING THE JAMB BRACKET (FIGURE A)

At the desired height, **fasten the jamb bracket** to the storm door frame, with the open side positioned 1/4" from the door, as shown in **Figure A**.

- **Jamb Bracket:** A metal bracket that attaches to the door frame (jamb). It provides the anchor point where one end of the closer connects. Its position directly affects how much force the closer applies when pulling the door shut.
- If stronger latching force is desired, the jamb bracket may be moved up to 1" farther away from the door. **NOTE:** Increasing this distance typically reduces how far the door can open.



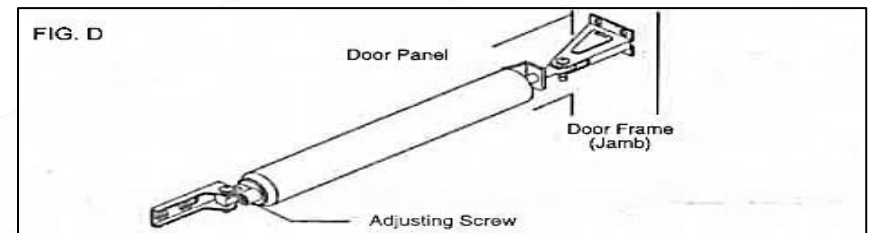
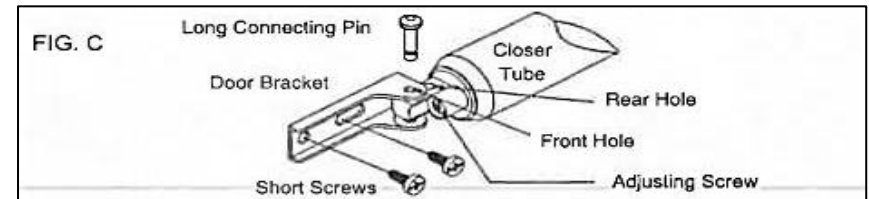
12. CONNECTING THE CLOSER TO THE JAMB BRACKET (FIGURE B)

Slide hold-open washer onto the rod. Using a short connecting pin, connect the closer to the jamb bracket. The hold-open washer should be positioned over the lugs against the closer tube as shown in **Figure B**. This will give proper tension for installation.

13. FINAL CLOSER SETUP (FIGURE C & D)

Attach the door bracket to the closer tube with the long connecting pin as show in **Figure C**. With the storm door tightly closed, hold the closer and the door bracket against the storm door in a leveled position.

- Mark and drill two 1/8" pilot holes. **DO NOT DRILL THROUGH STORM DOOR!**
- Fasten the door bracket to the storm door as shown with the short screws in **Figure C**. Open the door and move the hold-open washer to the back of the lug on rod, and the closer is now ready to operate.
- The closer's speed may be regulated by turning the adjusting screw (refer to **Figure D**).



14. ADJUSTMENTS & RACKING

When the Elixir door is correctly installed in the rough opening, it should not require removal or any adjustments. Once the home is set up at its destination with completed perimeter blocking, the door should function as intended.

- Occasionally, during the period between installation and final setup, a door may appear **racked** – *crooked or misaligned* – which can make it difficult to open or close. If this appears to be the case, **DO NOT ATTEMPT TO ADJUST THE DOOR AT THIS TIME**. The misalignment is typically due to the home settling or shifting slightly before final leveling and support are completed. **Once the house is full set and stabilized, the door will naturally return to its proper, squared position.** If adjustments are made before final setup, then adjustments will probably need to be made again.

THINGS TO KNOW

PERIMETER BLOCKING

- Perimeter blocking refers to using foundational materials—primarily stacked concrete blocks—to support the overall weight of the home, helping door frames stay square and stable.



SETTLING

- **Settling** refers to when the concrete blocking or other foundational materials have **begun to sink significantly into the soil**, resulting in the structure of the home to become uneven or, in more severe cases, unstable. For doors, this can cause alignment issues.
- If **settling has occurred**, then the **perimeter blocking underneath the door would need to be adjusted** so that the blocks are secured tightly against the frame of the home.
- It is **HIGHLY recommended** that **perimeter blocking inspections** are conducted every **two to three months**, or whenever the door seems misaligned.



HOUSETYPE COMBINATION DOORS SETTING UP

SETTLING AND LEVELING

- The home **MUST BE LEVELED** for the **door to operate as intended**. Uneven settling or poor leveling can cause the door frame to twist or shift, leading to issues with alignment, sealing, and overall functionality. Elixir recommends that the door be perimeter blocked on both sides. This distributes the weight evenly and helps the door remain square and stable.

CHECKING DOOR FUNCTIONALITY

- Once the door has been installed along with any additional hardware (door locks, door chains, etc.), **check that the door opens, closes, and seals properly** to confirm that it is correctly aligned within its frame.

INSPECTIONS

- After the home has been at its final destination for at least one month, **the perimeter blocking should be inspected** to ensure that it hasn't begun to significantly settle, as this can cause issues with the door's alignment and functionality.

