

Reynaers CP130 Sliding Door Installation Guide



Before you start, read this document!

IMPORTANT

Installation of these doors should be undertaken by experienced and trained installers. Please read through these instructions carefully before you start work and follow each step during the installation process. Failure to install the doors as instructed may impair the functionality of the doors and may invalidate the guarantee.

It is the responsibility of the building owner, architect, contractor or the installer to ensure that the door complies with the necessary regulations and legal requirements.

All details shown within this guide are generic. if a particular project has specific building junction details, please check with Reynaers that the details illustrated will be appropriate.

TOOLS

The following tools will be required for the correct installation of this door set:

- Large spirit level or laser level
- Tape measure
- Cordless drill/driver
- Phillips screwdriver (PH2)
- Power hammer drill
- A selection of drill bits (HSS and SDS)
- A selection of Allen keys
- Glazing paddle
- Assortment of glazing packers and packing shims

- Glass cleaner (to assist in wedge gasket installation)
- Suitable fixings for securing the frame to the opening
- Hammer
- Rubber mallet
- Quick release soft face clamps
- Glass suction pad lifter
- Work bench or trestles

COMPONENT PARTS

A standard door set will come with the following components. Please check that you have all these parts before you start:

- Outer frame comprising 2 side jambs, 1 head-rail and 1 threshold track
- The required number of door panels
- The required number of glass sealed units
- One projecting sill (and two sill ends caps) if required

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Preparation

CHECKING THE OPENING

The opening which the door is to be fitted will often not be completely plumb and level. However, it is imperative that the outer frame is fitted plumb and level in the opening at all points; there should be no bowing or twisting in any position.

There should be up to a 10mm (nominal) gap between the outer frame and the wall at the tightest part of the opening.

The lintel above the opening must be structurally sound; no more than 2mm deflection can be allowed for. Also the wall into which the door is to be fixed must be strong enough to support the full weight of the door.

The four internal faces of the aperture including the lintel and the floor should be flat, even and in line with each other. Please use a laser or other suitable tool to confirm that this is the case and to locate the fixing points.

Before installing the outer frame, please consider whether a sub-sill is required for drainage and whether any preparation is necessary to achieve the correct threshold height. Consideration should also be taken that any new laid structure or mortar is completely solid beforehand.

Assembling the outer frame

STEP 1

Unpack the outer frame taking care not to damage the painted finish (particularly if using a knife). It may come pre-assembled or in four pieces which need to be assembled on site. If the frame is already assembled, please go straight to step 7.

STEP 2

Use Reynaprotect to coat the cut edges of the head rail section as in Fig 1.

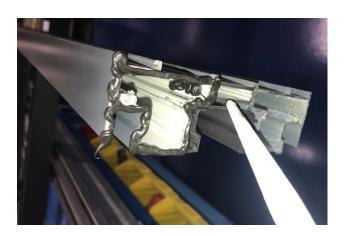




Fig. 1

STEP 3

Place an end pad between the end of the head rail profile and the side jamb. Make sure the head rail and side jamb profiles are correctly aligned and then use the screws provided to secure and tighten the joint (Fig 2). The screw threads should be lubricated before insertion to prevent them from becoming stressed.

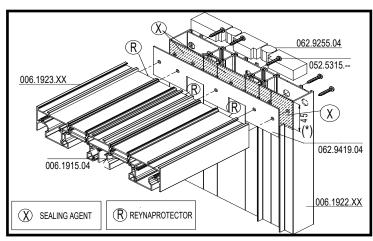


Fig. 2

Assembling the outer frame

STEP 4

When preparing to fix the track section to the bottom of the side jambs, first make sure the drainage holes are to the outside and clear of debris.

STEP 5

Use Reynaprotect to thoroughly coat the cut edges of the threshold profile as shown in Fig 3.





Fig. 3

STEP 6

Place and seal the end pad between the end of the threshold profile and the jamb. Ensure the sealing foam pads are sealed at each end of the sill section, then check the threshold and jamb profiles are correctly aligned before using the screws provided to secure and tighten the joint as shown in Fig. 4. The screw threads should be lubricated before insertion to prevent them from becoming stressed.

