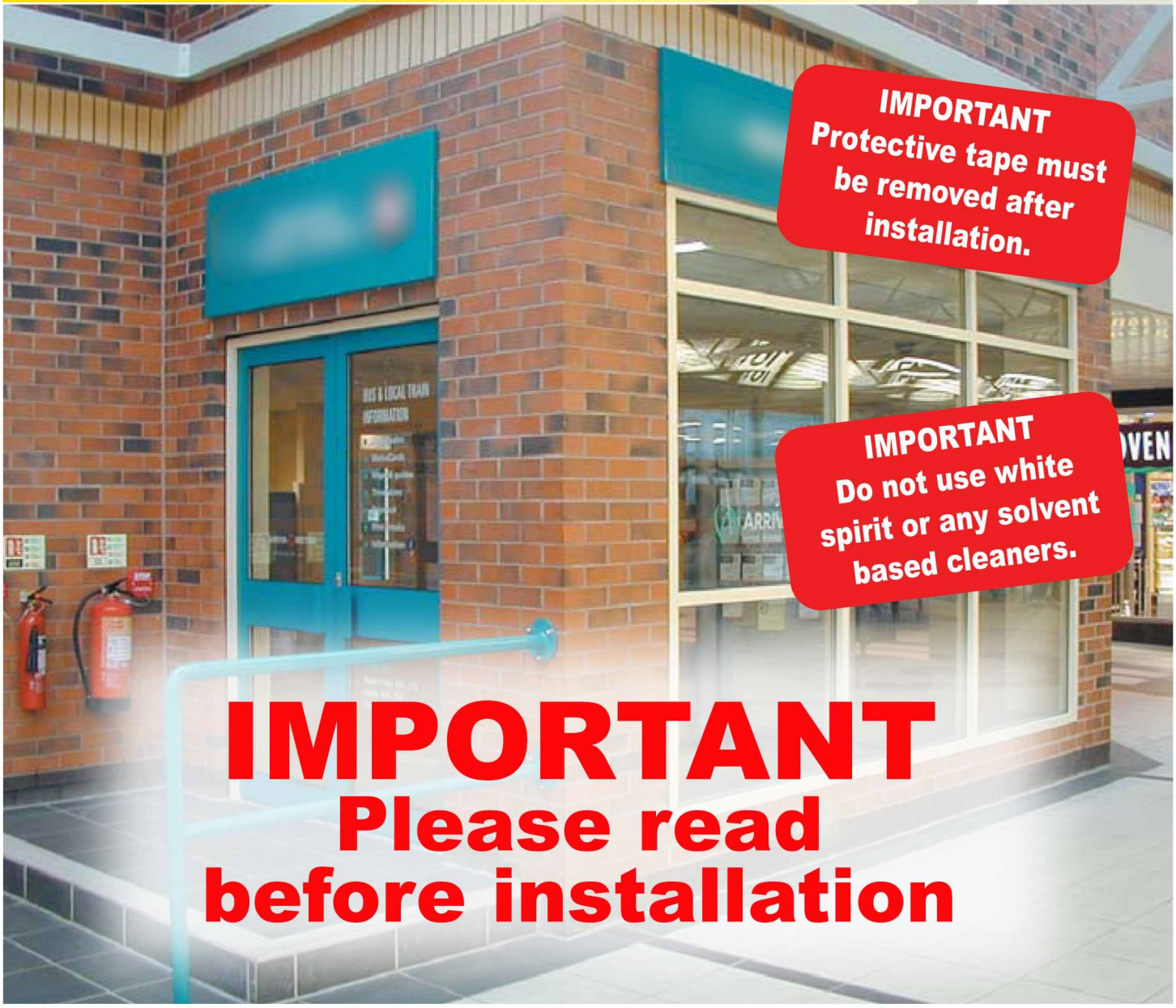
# Smart Systems ‘Shopline’ installation manual.



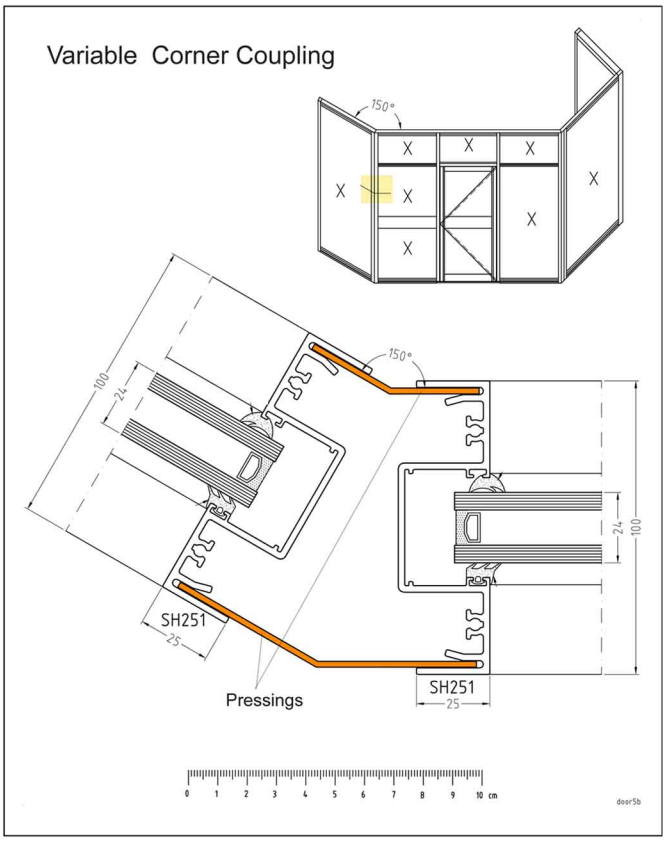
# Contents:

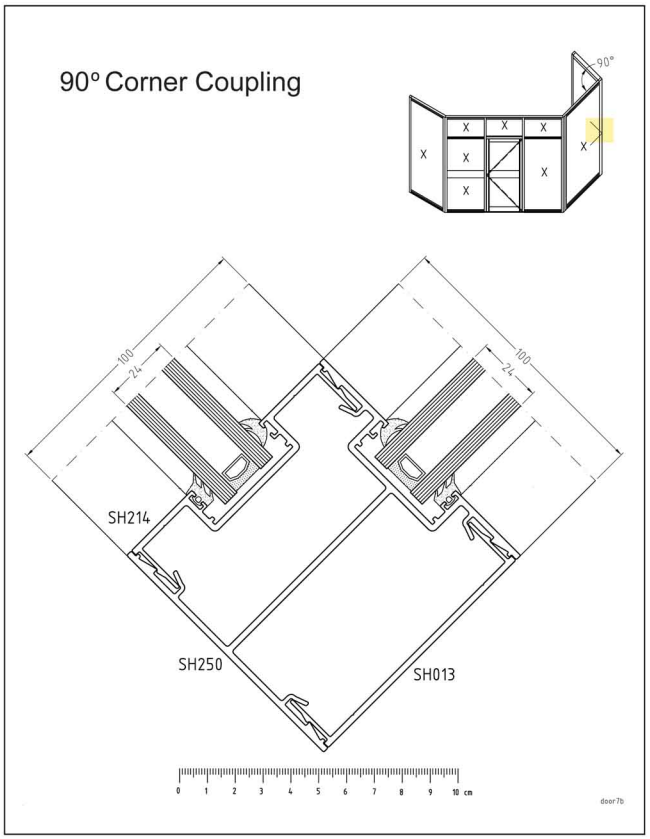
NOTE: Shopline is designed primarily as a heavy duty commercial door, as such it is not designed with a drainage system or expected to be totally draughtproof

