#### HISTORIC AND DESIGN REVIEW COMMISSION September 20, 2023

HDRC CASE NO: ADDRESS: LEGAL DESCRIPTION: ZONING: CITY COUNCIL DIST.: DISTRICT: APPLICANT: OWNER: TYPE OF WORK:

APPLICATION RECEIVED: 60-DAY REVIEW: CASE MANAGER: 2023-364 626 BURNET ST NCB 547 BLK 19 LOT N 176.5 FT OF 7 R-6, H 2 Dignowity Hill Historic District Chapawu Properties LLC Richard A Huichapa Gonzalez | Chapawu Properties LLC Construction of a 464 square-foot rear addition, rear deck construction, side door installation, and front door infill August 22, 2023 October 21, 2023 Bryan Morales

#### **REQUEST:**

The applicant is requesting a Certificate of Appropriateness for approval to:

- 1. Construct a 464 square feet rear addition.
- 2. Construct a 120 square feet rear deck.
- 3. Installation of a Craftsman style door on the east side of the house.
- 4. Remove the front right door opening and infill with matching siding.

#### **APPLICABLE CITATIONS:**

Historic Design Guidelines, Chapter 2, Exterior Maintenance and Alterations

#### 3. Materials: Roofs

#### A. MAINTENANCE (PRESERVATION)

i. *Regular maintenance and cleaning*—Avoid the build-up of accumulated dirt and retained moisture. This can lead to the growth of moss and other vegetation, which can lead to roof damage. Check roof surface for breaks or holes and flashing for open seams and repair as needed.

#### B. ALTERATIONS (REHABILITATION, RESTORATION, AND RECONSTRUCTION)

i. *Roof replacement*—Consider roof replacement when more than 25-30 percent of the roof area is damaged or 25-30 percent of the roof tiles (slate, clay tile, or cement) or shingles are missing or damaged.

ii. *Roof form*—Preserve the original shape, line, pitch, and overhang of historic roofs when replacement is necessary. iii. *Roof features*—Preserve and repair distinctive roof features such as cornices, parapets, dormers, open eaves with exposed rafters and decorative or plain rafter tails, flared eaves or decorative purlins, and brackets with shaped ends. iv. *Materials: sloped roofs*—Replace roofing materials in-kind whenever possible when the roof must be replaced. Retain and re-use historic materials when large-scale replacement of roof materials other than asphalt shingles is required (e.g., slate or clay tiles). Salvaged materials should be re-used on roof forms that are most visible from the public right-of-way. Match new roofing materials to the original materials in terms of their scale, color, texture, profile, and style, or select materials consistent with the building style, when in-kind replacement is not possible.

v. *Materials: flat roofs*—Allow use of contemporary roofing materials on flat or gently sloping roofs not visible from the public right-of-way.

vi. *Materials: metal roofs*—Use metal roofs on structures that historically had a metal roof or where a metal roof is appropriate for the style or construction period. Refer to Checklist for Metal Roofs on page 10 for desired metal roof specifications when considering a new metal roof. New metal roofs that adhere to these guidelines can be approved administratively as long as documentation can be provided that shows that the home has historically had a metal roof. vii. *Roof vents*—Maintain existing historic roof vents. When deteriorated beyond repair, replace roof vents in-kind or with one similar in design and material to those historically used when in-kind replacement is not possible.

6. Architectural Features: Doors, Windows, and Screens A. MAINTENANCE (PRESERVATION) i. *Openings*—Preserve existing window and door openings. Avoid enlarging or diminishing to fit stock sizes or air conditioning units. Avoid filling in historic door or window openings. Avoid creating new primary entrances or window openings on the primary façade or where visible from the public right-of-way.

ii. Doors-Preserve historic doors including hardware, fanlights, sidelights, pilasters, and entablatures.

iii. *Windows*—Preserve historic windows. When glass is broken, the color and clarity of replacement glass should match the original historic glass.

iv. Screens and shutters-Preserve historic window screens and shutters.

v. *Storm windows*—Install full-view storm windows on the interior of windows for improved energy efficiency. Storm window may be installed on the exterior so long as the visual impact is minimal and original architectural details are not obscured.

