

Sliding Glass Door Series 5XPT Installation Instructions



Part NO. YW44

September 29, 2023

WHERE WINDOWS ARE JUST THE BEGINNING®



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Minimizing Condensation

Note: Please reference EFCO's "Understanding Condensation" brochure which can be obtained through your EFCO representative.

Condensation will form on any surface when unfavorable conditions (interior temperature and relative humidity and exterior temperature) are present. When the formation of excessive condensation is a concern, it is highly recommended that a design professional is utilized to perform an analysis of the shop drawings to recommend the best possible installation methods. Please contact your EFCO representative for information on EFCO's Thermal Analysis Services.

Many current installation practices lead to an increase in the possibility of the formation of condensation. Though not all inclusive, the list of examples below illustrates conditions under which condensation is likely to occur:

1. Bridging system thermal break with non-thermally broken metal flashing or lintels that are exposed to the exterior
2. System exposure to cold air cavities
3. Interior relative humidity levels not maintained at recommended levels, see EFCO's "Understanding Condensation" brochure
4. Inadequate separation between system and surrounding condition at perimeter
5. Product combinations during the shop drawing stage that result in bridging thermal breaks of one or all products involved

These recommendations are for general erection procedures only. For actual job conditions, see the details on the shop drawings. For perimeter anchor type and spacing, refer to the approved shop drawings or consult the project design professional.

SECTION I: Sliding Glass Door General Overview

Sliding Glass Doors are a factory glazed product with unassembled main frames and must be handled with care. The following procedures and precautions are recommended:

A. General Notes

1. Protection and Storage

- a. Handle the material carefully.
- b. To avoid racking or damage to glazed panels and all Sliding Glass Door components and accessories, do not drop or drag from the truck.
- c. Stack the Sliding Glass Door panels with the directional arrows in the proper position to allow adequate separation so the door panels will not rub together.
- d. Store the Sliding Glass Door panels and accessories off the ground (i.e., pallets, planks, etc.).
- e. Protect against the elements, welding, masonry work, and other construction trades by using a well ventilated covering.
- f. Remove material from packaging if it becomes wet. Then repack materials and move to dry location.
- g. Sliding Glass Doors are not to be used as ladders, scaffolds, or scaffold supports.

2. Check Materials

- a. Check all the material upon arrival for quantity and damage. Any visibly damaged material must be noted on the freight bill at the time of receipt. If a claim is required, the receiving party must process a claim with the freight carrier. If the delivery is by an EFCO truck, any damage or variance in the quantity of window units or boxes must be reported to the EFCO driver during the unloading process.
- b. Should there be concealed damage, EFCO needs to be notified immediately for replacement material.

3. Cleaning Door Units

- a. Cement, plaster, terrazzo, alkaline, and acid based materials used to clean masonry are very harmful to finishes and should be removed with water and mild soap immediately; otherwise, permanent staining will occur. A spot test is recommended before any cleaning agent is used.
- b. For cleaning of anodized aluminum surfaces, refer to AAMA 609-93 Voluntary Guide Specification for Cleaning and Maintenance of Architectural Anodized Aluminum.
- c. For cleaning of painted aluminum surfaces, refer to AAMA 610.1-1979 Voluntary Guide Specification for Cleaning and Maintenance of Painted Aluminum Extrusions and Curtain Wall Panels.

Please note: The prolonged application of masking tape, duct tape, and similar products to painted aluminum surfaces will induce permanent bonding of the tape to the paint. This will cause adhesion failure between the paint and the aluminum surface when the tape is removed.

- d. If a protective coating is specified, remove it in areas that require field-applied sealant prior to installation.

B. Construction Notes

1. Reference Shop Drawings

- a. Check the shop drawings and installation instructions to become thoroughly familiar with the project. The shop drawings take precedence and include specific details for the project. The installation instructions are general in nature and cover most common conditions.

2. Check Openings

- a. Make certain that construction, which will receive the material, is in accordance with the contract documents. If not, notify the general contractor in writing and resolve differences before proceeding with your work.

3. Benchmark Layout

- a. All work should start from benchmarks and/or column center lines as established by the architectural drawings and the general contractor.

4. Plumb/Level/True

- a. All materials are to be installed plumb, level, true, and in proper alignment and relation to established lines and grades. Products are to be installed maintaining tolerances of 1/8" in 12'-0" of length.

5. Isolate Aluminum

- a. Isolate aluminum that directly contacts masonry or incompatible materials with a heavy coat of zinc chromate, plastic isolators, or bituminous paint.

6. Poured and Debridged and Thermal Strut Sections

- a. Do not drill, punch, penetrate, or alter the poured and debridged thermal break or extruded thermal strut in any manner.

7. Fastening

- a. Fastening means any method of securing one part to another or to adjacent materials. Due to varying opening conditions, window configurations, design pressures, and methods of anchorage (subframe, "F" anchors, etc.), perimeter fasteners are not specified in these instructions. For anchor fastening, refer to the shop drawings or consult the project design professional.

8. Blocking

- a. All blocking and shims will be high strength plastic or non-corrosive materials, Not by EFCO. Blocking must be of sufficient size and shape to support the frame at all anchorage locations. The blocking must prevent the anchorage fasteners from bowing, racking, twisting, creating a negative slope at the sills or distorting the window frames and accessories in any manner.

9. Sealant

- a. Sealants must be compatible with all materials they contact, including other sealant surfaces. Any sealant details shown herein, unless specifically called out by EFCO, are by others.

It is not EFCO Corporation's position to select or recommend sealant or caulking types and will not assume liability or responsibility thereof. Consult the sealant supplier for recommendations relative to compatibility, adhesion, priming, tooling, shelf life, and joint design. It is the sole responsibility of the customer to perform all sealant adhesion and compatibility testing that is required by the sealant manufacturer of choice.

10. Protective Threshold Cover

The threshold is supplied with a protective cover to help eliminate damage to the threshold and weather-strip by the construction trades.

This cover will need to be removed to allow the door to achieve full water performance. Water may overflow the sill with this protective cover in place.

C. Building Codes

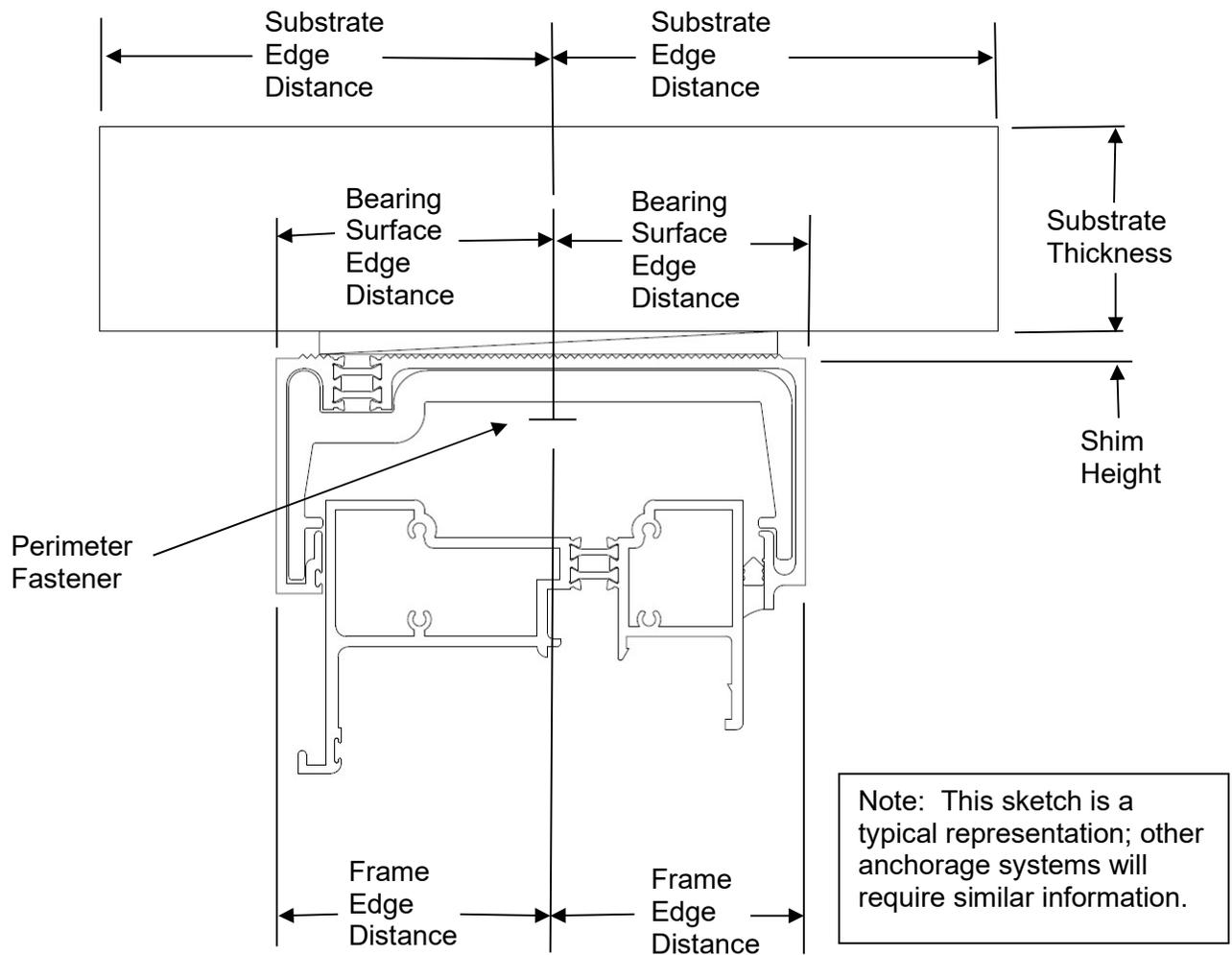
Note: Glass and glazing codes governing the design and use of products vary widely. EFCO does not control the selection of product configurations, operating hardware, or glazing materials; therefore, we assume no responsibility for code compliance in these areas. It is the responsibility of the owner, architect, and installer to make these selections in strict conformity to all applicable codes and contract documents.