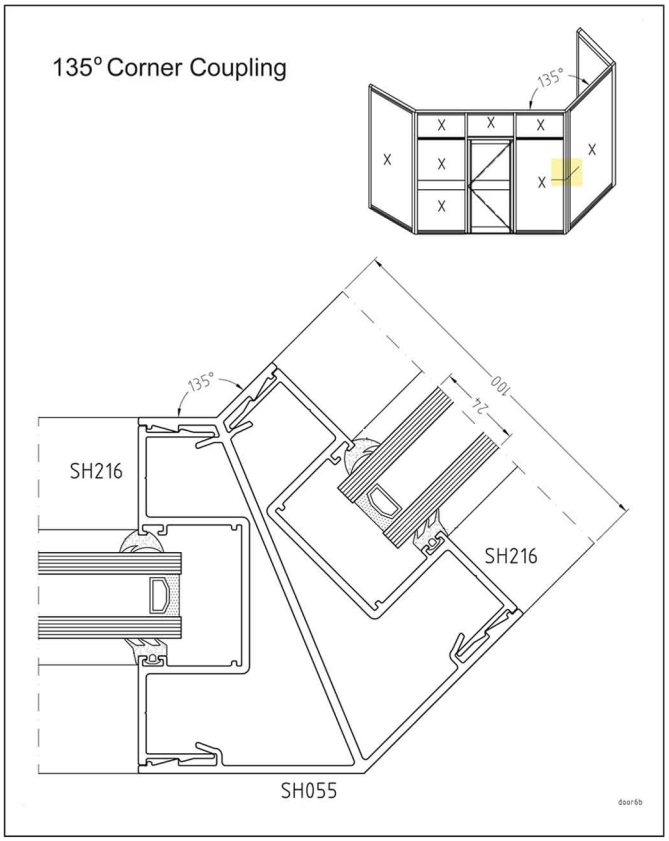
# 1. Frame Assembly

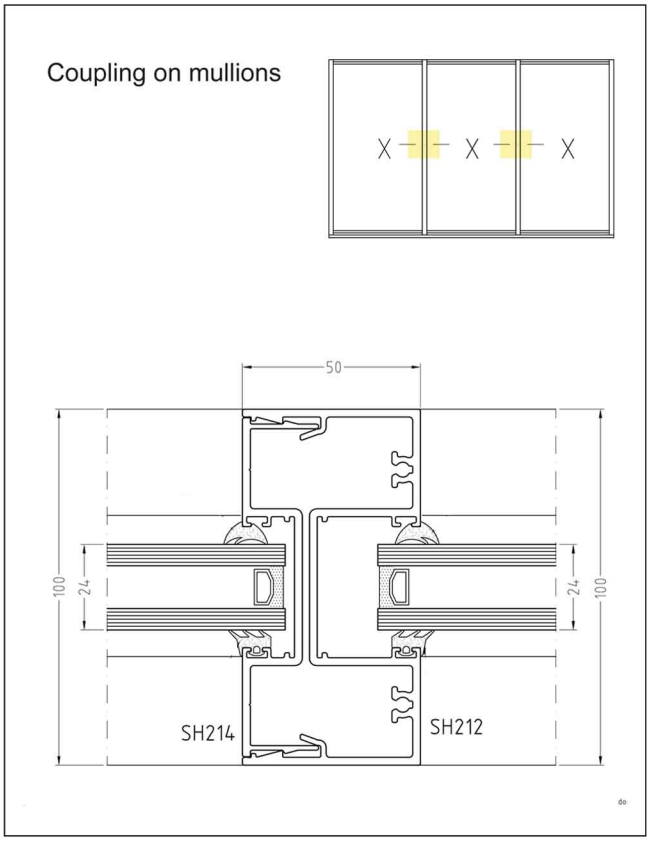
Shopline is a modular system, allowing large screens to be fabricated in seperate sections and assembled on site. This is how the Shopline system is supplied to all customers.

Screens are easily clipped together on site. See technical drawings 5B, 6B, 7B, 8B for more details.



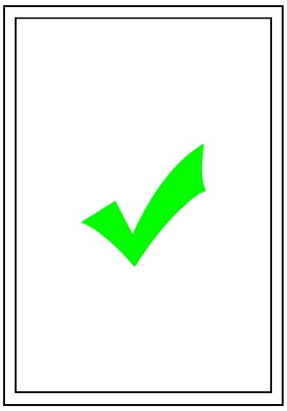



# 2. Installing the Outerframe

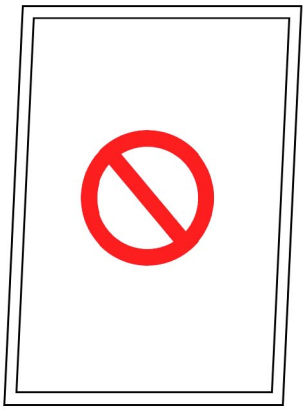
The frame must be accurately installed otherwise the performance of the item will be compromised.

Ensure the frame is square and true. Take your time to ensure all is plum and level. Measure from corner to corner, all these measurements should be identical.

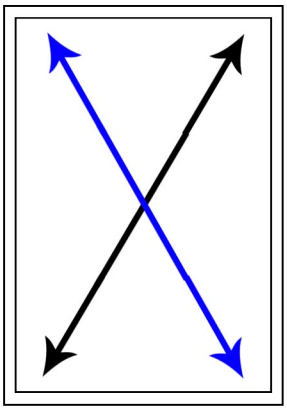
**Installed Correctly**



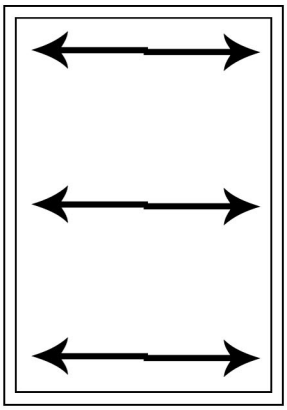
**Installed Incorrectly**



**Measure**



**Measure**



Ensure you use enough fixings in teh frame, that it is well packed and it is not bowing.