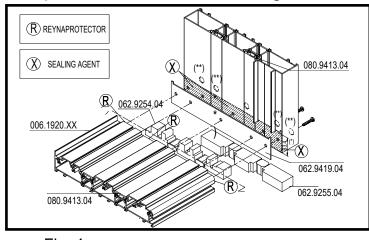


Fig. 4

Checking the outer frame

STEP₇

If the outer frame is delivered already assembled, it is still necessary to make the following checks:

- Firstly check that all the screws at each corner are tight
- Then check that the seal between the track and the side jambs is not damaged. It is a good idea to reseal this joint with silicone, see Fig 5 for example.

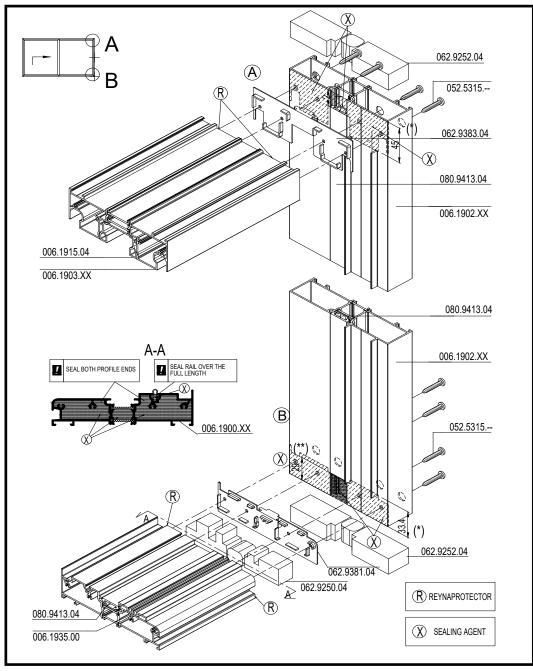


Fig. 5

Removing the door panels prior to installation

STEP 8

If the door has been delivered to site with the door panels in place, please remove the seal blocks, covers and interlocks as identified in figure 6, 7 and 8 below.

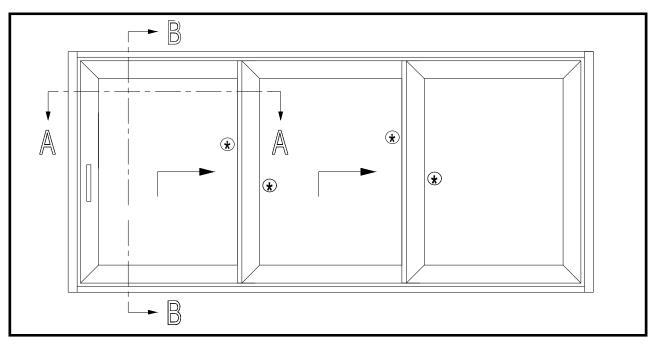


Fig. 6

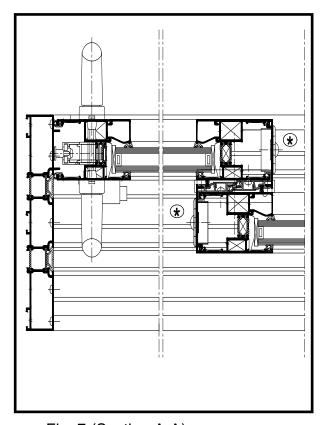


Fig. 7 (Section A-A)

* Don't fix through polyamide

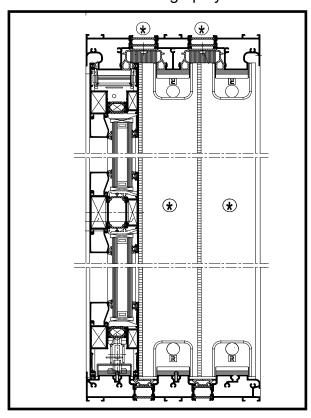


Fig. 8 (Section B-B)

Installing the outer frame

STEP 9

Measure the actual size of the outer frame and compare it to the size of the aperture.