D. Perimeter Anchorage Considerations

1. From the approved shop drawings, determine the size, type, and quantity of perimeter fasteners required. EFCO will provide fasteners for EFCO material to EFCO material only. All perimeter fasteners are Not by EFCO and should be purchased prior to arriving at the job site. (If subframe is used, please refer to the Subframe Installation sheets.)

Due to varying opening conditions, window configurations, design pressures, and methods of anchorage (subframe, "F" anchors, etc.), perimeter fasteners are not specified in these instructions. For perimeter anchor type and spacing, refer to the approved shop drawings or consult the project design professional. The installer should analyze the anchorage system, and take into account the following information.

- a. Frame dimensions and configuration of the door to be installed.
- b. Material properties of the door frame.
- c. Allowable tension, shear, and bending properties of the perimeter fastener.
- d. Design pressure.
- e. Details of the surrounding condition for the head, sill, and jambs.
- f. Relative building movements and expected thermal movement of the door system.
- g. In corrosive and/or salt air environments, stainless steel fasteners are suggested.



2. Perimeter anchors should never penetrate a tank or tubular shape at a door sill. Any penetration of the frame must be visible for sealing purposes.
3. Blocking must be of sufficient size and shape to support the frame at all anchorage locations. The blocking must prevent the anchorage fasteners from bowing, racking, twisting, or distorting the door frames and accessories in any manner. Excessive shim heights could increase the prying tension and/or bending forces on the perimeter fastener. Refer to the approved shop drawings and/or design professional for project specific applications.
4. Sealant joints should be a minimum of $\frac{1}{4}$ " to allow for a proper perimeter seal. Perimeter sealant joints minimum widths must be achieved at all joints along the perimeter including between the substrate and the end caps on the sill starter and subhead framing members.
5. Sealant joint maximums should make reference to the sealant manufacturer's maximum allowable sealant joint. Ensure that the perimeter sealant joints are in accordance with the sealant manufacturer's recommendations.

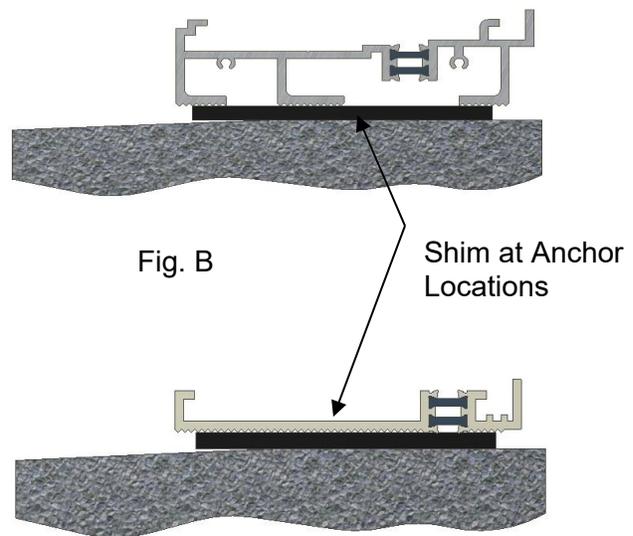
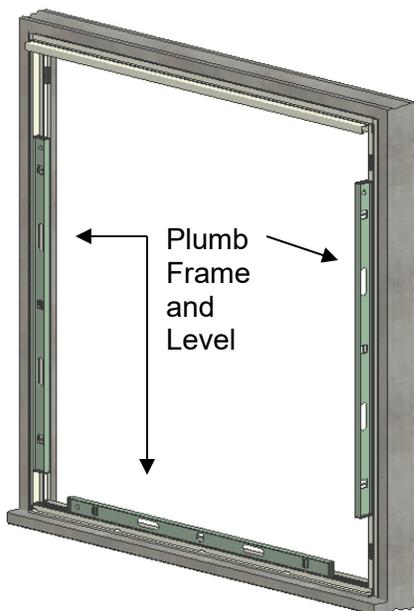
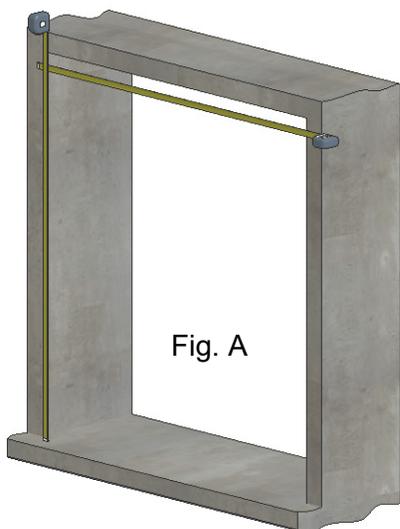
E. General Sliding Panel Inspection

Note: Upon completion of the Sliding Glass Door installation, all operating panels must be checked for proper alignment and operation. If the sliding panels are removed, care must be taken to ensure that sliding panels are reinstalled into the same frames from which they were removed. It may be necessary to adjust the rollers and locking hardware to ensure proper sealing and locking. All hardware must be cleaned as necessary to provide smooth operation.

Section II: General Perimeter Preparation for the Door Frame

A. Opening Condition Verification

1. The rough opening should be checked for the correct size as determined by frame size and specified perimeter sealant joint widths listed in the architectural specifications and the shop drawings. (See Fig. A)
2. Establish the face of the Sliding Glass Door line at the head, sill, and jambs. This reference is arrived by using the architectural plans, general contractor's reference lines, and shop drawings.
3. Determine the high point of the masonry sill using string line or transit, and shim the sill starter until level. (See Fig. B) **To maintain a high level of resistance to water intrusion, it is critical that the sill starter be level without twist or bow.**

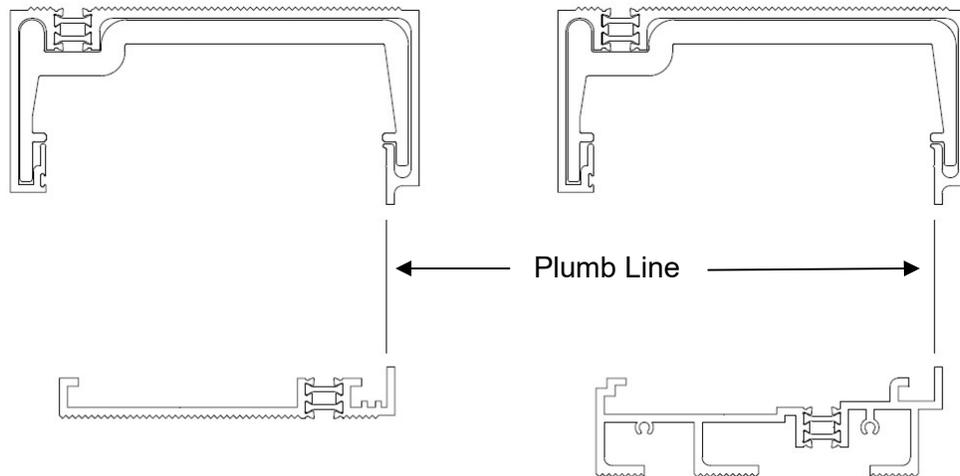


Note: For proper Sliding Glass Door operation and drainage, it must be installed *PLUMB* and *LEVEL*.