**NOTE - Be careful where drilling/screwing near the closer mechanism.**

# 3. Fitting of Door to Outerfame

Once the outer frame has been securely fixed and checked to be square, plumb and level, the doors can be fitted.

a) The door must be fitted in the open position, with the overhead closer also in the open position. The closer is supplied in the closed position and will need moving to open. Using a large adjustable spanner turn the closer spindle through 90° towards the side the door will be opening to. If the closer is the 'hold open' option it will lock into place once turned through 90°. If the closer is a 'non hold open' option, you will need to turn the closer down to the slowest closing speed to allow time to fit the door. See next page for adjusting closing speed. Do not force the closer beyond the open position as this will damage the mechanism and will result in failure.

b) With the door in the 90° open position, locate the bottom pivot point onto the bottom pivot of the frame and locate the top pivot. Fix the top retaining bar in place with the screws provided. On a 'non hold open' closer, the closer pivot will be moving back to the closed position, but should allow ample time to locate and fix the door in place. On a 'hold open' closer, the door will need to be pushed out of the hold open position before it will begin moving back to the closed position. DO NOT push the door before the retaining bar is fitted as this may damage the closer arm.
c) The door can now be glazed ready for final adjustment and fixing.

d) Ensure the door is toe & heeled correctly using packers, checking the door is not pushed out of square by over-packing.

e) Check the clearance dimensions are as close as possible to those shown in drawings 13F, 14B, 17B, 19B, 20B. If required adjust clearances accordingly (see below).

# 4. Adjusting Door Clearances

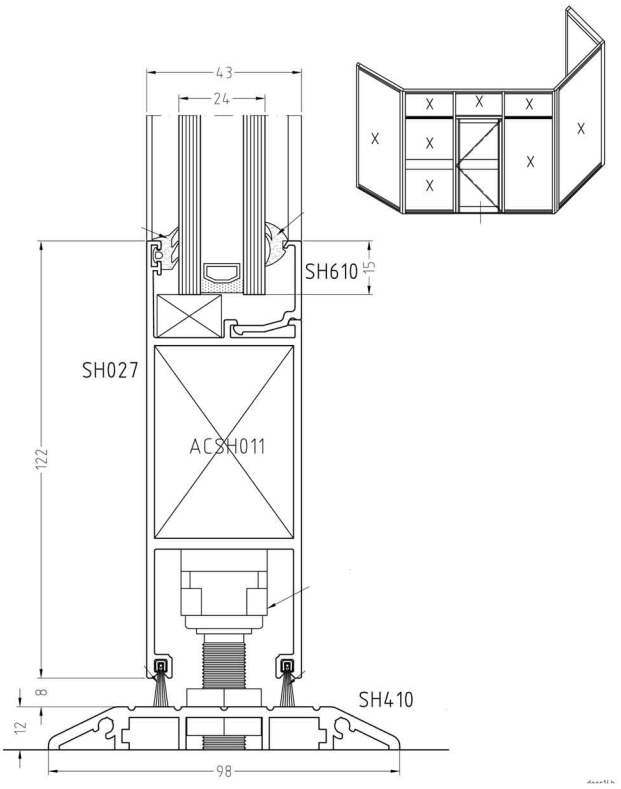
The doors can be adjusted to gain correct clearances as shown in drawings 13F, 14B, 17B, 19B, 20B. Please refer to Pivot Door details drawing for further information on adjusting the door clearances.
a) The doors can be lifted or lowered by winding the bottom pivot up and down in the threshold. 1 full turn is approximately a 2mm height adjustment. This has to be done with the door removed from the frame. Once adjusted the locking nut must be tightened to prevent the pivot moving over time.
b) The doors can be moved towards or away from the pivot point at the top by adjusting the end adjuster (See pivot door details drawing)

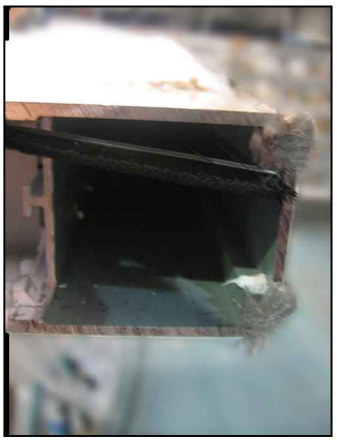
# 5. Weatherseal (Brushpile)

**The sash threshold seal will be supplied loose. The reason for this is that in transportation and handling the doors are regularly stood on the bottom which results in damage to the brushpile making the doors potentially draughty.**

It is very easy to fit. Simply slide into the channels on the underside of the sash. Take care as it is very easy to bend.

Slide it in as far as it will go into the anti-finger stile and simply ‘snip’ the other end flush (see pictures) ensuring it is touching both ends of the profile.



# 6. Adjusting Closer Speeds

## Concealed Overhead Door Closer
## Centre Pivoted – Double or Single Action

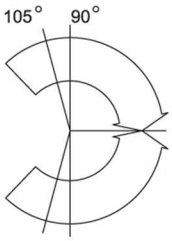
**IMPORTANT: This closer should be installed by a competent installer who must pass these instructions on to the site or maintenance manager once the closer has been satisfactorily installed.**

**No responsibility can be accepted by the manufacturers if these installation instructions are disregarded.**

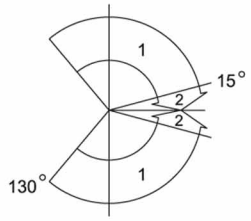
**For front bracket, you have two options (1) or (2), depending on the fixing hole you used.**