STEP 10

Consider the required threshold height and finished floor height and calculate the amount of packing that will be required to make the threshold perfectly level

NOTE: It is important to ensure that the sill is level and secure in the aperture to give a level base to install the outer frame.

STEP 11

Position the outer frame in the aperture, making sure that the drainage holes are to the outside. If a projection sill is required, run a line of silicone along the length of the of thermal break on the underside of the threshold as shown in Fig 9, ensuring that no gaps exist between the outer frame and sill.

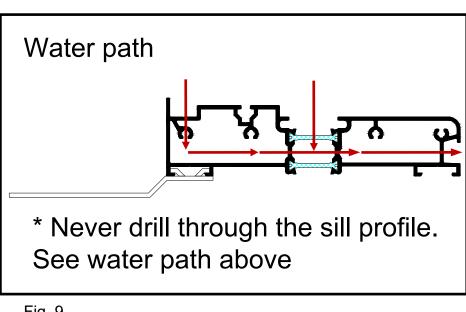






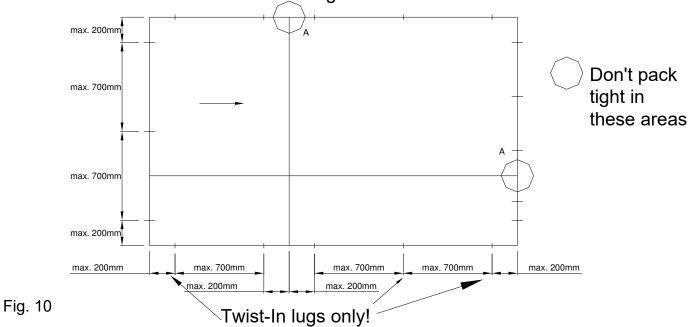
Fig. 9

Installing the outer frame

STEP 12

Secure the frame to the walls either using lug fixings or by fixing through the aluminium profile. However no screws should ever penetrate the threshold profile or the thermal break on any side.

Fixings should be no more than 200mm in from each corner and at centres of no more than 700mm as shown in Fig 10 below.



STEP 13

Use suitable packers around the frame and check that the screws are tight.

STEP 14

Secure the bottom track as shown in Fig 11. To avoid water ingress, it is critical not to pierce the chambers in the bottom outer frame.

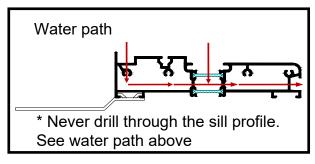


Fig. 11

STEP 15

Once all the screws are in place, go back and check that the frame is completely plumb, level and square. Check the diagonal measurements too.

IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT THE WHOLE OUTER FRAME IS ABSOLUTELY PLUMB, LEVEL AND SQUARE BEFORE CONTINUING, AS THERE IS NO WHEEL HEIGHT ADJUSTMENT.

Fitting the distance pieces (if not already fitted)

STEP 16 - LIFT AND SLIDE DOORS

For lift and slide doors, the distance pieces should have been fitted in the factory on both the inside and outside of the moving panel as shown in Fig 12.

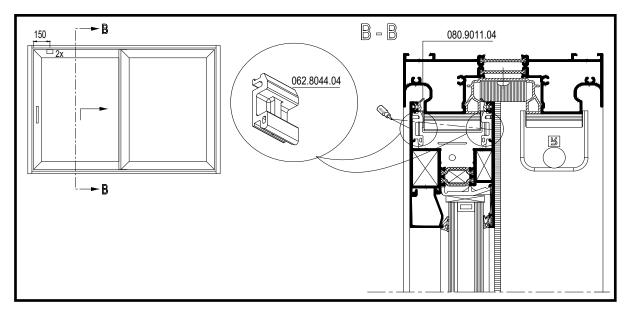


Fig. 12

STEP 17 - SLIDE DOORS

For slide doors, the distance pieces need to be placed on the inside only of the moving panel as shown in Fig 13.

* Note that the orientation changes from Fig 12 when it is used on standard sliding doors.