Section III: Perimeter Accessory Fabrication for Assembled Doors

A. Subhead Installation

When preparing subframe for anchorage into the building opening, please make note of plumb line alignment of subhead to sill starter possibilities as shown in examples below.



1. Subheads to be field cut to length (cut length = [overall frame dim. + 1/8"], unless shown otherwise) and installed.
2. Make reference to Section I. D., for perimeter anchorage considerations.
3. If an EFCO supplied end dam (KQ61) is being used, pre-attach to the subhead with EFCO supplied STT6 Tek fasteners before installation. (See Fig. CD)
4. Shim as required to allow for the proper engagement of the sliding glass door head into the subhead. (See Fig. C)

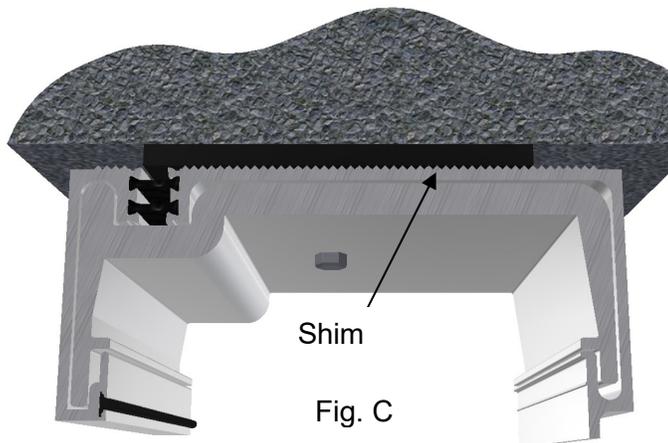


Fig. C

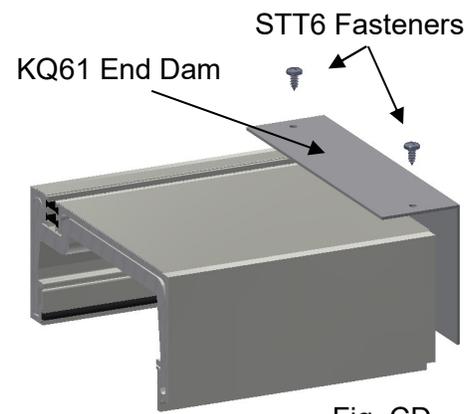


Fig. CD

The subhead is now ready to install the Sliding Glass Door frame.
 (See the assembly instructions (SECTION VI) for assembly of the Sliding Glass Door frame)

B. Sill Starter Installation

If you have ordered your sill starter in stock lengths, to be cut and fabricated in the field, it is required of the installer to seal and tool across the top of the insulating struts of the starter sill.

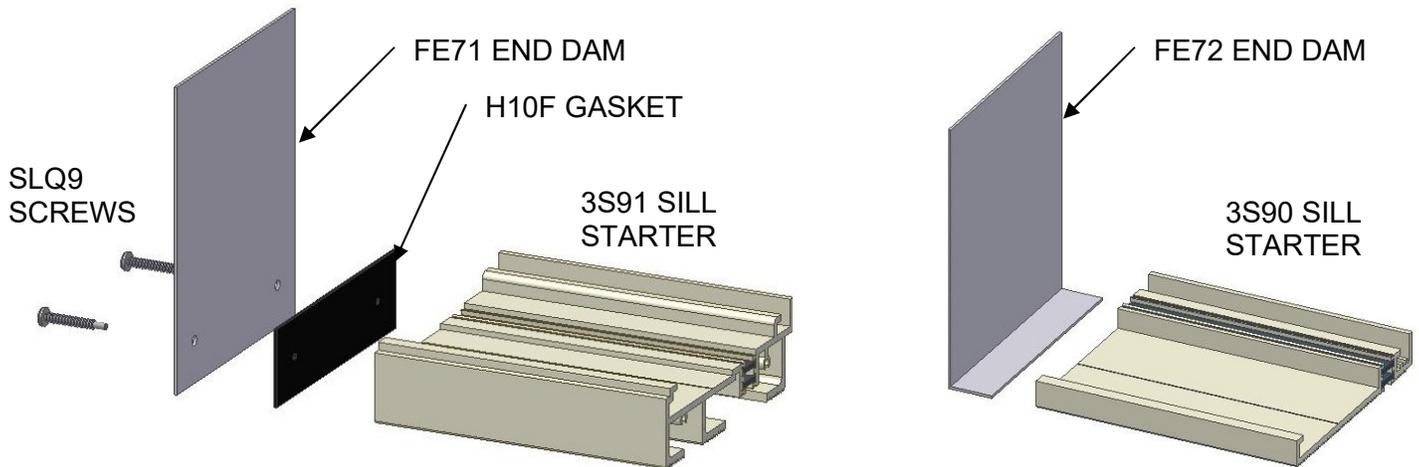
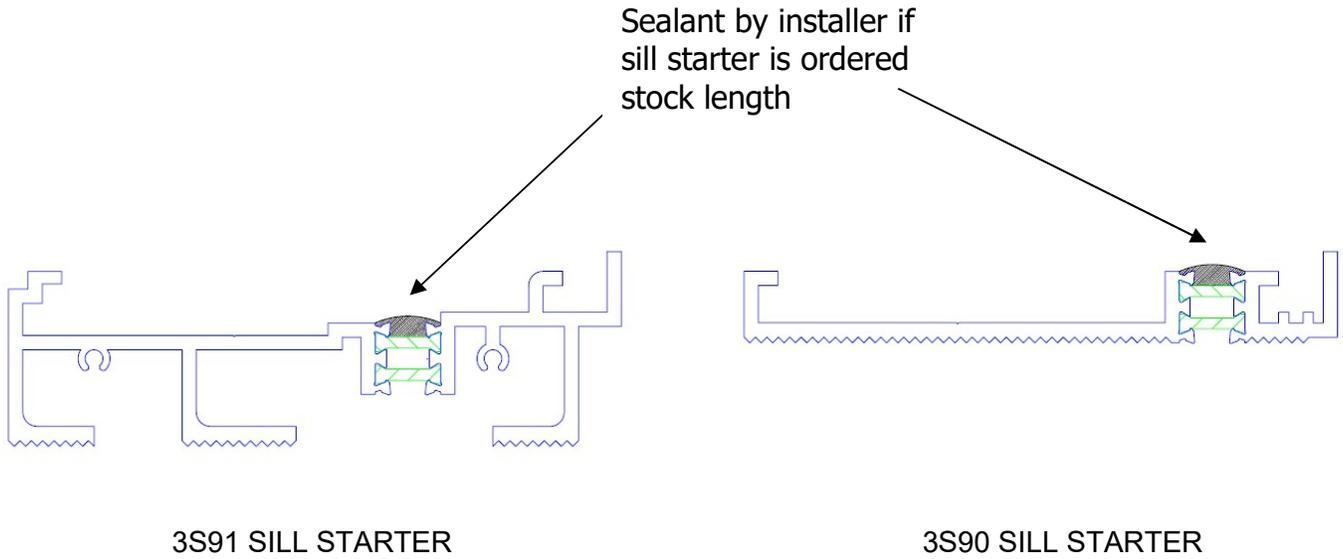
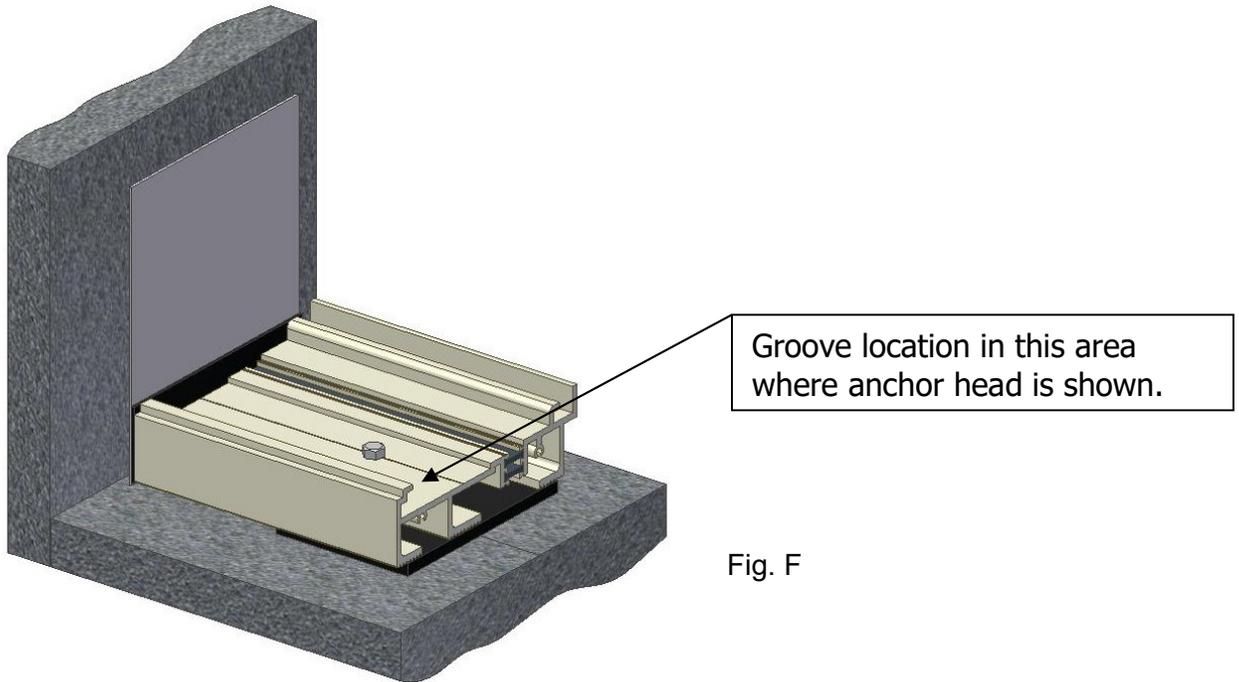
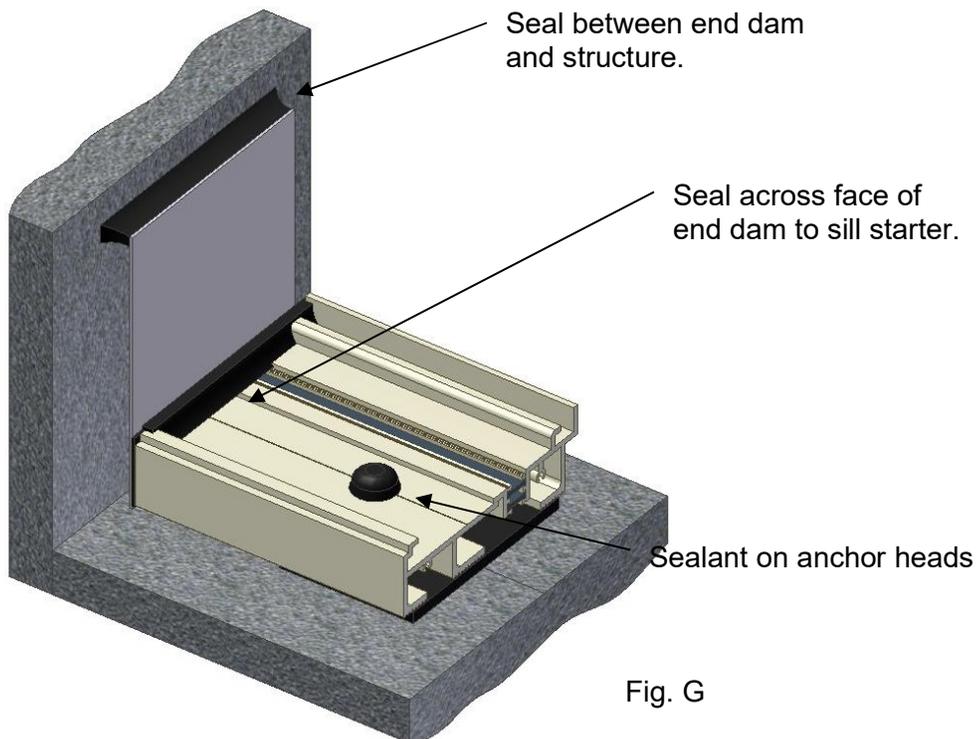