**Door stops must be fitted to prevent door opening beyond 130°.**

HOLD OPEN OPTIONS

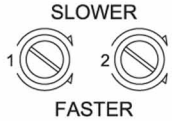


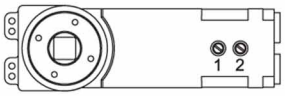

CLOSING RANGE AND ADJUSTMENT

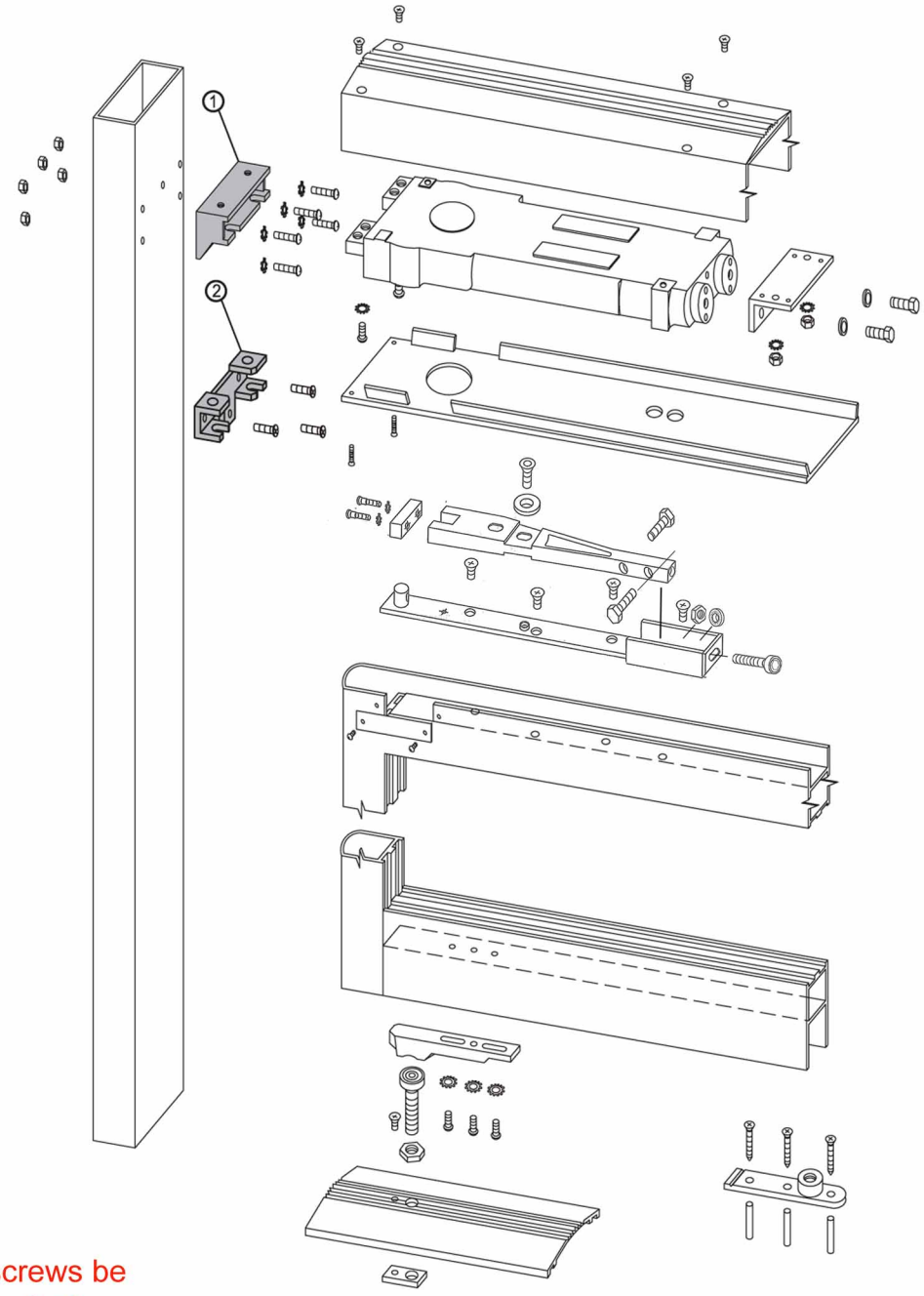



1.CLOSING RANGE
2.LATCHING RANGE

ADJUSTING VALVES FOR LATCHING & CLOSING SPEEDS




NOTE: When loosening these screws be careful not to overdo it, once you feel resistance STOP. By forcing the screws looser you will damage the mechanism and it will fail.

# 7. Final Fixing of Door

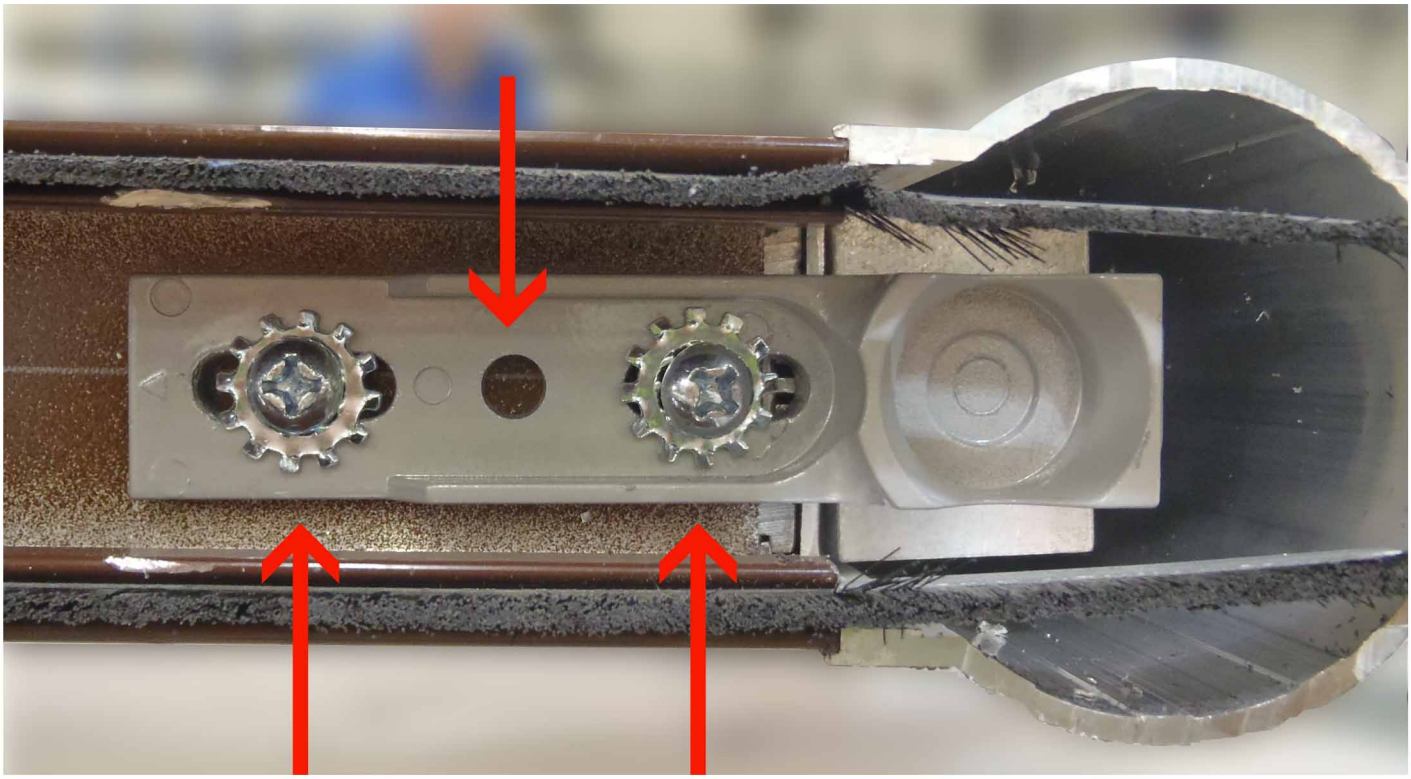
Once you are satisfied that the door is in the correct position it is time to do the final fixing top and bottom.

The top is relatively simple - merely ensure that everything has been tightened correctly.

On the bottom the shoe will need fixing into postion. To do this you will need to remove the sash from the frame by using the same method as installation only reversed.

Once out stand the door on its side, protecting the coating so as to not scratch or damage it.

