

CARRIAGE-STYLE GARAGE DOOR COLLECTION



TRUE DIVIDED LITES
(6)

TRIM BOARDS
(layered)

DOOR FACE

DRIP CAP

5 1/4"

V A U L T
your showroom for treasures

CURB APPEAL



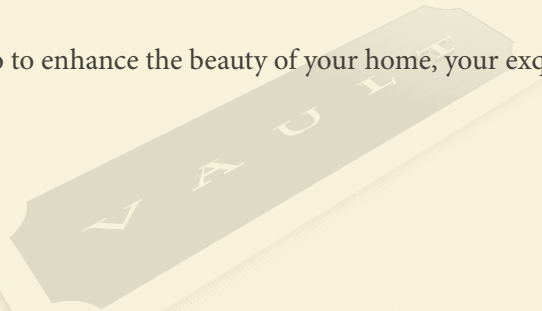
AN ORDINARY GARAGE DOOR ON A BEAUTIFUL HOME IS A FASHION “FAUX PAS”

Curb appeal is the first impression people have of a home and the garage is often the first, largest and visible feature. It also serves as the primary entrance for most homeowners.

While often taken for granted, the selection of a garage door is *one of the most important architectural decisions that can be made*. An ordinary garage door on a beautiful home is the equivalent of a fashion “*Faux pas*,” like wearing a pair of tennis shoes with a glamorous dress. It can ruin the entire effect.

We believe that a garage door should be a unique expression of its owner, rather than an imitation of its neighbor. Our beautiful Carriage-Style doors are a striking architectural feature that is a reflection of your lifestyle. Each design detail within our doors is handcrafted to be an embodiment of your personality.

When you choose a Vault door to enhance the beauty of your home, your exquisite taste and high standards will shine through to everyone.



ABOUT US



THE FINEST DOORS MADE

Thank you for your interest in **Vault** and our collection of the world's finest wooden doors and hand-forged hardware.

Inspired by the carriage doors from a by-gone era, **Vault** doors are handcrafted using only the finest materials, woodworking skills, and the most advanced technology. The result is the highest quality door available in an unlimited range of styles, woods, and hardware, so your design choices are virtually limitless.

EVERY DETAIL PERSONALIZED

All of our doors are handmade by artisans with care and patience, individually tailored to our client's lifestyles. From the moment an order is placed, every door is custom-built to order and assembled entirely by hand from start to finish to our clients exact specifications.



HAND-BUILT FROM START TO FINISH

Handcrafted using old-style cabinetry techniques, we select only the highest quality kiln dried lumber, hand-forged hardware, and building materials available.

Like a fine piece of artwork, our customers have to wait for them to be constructed by our artisans before becoming the contented owner of one. Mass production is not capable of making a product of this quality and beauty.

THEY'LL LAST AS LONG AS YOUR HOME

The result is a door that has the artisanship of fine woodworking from days long gone, and a beauty that will only become more enhanced over time. Our level of attention to detail has made **Vault** the choice of discriminating homeowners who demand the best of all things to set their home apart.

PALO ALTO COLLECTION *(One-Piece Doors)*



Doors with this Style have the Appearance that they Swing Outward, then Overhead



This style is reminiscent of one-piece doors that were invented about the time when Model-T's rumbled into driveways across America. Appearing to swing overhead like traditional carriage doors, they actually roll overhead like modern doors. Refined or rustic, urban or rural, these doors are distinctly American.



Typical of most homes in America, the garage is a prominent feature of this Colonial home and the door makes an immediate impression from the street. The simple lines of this door complement the home by blending nicely into the front facade; not dominating it.

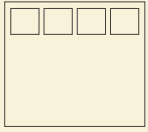


The prominent layered trim and simple windows on this door complement the strong lines of the tiled roof of this Southwestern styled home.

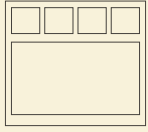
PALO ALTO COLLECTION

This Collection is Reminiscent of One-Piece Swing Up Doors

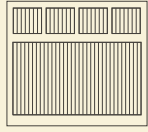
Doors Without Lites (Windows)



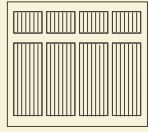
No Recessed Panel
SSFM-000



Single Recessed Panel
SSFN-000

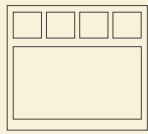


Single Recessed Panel
of Vertical Trim Boards
SSVN-000

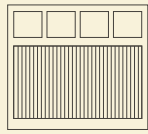


Four Sections of
Vertical Trim Boards
SSVW-000

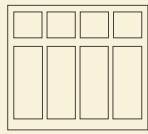
Doors With Square Lites



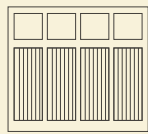
Single Recessed Panel
SSFN-411



Single Recessed Panel
of Vertical Trim Boards
SSVN-411

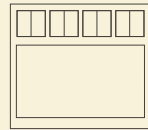


Four Sections
of Recessed Panels
SSFW-411

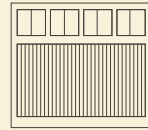


Four Sections
of Vertical Trim Boards
SSVW-411

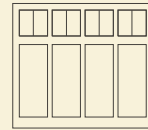
Doors With Two Column Lites



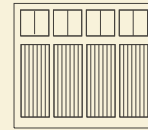
Single Recessed Panel
SSFN-421



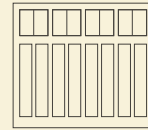
Single Recessed Panel
of Vertical Trim Boards
SSVN-421