Fig. E

1. Determine the cut length (cut length = [overall F.D. + 1/8"], unless shown otherwise) of the sill starter and cut to length. Adhere H10F gasket to the FE71 end dam and attach to 3S91 sill starter with SLQ9 (#10-16 x 1" PH-SMS 410 AB MG) screws. This will need to be done to both sides of the sill starter. Note: 3S90 sill starter, when supplied, will have FE72 end dam wrap underneath the sill starter. (See Fig. E)



2. Fasten down the sill starter with job specified anchors. (See Section I. D.) There is a groove in the sill starter to locate the drill bit. Drill through the sill starter, at the groove, and continue to drill through the support leg underneath the main web of the sill starter. 3S91 sill starter is shown; 3S90 sill starter is similar. All blocking and shims will be high strength plastic or non-corrosive materials. Not by EFCO. (See Fig. F)
3. Seal all exposed anchor heads. Seal between end dam and structure. Seal sill starter to end dam joint as shown. 3S91 sill starter is shown; 3S90 is similar. (See Fig. G)



The sill starter is now ready to install the Sliding Glass Door frame.
(See the assembly instructions (SECTION III) for assembly of the Sliding Glass Door frame)

Section IV: General Installation Without Subhead

This section will not be required if the job is being supplied with a subhead.

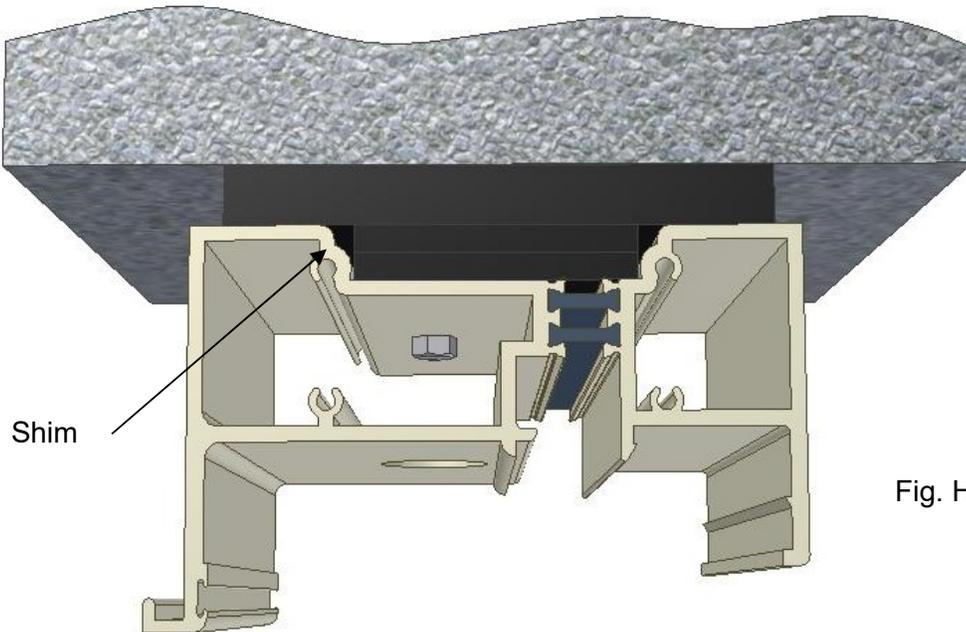


Fig. H

Note:

Do not drill holes in the door frame head if a subhead is being used. If a subhead is being used, reference Section III, Subsection A, Subhead Installation. (Page 9)

1. **Anchorage holes for the head may be drilled prior to setting the door frame in the opening.** Note: See Section I. D., Perimeter Anchor Considerations. (See Fig. H)
2. Anchorage of the head will require a tight hole and a clear hole. The clear hole will need to be sized according to the size of the driver and the anchor being used. (See Fig. H)

Section V: Door Frame & Perimeter Sealant Instruction

1. Assemble the door frame and prepare the door frame for installation into the opening. (Page 19 of 34)
2. If end dams are being used, seal the inside profile of the subhead to end dam. (See Fig. D)
3. Seal over the anchor bolt heads. Backbed the Sliding Glass Door to the subhead contact area with silicone sealant before installing the door or cap seal after the door has been installed. (See Fig. D)

