

INSTALLATION & CARE
HAJOM CLASSIC SERIES 2022



ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

THE INSTALLATION AND CARE INSTRUCTIONS MUST BE AVAILABLE TO THE PERSON WHO FITS THE DOOR AND FOR THE USER/ADMINISTRATOR

FUNCTION – HAJOM SLIDING DOORS

The principle is that the door “lifts” and “slides” – hence the name “Lyftgliddör” (Lift-slide door). In the closed, lowered position, the doors provide an effective sealthrough the special sealing profiles. In order to open the door, it is necessary to rotate the internal lever (i.e. the handle) 180° until it is pointing downwards. This lifts the door at the same time as displacing it sideways so as to release it from the sealing profiles.

The fact that such a heavy door can slide so easily is explained by the release from the sealing profiles and, of course, by the technology and quality of the fittings in combination with the design concept as a whole.

If you want to live up to the absolutely highest quality in the sliding door market, it is also important to focus on the installation of our doors in the building. If you make sure to follow the installation instructions, the home-owner will appreciate the quality of the Hajom sliding door for many years, and realise that selecting precisely this model of sliding door from among all the construction solutions available on the market was an excellent decision.

ON RECEIPT

Damage caused in transit and any non-conformances in the delivery must be stated on the delivery note and reported both to the carrier and to Hajom. The report must be submitted within a week of reception and before the door is installed in the building. No claims concerning non-conformances in execution and delivery, and damage caused by the carrier will be accepted if the stated deadline is not met.

STORAGE AT THE CONSTRUCTION SITE

If sliding doors are stored outside, they must be placed upright under a fixed roof and only in exceptional cases in a well-ventilated area under a tarpaulin. The sliding door assembly must be protected against moisture and precipitation, and must be placed on a flat surface at least 100 mm above the floor or well-drained ground. If the sliding door leaf has been removed, this must be stored on a soft, completely clean surface. Make sure to secure the assembly and the

dismantled door leaf, if any, in order to prevent accidents. All parts must be handled carefully to avoid damaging the surface treatment, glass, sealing profiles, fittings, etc.

BEFORE INSTALLATION

Read these installation instructions carefully before starting installation. They contain all kinds of good tips that apply especially to sliding doors.

Please note that the stated dimensions are the actual outer dimensions of the frame. Check the dimensions of the wall opening with regard to the recommended filling site. The securing points are positioned 54 mm c/c from the inside of the frame.

If pressure distribution washers or spacers are used in the installation system, make sure that they are pressed onto the outside of the installed frame casing before the assembly is lifted into the wall opening.

- The lower frame section (Threshold 55 x 205 mm) should be positioned 40–55 mm below the level of the finished floor so as to ensure a flat surface, which will facilitate entry and exit through the opening. Check that the base of the threshold is completely horizontal and lay out some form of sill insulation. We recommend using blocks c/c 300 mm to guard against failure of the threshold/bottom section. Place the threshold in the wall skin so that it is not suspended freely outside the base skin by more than 20 mm.
- For load-bearing wood posts, the base must be made of non-compressible material. As the bearing post is in the outer skin of the threshold, it must not extend more than 10 mm outside the base skin.
- For in-built bearing steel profiles, the threshold and the upper frame must be cut to fit the milled track for the steel profile. We previously have provided instructions concerning the positioning and installation in connection with the erection of the building shell. These instructions will have been sent together with the order confirmation.

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

We recommend the use of mounting and adjusting casings and have introduced these as standard. This ensures secure

and simple installation of the frame and makes it possible to adjust the assembly subsequently. It also eliminates the use of nails and sealing foam. If the wall is made of concrete, lightweight concrete, brick or similar, there is no need for pre-drilling before lifting the assembly directly into the wall opening.

- Lift the assembly into the wall opening.
- Check the threshold one more time to ensure that it is completely horizontal. If it is not, perform the relevant adjustments using spacers made of a material that cannot absorb water along the full depth of the frame (205 mm) where necessary. Make sure to check the base beneath the bearing wooden post again.
- Unscrew the frame casings from the inside of the frame using a 10 mm Allen key (this job is easier if you use a ratchet wrench) towards the wall opening. Do not use blocks or wedges – the frame casings eliminates the need for these.
- If you have removed the door leaf, make sure to replace it in the frame before you start adjusting the frame. Follow the instructions under the header “Post-installation adjustment of the slide rail”.
- Use the frame casings to adjust the frame.
- Check the side frames with a spirit level to ensure that they are not angled inwards or outwards, as this will skew the assembly. Here, it is important to make sure that the side of the frame is exactly parallel (vertically) to the edge of the door by measuring the same dimensions at the points marked A – see Figure 1. If you have chosen a set-up that features meeting doors (i.e. double sliding doors), close the passive door and check to make sure that door side is exactly parallel (vertically) to door side. If there are any problems here, check the threshold once more to ensure that the back has not sunk or become otherwise displaced.