PROBLEMS & SOLUTIONS



ELiXiR

DOOR & METALS COMPANY

***FIELD
TRAINING
GUIDE 2025***

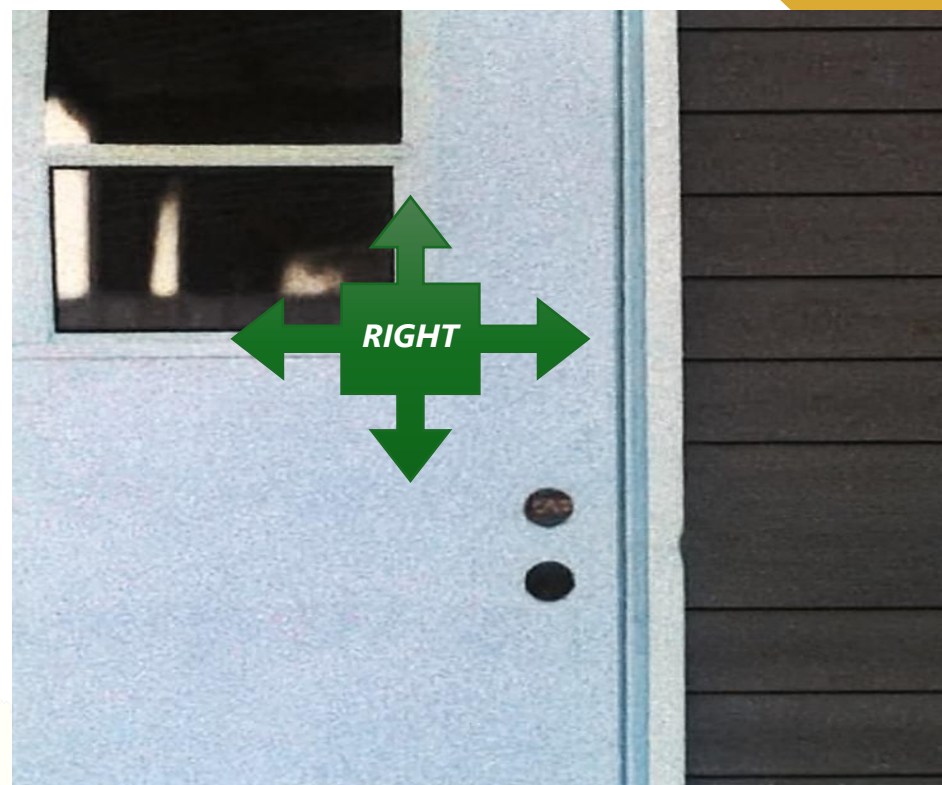
01. PROBLEMS & SOLUTIONS

DOOR NOT SET AT INSTALLATION



PROBLEM: A door frame may twist if the installation screws were driven in at an angle or tightened too much. Angled or over-driven screws pull the frame unevenly, causing it to rotate or lean out of square.

A **stud** is one of the vertical framing members inside the wall. The door frame attaches directly to these studs. If there is a bowed stud, it means one of these vertical members has curved or warped instead of staying straight. A **bowed stud** pushes against the door frame, preventing it from sitting flat and causing gaps, sticking, or poor door operation.

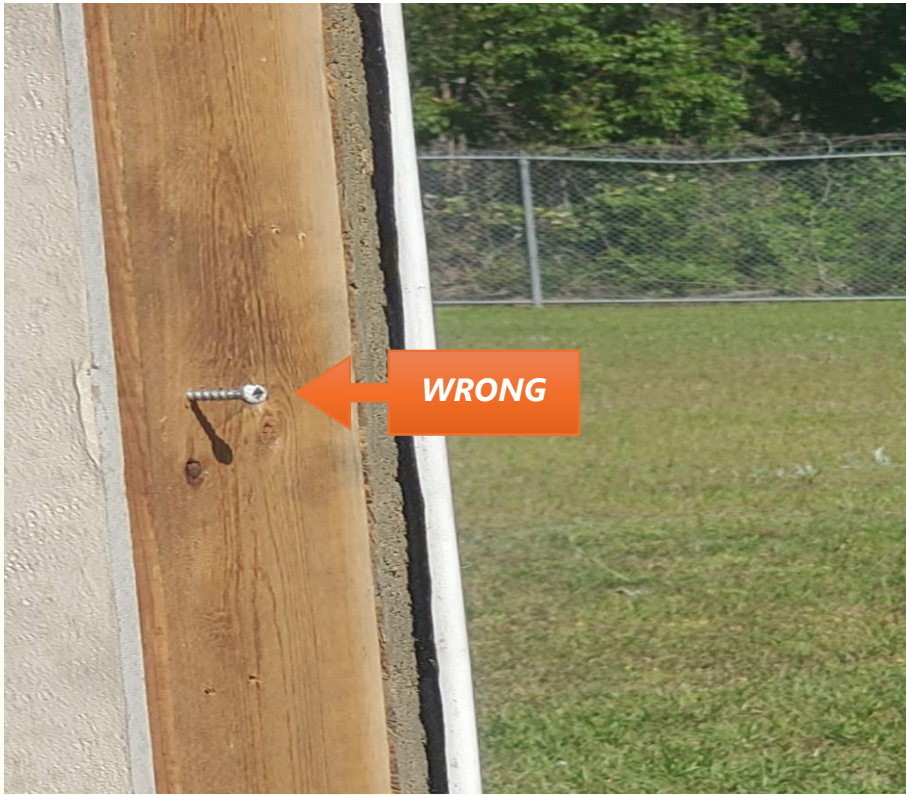


SOLUTION: For the twisted frame, remove the screws on the affected side and realign the frame so it sits square. Reinstall the screws, making sure they are driven in straight and only tightened snug, not forced.