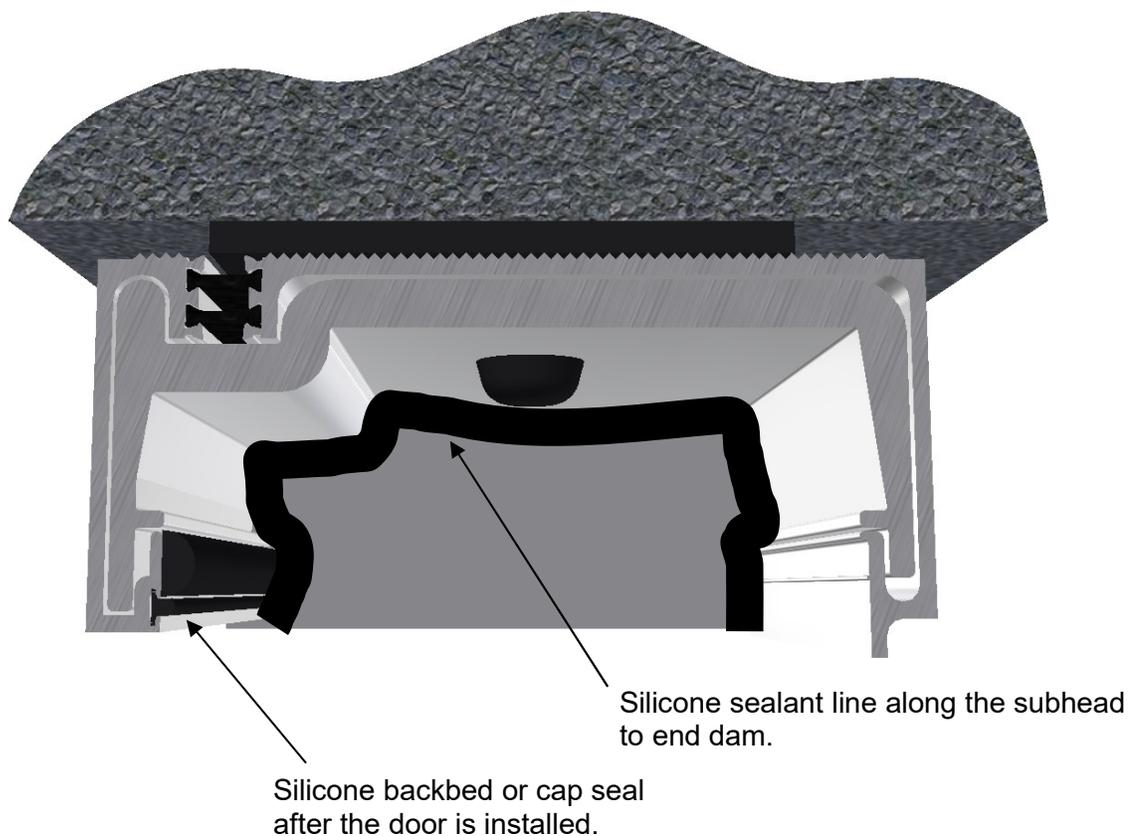
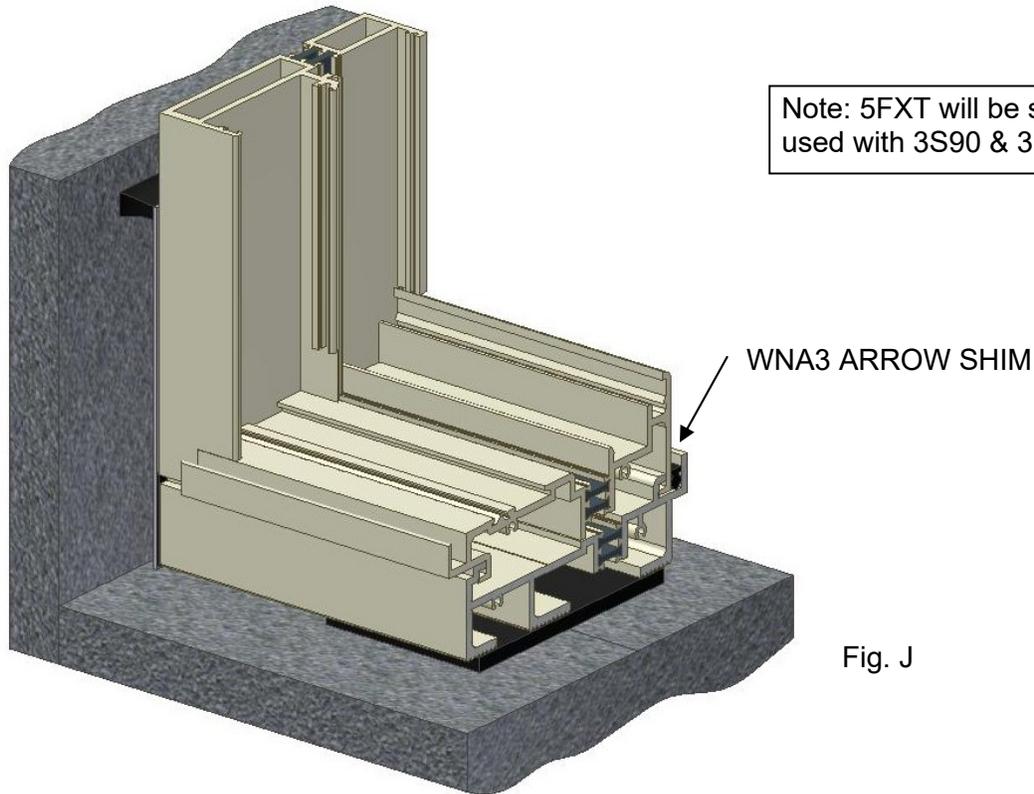


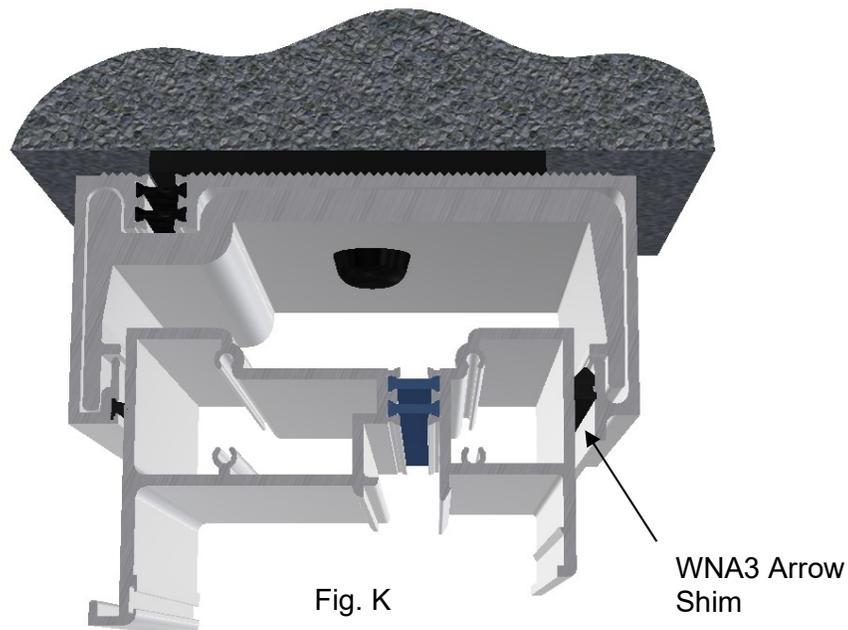
Fig. D

5XPT SLIDING GLASS DOOR INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

4. Position the door frame into the opening above the sill starter. Now interlock the door frame sill with the sill starter. Adjust the door, side to side, so as to have an equal caulk width at both jambs. Drive in the continuous arrow shim (WNA3) into cavity between door frame sill and sill starter. Sealant that is required over the arrow shim will be addressed later in these instructions. Preparations for anchorage of the jambs are now ready. (See Fig. J)



5. Drive in the continuous arrow shim (WNA3) between the door frame and the subhead on the interior. (See Fig. K) Sealant that is required over the arrow shim will be addressed later in these instructions.