FIGURE 1



FIGURE 2
Supporting beam in an internal skin wall structure.

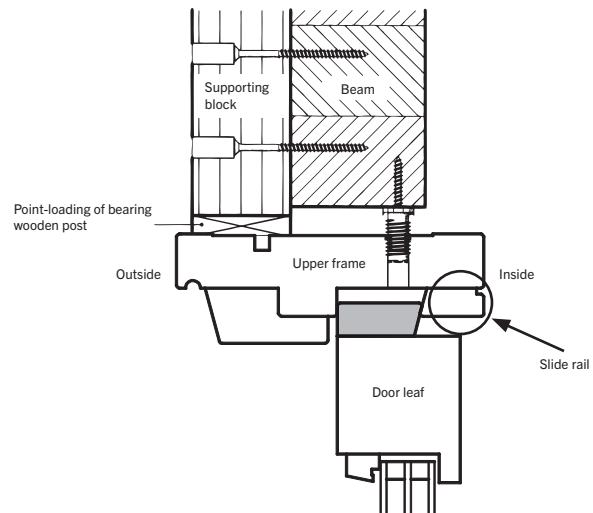
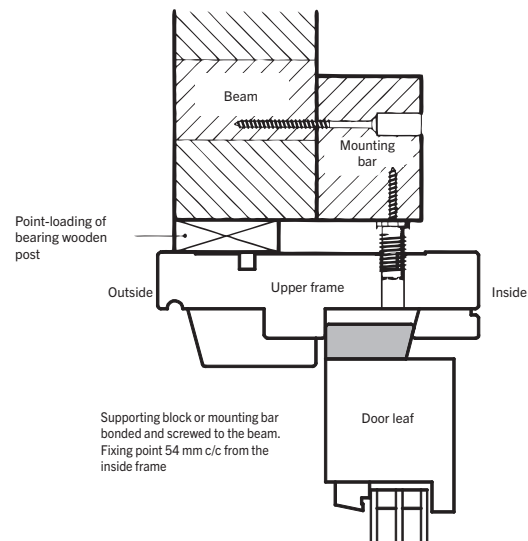


FIGURE 3
Supporting beam in an external skin wall structure.



ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

- Mount the upper frame horizontally against a supporting, stable beam – see Figure 2 or Figure 3. Here, it is important to fit the recommended 20 mm spacer between the beam and the upper frame, so that the beam in the wall opening can sink the 10 mm tolerated in the structural calculation. bearing structure with posts of increased dimensions, make sure only to apply load to the supporting post – and not to the upper frame in general. Use a non-compressible material between the post and the beam.
- Once fitted in the frame, the slide rail profile must be adjusted to ensure that the door seals correctly, see the arrow in Figure 2.
- To remove the door leaf, unscrew all the connecting screws in the slide rail – see Figure 4 – pull the slide rail down – and lift the door leaf out of the frame. Caution – the door leaf will be loose and can easily tip over once the slide rail has been unscrewed!
- When refitting the door leaf, make sure to follow the instructions for “Post-installation adjustment of the slide rail”.
- Note that the fitting is not adjustable – if it were, the problem would simply be relocated elsewhere – so it is essential to make sure the threshold is completely horizontal from the start.
- If the wall is made of concrete, solid brick, lightweight concrete, hollow brick or LECA, use an 8 mm drill bit to pre-drill the hole for the plug straight through the frame casing from inside the frame.
- Fit the mounting screws that match the wall material in question – the builder can help with this.
- Fill with a non-moisture-absorbing insulating material. Do not overfill – the filling material can be compressed up to 50% between the upper frame and the beam. The inside of the seal should be connected to the plastic film of the wall so as to create an unbroken moisture vapour seal against the frame with a diffusion-preventing material.
- The windowsill should slope at least 14° and should be mounted against the rebate with a sealing compound applied between the threshold and the sill.
- If the glass sections are supplied loose from Hajom, make sure to follow the installation instructions carefully when fitting them. The glass sections are supplied with glazing components such as glazing strips, sealing tape, blocks, sealing compound and so on.

DURING CONSTRUCTION

Protect the assembly against all forms of damage for the remainder of the construction period. Take especial care to guard against filings from emery cloth on the glass surfaces. Protect the fitting against acids and other corrosive substances. Make sure to remove all masking tape immediately after use.

