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DOORS



For 30 years, Grand Banks has been helping homeowners and professionals bring their visions to life. Finding the right products can be overwhelming, but our dedicated team of experts is here to guide you. We want to help make your dreams a reality.

We thoroughly vet all of our products to ensure they are top quality. We don't sell anything we wouldn't put in our own homes. Good design takes time, and we will be with you through the whole process. From the first quote through the finished project and beyond, we are by your side.







Choosing doors for your home is an exercise in form and function. You will be walking in and out of these doors every day, so they need to function well and match the style of your home. Your doors can come in a variety of materials, each offering different features. When choosing doors for your home, it is essential to consider how you like to use your space.

Door Materials

Traditional wood doors feature "stile-and-rail" construction. Vertical stiles and horizontal rails are joined together with solid wood panels (or glass lites) to create a single door panel. Today, stile, rail and panel pieces are often made up of "engineered" wood. This method enhances the performance and strength of the door. Manufacturers offer doors in a variety of wood species.

In addition to traditional wood stile-and-rail construction, a variety of other methods are used to manufacture doors. Another option are molded, flush high-density fiberboard skins. These are offered in a variety of designs, re-creating the look of traditional stile-and-rail construction. In addition to the traditional wood, your door may be made of steel, fiberglass, glass, or MDF.

Wood Species



Alder Is known for its pronounced grain and uniform texture. This versatile wood species features a fairly straight grain with areas of burl clusters and small knots. These marks add character and provide a darker texture and color when finished. Alder varies from pale yellow to reddish-brown, and it accepts stains exceptionally well. It is the lightest and least dense wood. Knotty Alder presents a more rustic look.



Birch Natural yellow birch hardwoods are known for their dramatic color variation and exceptionally smooth grain. Birch grain varies in color, from creamy to medium brown. Characteristics such as shiny burl wood, grain variation, small pin knots, and mineral stains may also be present. Although similar in texture, birch is not recommended as an alternative to maple. Birch is a hard, strong material, that is also relatively light in weight.



Cherry While usually recognized by its darker tone, cherry can be stained in a variety of shades. Cherry varies in color from vibrant red to reddish-brown. It features a smooth texture with fine, straight and close grain. Occasionally, thin gum pockets and small clusters of pin knots are visible. These character marks, along with random blond streaks of sapwood, add a distinctive quality to the wood. Cherry will darken over time with exposure to light and contains minuscule pith marks as identifiers. Cherry stains easily and smoothly.



Douglas Fir The texture of this softwood is smooth with a straight, even grain and knots that create beautiful swirl patterns. This wood is a light, rosy color set off by its remarkably straight and handsome grain pattern. It tends to "redden" over time when exposed to light. Douglas Fir paints easily and can hold all types of stains and finishes. It is a popular choice for doors.



Hemlock This wood features a fine-textured, straight-grained appearance. It varies from a creamy, nearly white to light, straw-red color. Sometimes hemlock may have a slight lavender color, especially around the knots and growth rings. This wood often contains small mineral deposits, but is pitch-free and not likely to splinter. Hemlock often remains true to its original, freshly milled pastel color, and accepts stain and paint well.



Mahogany Is one of the most recognizable species and typically used for furniture and cabinetry. Its color ranges from reddish-brown to a deep, vibrant red, and it stains well for a superior finish. The wood displays prominent growth rings, which can create patterns and striping. This wood offers less expansion and contraction than many other woods. Mahogany is open-grained, so it needs grain filler when finishing.



Maple As a dense hardwood, Maple has a long lifetime with a smooth texture and uniform grain. The fine grain is similar to birch and cherry. It may exhibit random darker streaks and occasional bird's-eye or worm track patterns. Over time, Maple will mellow in color due to natural exposure to light and air. It is traditionally used for interior applications.



Oak This hardwood is one of the most popular species used today. Oak is known for its dramatically pronounced grain pattern. This pattern varies from tight and vertical to a beautifully arched grain. This wood may also feature pin knots and mineral streaks. The color range includes light straw and honey with a soft pink hue, depending on whether it's Red or White Oak. Both are very durable and strong. Oak accepts stains evenly and is easy to work with.



Pine With pine, distinct color variations occur, and the grain can appear straight or erratic, depending on how the log is cut. The wood will darken and yellow with age, adding character and charm. It machines to a fine, smooth finish and readily accepts lighter stains and paint. Staining is recommended to achieve a uniform appearance because pine naturally contains resins that can affect penetration. Knots should be sealed before painting.



Poplar This wood species is fine-grained with a relatively smooth texture. It is mostly light in color, but it can feature dramatic color variation. Applying darker stained finishes or painted finishes to the wood will help minimize these color shifts. This wood is moderately soft, easy to work with, and takes paint well.



Door Materials

Steel

A steel door slab features a layer of steel on both sides of a core made up of insulating foam and surrounded by a wood perimeter to provide energy efficiency. Steel door slabs are produced in a variety of solid panel styles. Steel door slabs can have a section cut out and replaced with a door lite or a decorative glass panel.