5XPT SLIDING GLASS DOOR INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

- Anchorage of the jambs will require a tight hole and a clear hole. The clear hole will need to be sized according to the size of the driver and the anchor being used. (See Fig. L)
- Install blocking and shimming around the Sliding Glass Door frame, at anchor locations, assuring that the door framing is **Plumb, Level, and Square**. All blocking and shims will be high strength plastic or non-corrosive materials; Not by EFCO. (See Fig. L)
- Anchorage holes for the jambs may be drilled prior to setting the door frame in the opening.** Note: Either the exterior or interior track of the jamb may be anchored. Preferably, anchor the side of the jamb that will be hidden by the fixed panel or the operable panel when closed. Ensure that fastener edge distances as specified by the structural engineer are considered when selecting which jamb track to fasten. See Section I. D., Perimeter Anchor Considerations. (See Fig. L)

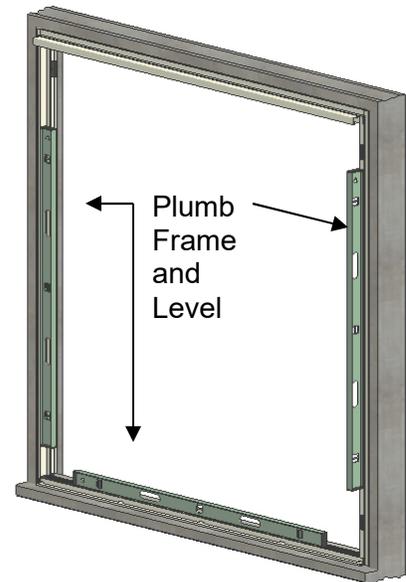
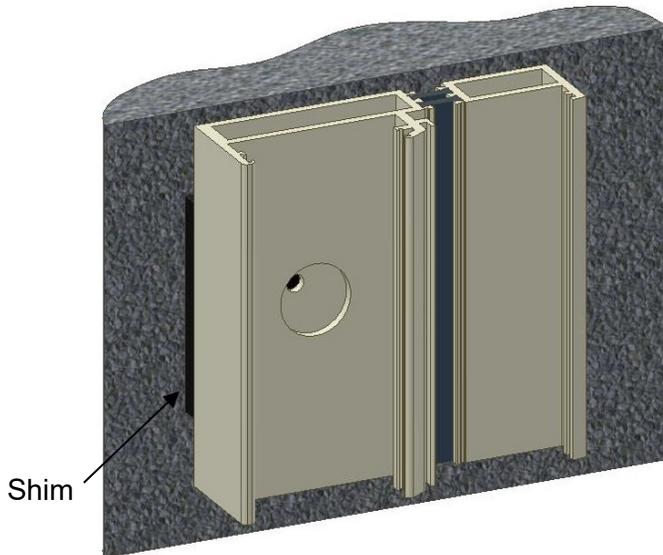


Fig. L

- Once the door is properly shimmed and anchors are fastened per anchorage specified, apply sealant over the anchor heads. (See Fig. M) After the sealant has been properly applied and tooled over the anchor heads, apply sealant over the access holes. (See Fig. N) Sealant over the clear holes can be accomplished by stuffing backer rod or like material into the clear hole cavity and sealing over.

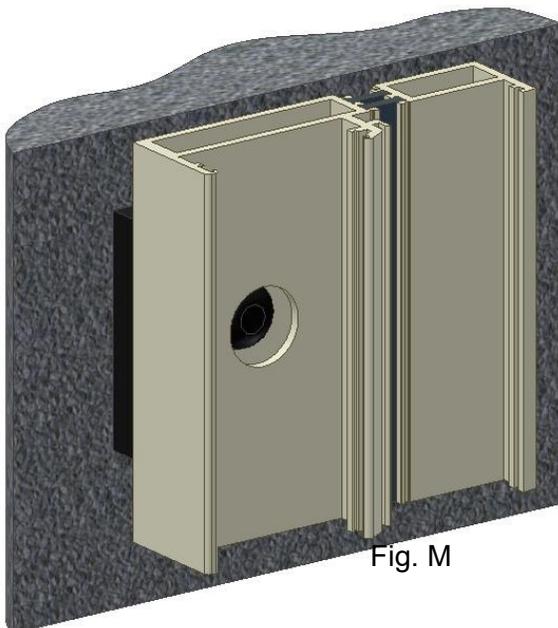


Fig. M

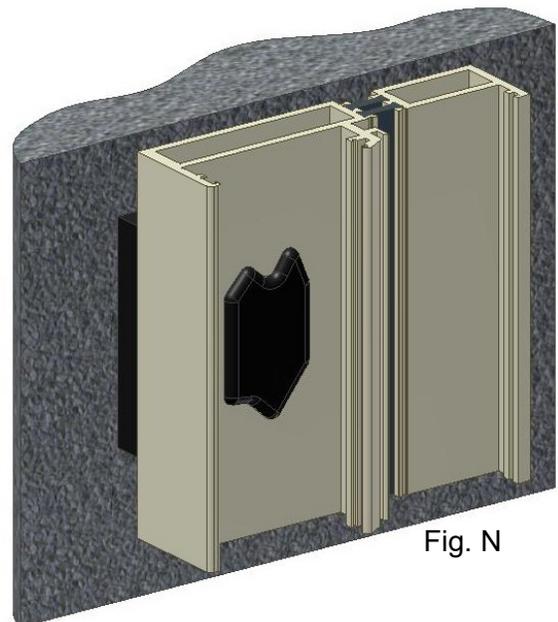


Fig. N

5XPT SLIDING GLASS DOOR INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Note: Ensure that the perimeter shims do not interfere with the exterior and interior perimeter sealant joints that are to be in accordance with the sealant manufacturer's recommendations.

10. Seal all exposed perimeter joints between structure and door frame perimeters with a skinning, non-hardening type of sealant. Refer to the approved shop drawings for joint design. (5FXT will be similar when used with 3S90 & 3S91 sill starter - See Figs. P & Q)

11. Seal all frame to frame and frame to accessory (subframe, panning, mullions) joints with compatible silicone sealant. Refer to the approved shop drawings for joint design. (See Figs. P and Q)

Note: All perimeter sealants must be continuous with one another and tooled with no voids.