B. ALTERATIONS (REHABILITATION, RESTORATION, AND RECONSTRUCTION)

i. *Doors*—Replace doors, hardware, fanlight, sidelights, pilasters, and entablatures in-kind when possible and when deteriorated beyond repair. When in-kind replacement is not feasible, ensure features match the size, material, and profile of the historic element.

ii. *New entrances*—Ensure that new entrances, when necessary to comply with other regulations, are compatible in size, scale, shape, proportion, material, and massing with historic entrances.

iii. *Glazed area*—Avoid installing interior floors or suspended ceilings that block the glazed area of historic windows. iv. *Window design*—Install new windows to match the historic or existing windows in terms of size, type, configuration, material, form, appearance, and detail when original windows are deteriorated beyond repair.

v. *Muntins*—Use the exterior muntin pattern, profile, and size appropriate for the historic building when replacement windows are necessary. Do not use internal muntins sandwiched between layers of glass.

vi. *Replacement glass*—Use clear glass when replacement glass is necessary. Do not use tinted glass, reflective glass, opaque glass, and other non-traditional glass types unless it was used historically. When established by the architectural style of the building, patterned, leaded, or colored glass can be used.

vii. *Non-historic windows*—Replace non-historic incompatible windows with windows that are typical of the architectural style of the building.

viii. Security bars-Install security bars only on the interior of windows and doors.

ix. *Screens*—Utilize wood screen window frames matching in profile, size, and design of those historically found when the existing screens are deteriorated beyond repair. Ensure that the tint of replacement screens closely matches the original screens or those used historically.

x. *Shutters*—Incorporate shutters only where they existed historically and where appropriate to the architectural style of the house. Shutters should match the height and width of the opening and be mounted to be operational or appear to be operational. Do not mount shutters directly onto any historic wall material.

Historic Design Guidelines, Chapter 3, Guidelines for Additions

#### 1. Massing and Form of Residential Additions

#### A. GENERAL

i. *Minimize visual impact*—Site residential additions at the side or rear of the building whenever possible to minimize views of the addition from the public right-of-way. An addition to the front of a building would be inappropriate.

ii. *Historic context*—Design new residential additions to be in keeping with the existing, historic context of the block. For example, a large, two-story addition on a block comprised of single-story homes would not be appropriate.

iii. *Similar roof form*—Utilize a similar roof pitch, form, overhang, and orientation as the historic structure for additions. iv. *Transitions between old and new*—Utilize a setback or recessed area and a small change in detailing at the seam of the historic structure and new addition to provide a clear visual distinction between old and new building forms. B. SCALE, MASSING, AND FORM

i. *Subordinate to principal facade*—Design residential additions, including porches and balconies, to be subordinate to the principal façade of the original structure in terms of their scale and mass.

ii. *Rooftop additions*—Limit rooftop additions to rear facades to preserve the historic scale and form of the building from the street level and minimize visibility from the public right-of-way. Full-floor second story additions that obscure the form of the original structure are not appropriate.

iii. *Dormers*—Ensure dormers are compatible in size, scale, proportion, placement, and detail with the style of the house. Locate dormers only on non-primary facades (those not facing the public right-of-way) if not historically found within the district.

iv. *Footprint*—The building footprint should respond to the size of the lot. An appropriate yard to building ratio should be maintained for consistency within historic districts. Residential additions should not be so large as to double the existing building footprint, regardless of lot size.

v. *Height*—Generally, the height of new additions should be consistent with the height of the existing structure. The maximum height of new additions should be determined by examining the line-of-sight or visibility from the street. Addition height should never be so contrasting as to overwhelm or distract from the existing structure.

#### 3. Materials and Textures

#### A. COMPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

i. *Complementary materials*— Use materials that match in type, color, and texture and include an offset or reveal to distinguish the addition from the historic structure whenever possible. Any new materials introduced to the site as a result of an addition must be compatible with the architectural style and materials of the original structure

ii. *Metal roofs*—Construct new metal roofs in a similar fashion as historic metal roofs. Refer to the Guidelines for Alternations and Maintenance section for additional specifications regarding metal roofs.

iii. *Other roofing materials*—Match original roofs in terms of form and materials. For example, when adding on to a building with a clay tile roof, the addition should have a roof that is clay tile, synthetic clay tile, or a material that appears similar in color and dimension to the existing clay tile.