Fiberglass

Fiberglass has recently seen a tremendous increase in popularity in the exterior door market. A fiberglass composite is used on either side of the door's core. These doors are designed to provide high energy efficiency and low maintenance. They are now offered in a growing number of stainable and paintable woodgrain and smooth panel options. Fiberglass resists dings and dents.

Glass

Great for visibility, glass doors come in a variety of textures and tints. In addition to ordinary clear glass, most manufacturers offer a range of high-performance and decorative options. Glass doors often appear in a backyard or patio setting. In addition to traditional glass doors that swing or slide, scenic doors are becoming increasingly popular. Scenic doors or glass wall systems create expansive views that blur the boundaries between the interior and exterior.

Molded

These doors are made of wood by-products and are pressed together in forms. Molded doors come in two forms: hollow core and solid core. As the names suggest, the hollow core door is a lighter weight door with less sound control than the solid core door. Solid core doors offer more privacy because of their superior sound-deadening properties and provide a more solid feel. Solid core doors are recommended for use on all bathroom and bedroom applications.

MDF

MDF doors use an engineered wood product called Medium Density Fiberboard and is suitable for paint grade applications. These doors are considered higher quality than molded doors. They can be produced in pieces for true stile and rail construction, either as an entire MDF door or in combination with wood. As a result, the door's profile is crisper than a molded door and, therefore, it looks more like a wood door when painted. MDF doors are solid doors and provide high levels of privacy and noise control.

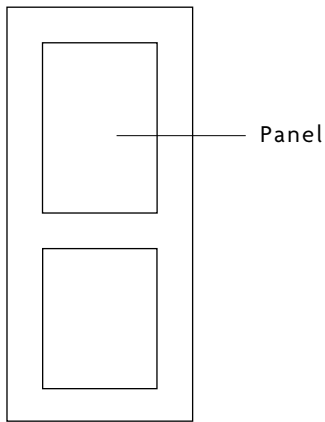




Options

Hardware

For hardware, your choice comes down to personal preference, style and budget. Browse online or in our showroom for inspiration and to see what is available.



Panels

You can choose as many panels as you like for your door. Style and preference are the only things that come into play here.

Side Lites + Transom

Your door slab may come with windows in and around it. The glass in your door is referred to as Lites. You may have a pattern of **Lites** within your door slab, **Side Lites** along side it, and/or a **Transom** above. See the photo on the left for an example.

Common Lite Options



Full Lite



3/4 Lite



1/2 Lite



1/4 Lite

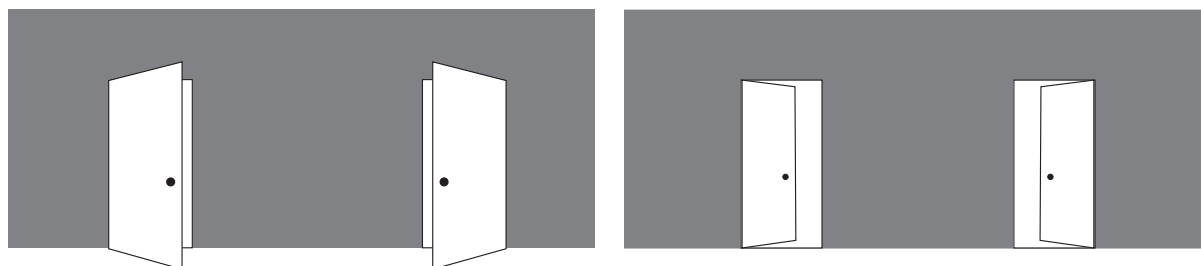
Handing

Handing makes reference to which side the door opens from. It affects where the hinges and hardware are placed. To ensure you have the correct handing for your doors, please consult with our team and your installer.

Swing

In addition to Handing, Exterior Doors also have swing. Swing is which way the door opens, and a door can be either Inswing or Outswing. To ensure you have the correct swing, please consult with our team and your installer.

****As viewed from exterior****



Right Hand

Left Hand

Outswing

Left Hand

Right Hand

Inswing





Storm Doors

A storm door is installed in front of an exterior door to protect it from exposure and allow added insulation. Storm doors can have interchangeable glass and screen panels to provide visibility and prevent insects from entering the home. Matching panels can also be installed on a screened-in porch, to transform your space into a three-season room in the colder months. Some of the most common types of storm doors are:

- **Full view** A full view storm door means that there is a full-length glass panel that has to be physically removed and a screen must be installed.
- **Roll Screen** This is a relatively new hybrid of the full view and ventilating storm doors. The screen is rolled in a cartridge at the top and or bottom of the door. When you unlock and the glass up or down the screen is pulled from the cartridge.

Below: This custom porch by Upstate Door comes with interchangeable screen and storm panels to turn this porch into a three season dream.

Right: The porch is finished off with a 1/2 lite Wood Screen + Storm door.







Above: The Marvin Bifold Door transforms a space by bringing the outside in.

Right: Marvin Lift + Slide Doors remove any barriers between the indoors and out.

Scenic Doors

Another option for your home may be a Scenic Door. These doors consist of multiple panels for larger openings. Scenic Doors bring the outdoors in by elegantly and effortlessly connecting your inside space with the great outdoors, leaving nothing between you and your view.

Visit our showroom in Gloucester to experience these doors and see how they can transform your space.







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