5XPT SLIDING GLASS DOOR INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

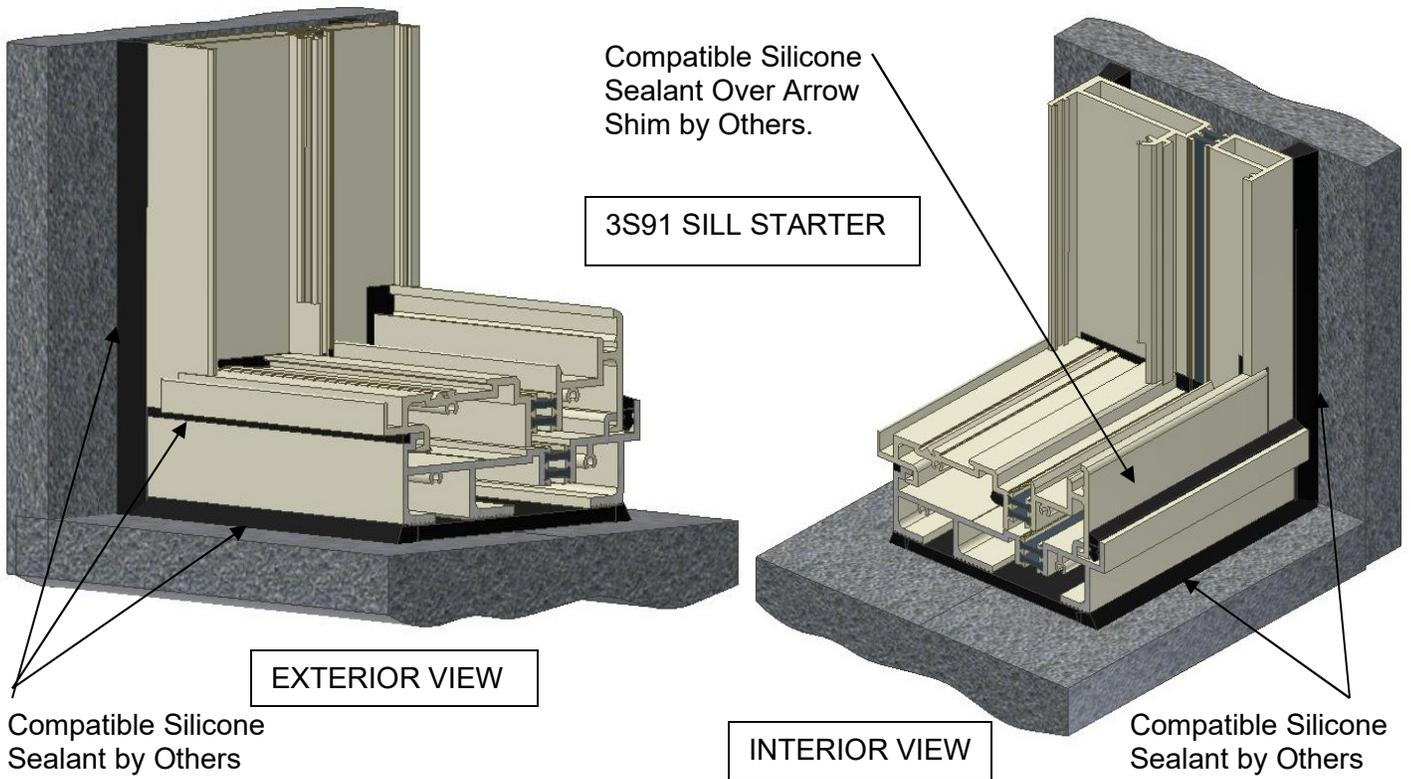
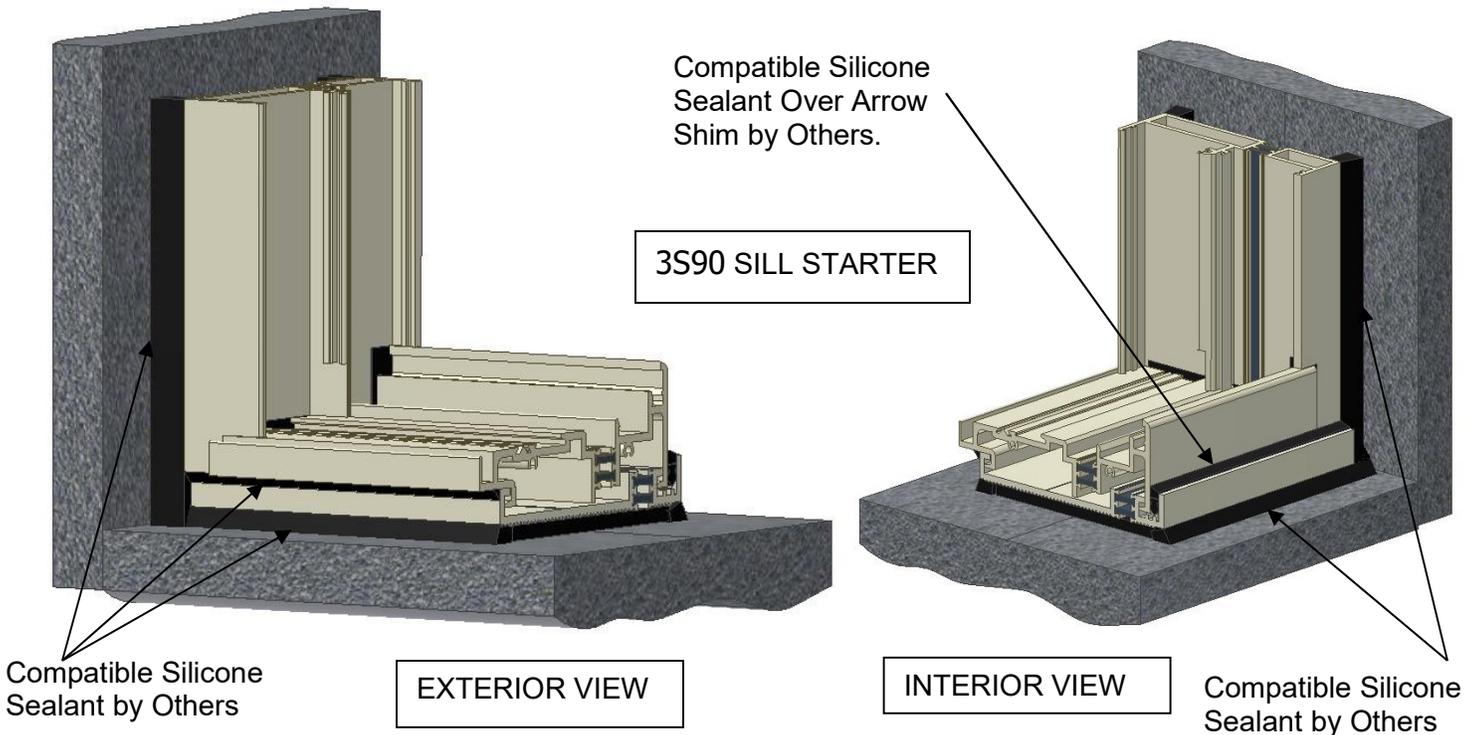


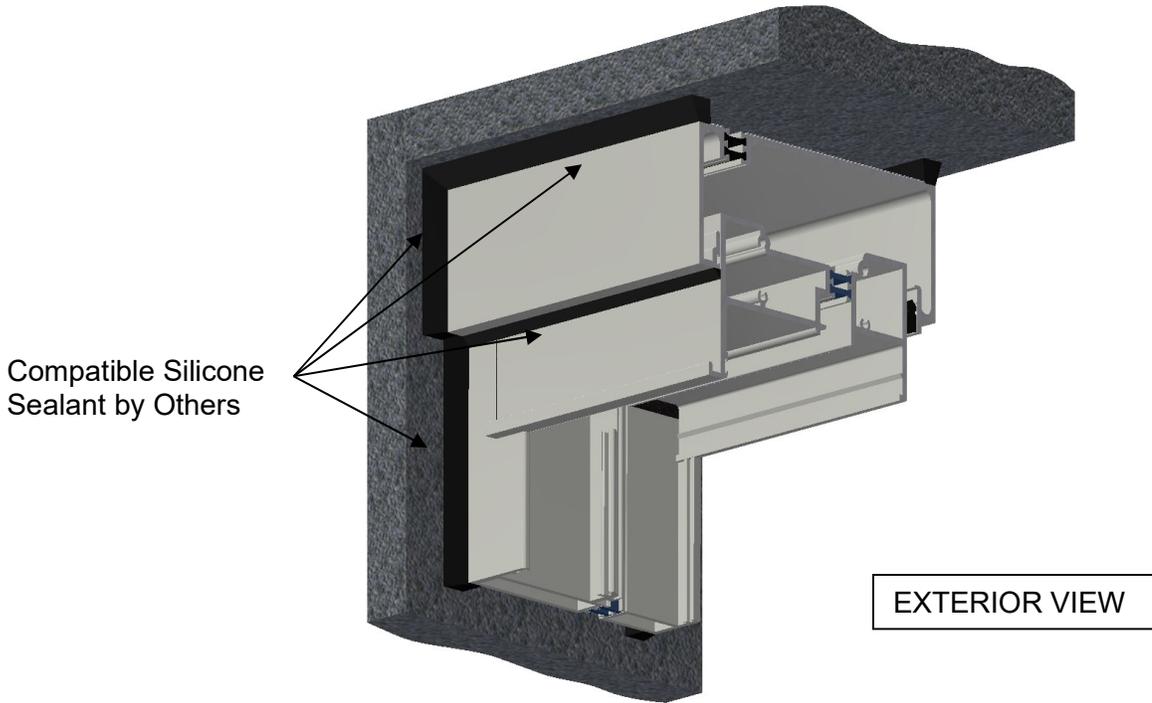
Fig. P

Note: 5FXT will be similar when used with 3S90 & 3S91 sill starter.



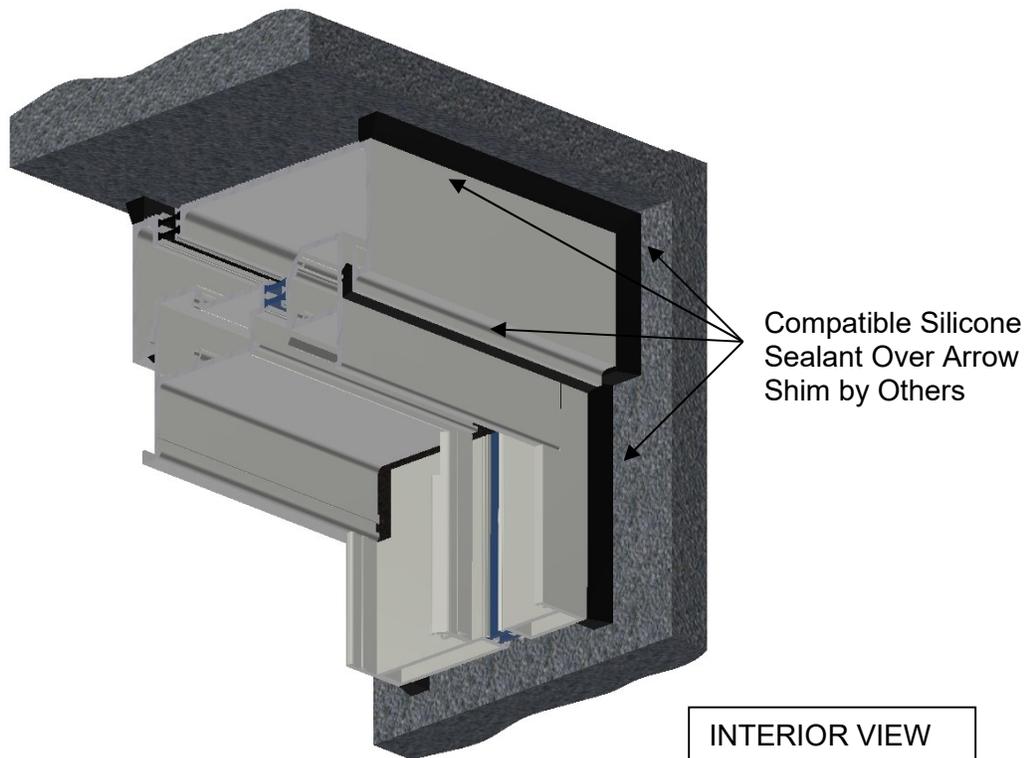
Note: All perimeter sealants must be continuous with one another and tooled with no voids.