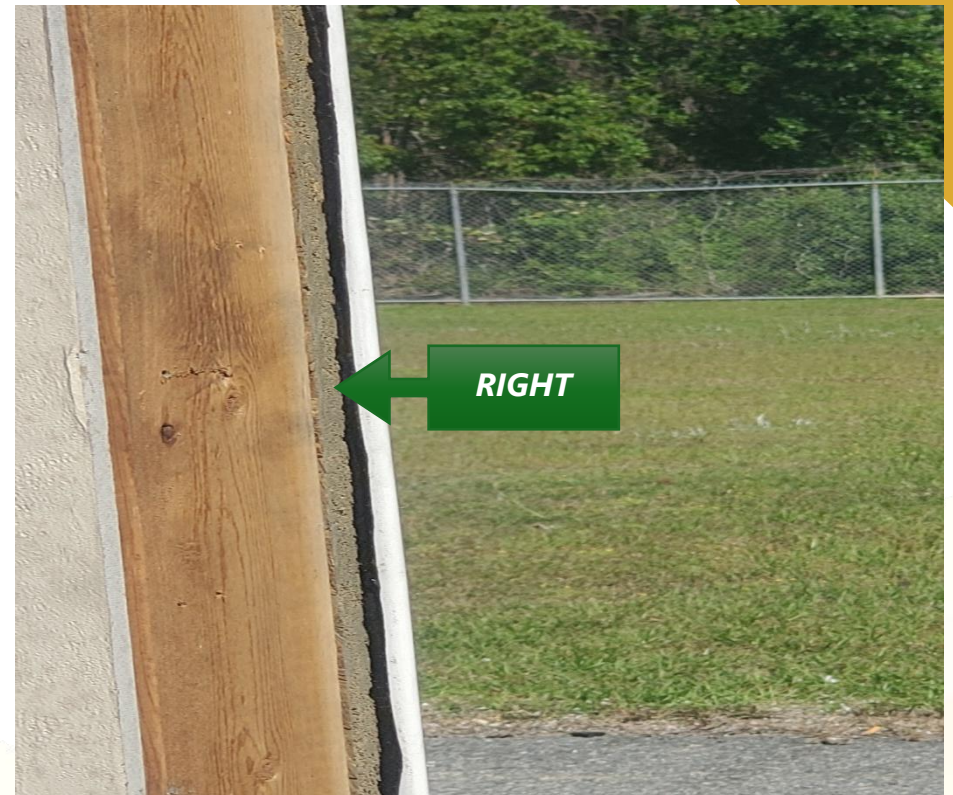
Replace the bowed stud with a new, straight one whenever possible. If replacement isn't feasible, add thin shims between the frame and the bowed area of the stud to fill the gap and provide an even, solid surface for the frame to sit against.

02 PROBLEMS & SOLUTIONS

PROTRUSIONS IN ROUGH OPENING



PROBLEM: The rough opening needs to be free of protrusions such as nails, staples, belt rails, or door trim vinyl. Any material sticking out into the opening can prevent the door frame from sitting flat against the wall studs. This creates pressure points that can twist the frame, prevent the door from squaring, cause gaps, or lead to sticking and poor operation.

