

**Shutterz, Inc., WOOD SHUTTERS**  
**PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURING STANDARDS**  
**(As filed with Arizona Registrar of Contractors AZROC 155014)**

Custom wood shutters are designed to be a window covering which offers exceptional beauty and practicality. Shutters enhance the beauty of your home. Since shutters are manufactured from a natural product, there will be some imperfections. The natural imperfections of wood, the construction of your home, and settling will affect the fit and overall final outcome of your shutters.

The following are realistic standards for our product manufacturing. Our workmanship and material will meet or exceed the following woodworking standards.

### **WARPING AND BOWING**

Due to the nature of wood, no piece of lumber is absolutely straight. Our shutters meet a woodworking-manufacturing standard of 1/8" per lineal foot for bowing/warping. Louvers and other components will not be replaced if they fall within these standards.

### **LIGHT TIGHTNESS**

Like most window coverings, wood shutters are **NOT** designed to be completely light tight. With wood as the medium, it is impossible to have every gap, space and margin an absolute uniform dimension. For instance, louvers need a certain space to pivot properly. Light will travel through these spaces and may not filter uniformly. This is most noticeable on windows exposed to direct sunlight. Our standard gaps between panels and between panels and frames will not exceed 1/8".

### **SUNBURST AND FAN SHAPES**

Sunburst or fan shutters are designed for beauty and the aesthetic filtering of light. When in the closed position, they will provide general privacy but will not provide uniform light control. Light will pass through these spaces and may filter unevenly. This again is most noticeable on windows exposed to direct sunlight.

### **LOUVER CLOSING**

Due to the dimensional strength of the "tilt rod", all louvers **will not** necessarily close completely and uniformly while pushing on one location of the "tilt rod." This factor is compounded as the height of each panel increases.

### **RAIL DIMENSION**

The horizontal top and bottom components of a shutter are called "rails." Individual shutter companies have their own procedures and standards for determining the height of these "rails" and their dimensional relationship to each other. Our policy is to balance the size of both the top and bottom rails (i.e. 4" top and bottom rails). The height of the panel will effect the rail size, for example, a 4 1/2" louver size on a short panel will severely restrict the adjustments and will usually result in larger dimension "rails."

### **SLIDING GLASS DOORS**

The function of this shutter requires a three-sided frame. The shutter panels on sliding glass doors usually do not come together at the bottom when closed. This can be a result of the framed walls not being on the same vertical plane. The standard gap between the shutter panel and the floor will be 1/4" to 5/8". If you need a larger gap to clear an area rug or other object, you must inform us.

## **INSTALLATION STANDARDS & PROCEDURES**

### **WALLS AND WINDOWSILLS**

Walls and windowsills are generally not identical or level. This can affect the outcome of the installation of the shutters. Fortunately, the shutter frame can mask some of these discrepancies. We will install the shutters as straight and level as the construction will allow, but the final appearance of the shutter may be affected.

### **PULL KNOBS**

To preserve the classic lines of the shutter, it is not our standard practice to install pull knobs or handles of any type.

### **ALTERATIONS TO WINDOW AREA**

After the final measurements for your windows have been taken and before the shutters have been built, you must notify us, **in writing**, of any alteration made within 4" of the window opening. Such alterations may include windowsills, trim, chair-rail molding, wainscoting, cabinets and any other built-in woodworking.

### **SAGGING PANELS**

All shutter panels have the potential to sag due to a combination of four factors:

- 1) Weight
- 2) Leverage (i.e. how many panels are connected together)
- 3) Individual panel width
- 4) Panel height

The weight of a shutter will increase as the panels become wider and taller. To alleviate sagging, divider rails and internal framing, such as t-posts, may become a necessary solution. If you are concerned with sagging panels, please consult your sales representative.

### **TILT-IN WINDOWS AND SCREENS**

These types of windows require special framing. If your home is in the construction stage when we measure, it is imperative that you inform us if your windows are the type that will tilt to the inside of the room to clean or replace. Per contract, the customer assumes all responsibility for inset mounts.

### **WARRANTY**

The Seller grants to the original purchaser a lifetime warranty against **manufacturing defects**. Installation and Finish are warranted for five years.