Final Fixing



Adjustment Screws

Bottom Hinge Location

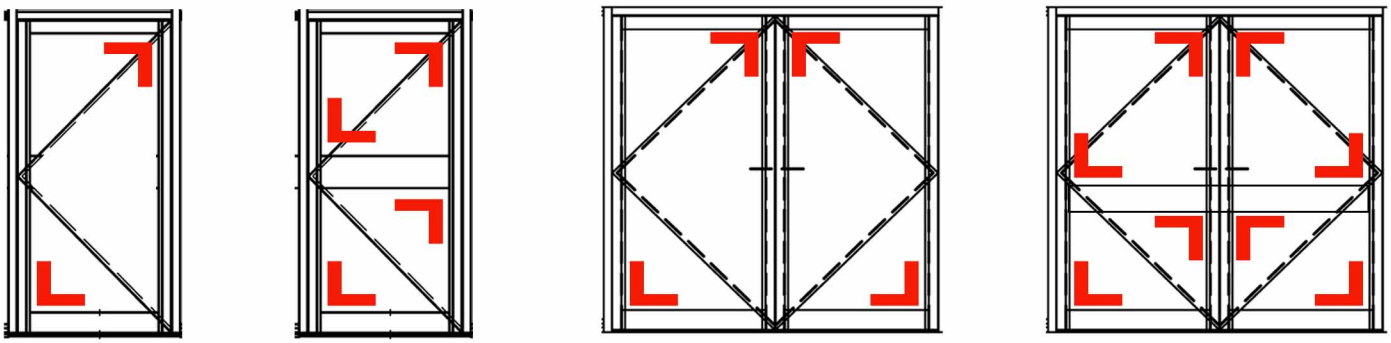
The centre hole is the final fixing. It needs to be drilled out with a sharp 5mm HSS drill bit (not supplied). Ensure you drill squarely without too much sideways movement or wobble. This hole is now tapped out using a 6mm tapper (not supplied).Fit with screw and washer provided..

NOTE: THIS MUST BE DONE OTHERWISE DOOR WILL MOVE AND THIS WILL RESULT IN DAMAGE AND FAILURE TO OPERATE CORRECTLY.

# 8. Glazing

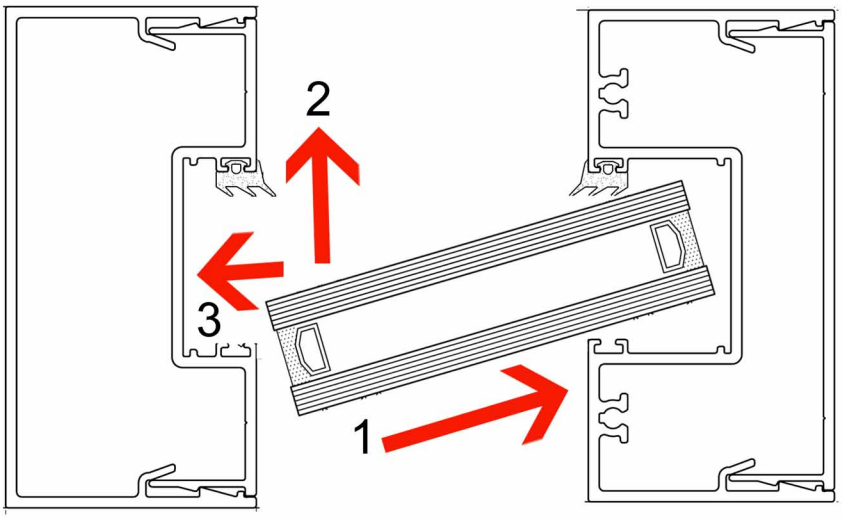
## Toe and Heeling of Doors

We also recommend packing the uprights. Ensure it is square and equal across the width of the sash. All packers should be secured with silicone.



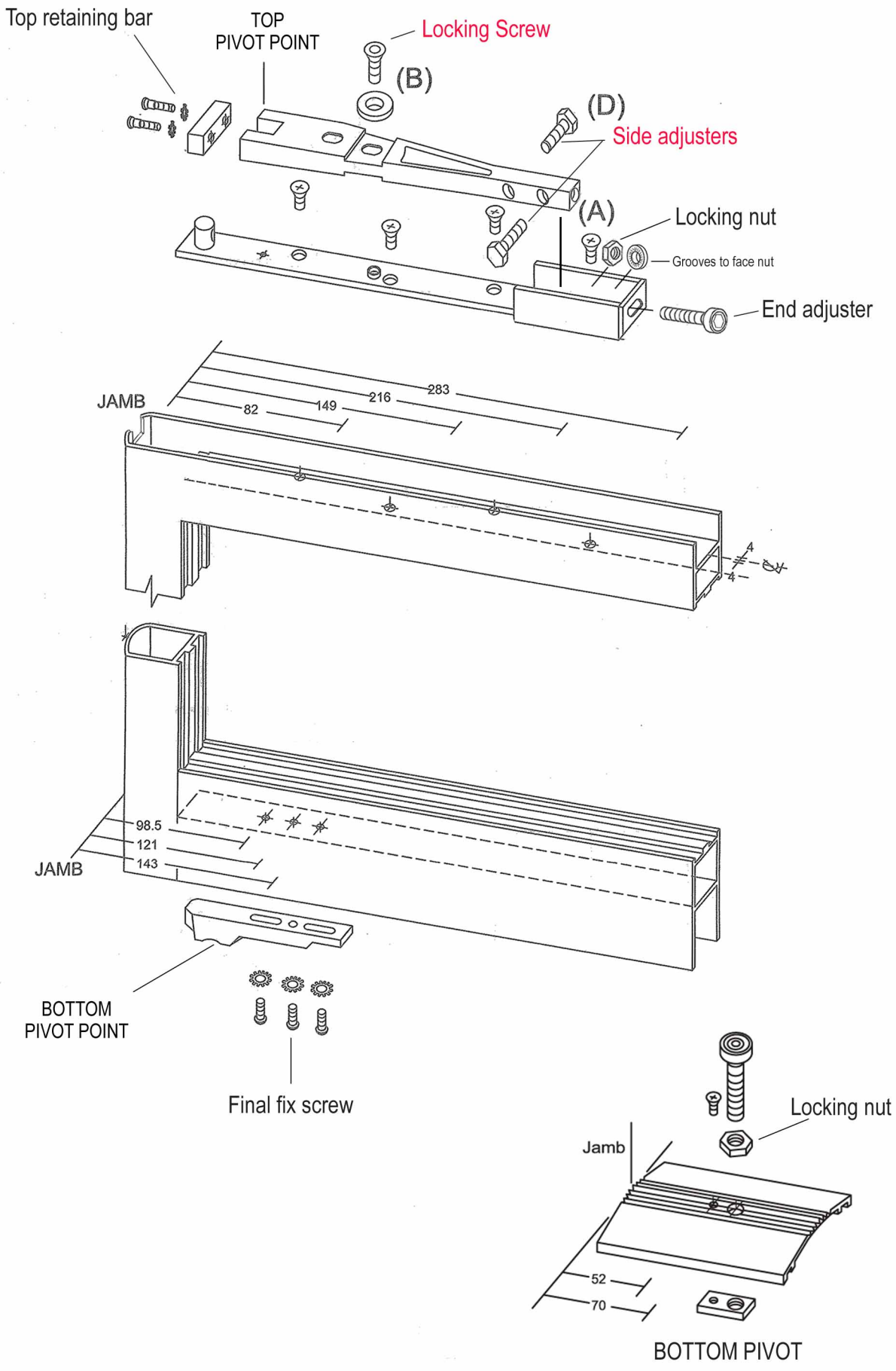
## Shuffle Glazing Fixed Windows.