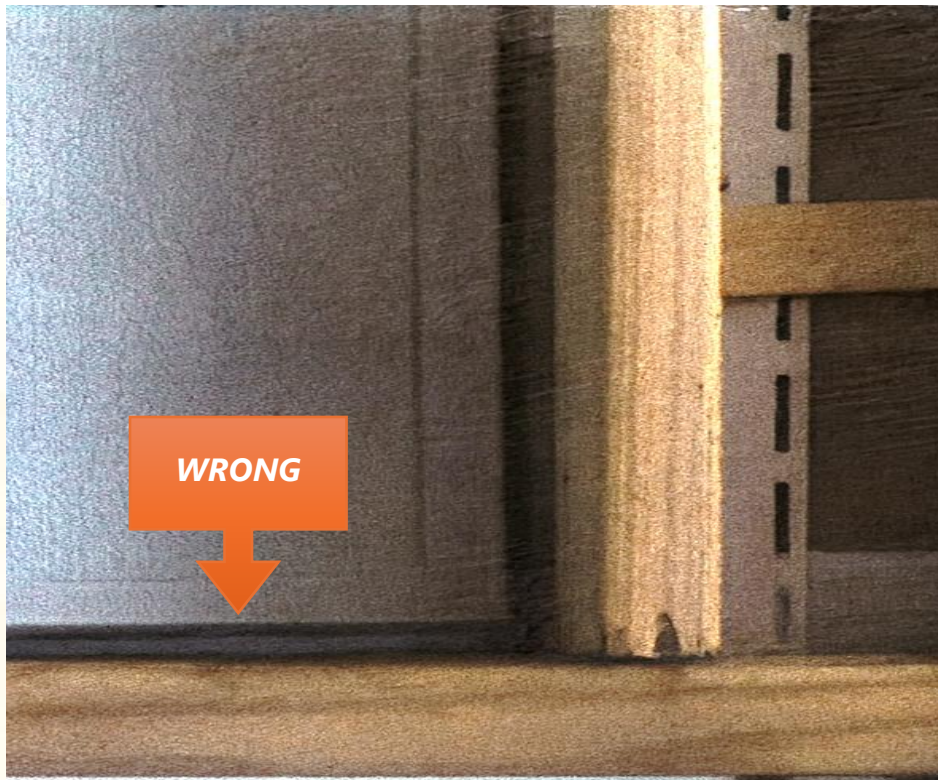


SOLUTION:

- **Belt Rail:** A horizontal structural member that may extend into the rough opening. Remove the door and cut back the excess material so the opening is clear.
- **Nails:** Pull out with a hammer or pry bar; if slightly raised, tap flush.
- **Staples:** Cut staples or pry up and remove completely before installing the door.
- **Vinyl Trim:** A flexible trim piece that can overlap into the opening. Remove the door, pull back the vinyl, and either reposition or trim the excess.

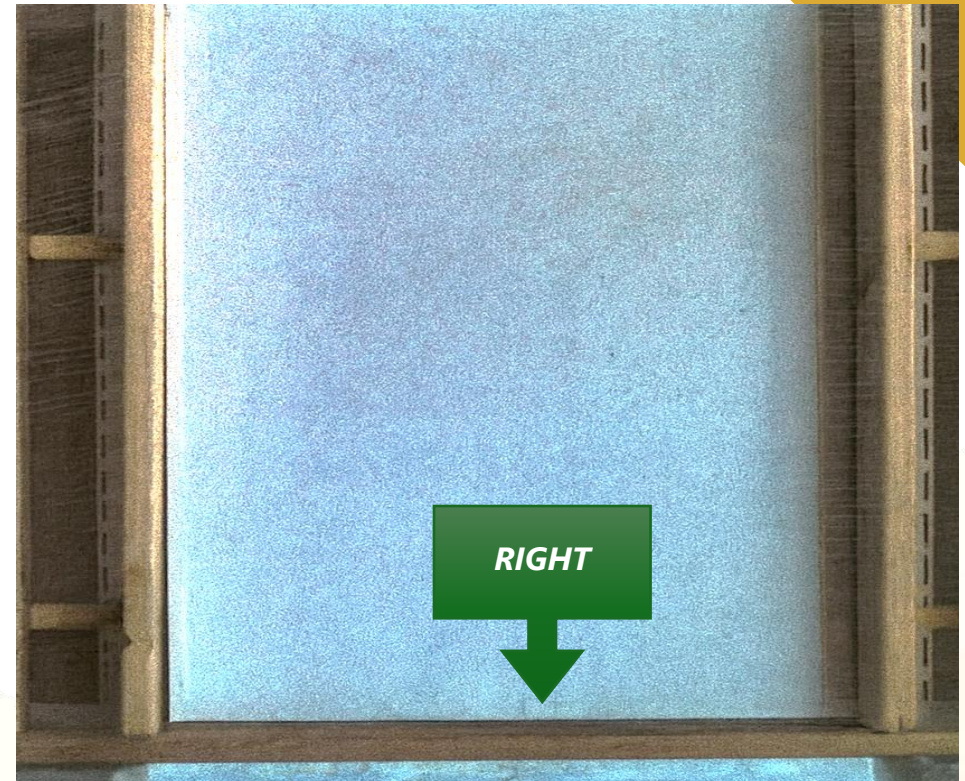
03. PROBLEMS & SOLUTIONS

DOOR NOT SET ON FLOOR AT INSTALLATION



PROBLEM: If a door is not set on the floor, it means the bottom of the door frame is not resting firmly on the finished floor or threshold during installation. Instead, the frame may be slightly lifted. This can be identified by:

- There may be a visible gap between the frame and the floor.
- The door may swing closed or open on its own.
- The gap between the door and frame often looks uneven, especially along the bottom.



SOLUTION: Pull the door and frame out of the opening and reinstall it so the bottom of the frame sits firmly and evenly on the floor or threshold. The **threshold** is the horizontal piece at the very bottom of the door opening that you step over when entering a home. It forms the base the door closes against and helps seal out water, air, and pests. Make sure the frame is fully supported before securing it to the studs. Once in place, use a level to confirm proper alignment and drive the

04 PROBLEMS & SOLUTIONS

DOOR DROPPING OR HITTING AT TOP



PROBLEM: A door is “dropped” when the top edge of the door rubs, scrapes, or contacts the frame as it opens or closes. This can be identified by difficulty closing, the door catching near the top corner, and/or a visible gap at the bottom that is larger than normal, while the top appears tight.

