



DOOR SELECTION GUIDE

FOR YOUR BARNDOMINIUM

Exterior entries, patio systems, interior doors, closets, garage connections, hardware, prices, and client tips.

SELECT THE COMPLETE DOOR PACKAGE

LOCATION -> SIZE -> MATERIAL -> OPERATION -> GLASS -> HARDWARE

Finalize rough openings, handing, swings, jambs, and hardware before ordering.

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1. PLAN EVERY DOOR BY LOCATION

Door selections affect framing, circulation, privacy, energy use, security, and finish carpentry

EXTERIOR DOORS

- Front entry: appearance, security, weather, and insulation.
- Patio doors: view, traffic, screen, and furniture clearance.
- Service doors: durability for garage, shop, and mechanical areas.
- Mudroom doors: glass, pets, storage, and daily use.

INTERIOR DOORS

- Bedrooms and baths: privacy and sound control.
- Closets: swing, bifold, bypass, or pocket operation.
- Pantry and laundry: plan clearances and ventilation.
- Office: solid-core or glass-panel choices.
- Barn and pocket doors require framing coordination.

BEFORE FRAMING

- Door width and height.
- Left-hand or right-hand swing.
- In-swing or out-swing.
- Jamb width and wall thickness.
- Header and structural opening.
- Backing for tracks, closers, and accessories.

STYLE COORDINATION

- Match exterior doors to windows, metal siding, roof, and porch.
- Coordinate interior doors with baseboards and casing.
- Use one hardware finish unless accents are intentional.
- Choose glass and grid patterns with the window package.
- Confirm paint, stain, and wood species from samples.

FUNCTION + ACCESS

- Avoid door-swing conflicts with cabinets, toilets, and switches.
- Provide practical clear width for furniture and appliances.
- Plan accessible thresholds where appropriate.
- Confirm exterior landings and weather protection.
- Coordinate smart locks, doorbells, alarms, and access control.

DENZEL RECOMMENDATION

Use an insulated fiberglass front entry, solid-core doors at bedrooms and bathrooms, hollow-core doors at selected closets, and a coordinated matte-black or satin-nickel hardware package. Price large patio systems separately.

2. EXTERIOR DOOR MATERIALS

Compare appearance, durability, maintenance, insulation, and budget



FIBERGLASS

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Low maintenance, good insulation, and available painted or with woodgrain texture.

INSULATED STEEL

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Strong, secure, economical, and easy to paint; dents and scratches must be repaired.

SOLID WOOD

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Premium natural appearance; needs finish maintenance and protection from weather.

REFERENCE NOTE

Final performance depends on the complete door slab, frame, weatherstripping, glass, threshold, installation, exposure, and product series. Review physical samples and warranty requirements.

3. ENTRY DOOR + GLASS CONFIGURATIONS

Transoms and sidelights add daylight and create a wider, taller entry



SINGLE ENTRY

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Efficient use of wall space and generally the lowest installed cost.

DOOR + TRANSOM

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Glass above the door adds light and vertical proportion.

SIDELIGHTS + TRANSOM

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Premium entry assembly with maximum daylight and visual impact.

REFERENCE NOTE

Larger entry assemblies require wider structural openings, appropriate headers, safety glazing, careful flashing, additional trim, and early rough-opening confirmation.



4. PATIO AND GREAT-ROOM DOORS

Compare everyday operation, opening width, views, screens, and cost



SLIDING GLASS DOOR

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Space-saving and practical; only part of the total opening is normally usable.

FRENCH DOORS

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Traditional hinged pair with wide clear opening; needs swing space.

MULTI-SLIDE SYSTEM

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Large glass panels create a wide indoor-outdoor opening and premium view.

REFERENCE NOTE

Confirm panel direction, active panel, screen system, floor track, drainage, threshold, header, wind exposure, lead time, shipping, equipment, and installation before ordering.

5. INTERIOR DOOR OPERATION

Hinged, barn, and pocket doors serve different space and privacy needs



HINGED SHAKER

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Best general-purpose interior door with reliable privacy and sealing.

