



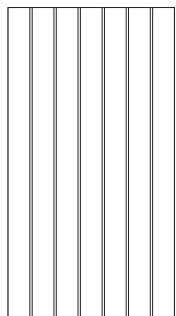
Entry Door Details

Loughlin Furniture

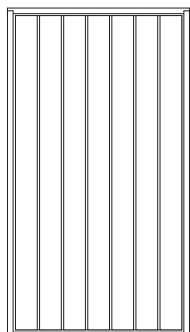


Loughlin Furniture's Entry Door range is built on exceptional craftsmanship, combining traditional techniques with premium materials to create doors of enduring beauty and strength. Every door is meticulously crafted with attention to detail, delivering superior quality, timeless design, and lasting performance. Our handcrafted entry doors bring warmth, character, and elegance to every home.

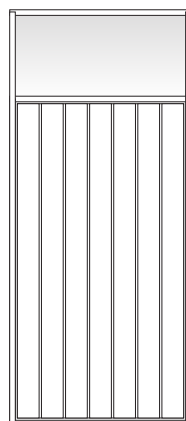
Entry Door & Jamb options



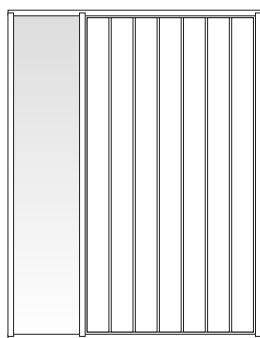
Door Only



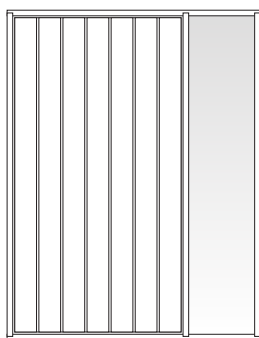
Door & Jamb



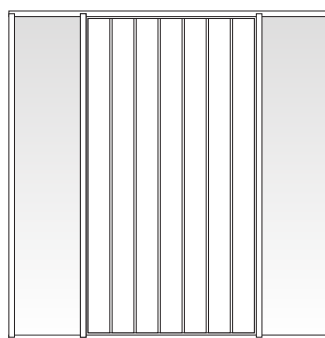
Door, Jamb & Top Light



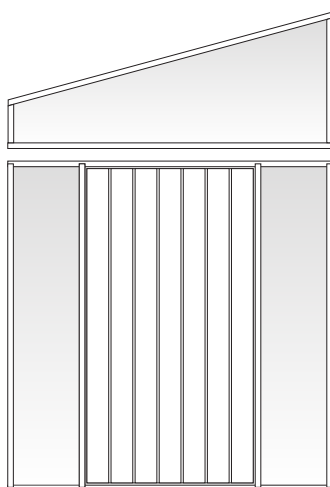
Door, Jamb & Left Side Light



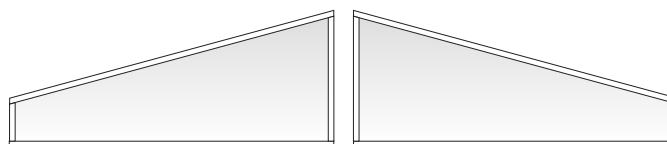
Door, Jamb & Right Side Light



Door, Jamb & Double Side Light

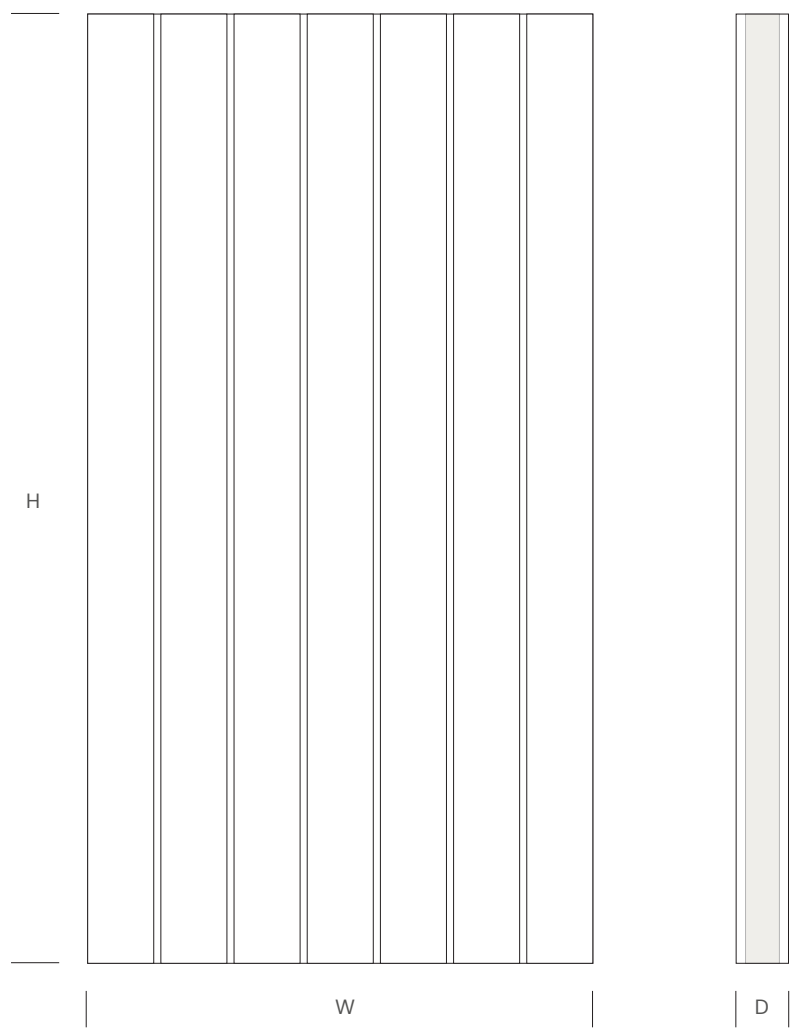


Door, Jamb, Double Side Light +
Custom Top Light