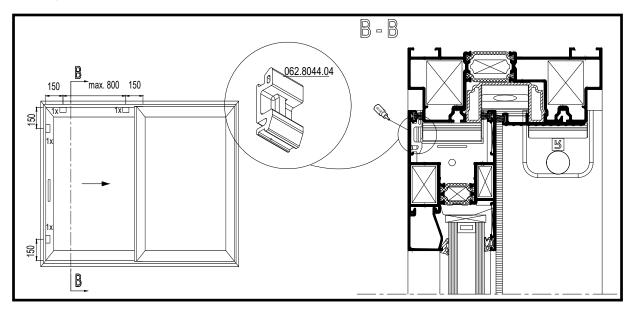


Fig. 13

Installing the panels

STEP 18

Fit the panel that goes on the inside track first. Engage the panel in the top first and then swing the bottom into place as shown in Fig 14. Make sure that the door gearing is in the closed position to avoid it clashing with the wheels.

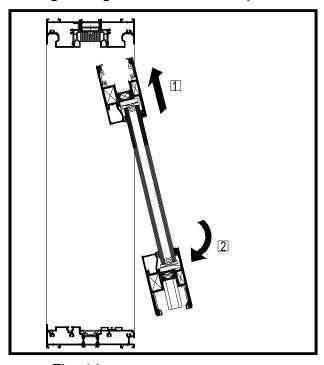
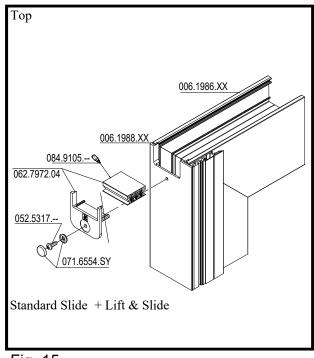
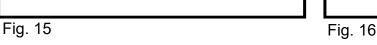


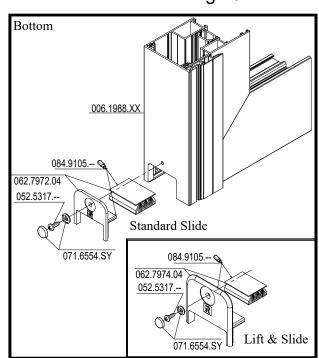
Fig. 14

STEP 19

Ensure that the guide blocks are installed the correct way around; as the cut outs in the meeting sections are different as shown in Fig 15.







Installing the panels

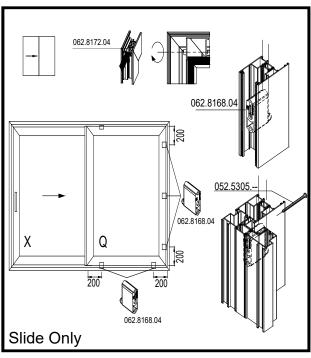
STEP 20

Repeat the process for the other sliding panels.

STEP 21

Now install the fixed panel as shown in Fig 17 & Fig 18.

The supporting profiles are already attached.





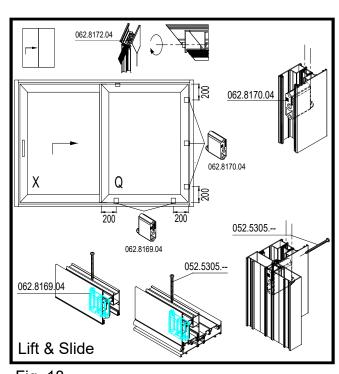


Fig. 18

Installing the buffers

STEP 22

To prevent damage when the door is opened, a buffer should be fitted at the foot of the door. The chosen handle will determine the exact location of the buffer as shown in Fig 19. If the door is tall and narrow, an additional buffer should be used (top and bottom) to prevent the door jumping off the track.