Four Sections
of Recessed Panels
SSFW-421

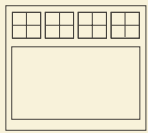


Four Sections
of Vertical Trim Boards
SSVW-421

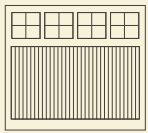


Double-Battens
SSFG-421

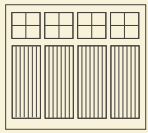
Doors With Four Square Lites



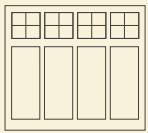
Single Recessed Panel
SSFN-422



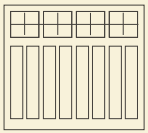
Single Recessed
of Vertical Trim Boards
SSVN-422



Four Sections
of Vertical Trim Boards
SSVW-422

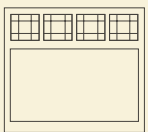


Four Sections
of Recessed Panels
SSFW-422

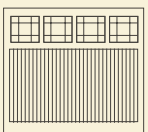


Double Battens
SSFG-422

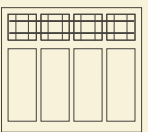
Doors With Prairie Lites



Single Recessed Panel
SSFN-433P



Single Recessed
of Vertical Trim Boards
SSVN-433P



Four Sections
of Vertical Trim Boards
SSFW-433P

THE STAFFORD COLLECTION *(Bi-Fold Door Style)*



Doors with this Style have the Appearance that they Swing Out & Open to the Sides



Having the appearance of two doors that open in the center and swing open, this collection opens overhead with an automatic opener just like a modern door. The classic split-look design is reminiscent of the rustic doors found on carriage houses, cottages and country homes from the past.

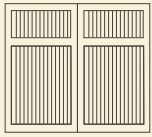


Double-wide doors can be made to look like two sets of single doors. Though it appears like is part of the house structure, a *“Simulated Center Post”* actually goes up with the door.

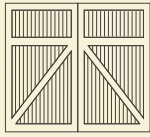
STAFFORD COLLECTION (*Split Style Doors*)

*With its Classic Split-Look Design of Two Doors that Open in the Center,
this Collection is Reminiscent of Doors found on Turn-Of-The-Century Carriage and Country Homes*

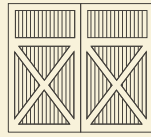
Doors Without Lites (Windows)



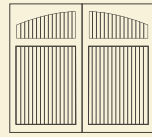
Vertical Trim Boards
BSVN-000



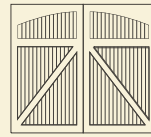
Vertical Trim Boards
w/A-Bucks
BSVH-000



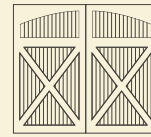
Vertical Trim Boards
w/Cross Bucks
BSVX-000



Vertical Trim Boards
w/Curved Top
BCVN-000

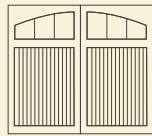


Vertical Trim Boards,
Curved Top w/A-Bucks
BCVH-000

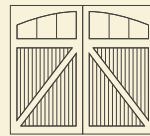


Vertical Trim Boards,
Curved Top w/Cross Bucks
BCVX-000

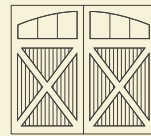
Doors With Curved Top Lites



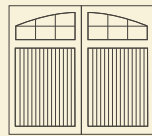
Three Lites
BCVN-231



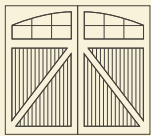
A-Bucks
w/Three Lites
BCVH-231



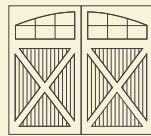
Cross Bucks
w/Three Lites
BCVX-231



Six Lites
BCVN-232

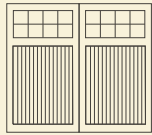


A-Bucks & Six Lites
BCVH-232

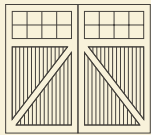


Cross Bucks & Six Lites
BCVX-231

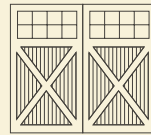
Doors With Two-Row (Square) Lites



Eight Square Lites
BSVN-242

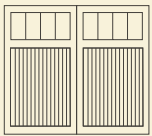


A-Bucks
w/Eight Square Lites
BSVH-242

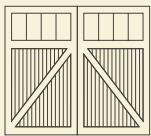


Cross Bucks
w/Eight Square Lites
BSVX-242

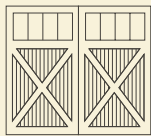
Doors With Four Column (Rectangle) Lites



Four Column Lites
BSVN-241

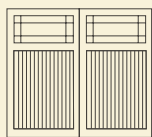


A-Bucks
w/Four Column Lites
VBSVH-241



Cross Bucks
w/Four Column Lites
BSVX-241

Doors With Prairie Lites



Prairie Lites
BSVN-233P

GRANGE HALL COLLECTION (*Sectional Door Style*)



Doors with this Style have the Appearance that they Fold into Sections



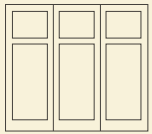
This collection has a unique and elegant appearance reminiscent of the door styles common to estates in rural New England, where time has stood still. Appearing to open and close accordion style, horizontal section breaks allow the door to open upward using modern overhead technology.