This is an issue because when a door drops, it may not latch correctly, which can wear down the frame and may fail to seal against weather and air infiltration.

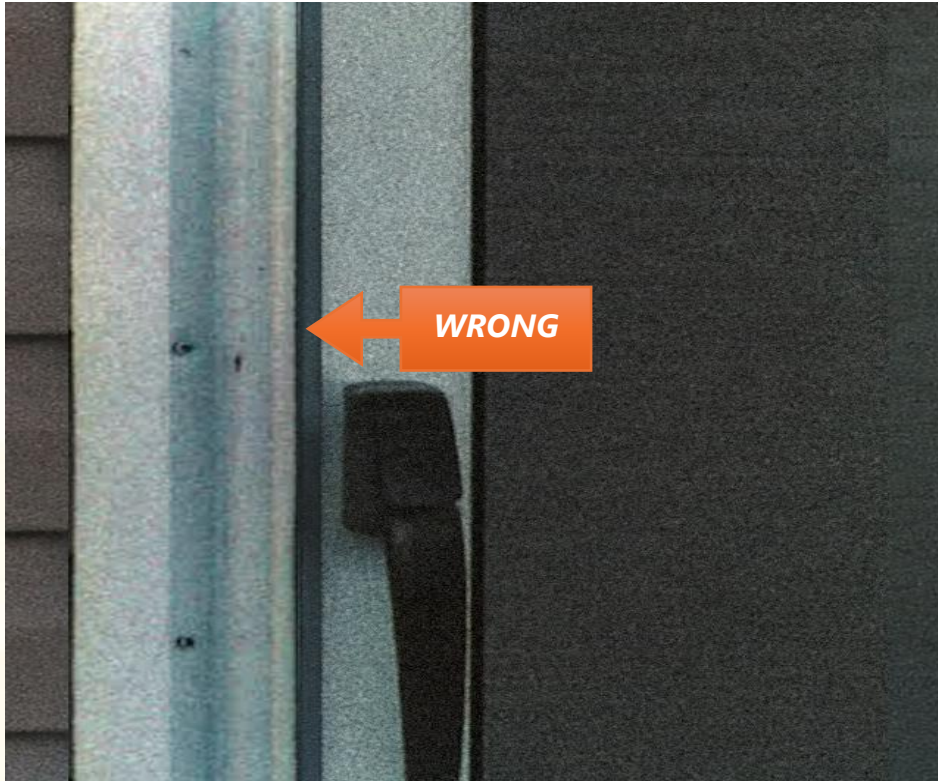


SOLUTION: Check the inside core. If the door is out of square or hitting at the top: Check the perimeter blocking under the home. Settled or shifted blocking can tilt the door opening, causing the door to drop on one side. Relevel or adjust the blocking so the home and the opening return to a square, level position.

If the door was not installed correctly at the factory: Improper alignment inside the frame may be the cause. Verify that the home is level by adjusting the perimeter blocking. If the issue persists, the door will need to be pulled and reset so it sits square and properly aligned within the frame.

05 PROBLEMS & SOLUTIONS

STORM DOOR TWISTED INSTALLATION



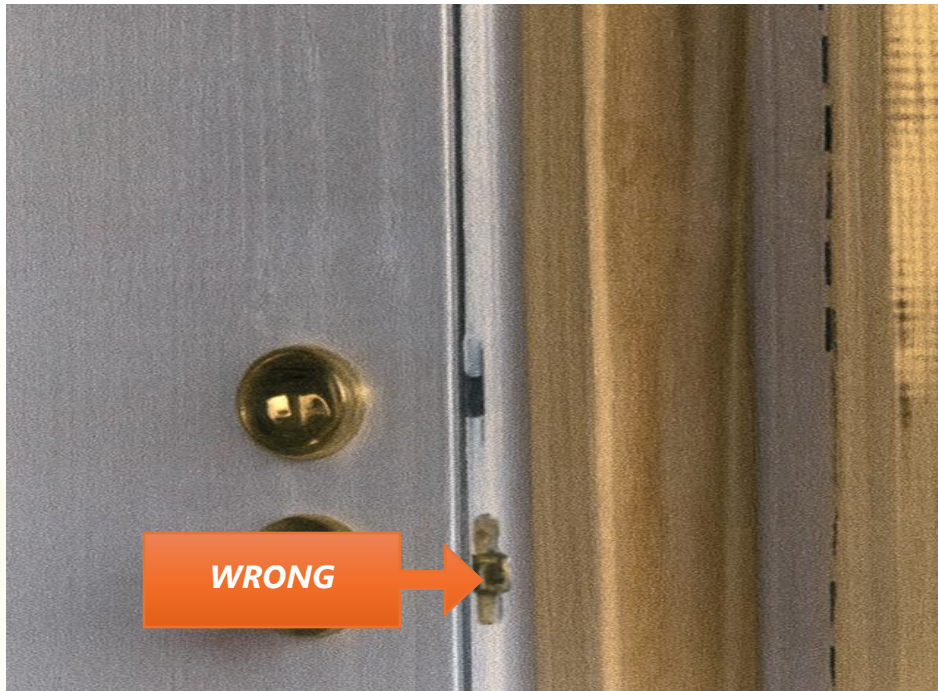
PROBLEM: A storm door frame may twist if the installation screws were driven in at an angle or tightened too much. Angled or over-driven screws pull the frame unevenly, causing it to rotate or lean out of square.