#### **B. INAPPROPRIATE MATERIALS**

i. *Imitation or synthetic materials*—Do not use imitation or synthetic materials, such as vinyl siding, brick or simulated stone veneer, plastic, or other materials not compatible with the architectural style and materials of the original structure. C. REUSE OF HISTORIC MATERIALS

i. *Salvage*—Salvage and reuse historic materials, where possible, that will be covered or removed as a result of an addition.

4. Architectural Details

A. GENERAL

i. *Historic context*—Design additions to reflect their time while respecting the historic context. Consider characterdefining features and details of the original structure in the design of additions. These architectural details include roof form, porches, porticos, cornices, lintels, arches, quoins, chimneys, projecting bays, and the shapes of window and door openings.

ii. *Architectural details*—Incorporate architectural details that are in keeping with the architectural style of the original structure. Details should be simple in design and compliment the character of the original structure. Architectural details that are more ornate or elaborate than those found on the original structure should not be used to avoid drawing undue attention to the addition.

iii. *Contemporary interpretations*—Consider integrating contemporary interpretations of traditional designs and details for additions. Use of contemporary window moldings and door surroundings, for example, can provide visual interest while helping to convey the fact that the addition is new.

5. Mechanical Equipment and Roof Appurtenances

A. LOCATION AND SITING

i. *Visibility*—Do not locate utility boxes, air conditioners, rooftop mechanical equipment, skylights, satellite dishes, cable lines, and other roof appurtenances on primary facades, front-facing roof slopes, in front yards, or in other locations that are clearly visible from the public right-of-way.

ii. *Service Areas*—Locate service areas towards the rear of the site to minimize visibility from the public right-of-way. Where service areas cannot be located at the rear of the property, compatible screens or buffers will be required. B. SCREENING

i. *Building-mounted equipment*—Paint devices mounted on secondary facades and other exposed hardware, frames, and piping to match the color scheme of the primary structure or screen them with landscaping.

ii. *Freestanding equipment*—Screen service areas, air conditioning units, and other mechanical equipment from public view using a fence, hedge, or other enclosure.

iii. Roof-mounted equipment—Screen and set back devices mounted on the roof to avoid view from public right-of-way.

6. Designing for Energy Efficiency

A. BUILDING DESIGN

i. *Energy efficiency*—Design additions and new construction to maximize energy efficiency.

ii. *Materials*—Utilize green building materials, such as recycled, locally-sourced, and low maintenance materials whenever possible.

iii. *Building elements*—Incorporate building features that allow for natural environmental control – such as operable windows for cross ventilation.

iv. *Roof slopes*—Orient roof slopes to maximize solar access for the installation of future solar collectors where compatible with typical roof slopes and orientations found in the surrounding historic district. B. SITE DESIGN

i. *Building orientation*—Orient new buildings and additions with consideration for solar and wind exposure in all seasons to the extent possible within the context of the surrounding district.

ii. *Solar access*—Avoid or minimize the impact of new construction on solar access for adjoining properties. C. SOLAR COLLECTORS

i. *Location*—Locate solar collectors on side or rear roof pitch of the primary historic structure to the maximum extent feasible to minimize visibility from the public right-of-way while maximizing solar access. Alternatively, locate solar collectors on a garage or outbuilding or consider a ground-mount system where solar access to the primary structure is limited.

ii. *Mounting (sloped roof surfaces)*—Mount solar collectors flush with the surface of a sloped roof. Select collectors that are similar in color to the roof surface to reduce visibility.

iii. *Mounting (flat roof surfaces)*—Mount solar collectors flush with the surface of a flat roof to the maximum extent feasible. Where solar access limitations preclude a flush mount, locate panels towards the rear of the roof where visibility from the public right-of-way will be minimized.

#### Historic Design Guidelines, Chapter 4, New Construction

1. Building and Entrance Orientation

#### A. FAÇADE ORIENTATION

i. *Setbacks*—Align front facades of new buildings with front facades of adjacent buildings where a consistent setback has been established along the street frontage. Use the median setback of buildings along the street frontage where a variety of setbacks exist. Refer to UDC Article 3, Division 2. Base Zoning Districts for applicable setback requirements.
ii. *Orientation*—Orient the front façade of new buildings to be consistent with the predominant orientation of historic buildings along the street frontage.