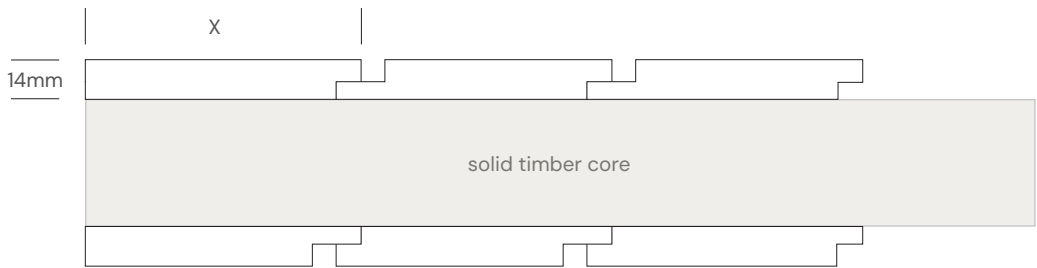


Custom Top Light

Entry Door

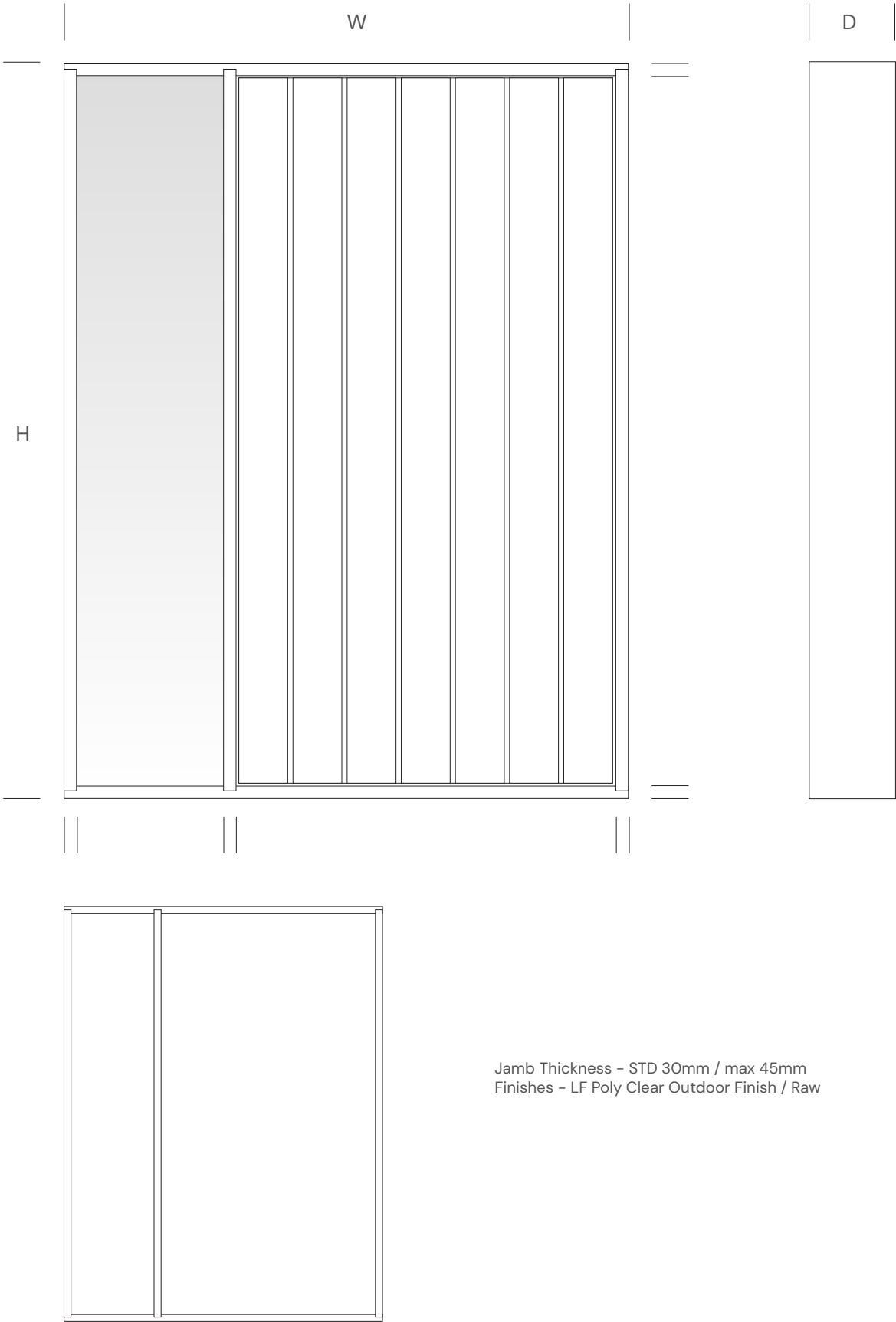


Shiplap detail



- Height – max height of 3600mm
- Width – max width of 1600mm
- Thickness – min 48mm / max 100mm
- Core – Solid timber core
- Edges – Solid timber to match shiplap
- Shiplap – 14mm thick solid timber / width is adjusted to suit door (X)
- Finishes – LF Poly Clear Outdoor Finish / Raw

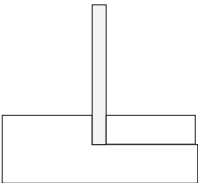
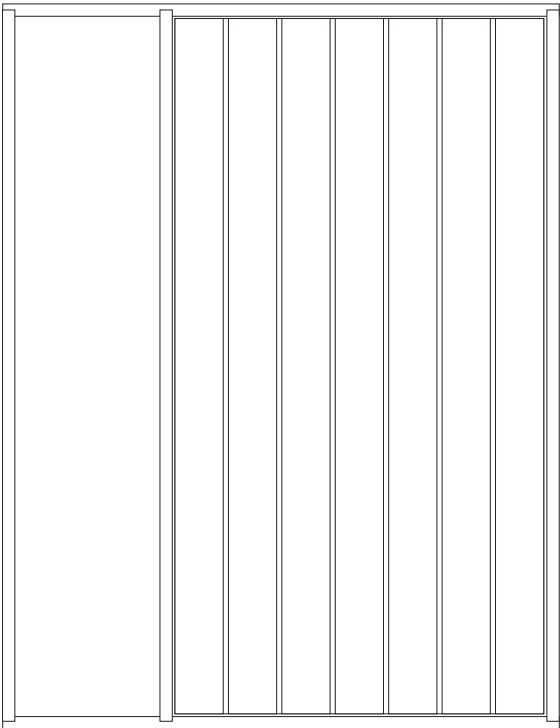
Entry Door Jamb