Typical width to height ratio is: height = pane width x = 2.5

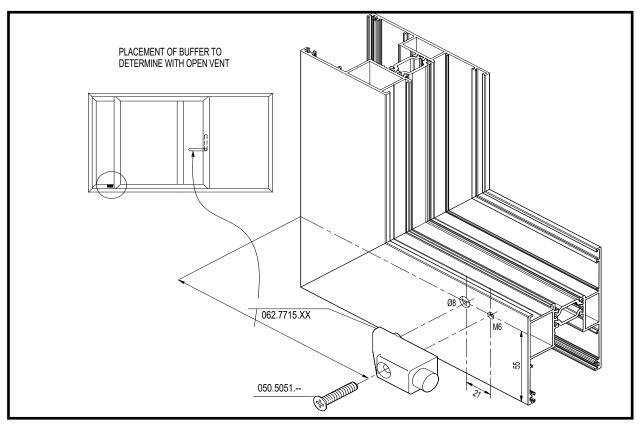
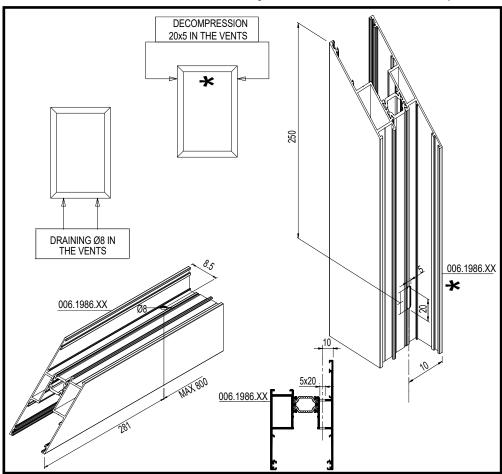


Fig.19

Decompression and drainage

STEP 23

It is important to keep the decompression and drainage holes free from any obstruction. Decompression holes are located on the sides and the drainage holes are located on the bottom track profile. Any gaskets or foam must be cut around these holes to ensure they are not blocked or impeded as shown in Fig 20.



If the decompression holes haven't been factory drilled, the outer retain gasket must be omitted in the centre for 50mm.

Fig. 20

STEP 24

For the HI variants, a foam strip is applied between the profile and the glass. This strip should run with a gap between the setting blocks and not over them. The strip should be cut around the decompression and drainage holes; see Fig 22.

10mm should also be cut away from around the glass supports, as shown in Fig 21.

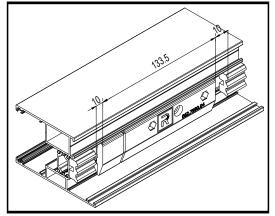


Fig. 21

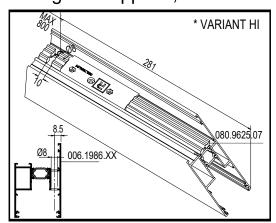


Fig. 22

For monorail doors

STEP 25

For monorail doors, it is important that there is a 50mm gap in the top outer gasket; see Fig 23.

Check that the decompression has been applied to the sliding leaf; if not, apply a 50mm gap in the outer retain gasket.

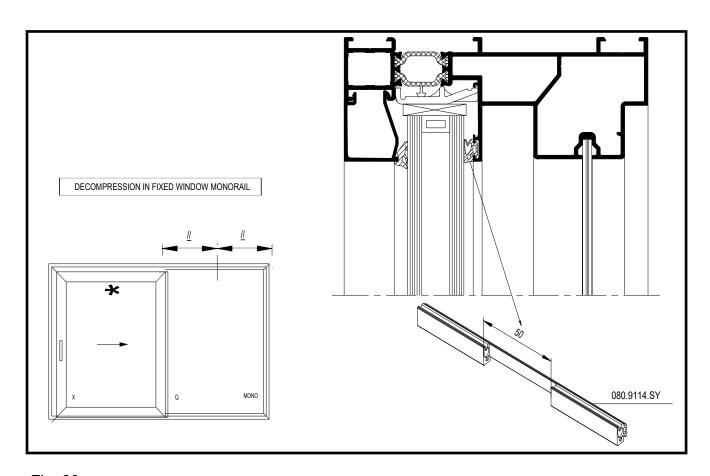


Fig. 23

Glazing

STEP 26

Glass sealed units should not come into contact with the aluminium frame; always use glazing packers and gaskets to prevent this contact and to position the glass correctly in the frame.