#### **B. ENTRANCES**

i. *Orientation*—Orient primary building entrances, porches, and landings to be consistent with those historically found along the street frontage. Typically, historic building entrances are oriented towards the primary street.

#### 2. Building Massing and Form

#### A. SCALE AND MASS

i. *Similar height and scale*—Design new construction so that its height and overall scale are consistent with nearby historic buildings. In residential districts, the height and scale of new construction should not exceed that of the majority of historic buildings by more than one-story. In commercial districts, building height shall conform to the established pattern. If there is no more than a 50% variation in the scale of buildings on the adjacent block faces, then the height of the new building shall not exceed the tallest building on the adjacent block face by more than 10%.

ii. *Transitions*—Utilize step-downs in building height, wall-plane offsets, and other variations in building massing to provide a visual transition when the height of new construction exceeds that of adjacent historic buildings by more than one-half story.

iii. Foundation and floor heights—Align foundation and floor-to-floor heights (including porches and balconies) within one foot of floor-to-floor heights on adjacent historic structures.

#### B. ROOF FORM

i. *Similar roof forms*—Incorporate roof forms—pitch, overhangs, and orientation—that are consistent with those predominantly found on the block. Roof forms on residential building types are typically sloped, while roof forms on non-residential building types are more typically flat and screened by an ornamental parapet wall.

#### C. RELATIONSHIP OF SOLIDS TO VOIDS

i. *Window and door openings*—Incorporate window and door openings with a similar proportion of wall to window space as typical with nearby historic facades. Windows, doors, porches, entryways, dormers, bays, and pediments shall be considered similar if they are no larger than 25% in size and vary no more than 10% in height to width ratio from adjacent historic facades.

ii. *Façade configuration*— The primary façade of new commercial buildings should be in keeping with established patterns. Maintaining horizontal elements within adjacent cap, middle, and base precedents will establish a consistent street wall through the alignment of horizontal parts. Avoid blank walls, particularly on elevations visible from the street. No new façade should exceed 40 linear feet without being penetrated by windows, entryways, or other defined bays. D. LOT COVERAGE

i. *Building to lot ratio*— New construction should be consistent with adjacent historic buildings in terms of the building to lot ratio. Limit the building footprint for new construction to no more than 50 percent of the total lot area, unless adjacent historic buildings establish a precedent with a greater building to lot ratio.

#### Standard Specifications for Windows in Additions and New Construction

• GENERAL: New windows on additions should relate to the windows of the primary historic structure in terms of materiality and overall appearance. Windows used in new construction should be similar in appearance to those commonly found within the district in terms of size, profile, and configuration. While no material is expressly prohibited by the Historic Design Guidelines, a high-quality wood or aluminum-clad wood window product often meets the Guidelines with the stipulations listed below. Whole window systems should match the size of historic windows on property unless otherwise approved.

• SIZE: Windows should feature traditional dimensions and proportions as found within the district.

• SASH: Meeting rails must be no taller than 1.25". Stiles must be no wider than 2.25". Top and bottom sashes must be equal in size unless otherwise approved.

• DEPTH: There should be a minimum of 2" in depth between the front face of the window trim and the front face of the top window sash.

• This must be accomplished by recessing the window sufficiently within the opening or with the installation of additional window trim to add thickness.

• TRIM: Window trim must feature traditional dimensions and architecturally appropriate casing and sloped sill detail. Window track components such as jamb liners must be painted to match the window trim or concealed by a wood window screen set within the opening.

• GLAZING: Windows should feature clear glass. Low-e or reflective coatings are not recommended for replacements. The glazing should not feature faux divided lights with an interior grille. If approved to match a historic window configuration, the window should feature real exterior muntins.

• COLOR: Wood windows should feature a painted finished. If a clad product is approved, white or metallic manufacturer's color is not allowed, and color selection must be presented to staff.

• INSTALLATION: Wood windows should be supplied in a block frame and exclude nailing fins. Window opening sizes should not be altered to accommodate stock sizes prior to approval.