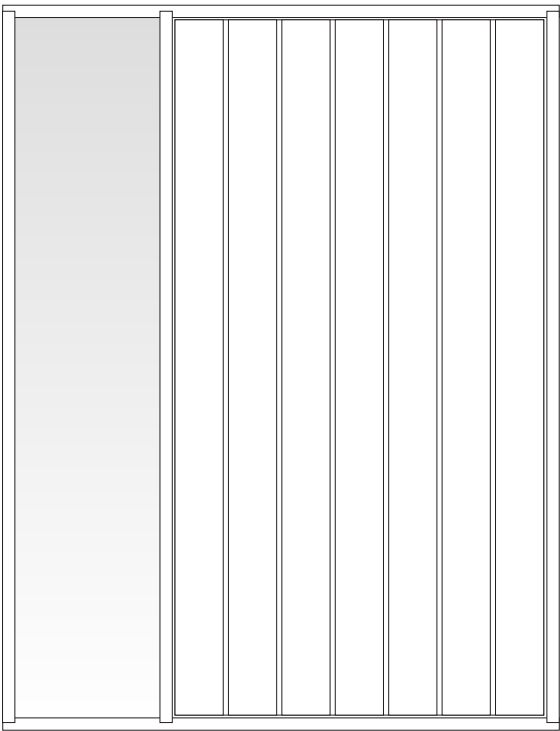
Glass options



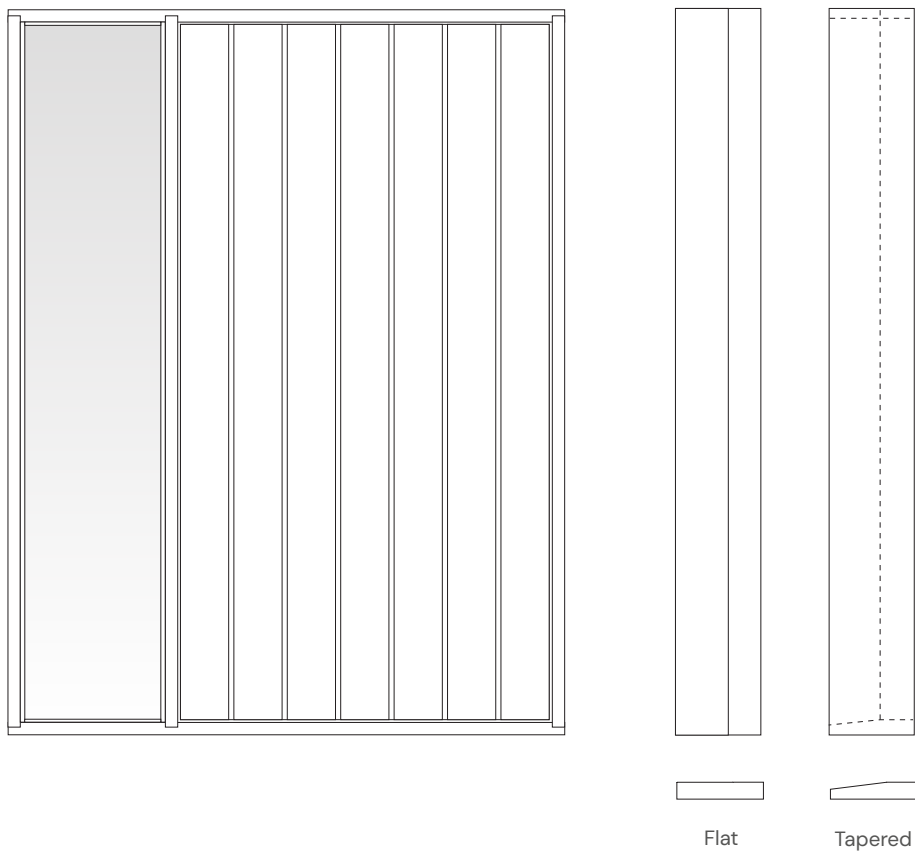
No bead
(suitable for louvres / panels)



Rebate with glass +bead



Jamb Threshold



Variations in timber

Timber can have significant variation in colour, grain patterns and textures. These variations in colour, grain patterns and textures are unavoidable and are part of the natural beauty of timber, they are not considered defects.