Firstly remove any beads that are fitted, be careful as it is very easy to scratch the frame with the sharp edged beads. Lift unit towards frame, ensure it is clearing the top & bottom.Turn unit so that is angled in towards the deeper pocket of the frame. Slide into the deeper channel, this will give you enough space to now slide the rear edge of the unit back and into the shallow pocket. This is usually tight with minimal clearance so be careful not to scratch frame. Even out the sides so the spacer bar is now equally positioned in both pockets, then lift so that the top and bottom is also equal. Use packers to secure into place and refit bead.



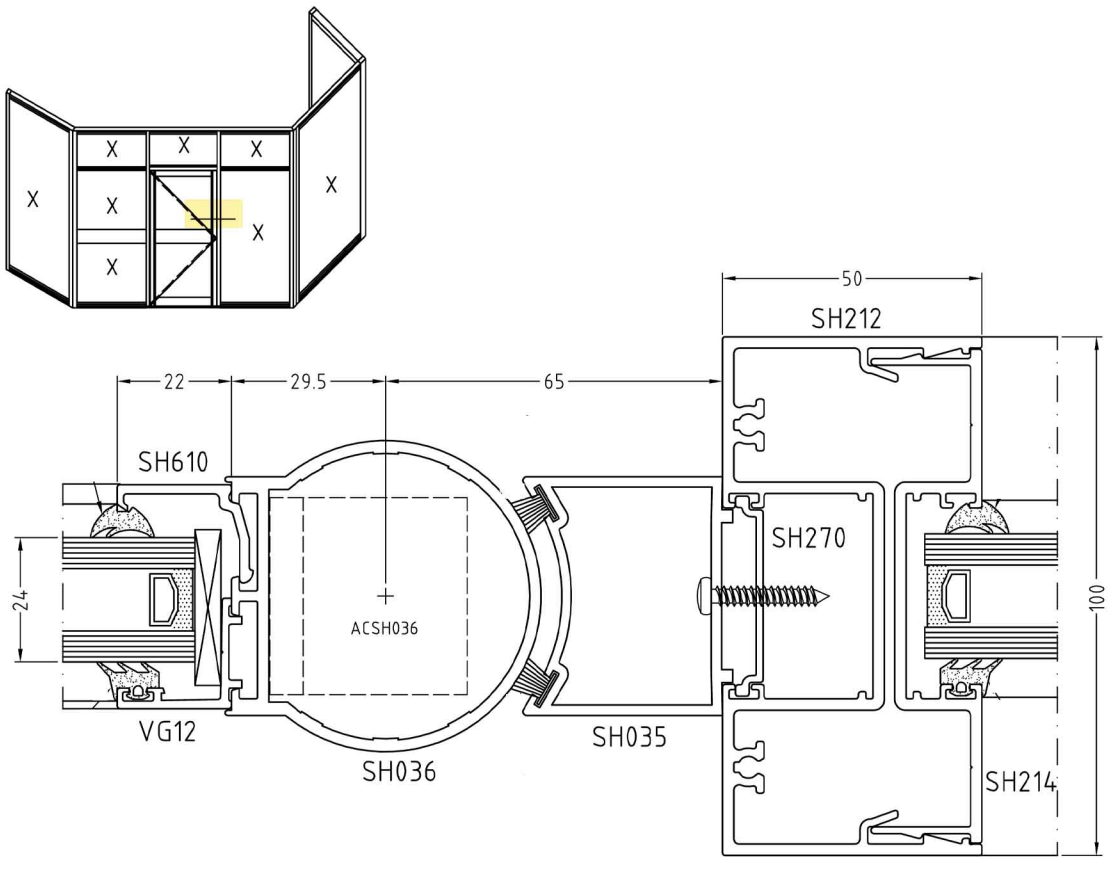

Once all the beads are in, it is time to fit the wedge gasket. We recommend fitting all 4 sides as a single piece, snipping the rear edges in the corner. This gasket is meant to be tight to prevent water ingress. If you are struggling try using hot soapy water to aid fitting.