STEP 27

It is important to ensure that the support is given across the whole thickness of the glazed sealed unit and that the packers are strong enough to carry the weight.

It is important to seal between glazing bridge and the packer & the packer and glass unit, as well as between the packer and the metal frame. Failure to achieve a good seal may result in water ingress. See Fig 24 for example of correct application.

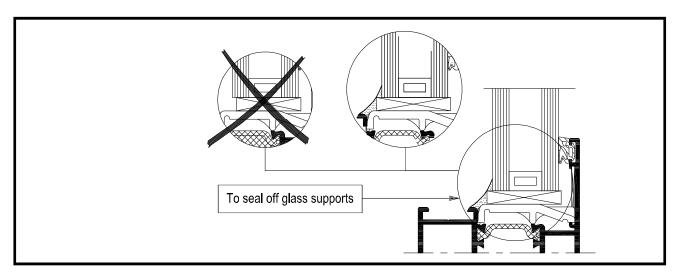


Fig. 24

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Glazing

STEP 28

NOTE: It is essential that the doors are glazed following the procedure detailed in this guide. Incorrect glazing may adversely affect the operation of the door.

STEP 29

Place glazing bridges along the bottom frame, lower jamb and upper jamb, 100mm from each corner; see Fig 25. Make sure this packer is wide enough to support the full width of the sealed unit. Silicone the packer in place taking care not to get any silicone anywhere that could come in contact with the edge of the sealed unit or block any drainage paths.



Fig. 25

Glazing

STEP 30

Now insert the glazed sealed unit into the frame, taking care to ensure that it is standing properly on the packer. It is recommended that the sealed unit is held in place temporarily using the top glazing bead on the right and the bottom glazing bead on the left leaving the corners free. Use temporary packers to help hold the glass in place as shown in Fig 26. This will allow access to insert the rest of the packers and to make the necessary adjustments before securing the glass in place with all four beads.

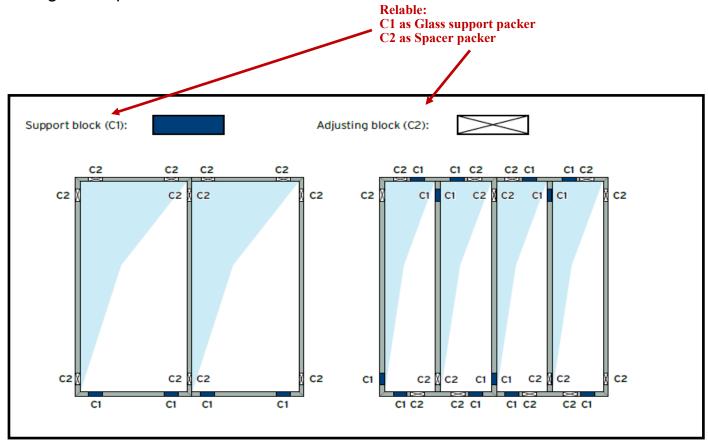


Fig. 26

STEP 31

Make sure the door is in its lowered position, then check that the door leaf is completely plumb and square and that the diagonals are the same. Adjust using additional packers where necessary.

STEP 32

Now insert the spacer packers as shown in the diagrams in Fig 26. Ensure that all packers are siliconed into place to prevent them moving over time.

Glazing

STEP 33

After a final checking the door leaf is square and plumb, remove the temporary beads one at a time. Clip the four glazing beads in their original position, then insert temporary packers behind the bead to hold the glass firmly in place as shown in Fig 27. Closest to the corners will help the glass locate on the packers correctly.





Fig. 27

STEP 34

Insert the wedge gasket as shown in Fig 28, allowing approximately 1% over length in the corners to ensure a good seal. Insert the gasket in to the bottom first, then the top followed by the sides.

A good tip is to fit both ends of the gasket first and then push the excessive gasket into the corners.



Fig. 28

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Glazing

STEP 35

Push the gasket into both corners using thumb pressure and work into position. DO NOT STRETCH THE GASKETS TO MEET AT THE CORNERS. If the gasket is short, it must be replaced and start the process again.