• FINAL APPROVAL: If the proposed window does not meet the aforementioned stipulations, then the applicant must submit updated window specifications to staff for review, prior to purchase and installation. For more assistance, the applicant may request the window supplier to coordinate with staff directly for verification.

#### Replacement & Substitute Materials for Historic Structures Policy Document

Windows & Doors

Historic windows & doors are essential architectural elements which covey the character and craftsmanship of a historic property. The Historic Design Guidelines prioritize repair of original features over replacement.

Where original doors are missing or damaged beyond repair, replacement doors that are appropriate for the architectural style or construction period of the house should be installed. Period-appropriate doors are also available at most architectural salvage stores. When replacement is warranted, architecturally appropriate doors are eligible for administrative approval.

#### FINDINGS:

a. The primary structure located at 626 Burnet Street is a duplex constructed c. 1924 in the Federal style and first appears on the 1931 Sanborn map. The structure features a cross-gable roof form with a gable facing east-to-west and the rear facing south. The roof is a standing seam metal roof with gable returns and the rest of the structure features one-over-one wood windows, two front doors, a symmetrical chimney at the center of the roof, and symmetrical features throughout. The structure contributes to the Dignowity Hill Historic District.

- b. MASSING & FOOTPRINT The applicant is requesting to construct a one-story 464 square feet addition at the rear of the primary structure. The Guidelines for Additions 1.B.i. states to design residential additions to be subordinate to the principal façade of the original structure in terms of their scale and mass. Additions 1.B.iv. states that the building footprint should respond to the size of the lot with an appropriate yard to building ratio for maintained consistency within the historic district and should not be so large as to double the existing building footprint, regardless of lot size. Additions 1.B.v. states that generally, the height of new additions should be consistent with the height of the existing structure. The existing primary structure on the lot features a footprint of 1,302 square feet and is one-story in height. The proposed one-story rear addition features a total footprint of approximately 464 square feet, or approximately 36% of the primary structure's footprint. Staff finds the proposed height, massing, and footprint generally conforms to guidelines.
- c. SETBACKS The applicant has proposed a setback for the rear addition that is consistent with the guidelines.
- d. ROOF The applicant has proposed to continue the existing standing seam metal roof form through the proposed rear addition. Additions 1.A.iii. states to utilize a similar roof pitch, form, overhang, and orientation as the historic structure for additions. Additions 3.A.ii. states to construct new metal roofs in a similar fashion as the existing historic metal roof. Staff finds the proposal to construct the rear addition's standing seam metal roof using the same material, style, and form generally conforms to guidelines.
- e. FENESTRATION MODIFICATIONS (EXISTING PRIMARY STRUCTURE'S REAR) The applicant is requesting to remove six wood windows at the rear of the primary structure to allow the construction of the rear addition. Additions 4.A.i. states to design additions to reflect their time while respecting the historic context and to consider character-defining features and details of the original structure in the design of additions. Accordingly, architectural features include the roof form, porches, porticos, cornices, lintels, arches, quoins, chimneys, projecting bays, and the shapes of window and door openings. Staff recommends that the applicant retain the fenestration configuration of the rear and to find a way to incorporate the proposed rear door. Staff finds the modifications to the rear façade generally does not conform to guidelines.
- f. RELATIONSHIP OF SOLIDS TO VOIDS (ADDITION) The applicant is requesting to construct the 464 square feet rear addition with a total of two windows and one double sliding door. The Historic Design Guidelines for New Construction 2.C.i. states to incorporate window and door openings with a similar proportion of wall to window space as typical with nearby historic facades. Given the lack of window openings at the addition's rear and west façade, staff finds the relationship of solids to voids for the proposed rear addition does not conform to guidelines.
- g. WINDOWS (MATERIAL) The applicant is proposing to install two one-over-one wood windows at the addition's east façade. The *Standard Specifications for Windows in Additions and New Construction* recommends that new windows on additions should relate to the windows of the primary historic structure in terms of materiality and overall appearance and that wood windows are preferred. Additions 3.C.i. states to salvage and reuse historic materials, where possible, that will be covered or removed as a result of an addition. Staff finds the installation of wood windows generally conform to guidelines; however, if the primary structure's rear façade modifications are approved by the HDRC, staff recommends that the applicant reuse the existing wood windows rather than installing new wood windows.
- h. DOOR (MATERIAL) The applicant is requesting to install an aluminum double sliding door at the rear of the addition. Additions 3.A.i. states to use materials that match in type, color, and texture. Staff finds the aluminum double sliding door generally appropriate.
- i. SIDING (ADDITION) The applicant is requesting to install horizontal wood siding matching the existing siding to the proposed rear addition with a vertical trim piece to differentiate the primary structure and the rear addition. Additions 3.A.i. states to use materials that match in type, color, and texture and include an offset or reveal to distinguish the addition from the historic structure whenever possible. Additionally, any new materials introduced to the site as a result of an addition must be compatible with the architectural style and materials of the original structure. Additions 1.A.iv. states to utilize a setback or recessed area and a small change in detailing at the seam of the historic structure and new addition to provide a clear visual distinction between old and new building forms. Staff finds the installation of horizontal wood siding that matches the existing profile and a vertical trim piece generally conforms to guidelines.
- j. ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS The applicant is proposing to construct a 464 square feet rear addition. The existing rear of the primary structure features a predominant gable roof vent and gable returns. Additions 4.A.ii. states to incorporate architectural details that are in keeping with the architectural style of the original structure and details should be simple in design and compliment the character of the original structure. The applicant's construction documents are missing these architectural details and the central chimney. Staff finds that the construction documents should incorporate a rear roof vent and gable returns to mimic the original architectural style of the house and retain the chimney.