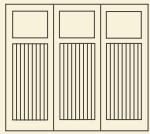
GRANGE HALL COLLECTION (*Sectional Doors*)

Doors with this Style have the Appearance that they Fold into Sections

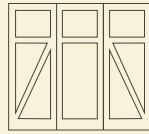
Doors Without Lites (Windows)



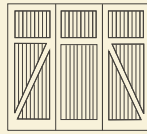
Recessed Panels
w/out Vertical Trim
TSFN-000



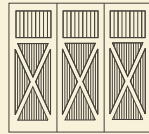
Vertical Trim
(Lower)
TSVN-000



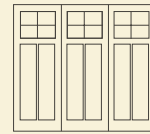
A-Bucks
TSFH-000



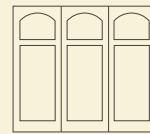
A-Bucks
w/Vertical Trim
TSVH-000



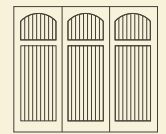
Cross-Bucks
w/Vertical Trim
TSVX-000



Six Vertical Panels
TSFT-322-000

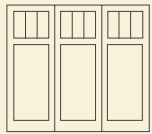


Crescent-Shaped
Top
TCFN-000

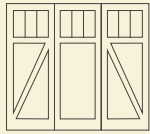


Crescent Shaped Top
w/Vertical Trim Boards
TCVN-000

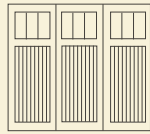
Doors With Four Column (Rectangle) Lites



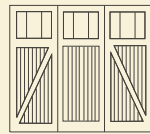
Recessed Panels
w/out Trim
TSFN-331



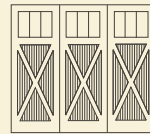
A-Bucks
TSFH-331



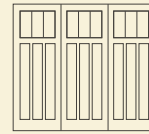
Vertical Trim
w/Three-Column Lites
TSFN-331