Cut the end of the vertical gasket at an angle to give a mitred joint. Apply Reynafix to seal then push the end of the gasket tight into the corner for a neat finish as shown in Fig 29.

TIP: Always fit the bottom gaskets first and run the horizontal gaskets full length. Angle cut the vertical gasket to sit on top and vulcanise seal the joint ensuring the gasket is 1% oversize (10mm in every 1000mm). Use a small amount of glass cleaner if some additional lubrication is required.



Fig. 29

Keep Installation

STEP 36

Alignment of the keeps should be done <u>on site</u> after installation to ensure that they are in the correct place; as project substrates could alter the position if marked prior to this.

The 097.0296 jig should be hooked into the lock before lightly closing the door to mark the jamb as shown in Fig 30.

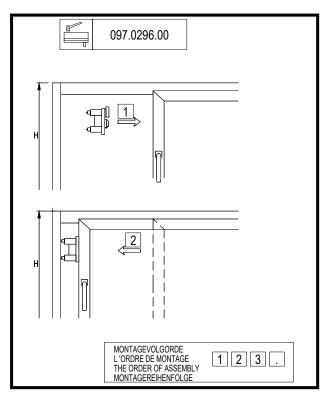


Fig. 30

Keep Installation

STEP 37

On a bi-parting door the 062.6859 clip is also added underneath the wheel carriage of the secondary door as shown in Fig 31.

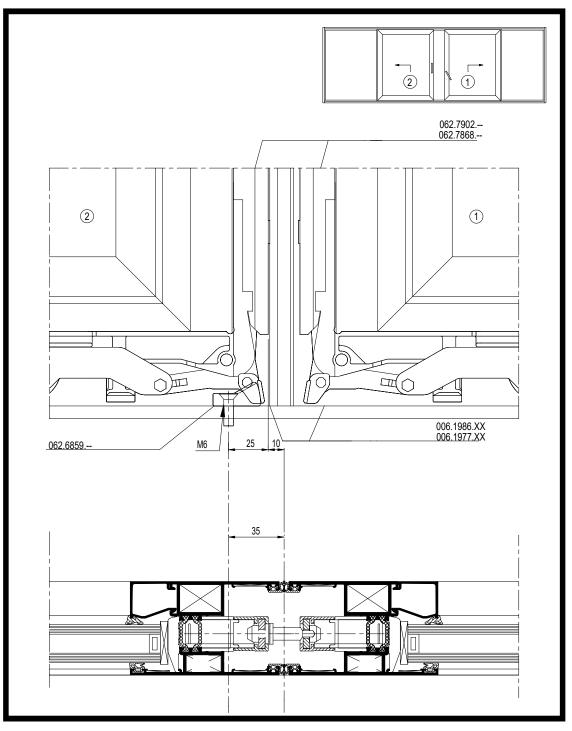
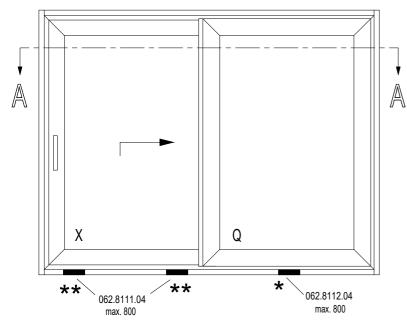