- k. REAR DECK CONSTRUCTION The applicant is requesting to construct a 120 square feet rear wooden deck. Additions 1.A.i. states to site residential additions at the side or rear of the building whenever possible to minimize views of the addition from the public right-of-way. Additions 3.A.i. states to use materials that match in type, color, and texture and include an offset or reveal to distinguish the addition from the historic structure whenever possible. Staff finds the installation of a 120 square feet rear wooden deck generally conforms to guidelines.
- SIDE DOOR INSTALLATION (EAST SIDE) The applicant is requesting to install a Craftsman style door on the east side of the house. Exterior Maintenance and Alterations 6.B.i. states to replace doors, hardware, fanlight, sidelights, pilasters, and entablatures in-kind when possible and when deteriorated beyond repair, and, when in-kind replacement is not feasible, ensure features match the size, material, and profile of the historic element. The *Replacement & Substitute Materials for Historic Structures Policy Document* states that replacement doors should be appropriate for the architectural style or construction period of the house. Staff finds the installation of a Craftsman style door generally appropriate.
- m. FRONT DOOR INFILL The applicant is requesting to infill the right front door at the front of the primary structure. Historic Design Guidelines for Exterior Maintenance and Alterations 6.A.i. states to preserve existing window and door openings and avoid filling in historic door or window openings. Maintenance and Alterations 6.A.ii. states to preserve historic doors including hardware, fanlights, sidelights, pilasters, and entablatures. Staff finds the infilling of the right front door does not conform to guidelines.

#### **RECOMMENDATION:**

Staff recommends approval of items 1 through 3, based on findings a through l, with the following stipulations:

- i. That the applicant install a standing seam metal roof featuring panels that are 18 to 21 inches wide, seams that are 1 to 2 inches high, a crimped ridge seam, and match the current finish or a standard galvalume finish. Panels should be smooth without striation or corrugation. Ridges are to feature a double-munch or crimped ridge configuration; no vented ridge caps or end caps are allowed. All chimney, flue, and related existing roof details must be preserved. An inspection must be scheduled with OHP staff prior to the start of work to verify that the roofing material matches the approved specifications. No modifications to the roof pitch or roof form are requested or approved at this time.
- ii. That the applicant install salvaged windows or fully wood windows that meet staff's standard window stipulations and submits updated specifications to staff for review and approval. The windows should feature an inset of two (2) inches within facades and should feature trim profiles that are found historically on the home.
- iii. That the applicant submit to staff a revision of the elevation drawings that incorporates additional fenestration openings, and retention of the roof vent, gable returns, and chimney.
- iv. That the applicant abide by all setback requirements.

Staff does not recommend approval of item 4, based on findings a and m. Staff recommends that the applicant retain the historic door opening at the front.