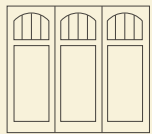
A-Bucks
w/Vertical Trim
TSVH-331



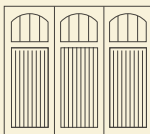
Cross-Bucks
w/Vertical Trim
TSVX-331



Batters
TSFT-331



Vertical Trim
w/Crescent Shaped Top
TCFN-341

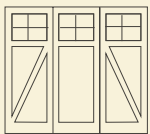


Vertical Trim
w/Crescent Shaped Top
TCVN-341

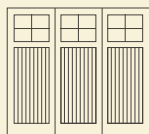
Doors With Two-Row (Square) Lites



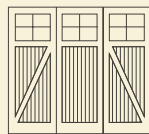
Recessed Panels
w/out Trim
TSFN-322



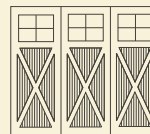
A-Bucks
TSFH-322



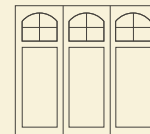
Vertical Trim
TSVN-322



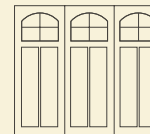
A-Bucks
w/Vertical Trim
TSVH-322



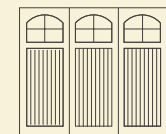
Cross-Bucks
w/Vertical Trim
TSVX-322



Crescent-Shaped
Top
TCFN-322

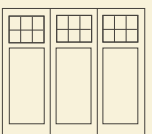


Crescent-Shaped Top
w/Six Vertical Panels
TCFT-322

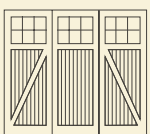


Vertical Trim
w/Split Crescent Lites
TCVN-322

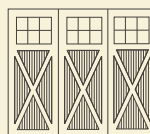
Doors With Six Square Lites



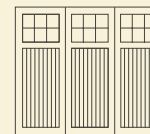
Recessed Panels
w/out Trim
TSFN-332



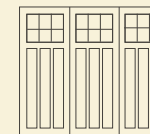
A-Bucks
w/Vertical Trim
TSFH-332



Cross-Bucks
w/Vertical Trim
TSVX-332

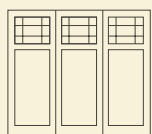


Vertical Trim
TSVN-332

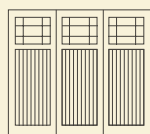


Batters
TSFT-332

Doors With Prairie Lites



Recessed Panels
w/out Trim
TSFN-333P



Vertical Trim
TSVN-333P

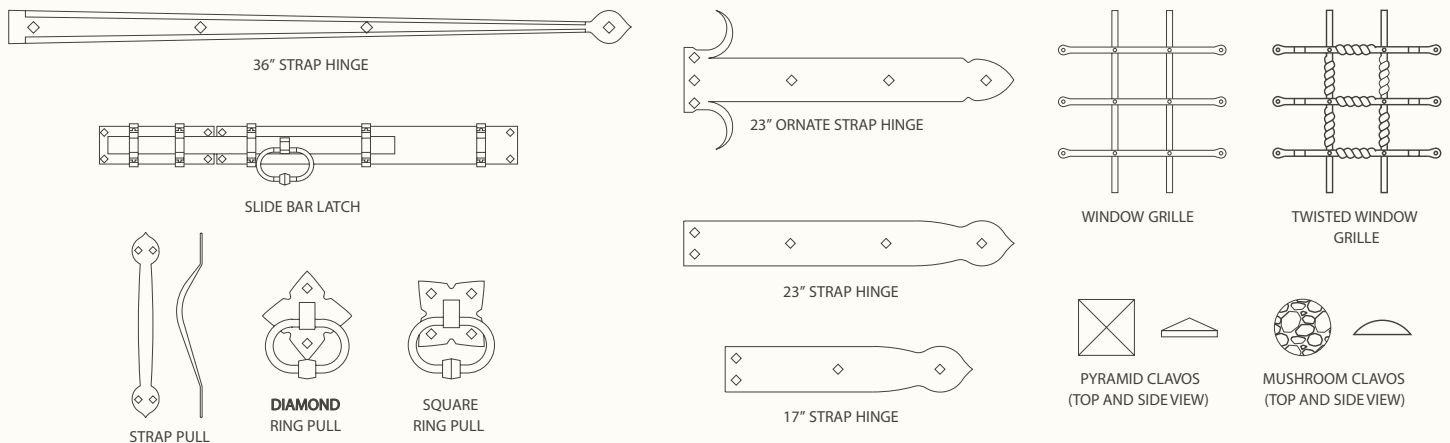
HARDWARE



Decorative hardware is an important design feature on doors. Using centuries-old techniques of fire, hammer and anvil, our stylish hardware is a work of art in metal. Like fine jewelry, each one is a unique one-of-a-kind item hand formed by blacksmith artisans.

Every hammer-forged piece is coated with black zinc chromate to provide superior resistance through even the most extreme weather conditions. Your door hardware will not only look great, it will also wear great.

Hardware and accessories are an important architectural detail to achieving the character of an intended design, so if our standard selection of choices do not match what you had in mind, we will work with you to create and hand-forge a unique design to fulfill even the most sophisticated request.



ALASKAN YELLOW CEDAR (CHAMAECYPARIS NOOTKATENSIS)



Information Courtesy of State of Alaska Department of Commerce Community and Economic Development, University of Hawaii & USDA Forest Service



A tough, solid and very durable tree, the Yellow Cedar is noted for its very slow growth and great longevity. Characterized by its distinctive and uniform yellow color, the wood is fine in texture and has a straight grain. Its natural oily extractives are strongly aromatic when freshly cut, making the wood highly decay resistant and one of the most durable timbers. Yellow Cedar has excellent resistance to decay, insect attack and marine borers, a property that contributes to its exceptional long life. Its rate of deterioration is so slow that dead trees in Alaska may remain standing for a century or more after their death.

Yellow Cedar seasons well, remains stable and shows little shrinkage. The appearance, durability and easy working characteristics of Yellow Cedar make it suitable for all types of joinery and carpentry where quality is a factor. It is a relatively hard wood, considerably harder than most commercial softwoods, and has excellent strength and wear properties as well as good impact resistance.

WHERE GROWN

Natural stands of yellow-cedar are distributed in the coastal forests through northern California, British Columbia, and southeastern Alaska. It has also been planted in plantations in Canada.

Aboriginal people along the coast used yellow-cedar extensively. They used the wood for paddles, masks, dishes, and bows and wove the bark to make clothing and blankets.

The durability, structural integrity and impact resistance of Yellow Cedar was also valued in the construction of fresh- and salt-water craft.

HEIGHT/WEIGHT

A medium-sized tree, up to 80 feet tall and 3 feet in diameter. The wood is heavy in weight for a softwood with an average weight of 33 pounds per cubic foot and a specific gravity of 0.47.

According to studies conducted by the **University of Hawaii**, termite bioassays with Alaskan Cedar have shown this wood to be slightly more durable than **Redwood**, another wood species that is naturally resistant to termites. Short-term exposure to high termite activity resulted in slightly higher termite mortality than redwood. The same study also revealed that given a choice, subterranean termites actually preferred Alaskan Cedar less than Redwood. Alaska Cedar can be considered to be a reasonable construction material substitute for Redwood in terms of its resistance to subterranean termites.

Yellow Cedar can also be used for flooring and bridge decking because of its strength, hardness and excellent wear resistance. It stands up to traffic and load impact without forming ridges or splitting.