POST-INSTALLATION ADJUSTMENT

Movement in a building can affect both the running and the sealing properties of sliding doors, so it is important to be able to adjust them subsequently. Movement can easily occur as early as during the construction phase – when a heavy tile roof is laid, for example. We are well aware that changes can occur in a normal building over an extended period of time. When adjusting a door using mounting and adjustment casings, make sure to tighten or loosen the screws with great care.

If the sliding door does not slide easily, and if the seal is unsatisfactory, check the following: The upper frame has been bowed downwards by the overlying beam or the slide rail needs adjusting.

THE DOOR IS DIFFICULT TO SLIDE:

- Remove any architrave and cover strips.
- Remove the cover plug and expose the mounting screws and frame casing again.
- Readjust the frame casing and mounting screws so that the upper frame is restored to normal free running between the door in “raised position” (sliding) and the frame.

THE THRESHOLD IS BOWED UPWARDS OR DOWNWARDS:

The doors is difficult to slide and/or provides a poor seal and/ or can be hard to close. This phenomenon is extremely rare if you have followed our installation instructions from the start. If bowing nevertheless occurs, this must be dealt with so that the threshold is completely horizontal.

- Remove any architrave and cover strips.
- Remove the cover plug and expose the mounting screws and frame casing on the side and upper frames again.
- Support the assembly with thin, non-absorbent spacers where necessary, or flatten any raised areas until the threshold is completely level.
- Adjust the frame casing and mounting screws again according to the installation instructions for the side and upper frames. Check that no other changes have occurred on account of the intervention.

THE SLIDE RAIL IN THE UPPER FRAME IS NOT IN THE IDEAL POSITION – SEE FIGURE 4. THE DOOR PROVIDES A POOR SEAL.

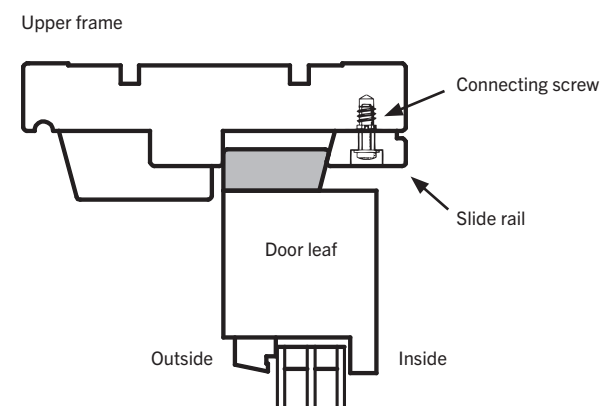
When the door leaf is in “lowered” position (non-sliding), it must butt against the frame – i.e. there must be no play between the slide rails. When the door leaf is in “raised” position (sliding) there must be some play between the slide rails – check this by “pushing” the door leaf in and out. This is particularly important in the door opening itself.

- Loosen (but do not remove completely) all connecting screws in the conical slide rail.
- Use the lever by the connecting crews to place the door leaf in “lowered” position. It is important to ensure that the door leaf butts against the threshold in “lowered” position (non-sliding).
- Press the conical frame slide rail against the door leaf.
- Tighten the connecting screw.
- Use the lever to put the door leaf in “raised” position – then slide the door leaf to the next connecting screw and repeat the procedure described in steps 2–4. Continue until all connecting screws have been tightened.

THE SEALING STRIP IS MISSING OR DAMAGEDTHE DOOR PROVIDES A POOR SEAL.

It is important to “raise” the door completely when sliding it to one side (lever pointing downwards). Otherwise, the sealing strip may be rolled off or otherwise damaged. If this happens, you will have to order a replacement sealing strip from Hajom and then remove the door leaf to replace the sealing strip. See the “Installation instructions” section.

FIGURE 4



CARE AND MAINTENANCE

The user or the property administrator is responsible for the care and maintenance of the product. Regular inspection and care are essential in ensuring that the product continues to function smoothly during a long service life.

THERMALLY HARDENED GLASS

Special care must be taken when cleaning thermally hardened glass. This is because, in contrast to standard float glass, the glass surface may feature what are known as “pick-ups” as a consequence of the hardening process. These are small, raised glass particles that become part of the glass surface after heating. When cleaning surfaces of this kind, it is important not to use any method that “chips” these particles loose from the surface, thus causing scratches. Only ever use “soft” tools such as rubber scrapers and cloths. Never use steel scrapers on this type of glass. Moreover, abrasive cleaning agents, powder-based cleaning agents, scouring powder and other strong substances must never be used to clean windows or other glass products. And do not use cleaning agents that contain hydrogen fluoride or phosphoric acids because these have a corrosive effect on glass. Do not clean glass when it is hot or in direct sunlight. Remember that many types of tape and glue can leave marks or damage glass surfaces. Avoid using materials of this kind, especially if they cannot be easily removed.