# 9(i) Pivot Door Details

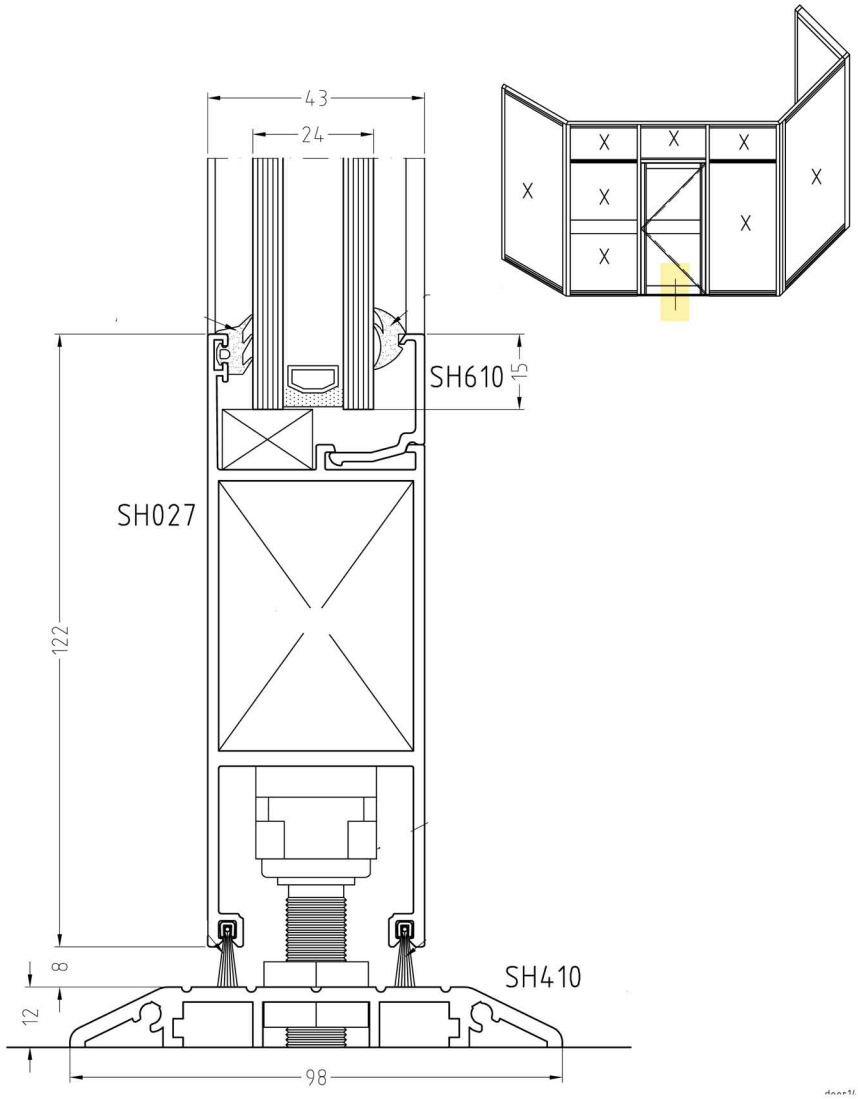


# 9(ii) Anti-Finger Trap & Bottom Stile

## 13F

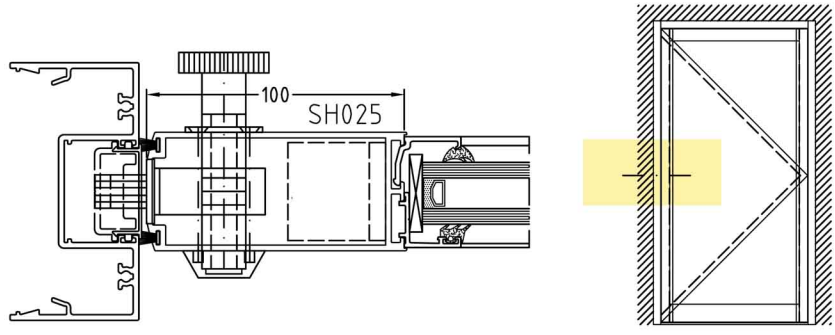


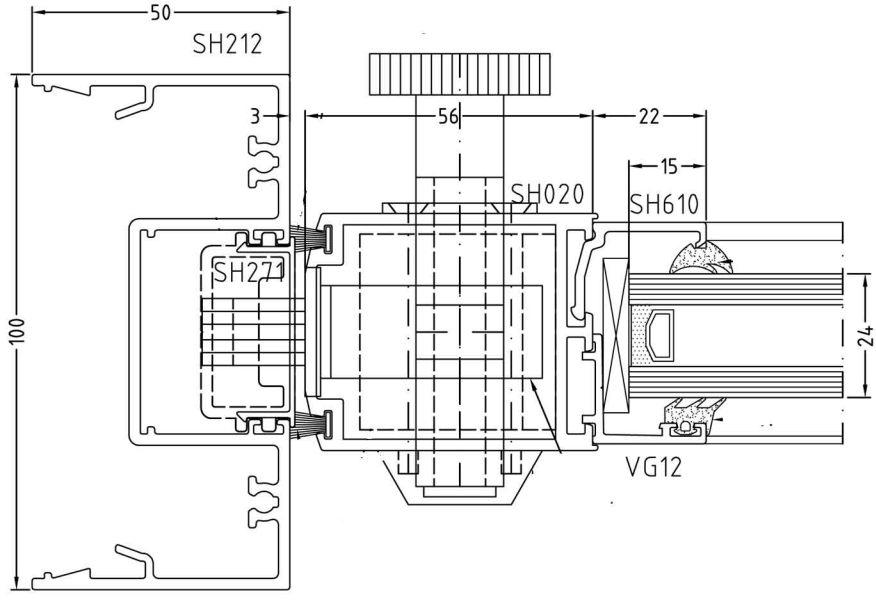

## 14B



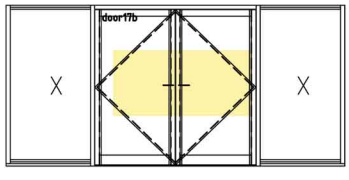
# 9(iii) Locking Stile (SIngle & Double Door)