Yellow Cedar is highly valued for window frames, doors and other fine finish purposes for which wood is the most desirable material, particularly in harsh coastal and high saltwater environments.

Yellow Cedar is the Standard Wood of Choice on all **Insect/High Humidity Resistant Doors** from Vault and, as a result, carry our standard 10-year limited warranty, which can be upgraded to a lifetime limited warranty.

CYPRESS (TAXODIUM DISTICHUM)



Information Courtesy of Wood & Wood Products Magazine (Vance Publishing Corp)



Cypress trees are conifers, i.e., softwoods, but unlike most American softwoods, these trees are deciduous in that they shed foliage in the fall like hardwoods. The only other softwood that does that is Larch (also called Tamarack). Although Cypress is a softwood tree, it has traditionally been grouped and manufactured with hardwoods. The simple reason for that is that it grows alongside hardwoods.

Cypress trees are well known as ornamentals, but the trees are commercially valuable too. Cypress is a naturally decay-resistant wood and its uses reflect that, where it is a popular choice for building construction, posts, beams, decks, docking, porch flooring, greenhouses, siding and stadium seats. Cypress is also used to make caskets, doors, blinds, sash and other types of millwork. Because of its watertightness, it is also used for cooperage, shingles, in tanks, vats, ship and boat building and to make railroad cars. Fine grain Cypress is used to make custom cabinetry.

Cypress is a yellowish-red color, often considered almost salmon colored in appearance. The color of the wood is somewhat determined by the growth area. Many experts believe that wood from the southern, swampy areas is darker in color than Bald Cypress, which is grown on dry land. Some Cypress features light streaks on a darker background.

When freshly cut, the wood has a sour odor that it loses. It will not stain or add taste to things stored in Cypress vats.

Cypress is gaining in popularity primarily because of its durability and its flexibility to be used in many of the same products as Cedar and Redwood. In the Southeastern United States, Cypress "competes" with Southern Yellow Pine. For example, Cypress is specified in the building codes on Hilton Head, S.C., where architects began using it for its distinctive look and its durable nature.

The durability of the wood comes from Cypressene, a natural preservative manufactured during the growth of Cypress. Another reason for its popularity is that the lumber can be easily painted. In tests of paint retention, Cypress qualified as one of the woods that can hold paint longer. The tests show that Cypress is an economical wood to paint because of its high paint retention. Unpainted, the wood will last for hundreds of years. The wood does not normally check or warp.

Moderately heavy, moderately hard, strong and moderately stiff. Outstanding durability rating in conditions favorable to decay.

DISTRIBUTION

Cypress thrives in the South especially in wet, swampy areas. The main species in North America is *Taxodium distichum*, but others of note include pond cypress, *Taxodium ascendens*, and Mexican or montezuma cypress, *Taxodium mucronatum*.

Cypress roots love water. Some trees growing on wet sites develop what is called Cypress "knees," which are really pneumatophores. The knee-like upright growths come from the roots. The knees help to support the tree and aerate the waterlogged root system. The wood from the knees is soft and light and can be used to make vases and novelty items.

Cypress trees often have buttresses. Trees cut for commercial lumber are often sliced above the base where swelling occurs. The swelling is common in trees that grow in swampy areas and acts as extra support for the tree.

HEIGHT/WEIGHT

Cypress are tall trees, with heights up to 145 feet. The average weight is 32 pounds per cubic foot with a specific gravity of .42.

Cypress is the Standard Wood of Choice on all **Paint-Grade Doors** from Vault and, as a result, carry our standard 10-year limited warranty (which can be upgraded to a lifetime limited warranty).

DOUGLAS FIR (PSEUDOTSUGA MENZIESII)



Information Courtesy of Wood & Wood Products Magazine (Vance Publishing Corp)



Douglas fir is one of the most versatile of the domestic wood species, with uses that include plywood, heavy construction, studding, floor boards, roof trusses, floor and ceiling joists, beams, interior and exterior joinery, marine piling, mining timber and dock and harbor-building material.

Second-growth trees have been used to produce thousands and thousands of miles of railroad track ties. Whole trees were once used to make telegraph and telephone poles. Douglas fir slabs and waste are an excellent source of firewood. The wood was at one time used widely for cooperage to make vats and tanks to hold an array of liquids from beer and liquor to chemicals.

The statistics on Douglas fir are very impressive. The tree ranks first in lumber production for all of North America. The species accounts for one-fourth of all standing saw timber in the United States.

DISTRIBUTION

Douglas fir is native to western North America, from Canada south to California and into Mexico. It is also cultivated in Europe, Australia and New Zealand for its high-quality timber.

Douglas fir is a cone-bearing softwood, meaning that it is not a "true" fir. True firs belong to the genus *Abies*. Douglas fir seedlings thrive in an open, sunny environment. Trees that spring up in a forest setting dominated by Douglas firs are likely to be hemlocks, which grow well in shady conditions.