BARN DOOR

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Decorative and space-saving, but does not seal sound, light, or odors.

POCKET DOOR

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Slides inside the wall and saves floor space; plan before framing.

REFERENCE NOTE

Barn doors need clear wall space and solid track backing. Pocket doors conflict with utilities inside the wall and should use quality frames, tracks, pulls, and soft-close hardware.



6. GARAGE, SHOP, AND MUDROOM DOORS

Select each door for its location, exposure, separation requirements, and daily use



GARAGE-TO-HOUSE

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Use the code-compliant door and closer required for the garage separation.

EXTERIOR SERVICE DOOR

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Durable insulated access for shop, mechanical, or garage areas.

HALF-LITE MUDROOM

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Glass adds daylight and visibility at a frequently used family entrance.

REFERENCE NOTE

Garage-separation requirements depend on the adopted local code and door location. Confirm rating or construction, self-closing requirements, thresholds, weather exposure, security, and inspection requirements.



7. INTERIOR DOOR CONSTRUCTION AND STYLES

Door core, panel design, glass, and finish affect privacy, sound, weight, and price

DOOR CORES

- Hollow-core: light and economical; lowest sound control.
- Solid-core: heavier, better privacy and sound reduction.
- Solid wood: premium natural material and highest cost.
- Molded composite/MDF: consistent paint-grade appearance.
- Use solid-core at bedrooms, bathrooms, office, and laundry when budget allows.

POPULAR STYLES

- One-panel or two-panel Shaker: clean and versatile.
- Three-panel Shaker: stronger vertical proportion.
- Six-panel: traditional residential appearance.
- Flush slab: minimal modern appearance.
- Glass-panel: office, pantry, laundry, or selected double doors.

CLOSET OPTIONS

- Hinged pair: full access but requires swing space.
- Bifold: compact and economical; more hardware and joints.
- Bypass slider: good for wide closets; only part opens at once.
- Pocket: clean and space-saving; must be framed early.
- Barn-style bypass: decorative but requires wall clearance.

WET + SPECIAL AREAS

- Use privacy locks at bathrooms and bedrooms.
- Consider moisture-resistant finishes near wet areas.
- Coordinate louvered or undercut doors where mechanical airflow is required.
- Tempered glass may be required depending on location.
- Confirm fire and smoke requirements for special separations.

SOUND TIP

A solid-core slab improves sound control, but the perimeter gaps, undercut, wall construction, and HVAC pathways also matter. For bedrooms and offices, coordinate the complete assembly rather than upgrading only the slab.



8. HARDWARE, SECURITY, AND SMART FEATURES

Coordinate handles, locks, hinges, closers, thresholds, weather seals, and access technology

INTERIOR HARDWARE

- Lever or knob style.
- Passage, privacy, keyed, or dummy function.
- Hinge color and corner style.
- Door stops, silencers, and floor guides.
- Pocket pulls and barn-door handles.
- Coordinate one finish throughout the interior.

EXTERIOR SECURITY

- Quality deadbolt or multipoint lock.
- Reinforced strike and long fasteners into framing.
- Durable hinges and security pins where needed.
- Smart lock with key backup and compatible door thickness.
- Doorbell, camera, alarm sensor, and exterior lighting.

WEATHER + ENERGY

- Insulated slab and frame.
- Continuous weatherstripping.
- Adjustable threshold and door sweep.
- Low-E insulated glass in glazed doors.
- Correct flashing, sill pan, sealant, and drainage.
- Covered entries reduce weather exposure.

INSTALLATION QUALITY

- Plumb, level, square, and correct reveal.
- Shim and fasten at hinges, strikes, and manufacturer locations.
- Verify smooth operation before trim.
- Air seal the frame without bowing jambs.
- Adjust hardware after seasonal movement.
- Protect finished doors during construction.

SECURITY TIP

The door is only one part of the system. The frame, strike attachment, glass, hinges, lockset, lighting, and installation determine the final security and weather performance.