SOLUTION: Remove the screws on the side where the frame has **twisted**. Once the screws are removed, gently pull or shift the frame back into a straight, square position. Reinstall the screws on the latch side of the storm door first. **The latch side** is the vertical side of the storm door frame where the handle and latch mechanism are located. It is opposite the hinge side. Drive each screw in straight and tighten only until the frame is snug against the wall—**DO NOT OVERTIGHTEN**. Use a level while reinstalling the screws to make sure the frame remains square and does not twist again.

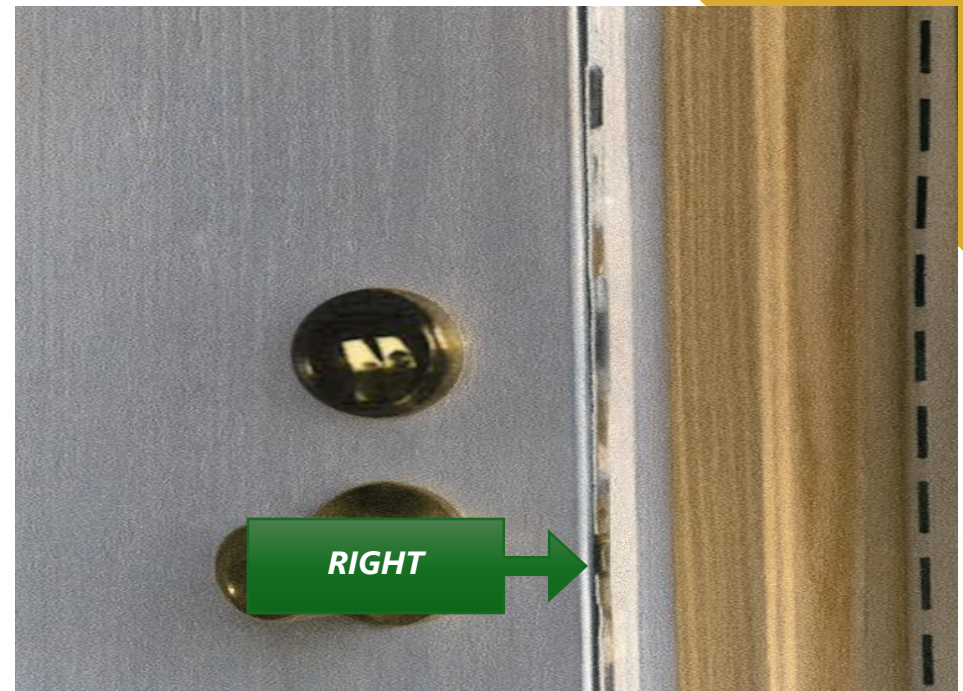
06. PROBLEMS & SOLUTIONS

JAMB BOWED & LOCK BOLT WON'T ENGAGE



PROBLEM: If the jamb bows out, the lock bolt may not reach the striker plate, preventing the door from locking. If the jamb bows in, the latch bolt may hit the edge of the striker plate too early, keeping the door from closing fully. A bowed jamb means the vertical side of the frame has curved inward or outward instead of staying straight, which throws off the alignment between the door and the striker plate.

The latch bolt is the spring-loaded bolt that extends into the striker plate when the door closes and retracts when the handle is turned. Its job is to keep the door closed without locking it. The lock bolt (deadbolt) is the solid rectangular bolt above the latch bolt. It extends into the striker plate only when the lock is engaged and does not retract on its own.



SOLUTION: If the jamb is bowed out (lock side): Place shims behind the jamb to push it back into proper alignment. This moves the lock side of the frame closer to the door so the lock bolt can engage normally.

If the jamb is bowed in: Remove one of the striker plate screws and replace it with a longer screw that reaches into the stud behind the frame. Tightening this screw will gently pull the jamb toward the stud and straighten the frame.

IMPORTANT: DO NOT OVER-TIGHTEN OR OVER-PENETRATE THE SCREWS. Excess force can distort or crack the jamb boards, creating new alignment issues.