HEIGHT/WEIGHT

Doug Fir is one of the largest trees in the world. It reaches impressive heights of 100 to 200 feet tall on average, with some growing to 300 feet and one to a record 415 feet. It is not unheard of to see trunks 17 feet in diameter and clear of branches for 100 feet, though average widths are three to four feet. The lack of branches on the lower two-thirds of the tree means a high percentage of the sawn wood is free of knots. The trees are also very hardy and can live 500 to 1,000 years.

The average weight is 33 pounds per cubic foot with a specific gravity of .45.

One of Douglas fir's attributes is its tremendous regenerative powers, meaning felled trees are soon replaced with new ones that mature quickly. The trees are fertile, vigorous and very fast growing, making them favored for planting in areas with abundant rainfall and mild climate.

Douglas fir's physical characteristics have made it popular with carpenters and architects since it does not have a tendency to warp or pull its nails.

Wood is moderately durable but susceptible to insect attack.

Doug Fir is the Standard Wood of choice as the Internal Frame on all Vault doors and, as a result, carry our standard 10-year limited warranty (which can be upgraded to a lifetime limited warranty).

MAHOGANY (SWIETENIA GENUS)



Information Courtesy of Wood & Wood Products Magazine (Vance Publishing Corp), USDA Forest Service and US Fish & Wildlife Service.



WHERE GROWN

Mahogany is defined by three species in the same genus in the Meliaceae family – bigleaf mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*), Pacific coast mahogany (*S. humilis*), and Caribbean mahogany (*S. mahagoni*). Mahogany is native to the Caribbean and Central and South American lowland tropical or subtropical forests.

HEIGHT/WEIGHT

Trees can grow as tall as 150 feet with 6-foot diameters above heavy buttresses and boles clear to 60 feet or more. Weight averages from 34 to 40 pounds per cubic foot.

Mahogany's story is a fascinating one. Mahogany was one of the treasures of the new world and was exploited to the point of extinction in many areas. Nearly 400 years has elapsed since Spanish mahogany (*Swietenia mahagoni*) was first shipped to the UK and Europe and later to America and elsewhere, to become the most cherished wood in the world.

Despite its value in fine furniture and cabinetry, enormous quantities of small diameter mahogany were used annually to fire the boilers of Caribbean sugar mills and locomotives, and larger trees were felled for use as railway sleepers, fence posts and other utilitarian purposes. The logging practices were so mismanaged in Cuba and in other parts of Central and South America that experts point to them as examples of what not to do. This indiscriminate wastage of Spanish mahogany finally resulted (1946) in the governments of Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic banning the export of mahogany logs and lumber. Spanish mahogany now has historical, versus commercial, significance.

The primary reason for much of the harvesting has to do with mahogany's importance as a cabinet wood, an importance that goes back several centuries. According to the authors of **The Encyclopedia of Wood**, "*The first description of the qualities of mahogany came as early as 1595, from the carpenter on Sir Walter Raleigh's ship during an exploratory voyage to South America. The Spaniards began to use it regularly for ship repairs from the early 17th century.*"

True mahogany is also commonly called New World, genuine and American mahogany dating to the time it was first cut and exported around the world. "*The first recorded purchase in England of 'Jamaica' wood for domestic purposes appears in the accounts for Hampton Court Palace in 1661, and the first recorded piece of furniture in Great Britain, a butcher's chair now in Trinity Hall Museum in Aberdeen, dates from the same year,*" write the authors. Mahogany's use escalated in 1721 when the English Parliament repealed a heavy duty on timber imports from the colonies; the duties were imposed to preserve mahogany supplies for use by the Royal Navy. Mahogany's popularity as a fine furniture wood was further impacted by a shortage of walnut, which was the most popular furniture wood of the era, due to "*a devastating frost which wiped out a large proportion of European walnut trees in 1704.*"

According to Albert Constantine Jr., in the book **Know Your Woods**, "*No one knows when mahogany was first introduced into England, but it was probably long before it became fashionable for furniture, its identity concealed under the non-distinctive name of cedar. In an account of the trees of Bermuda about 1619, the native cedar is described as 'firmer and more durable than any of its kind we are acquainted with and answers in every respect to oak timber.'*" Constantine cites other references to "cedar wood," but adds modern evidence "*of this wood's hardness and beauty shows that the wood was actually mahogany.*"

It is a strong, hard wood with a red hue and fine grain pattern, making it ideal for use in furniture, doors, paneling, musical instruments, ships, caskets, veneer, and plywood.

REDWOOD (SEQUOIA SEMPERVIRENS)



Information Courtesy of Wood & Wood Products Magazine (Vance Publishing Corp)



WHERE GROWN

Redwoods grow in a range from southern Oregon to Northern California. The tree was overcut in the early part of the century but is now strictly managed. Even so, redwoods have great powers of regeneration. They can sprout from cut stumps. In addition, the trees live incredibly long lives — as much as 2,000 years for the oldest known redwoods, with average lifespans up to 800 years.