SURFACE TREATMENT

There is no general rule for how often it is necessary to maintain sliding doors made entirely of wood. Simply remember that lighter stains with less pigment are broken down more rapidly than stains that provide more coverage. In buildings with large roof overhangs and shaded areas of wall façade, the assembly is well-protected against the effects of sun and rain. Exposed south- and west-facing façades without roof overhangs are much more exposed to the effects of the weather. You should therefore check sliding doors every year – and not just the door itself, but also the other parts of the building: the wall façades, barge boards and so on. Repair where necessary. It is normally sufficient to wash interior surfaces with standard detergents.

STAINED EXTERIOR SURFACES

If the exterior surfaces become matt or greyed in appearance, or if cracks appear in the wood, do the following:

- Lightly sand the surface with fine-grain sandpaper.
- Scrape away any resin that may have seeped out.

- Moisten a rag thoroughly with white spirit, and clean the surface.
- If there are any cracks in the corner of the door leaf or the frame, for example, repair them with a plastic sealing compound.
- Then stain the assembly with two coats of pigmented alkyd stain for outdoor use.

PAINTED EXTERIOR SURFACES

If the paint on the exterior has developed blisters or cracks, has become matt or started to flake, do the following:

- Wash the surface with a mild alkaline cleaning agent.
- Sand off all paint that has cracked or become loose.
- Scrape away any resin that may have seeped out.
- If there are any cracks in the corner of the door leaf or the frame, for example, repair them with a plastic sealing compound.
- Then touch up all exposed wood with an alkyd primer, followed by a top coat of an alkyd paint for windows. Take particular care to apply copious amounts to the lower sections, end wood and corner joints. Make sure to paint the bottom surface as well, if it could have been damaged by small stones or gravel.

OILED EXTERIOR SURFACES IN OAK, AND OTHER WOODS

There is no general rule for how often you need to apply remedial oil – it all depends on how much the assembly is exposed to the effects of the sun and weather conditions. However, as the assembly has only been given a basic treatment from the factory, it is important to apply an initial treatment as soon as possible after installation. Make sure that the surface is completely saturated. Then oil the surface on a regular basis so that it remains saturated. If the surface feels dry, it is time to apply a coat of oil. For the first three years, the surfaces must in any case be oiled at least in the spring and autumn; they may also need to be oiled additionally when the need arises.

If the exterior has started to grey, or if the wood has started to lift and/or to develop black spots, then it is not being maintained often enough.

- Lightly sand the surface with fine-grain sandpaper.

- Wash the surface with sugar soap.
- If there are any cracks in the corner of the door leaf or the frame, for example, repair them with an elastic, paintable sealing compound.
- Apply 1–2 coats of good quality hardwood oil (make sure to saturate the surface). Wipe off any surplus oil.

THRESHOLDS

Hardwood thresholds must be oiled at least twice a year, especially on exposed surfaces (the exterior of the door opening, for example), with a clear oil designed for exterior use. If the door has a bottom glass profile made of wood, it is important to oil this regularly because all water that comes into contact with the assembly runs over this profile. Read the instructions on the packaging of the oil you have chosen. Take care not to get any paint or stain on the fittings, running rails, sealing profiles or sealing tape on the glass. Should this happen, make sure to wipe the paint or stain off immediately. Do not close the door until the paint or stain has dried completely.

FITTINGS

Fittings do not require any actual maintenance. However, you should check them regularly to ensure that they are in good condition and undamaged. If the fittings are not functioning satisfactorily, contact us for an assessment.

SEAL

The slide rail – see Figure 4 – has both a sealing and a sliding function. Therefore, lubricate the sliding surfaces on the slide rail strip with paraffin – a candle, for example – to ensure quiet, smooth operation. The sealing profile consists of a silicone strip and is removable. Make sure to keep it clean and undamaged. When you need to replace a damaged strip, order a new one from Hajom. It is necessary to remove the door leaf in order to replace the strip – see the “Installation Instructions” section.

CLAIMS AND WARRANTY CONDITIONS

For our terms and conditions regarding complaints and quality, see www.hajom.com. You can also request to have these documents sent to you by mail. Our warranty is entirely conditional upon full compliance with our Installation and Care instructions. For the terms and conditions of our warranty, see: www.hajom.com. You can also request to have these documents sent to you by mail.

If you follow our advice and instructions, you can be sure of enjoying a smoothly functioning sliding door for many years. If anything is unclear, or if you would like additional information, you are always welcome to contact us for an explanation!

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