9. RELATIVE PRICE AND BUDGET CONTROL

Use cost levels for early decisions; final pricing requires approved sizes, brands, glass, finish, and hardware

HOLLOW-CORE INTERIOR

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BASIC INSULATED STEEL ENTRY

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FIBERGLASS ENTRY

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SOLID-CORE INTERIOR

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GLASS-PANEL INTERIOR

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BARN OR POCKET DOOR

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FRENCH PATIO DOORS

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ENTRY SIDELIGHTS / TRANSOM

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WOOD EXTERIOR DOOR

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MULTI-SLIDE GLASS WALL

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CUSTOM STAIN-GRADE INTERIOR

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SMART / MULTIPOINT HARDWARE

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PRICE NOTE

\$ = lowest relative cost and \$\$\$\$ = highest relative cost. Cost depends on size, slab and frame material, core, glass, grids, finish, jamb width, handing, hardware, freight, lead time, framing, flashing, trim, paint or stain, equipment, and installation complexity.



10. MISTAKES TO AVOID AND FINAL COORDINATION

Review doors with framing, electrical, cabinets, flooring, trim, exterior finishes, and inspections

MISTAKES TO AVOID

- Ordering the wrong handing or swing.
- Using the wrong jamb width.
- Door conflicts with cabinets, toilets, switches, or furniture.
- No backing for barn-door tracks.
- Pocket-door wall filled with utilities.
- Insufficient header for a wide entry or patio opening.
- No landing or poor water management at exterior doors.
- Mixing unrelated styles and hardware finishes.

FINAL COORDINATION

- Confirm rough-opening schedule.
- Verify finished-floor and threshold heights.
- Coordinate casing with cabinets and wall finishes.
- Confirm tempered-glass locations.
- Review garage-separation requirements.
- Define owner or contractor purchasing.
- Approve allowances, lead times, and change orders.
- Store and protect doors before installation.

RECOMMENDED INTERIOR PACKAGE

- Two-panel Shaker design.
- Solid-core at bedrooms, baths, office, and laundry.
- Hollow-core at selected closets.
- Pocket door at pantry or tight bathroom where practical.
- One barn door as a decorative accent.
- Matte-black or satin-nickel levers.

RECOMMENDED EXTERIOR PACKAGE

- Insulated fiberglass front door.
- Low-E safety glass where selected.
- Insulated steel service doors.
- Quality weatherstripping and adjustable thresholds.
- Smart deadbolt at principal entry.
- Sliding or French patio door based on space and budget.

DENZEL TIP

Approve a complete door schedule with opening number, room, size, handing, operation, material, style, finish, glass, jamb, casing, hardware, and purchasing responsibility. This prevents expensive framing and ordering changes.



11. CLIENT DOOR-SELECTION CHECKLIST

Approve every exterior and interior opening before ordering

DOOR SCHEDULE

- ☐ Opening/room number
- ☐ Width and height
- ☐ Handing and swing
- ☐ Rough-opening size
- ☐ Jamb width
- ☐ Header confirmation

EXTERIOR DOORS

- ☐ Slab/frame material
- ☐ Exterior/interior color
- ☐ Glass and grids
- ☐ Threshold/weather seal
- ☐ Lock and smart features
- ☐ Flashing/landing details

INTERIOR DOORS

- ☐ Panel style
- ☐ Hollow or solid core
- ☐ Paint or stain
- ☐ Barn/pocket locations
- ☐ Closet operation
- ☐ Privacy/passage function

HARDWARE + APPROVAL

- ☐ Lever/knob style
- ☐ Hardware finish
- ☐ Hinges and stops
- ☐ Allowance and upgrades
- ☐ Lead time/purchasing
- ☐ Signed door schedule

NEXT STEP

Review the preliminary door schedule, elevations, product samples, hardware, performance, allowances, lead times, and purchasing responsibilities with Denzel Construction before framing or ordering.

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