Understanding Timber Movement

Timber is a natural material that responds to its environment. Changes in temperature and humidity can cause slight movement over time, commonly referred to as warp or bow. This describes the natural cupping or twisting of the door itself, rather than its relationship to the frame or jamb. At Loughlin Furniture, every door profile, construction method, and manufacturing process has been carefully researched, developed, and refined to minimise the likelihood of movement. We select quality materials, use proven joinery techniques, and manufacture our doors with stability in mind. While these practices significantly reduce the potential for warp or bow, no timber product can be made completely immune to natural movement.

In accordance with the Australian Standard, a door measuring up to 2150mm high may naturally exhibit up to 4mm of warp or bow, while doors between 2150mm and 2400mm high may exhibit up to 6mm. These tolerances are recognised as the natural characteristics of timber and are not considered defects. Doors exceeding 2400mm in height or 1020mm in width fall outside the scope of the Australian Standard. Due to their increased size and the inherent nature of timber, these oversized doors cannot be guaranteed against warp, bow, or twist.

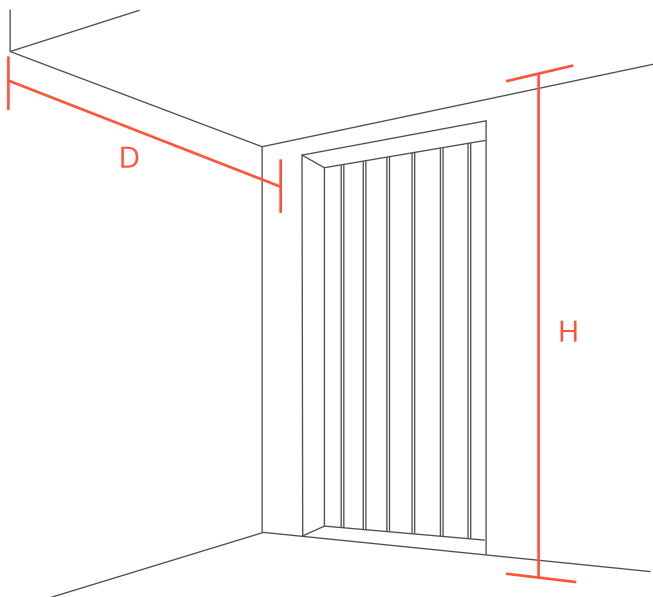
Maintenance

We recommend Timber Entry Doors to be maintained every 12 months or as required. Maintenance kits are available at loughlinfurniture.com.au

Overhead protection

Entrance doors must be installed in weather protected openings to reduce the effects of weather exposure. The Loughlin Furniture warranty will not cover doors that are fully exposed to the weather. You should avoid getting doors wet, even after finishing. The protection of your door is a major factor in its ongoing maintenance requirements and longevity.

All external doors will require some sort of overhead protection to minimise performance problems such as rapid finish deterioration, colour fading, wood splitting, warping, panel shrinkage, wood joint separation, and water penetration between panels, frame and glass. The finished colour of external doors can also impact ongoing performance and maintenance. In general dark colours absorb more heat than lighter colours which can accelerate door deterioration, colour fading and can cause warping, sticking or other performance problems.



Climate	North	South	East	West
Coastal	$D = H$	$D = H$	$D = \frac{1}{2}H$	$D = H$
Tropical	$D = H$	$D = H$	$D = H$	$D = H$
Arid	$D = 2H$	$D = H$	$D = H$	$D = 2H$
Mild	$D = H$	$D = H$	$D = \frac{1}{2}H$	$D = 2H$

The minimum width of the overhead protection should be no less than the door frame width.

Loughlin Furniture