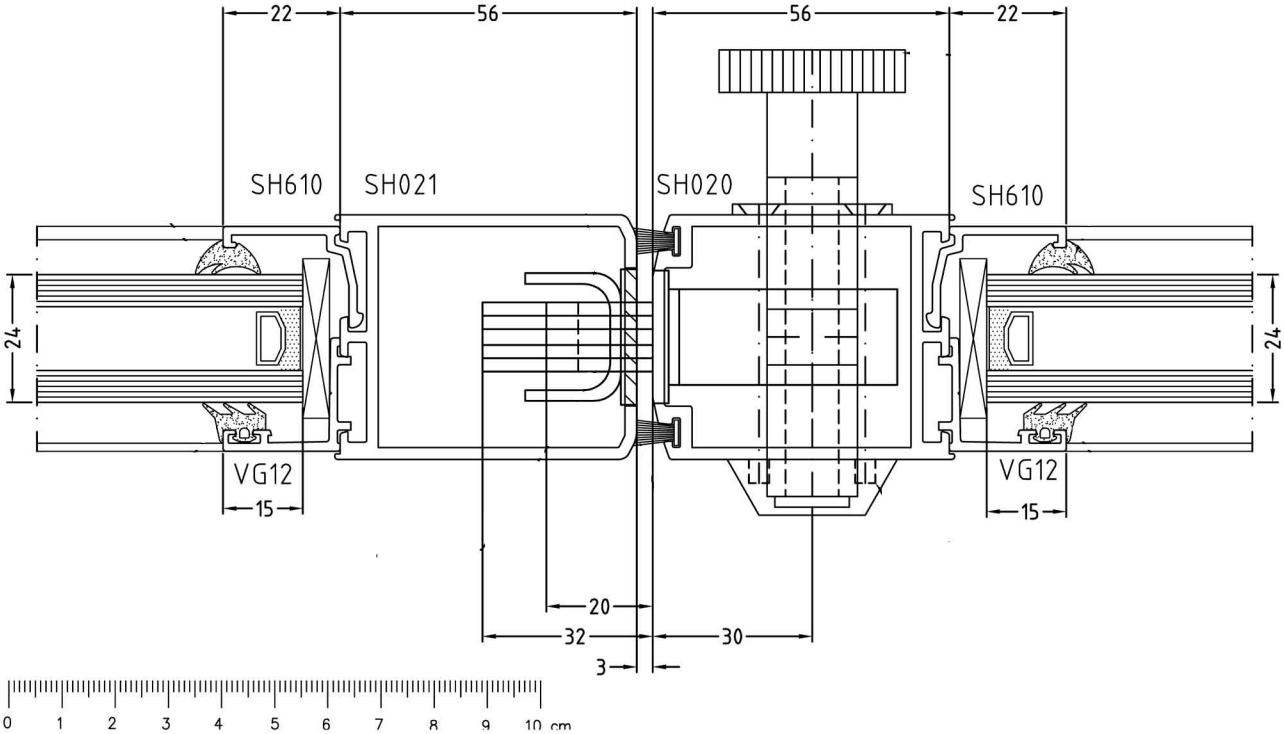
## 17B



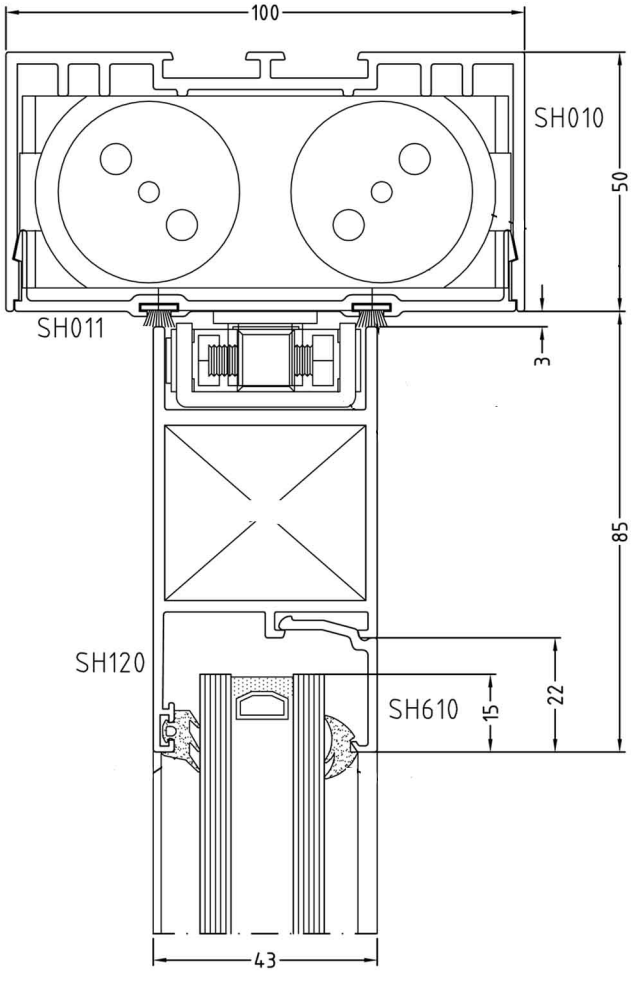

## 20B

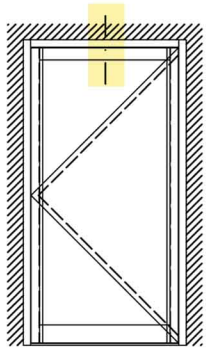


# 9(iv) Header Bar

## 19B



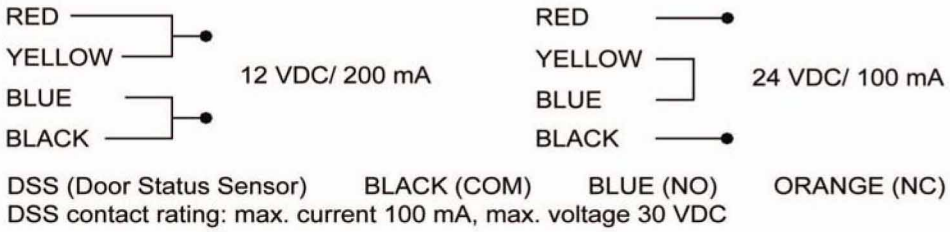



**Fitters Notes**

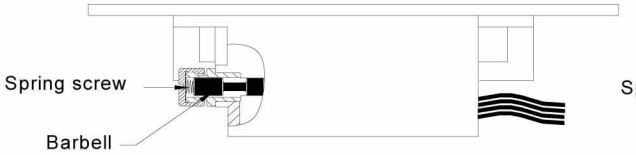
# 10. Electric Strike

The Electric Strike (AL110 ANSI) we use is compatable with most applications. It is 12v and 24v compatable and can be fail safe or fail secure. As a standard it is set to DC. The voltage is deemed by how it is wired. See diagram below

**POWER INPUT 12 VDC or 24 VDC SUPPLY:**

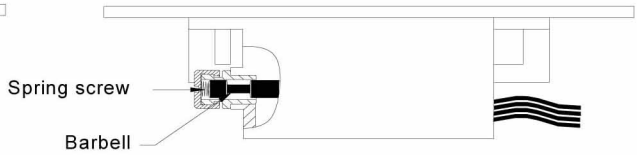



To convert from fail safe to fail secure follow the details below




POWER TO OPEN
( FAIL SECURE )

Figure 4A




POWER TO LOCK
( FAIL SAFE )

Figure 4B

**WARNING: Do not attempt to swivel the keeper while changing the function, this will damage the barbell mechanism.**

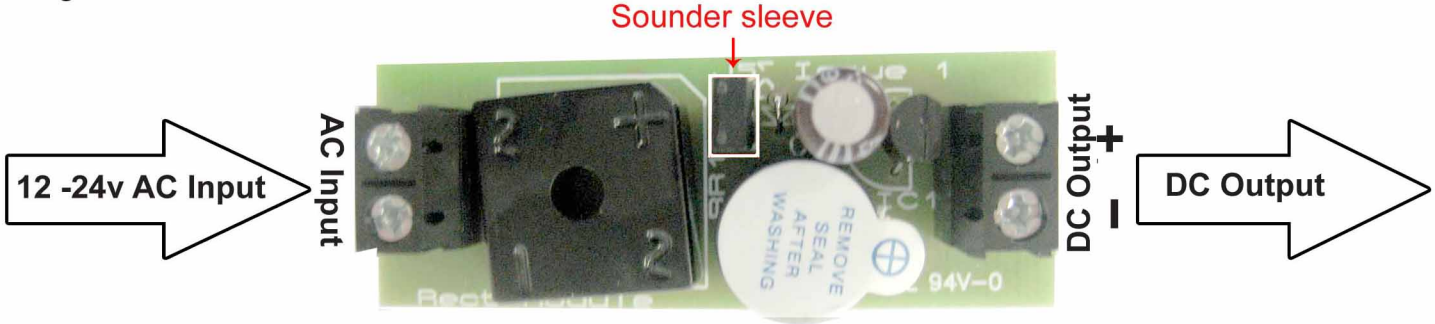
**Procedures to convert Fail Secure (Figure 4A) to Fail Safe (Figure 4B):**

Step 1: Remove the spring screw from the end part of the strike body.
Step 2: Remove the Barbell to reverse in position with long side in and short side out.
Step 3: Replace the spring screw.

**Procedures to convert Fail Safe (Figure 4B) to Fail Secure (Figure 4A):**

Step 1: Remove the spring screw from the end part of the strike body.
Step 2: Remove the Barbell to reverse in position with short side in and long side out.
Step 3: Replace the spring screw.

If you have an AC power supply you will need the rectifier sounder module, to be fitted as below diagram.




The sounder will buzz whenever an input voltage is present. If the sound is not required remove plastic sleeve by gently pulling off.