According to Albert Constantine in the book, "**Know Your Woods**," the sequoia, he said, is "*limited more or less to some 30 groves varying from a few trees to over a thousand. These are located only in the Sierra Nevadas of California, in Sequoia National Forest and in Tahoe National Forest. These trees are the oldest and largest of all living things, with the largest sequoia and the largest tree in the world being in Sequoia National Park.*" Constantine adds that if the tree were converted to lumber, it would "*provide more than 600,000 board feet.*"

HEIGHT/WEIGHT

Redwoods are some of the world's tallest trees with heights from 200 to 340 feet, and impressive 5 to 10-foot trunk diameters. Average weight of Sequoia wood is 27 pounds per cubic foot.

Sequoia: Even the Name Is Majestic. Commonly referred to as "Redwood," it is an apt name for this tree. The sapwood is white but the heartwood is bright red when first cut and deepens to a reddish-brown color. However, the color can vary within a single tree, from part to part, with some being a light cherry color. It is usually straight grained.

Redwood is used in the United States for interior finish and also for exterior construction uses. Its durability makes it very popular for cooling towers, vats, tanks, hot tubs, wine casks, coffins, siding, fencing, decks and rustic furniture. It is a popular choice for paneling and millwork.

Redwood is also used for exterior cladding and shingles. It was popular for telephone poles at one time, and is still used to make pipes and other parts for organs. The redwood bark is used to manufacture particleboard, while the burl, which often is found at the base of the trees, is very striking and is used for turnery.

Even in the early 1990s, redwood accounted for only 2 percent of the timber cut in the United States. However, according to Culross Peattie, it rates as one of the nation's most valuable trees.

SPANISH CEDAR (CEDRELA ODORATA)



Information Courtesy of Wood & Wood Products Magazine (Vance Publishing Corp)



DISTRIBUTION

Spanish Cedar is a very prolific species. It grows almost everywhere in Central America and South America, which explains why the tree is known by such a wide variety of names, such as: Brazilian cedar, British Guiana cedar, Peruvian cedar, Mexican cedar, etc.

It is not truly a Cedar, but in fact a deciduous tree. They are prized for their straight and cylindrical boles which are clear for 40 to 60 feet.

The Amazon Indians use the tallest Spanish Cedar trees to carve their canoes. Wooden structures made from this tree have survived hundreds of centuries intact as a result of its resistance to rot.

HEIGHT/WEIGHT

Spanish Cedar trees reach heights up to 100 feet and have wide bases up to 6 feet in diameter. The weight varies from 24 to 55 pounds per cubic foot with a specific gravity between .42 to .48 on average.

Known as Spanish-Cedar in English commerce, this aromatic wood is in high demand because it is naturally termite- and rot-resistant. The heartwood of this tree contains an aromatic and insect-repelling resin that may be the source of its popular name. Experts say it may have earned the name Cedar because of its very distinctive fragrance, which comes from the tree's volatile oils. This same fragrance accounts for its long-standing popularity as a choice wood for lining cigar humidors, cigar boxes, and cigar wrappers.

Attractive and moderately light in weight, this easily worked wood will vary in color depending on the origin and soil conditions. Generally, it has a pinkish to red-colored heartwood when first cut which darkens with exposure to either a red-brown or red-purple tone. The sapwood is pink or white.

Both rot-resistant in the ground and highly impervious to termites and almost all other types of insects, Spanish Cedar is suitable for exterior construction.

Applications for the wood are diverse and include: high-end cabinetry and furniture, clothing chests, interior joinery, paneling, patterns, lead pencils, boat building, canoe decks and musical instrument parts such as sound boards for organs. The wood is also used to make racing boats and flooring. It can be sliced or rotary cut into fine veneers.

TEAK (TECTONA GRANDIS)



Information Courtesy of Wood & Wood Products Magazine (Vance Publishing Corp), USDA Forest Service and US Fish & Wildlife Service.



DISTRIBUTION

Teak is one of the world's best known and valued timbers. It occurs in many tropical areas, either as an indigenous species or as an introduced one. Native to India, Burma, Thailand, Indochina, including Indonesia.

Teak is extensively cultivated in plantations within its natural range as well as in tropical areas of Africa and Latin America. It was introduced into Java originally, and was planted near temples and shrines. Over several centuries these original plantings have extended and developed into almost pure timber stands over fairly extensive areas.

HEIGHT/WEIGHT

Trees can grow as tall as 150 feet with 3 to 5-foot trunk diameters with clear boles to 80 to 90 feet. Average weight is 40 pounds per cubic foot with a specific gravity of 0.55.

Teak is one of the world's noblest timbers, growing to heights of 150 feet, with trunk diameters that can grow up to 3 to 5 feet in diameter. For centuries it has been prized as one of the world's most durable and stable woods for outdoor use. Teak remains one of the world's outstanding timbers because of these valuable properties, in addition to having good strength with moderate weight and ease of working.

The durability of Teak wood is legendary. The ancient houses in Burma and Thailand are living testament to its durability. Teak has been used in its native countries as an extremely versatile building material, but is traditionally used on boats and in outdoor furniture. Teak has also been widely used for flooring.

The wood has a rough, oily or waxy feel and a fresh scent when worked that is reminiscent of old leather. The heartwood of Teak is rated as very durable with respect to decay fungi and termites; however, it is not immune to marine borers. With its tight grain structure and inherent stability it is as strong as denser woods but much more easily portable, making it a common wood species used in outdoor furniture.