# City of San Antonio One Stop



September 15, 2023



City of San Antonio GIS Copyright 9-15-2023



















North

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

2





	2.0 Exterior Elevations Proper number   235	626 BURNET	No.	Description	Date	MAVE CONSULTING
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- Material specifications for the proposed rear decking Material will be PRESSURE TREATED WOOD for deck.
- Rear sliding door will be Aluminum here is more info <u>https://www.plygem.com/windows-doors/doors/door-materials/aluminum/</u>
- Side door will be a stain wood door here is more info: https://www.homedepot.com/p/Krosswood-Doors-36-in-x-80-in-Craftsman-Knotty-Alder-Left-Hand-6-Lite-Clear-Low-E-Provincial-Stain-Wood-Single-Prehung-Front-Door-PHED-KA-550-30-68-134-LH-PR/309338396



Home / Doors & Windows / Exterior Doors / Front Doors / Wood Doors / Wood Doors With C Internet #309338396 Model #PHED.KA.550.30.68.134.LH.PR UPC Code #848068063144

Krosswood Doors

### 36 in. x 80 in. Craftsman Knotty Alder Left Hand 6-Lite Clear Low-E Provincial Stain Wood Single Prehung Front Door

(311) Questions & Answers (307)





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## **Get Expert Door Installation**

A local pro will take care of the job for you

Request door installation service

What to Expect (i)



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Monday - Friday from 9AM - 11PM ET &

Saturday - Sunday from 9AM - 9PM ET.

Request Appointment <u>What to Expect</u> (i)

Or call 1-833-HD-APRON(1-833-432-7766)





### Dimensions

Door Height (in.)	80 in
Door Thickness (in.)	1.75 in
Door Width (in.)	36 in
Jamb Size (in.)	5-1/2"
Nominal Door Height (in.)	80 in

I Feedback

Nominal Door Thickness (in.)	2 in
Nominal Door Width (in.)	36 in
Rough Opening Height (in.)	82 in
Rough Opening Width (in.)	38 in

### Details

Bore Type	Double Bore	
Color Family	Light Brown Wood	
Color/Finish	Provincial Stain	back
Door Configuration	Single Door	Feedt
Door Glass Insulation	Dual Pane, Low-E, Tempered	
Door Handing	Left-Hand/Inswing	
Door Style	Craftsman	
Door Type	Exterior Prehung	
Features	Glass Panel, Lockset Bore (Double Bore), No Additional Features, Weatherstripping	
Finish Type	Stained	
Frame Material	Wood	
Glass Caming Finish	No caming	
Glass Layout	1/4 Lite	
Glass Shape	Square Lite	
Glass Style	Clear Glass	
Hinge Finish	Oil Rubbed Bronze	
Hinge Type	Standard	

Included	Instructions, No Additional Items Included
Material	Wood
Number of Hinges	3
Number of Lites	6 Lite
Panel Type	2 Panel
Product Weight (Ib.)	107.5 lb
Returnable	90-Day
Suggested Application	Front

### Warranty / Certifications

Energy Star Qualified	Not Qualified
Manufacturer Warranty	1-Year Limited

How can we improve our product information? Provide feedback.

Questions & Answers 307 Questions	~
Customer Reviews	~
4.1 out of 5 (311)	
Compare Similar Wood Doors With Glass	
CURRENT PRODUCT	

Feedback

QUOTE # QUOTE DATE		LOAD DATE	SHIP DATE	QUOTED BY	
6175961	6/1/2023	Load Date Not Set	Quote Not Ordered	Mike Castillo	
JOB NAME		CUSTOMER PO#	<b>BUILDING/LOT #</b>	CONTACT	
626 B	urnet				

LineItem #	Description	
16-1 Qty: 1 Room Location: None Assigned Note:	<ul> <li>6-0 6-8 Builders Series 4800 Two Panel (71.5 W x 79.75 H x 0 Leg), XXL, White , Finless, Standard Sill Riser Thermally Broken Frame Performance: PWG-M-165-00036-00001 Glass: HP2+ SC, Double Glazed, Argon Gas, Tempered Hardware: Standard Screen: Screen, Charcoal Fiberglass, Shipped Separate Disclaimers: Proposition 65 Manufacturer Information: N/A Performance Rating: LC-PG50-SD, DP +50/-50; U-Factor = 0.39; SHGC = 0.21; VLT = 0.4</li> </ul>	<u>51.67</u>