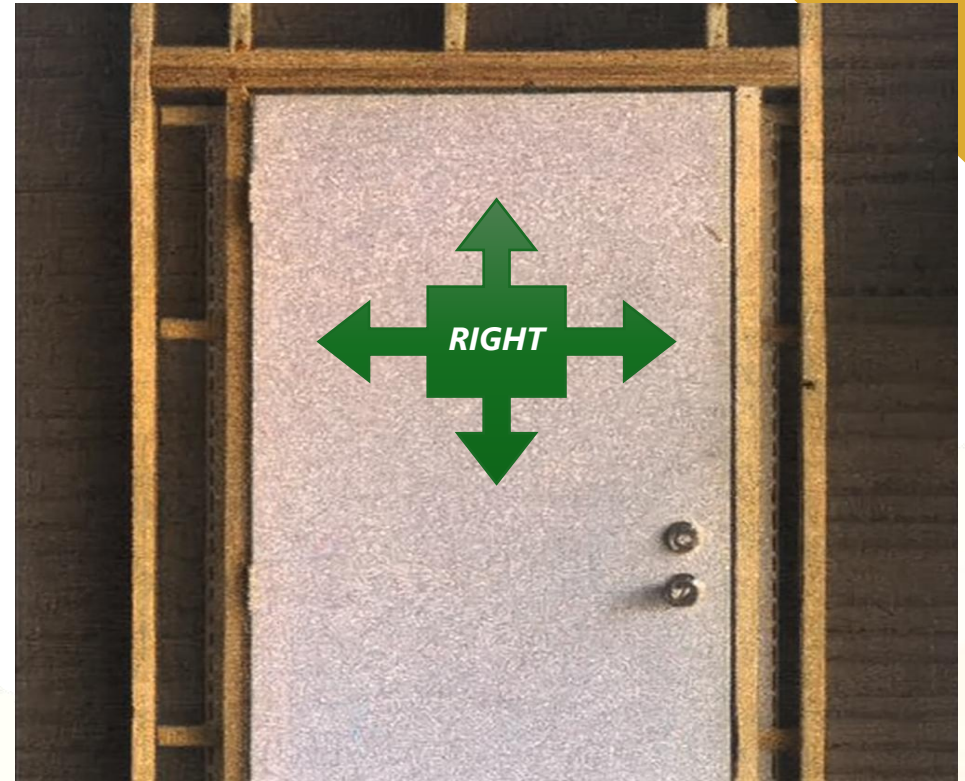
07. PROBLEMS & SOLUTIONS

DOOR INSTALLED OUT OF SQUARE



PROBLEM: A door is out of square when the frame or door panel is no longer aligned at true right angles. Instead of forming perfect 90° corners, the door tilts, leans, or shifts to one side. **Signs of a door that is out of square include:**

- Uneven gaps around the edges of the door.
- The latch not lining up with the striker plate.
- The door binding, rubbing, or scraping when opening or closing.
- The door swinging open or closed on its own (not staying in place).

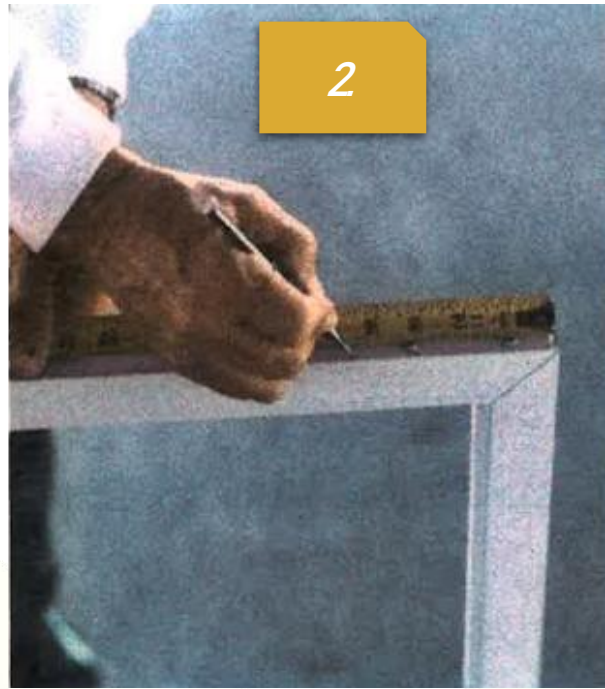
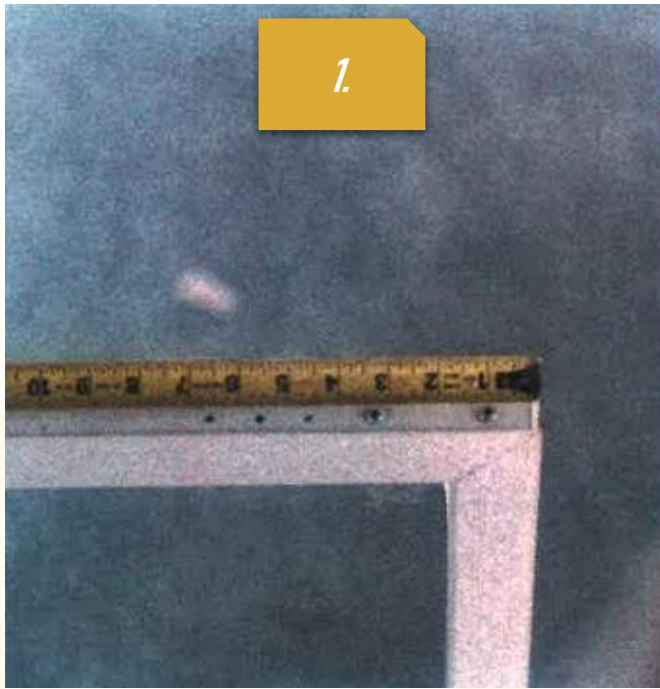


SOLUTION: Remove the door and check the rough opening for level, plumb, and square. Any uneven framing, loose shims, or misaligned components must be corrected before reinstalling the door. Once the opening is verified, reset the door so it sits square in the frame.