During prolonged exposure, as with all hardwoods, a silver-grey patina will develop on the surface of Teak. This does not affect the stability or durability of the wood and, in fact, acts as a barrier to the worst attacks of nature. The original appearance of the wood may be maintained or restored through stains and water-repellent barriers.

WESTERN RED CEDAR (THUJA PLICATA)



Information Courtesy of Wood & Wood Products Magazine (Vance Publishing Corp)



WHERE GROWN

From Northern British Columbia, Canada, to California, a rugged spine of mountains stretches for almost 1,500 miles parallel to the Pacific coast of North America. Along the slopes and in the valleys of these mountains, the humus-rich soil nourishes mixed softwood forests in vast abundance.

The majority of Western Red Cedar grows in coastal forests. Western Red Cedars grow also in the drier interior forests of British Columbia, Washington, Idaho and Montana where they are smaller in stature with a tight knotted growth characteristic. Cedars rarely grow in pure stands but are generally found in association with other species. Western Red Cedar forests are predominantly managed forests, in which controlled harvests, natural regeneration and reforestation programs ensure a perpetual harvest.

HEIGHT/WEIGHT

Average height is 170 feet with diameters of 3 to 8 feet. Average weight is 23 pounds per cubic foot with a specific gravity of 0.37.

Western Red Cedar is, above all, a wood of exceptional beauty. In its natural, unfinished state, it has a richly textured, tactile grain combined with a palette of warm, mellow tones ranging from light amber to deep honey brown. No man-made material can duplicate the depth of cedar's natural luster. It also remains subtly aromatic, and the characteristic fragrance of cedar adds another dimension to its universal appeal.

Whether used in furniture, wall paneling or ceilings, doors or windows, moldings, railings, or posts or beams, the presence and prestige of cedar enhances structures of any type or design, contemporary or traditional.

The wood naturally contains oils that act as preservatives to help the wood resist insect attack and decay. Cedar is also a dimensionally stable wood that lies flat and stays straight. Properly finished and maintained, it ages gracefully and endures for many years.

Cedar is the preferred material for all outdoor applications that seek visual harmony with the landscape combined with stability and durability: from siding and patio decking to fences, planters, screens, shelters, and garden furniture.

Beauty aside, the purely practical, dollars-and-cents value of cedar offers other benefits: the wood's cellular structure creates interior air spaces that give it an insulation value higher than most woods and much higher than brick or concrete. Buildings, which feature cedar paneling, ceilings, or siding, tend to stay cooler in the summer and warmer in the winter. Lastly, it also has excellent sound suppression and absorption qualities.

Given all of these properties, it is a popular choice for high-end garage doors, where it performs admirably.

Western Red Cedar is the Standard Wood of choice on all Vault doors and as a result carry our 10-year limited warranty, which can be upgraded to a lifetime limited warranty.

CONSTRUCTION OPTIONS



WOOD CHOICES

Our standard facing material is clear-grade **Western Red Cedar**. Above all, Cedar is a wood of exceptional beauty. No man-made material can duplicate the depth of cedar's natural luster and it enhances the prestige of any type or design of home. Furthermore, it is also a durable wood. This species contains natural oils that act as preservatives that resist insect attack and decay. In addition, Cedar is dimensionally stable that lies flat and stays straight. Properly finished and maintained, it ages gracefully, endures for many years, and is the preferred wood choice for outdoor applications.

At Vault, we recognize our customers want the design flexibility of different wood choices. However, not all woods are suitable in the construction of exterior doors, which is why we have limited our list of "*Recommended Woods*" to the following list of species that have natural properties that make them a better choice for outdoor applications:

Alaskan Yellow Cedar
Spanish Cedar

Cypress
Teak

Mahogany
Western Red Cedar

Redwood

We regularly build with alder, cherry, maple, white oak, walnut and other wood species on a special order basis.

PAINT GRADE

Many clients prefer to paint their doors to match or complement their home color. In this case, we recommend that customers choose superior quality MDO plywood for its weatherability and excellent paint retention characteristics.

WINDOW GLASS

Our standard window glass is a double-strength rated product. However, clients may choose from a variety of specialized glass, designed to provide privacy, energy efficiency, or impact resistance. We regularly install tempered, insulated, tinted, or specialty glass into our doors for an additional cost. Simply let us know what glass you want and we will incorporate it into your doors.

DIVIDED LITES

An attractive window is a major architectural feature in a door. The standard construction for our windows are "*True Divided Lites*", unless insulated glass is specified, in which case "*Simulated Divided Lites*" are used instead.

- A **True Divided Lite** describes a window where every lite is an individual sealed unit. **Simulated-Divided Lites** duplicate this effect with muntins adhered to the front and back surfaces of the glass (*Simulated-Divided Lites may be ordered upon request*).

OPERATING HARDWARE

A galvanized finish is standard on our operating hardware for long-lasting performance. We also offer powder-coated finishes for rails, tracks, and other obvious hardware to add a more refined appearance for the discriminating homeowner.

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