 LineItem #
 Description

 16-2
 Unit 1 Screen: Screen, Charcoal Fiberglass, Shipped Separate

 Qty: 1
 Room Location:

Note:

Total Unit Quantity: 1

. ·	0				0		
DELECTVEN. Calada Verson 116			0 C	Frame Width = 35 3/8" Frame Height = 60 1/2" Sash Split = Even Divide			
Line Number Item Summary			Was Price	Now Price	Quantity	Total Savings	Total Price
200-1 35.375-in x 60.5-in JELD Hung	D-WEN Wood	W-2500 Double	\$487.41	\$487.41	3	\$0.00	\$1,462.23
Unit 2	200 Total:		\$487.41	\$487.41		\$0.00	\$1,462.23
		Begin I	ine 200 Descriptio	on			
		[	ine 200-1				
Wood W-2500, Double Hung, , 35.375 x 60.5 ProductTileBackendName = Assembly = Full Unit, Exterior Trim Type = Brickmould, Exterior Trim Options = Sill Nosing & Ca Loose, Regional Compliance = US National-WE Vent Division = Even Divide, Order By = Rough Opening Size, Rough Opening Width = 36 1/8", Rough Opening Width = 36 1/8", Rough Opening Height = 61 1/4", Exterior Trim Width = 38, Exterior Trim Height = 62.28125 Species = Auralast Pine, Interior Finish Type = Natural, Finish - Interior = Natural, Finish - Exterior = Primed, Sash to Match Exterior Finish = Yes,	asing DMA/ASTM	Jamb Width = 4 9/16" Rating = PG 25, Sill Nosing = Standard Sill Horns = No Sill Hor Prep for Stool = No Hardware Finish - Inte Number of Locks = 2, Screen Options = Fibe Screen Finish = Brilliar Energy Efficiency = En Energy Star Zone = En STC / OITC Rating = St Glazing = Insulated, Glass Color = SunResis Glass Type = Annealed Neat Glass = Neat, Glass Thickness = Star Protective Film = Prot Spacer Color = Silver S Glass Options = Argor Grid Type = No Grids	Sill Nosing, rn, erior = White, erglass Mesh, nt White ergy Star, ergy Star, ergy Star - South- andard, st with HeatSave, d, ndard Default Thic ective Film, Spacer, n	Central, kness,	Certification = N Jambliner = Wh Jamb Liner Opti Sill Stop = Sill St Sash Limiter = N Finger Plows = F U-Factor = 0.25 Solar Heat Gain Visible Light Tra Condensation R CPD# = JEL-N-57 Energy Star Qua South-Central; S Room Location Is This a Remak Specific Informa Manufacturer = Contact Numbe Catalog Version Catalog Version None	None, ite Jambliner, ite Jambliner, itop Applied, No Sash Limiter, Plow in Top & Bottor , Coefficient = 0.2, insmittance = 0.46, tesistance = 47, 78-01934-00001, alified = Northern; No Southern = Not Specified, e = No, ation = Not Specified, e = No, ation = Not Specified, e = 1-800-246-9131 ( Date = 03/15/2022, a = 22.1.3.1	ambliner, n Rail orth-Central; (IL), Option 2,



Frame Width = 35 3/8" Frame Height = 48 1/2" Sash Split = Even Divide

Line Number	Item Summary	Was Price	Now Price	Quantity	Total Savings	Total Price	
300-1	35.375-in x 48.5-in JELD-WEN Wood W-2500 Double Hung	\$443.24	\$443.24	3	\$0.00	\$1,329.72	
	Unit 300 Total:	\$443.24	\$443.24		\$0.00	\$1,329.72	
Begin Line 300 Description							

End Line 200 Description

Wood W-2500, Double Hung,

Jamb Width = 4 9/16" Rating = PG 25, Sill Nosing = Standard Sill Nosing, Certification = None, Jambliner = White Jambliner, Jamb Liner Options = Compression Jambliner,

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