Fig. 31

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Drainage

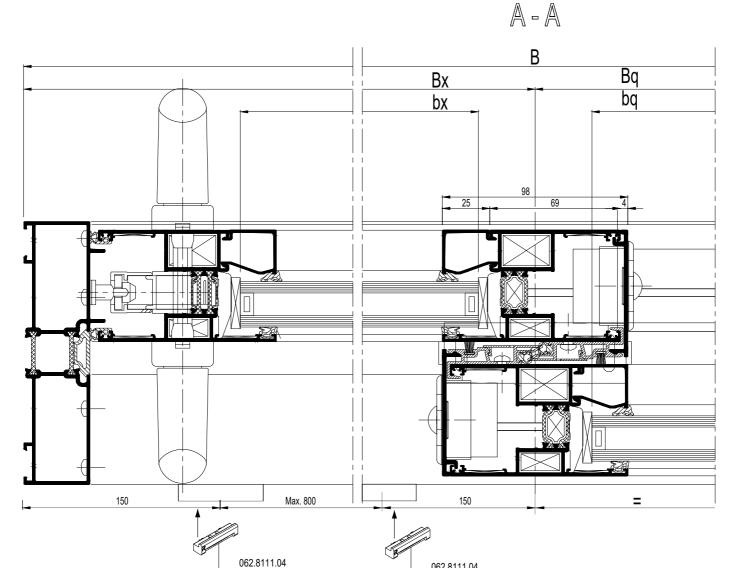


STEP 38

Lastly, push the drainage caps into place where the milling should have already been allowed.

Please ensure that the correct drainage cap is used in the appropriate location; as they differ from fixed to moving leaf.

- * With Seal
- ** Without Seal



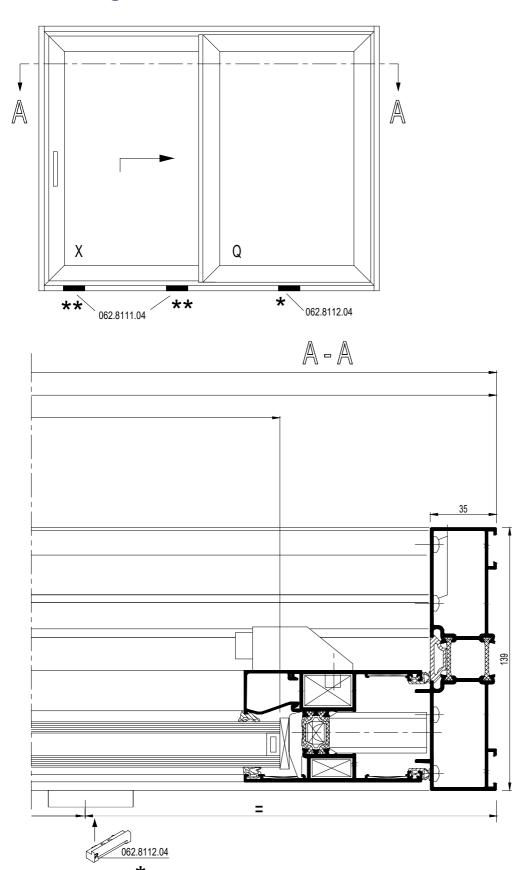
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Installation Guide: Reynaers CP130 Sliding Door

Drainage



Trouble shooting

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS
The locks aren't engaging correctly	 Check that the door frame is plumb and level. Check that the glass is correctly packed
Lock isn't aligned with the keep	 Use the 097.0296 lock jig to set the keep position when the doors are in place. Do no pre-fit the keeps in the factory. Ensure leaf is fully glazed and finished prior to this.
The glazing bead does not fit	The wrong thickness of sealed unit has been supplied - check the thickness of the sealed unit and compare it with the specification
The door does not slide smoothly	 Clear the track of any dirt and debris and clean the track before operating the door Check that the head rail is not bowed up or down
Water collects in the track	 Clear any blockages from the drainage holes Check that the interlocking blocks have been fitted and are correctly aligned (See Fig 32)

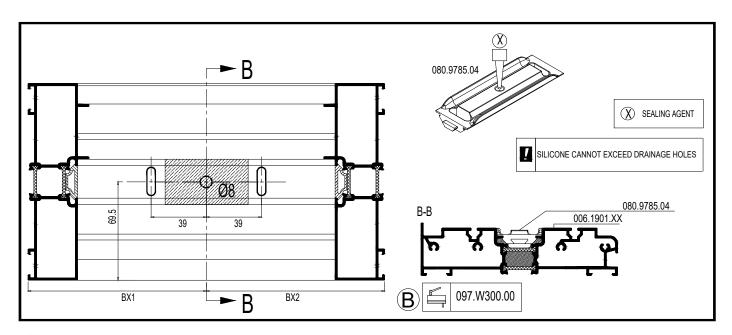


Fig. 32



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