Make sure the door sill is secure on the floor. The door sill is the bottom horizontal piece the door sits on. If it isn't firmly supported or has shifted, the frame cannot sit level. Securing the sill ensures the base of the frame stays stable.

08 PROBLEMS & SOLUTIONS

REPLACING/ADJUSTING STORM CORE



PROBLEM: A storm core may need replacing or adjusting if the storm door is no longer closing smoothly, dragging, scraping, or not sealing tightly. This can happen if the core shifts over time due to the screws loosening. Signs that the storm core needs attention include:

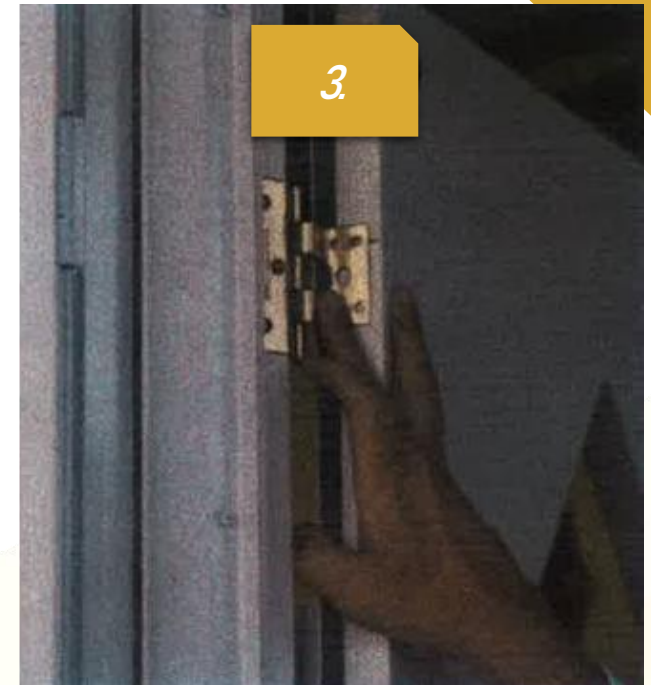
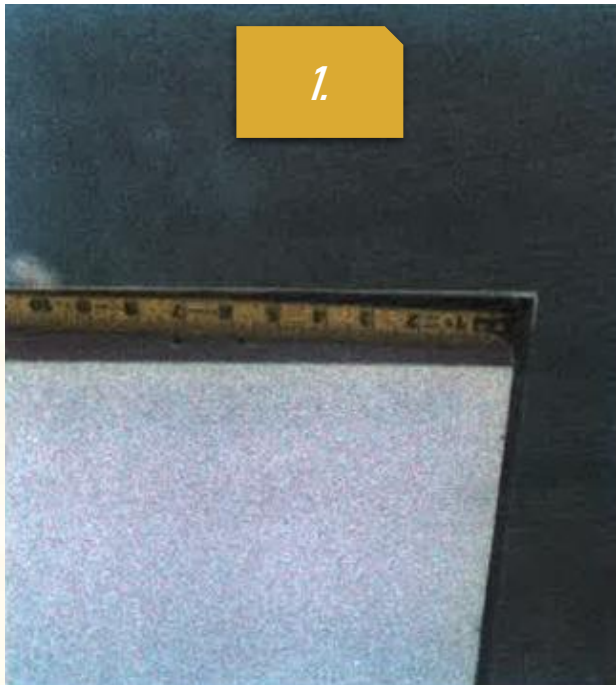
- The door doesn't latch properly.
- Visible gaps or uneven spacing along the edge.
- The hinge side feels tight or binds when opening
- The core appears misaligned or no longer centered in the frame.

SOLUTION:

1. Measure from the corner of the storm core to the existing top screw hole. This gives you the reference point for where the core is currently positioned.
2. Measure the new desired distance for the top screw hole—either higher or lower depending on the adjustment needed—and make a clear mark.
3. Line up the storm core so your mark is visible through the hinge hole. Ensure the hinge sits fully inside the recess of the storm core surround. Once aligned, install the bottom screw on the top hinge to hold the core in place.

09 PROBLEMS & SOLUTIONS

REPLACING/ADJUSTING HOUSETYPE CORE



PROBLEM: A Housetype core may need replacing or adjusting if the door is no longer closing smoothly, dragging, scraping, or not sealing tightly. This can happen if the core shifts over time due to the screws loosening. Signs that the storm core needs attention include:

- The door doesn't latch properly.
- Visible gaps or uneven spacing along the edge.
- The hinge side feels tight or binds when opening
- The core appears misaligned or no longer centered in the frame.

SOLUTION:

1. Measure distance from the edge of the core to the top hinge hole.
2. Measure the new desired distance for the top screw hole—either higher or lower depending on the adjustment needed—and make a clear mark.
3. Attach core in line with the new mark. Ensure the hinge sits fully into the weather seal and install screws.