5XPT SLIDING GLASS DOOR INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS



Note: 5FXT will be similar when used with 3S90 & 3S91 sill starter.

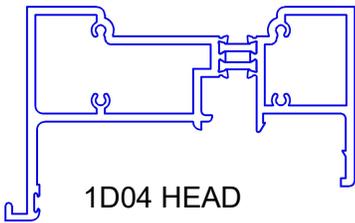
Fig. Q



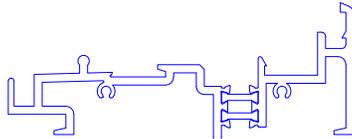
Note: All perimeter sealants must be continuous with one another and tooled with no voids.

Section VI: S-5XPT Door Assembly Instructions

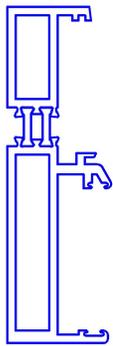
These recommendations are for general erection procedures only. For actual job conditions, see the details on the shop drawings. For perimeter anchor type and spacing, refer to the approved shop drawings or consult the project design professional.



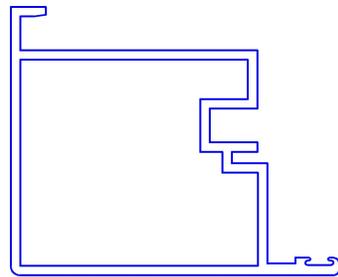
1D04 HEAD



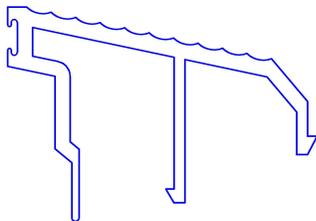
1D25 SILL



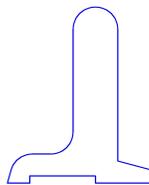
1D06 JAMB



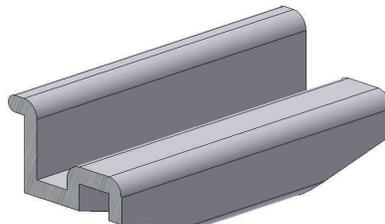
14E8 OXO MEETING RAIL



14N6 THRESHOLD and HEAD FILLER



14B2 WIND LOAD ADAPTER



FE84 HEAD SPACER 4" LONG



HN69 DOOR STOP



SLQ9 ASSEMBLY SCREWS
#10-16 x 1" PH SMS 410 AB MG

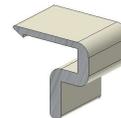


STT7 OXO MEETING RAIL ATTACHMENT SCREWS
#10-12 x 1" PH SMS 18-8 A pt.



.375 DIA. HOLE PLUG
IM16 MATTE CLEAR

SCREEN PARTS (SHIPPED LOOSE)



14H4 SCREEN STOP
1/2" LONG



SFZ8 SCREWS
#8-15 x 1/2" FH SMS 18-8 A pt.



HNE4 (BLACK) SCREEN ANTI-LIFT
HNE5 (WHITE) SCREEN ANTI-LIFT

5XPT SLIDING GLASS DOOR INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

H10B Head Corner Gasket shown
H10C Sill Corner Gasket not shown

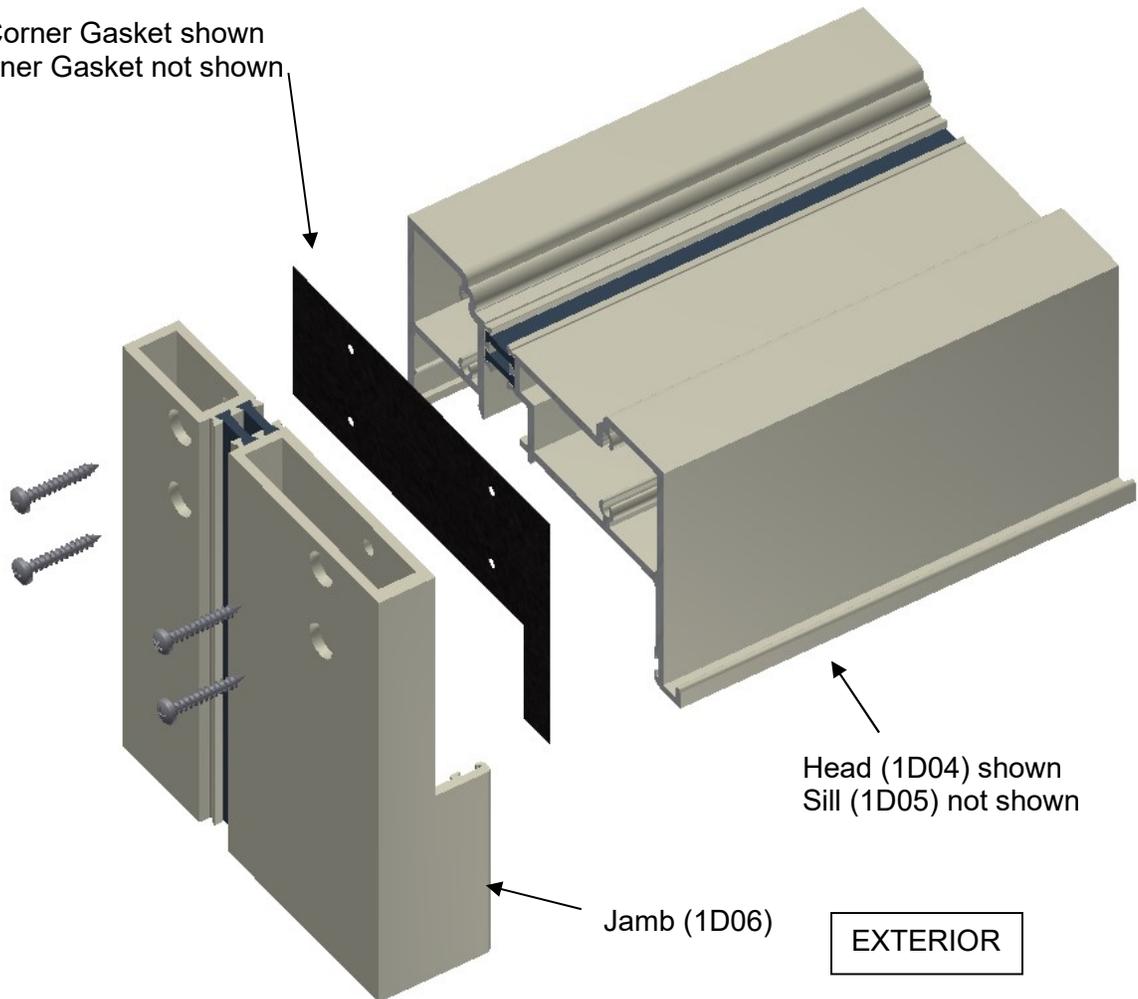


Fig.1

1. Locate frame head (1D04), sill (1D05), and jambs (1D06). Locate head corner gaskets (H10B) and sill corner gaskets (H10C). Locate the SLQ9 (#10-16 x 1" PH-SMS 410 AB MG) assembly screws. (See Fig. 1)
2. The corner gaskets have a pressure sensitive adhesive on one side. Pull off the paper backing, align the pre-punched holes with the fabricated holes in the jamb and adhere to the jambs.

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3. Align the screws in the pre-punched holes with the appropriate member (head or sill). Drive the screws through the drilled holes into the screw races. Corner gaskets must be thoroughly compressed for a watertight joint.
4. Anchor the door frame into the opening. Make reference to Sections I & II of this installation instruction. Please make reference to specific details in approved shop drawings that may pertain to your particular job specifications.

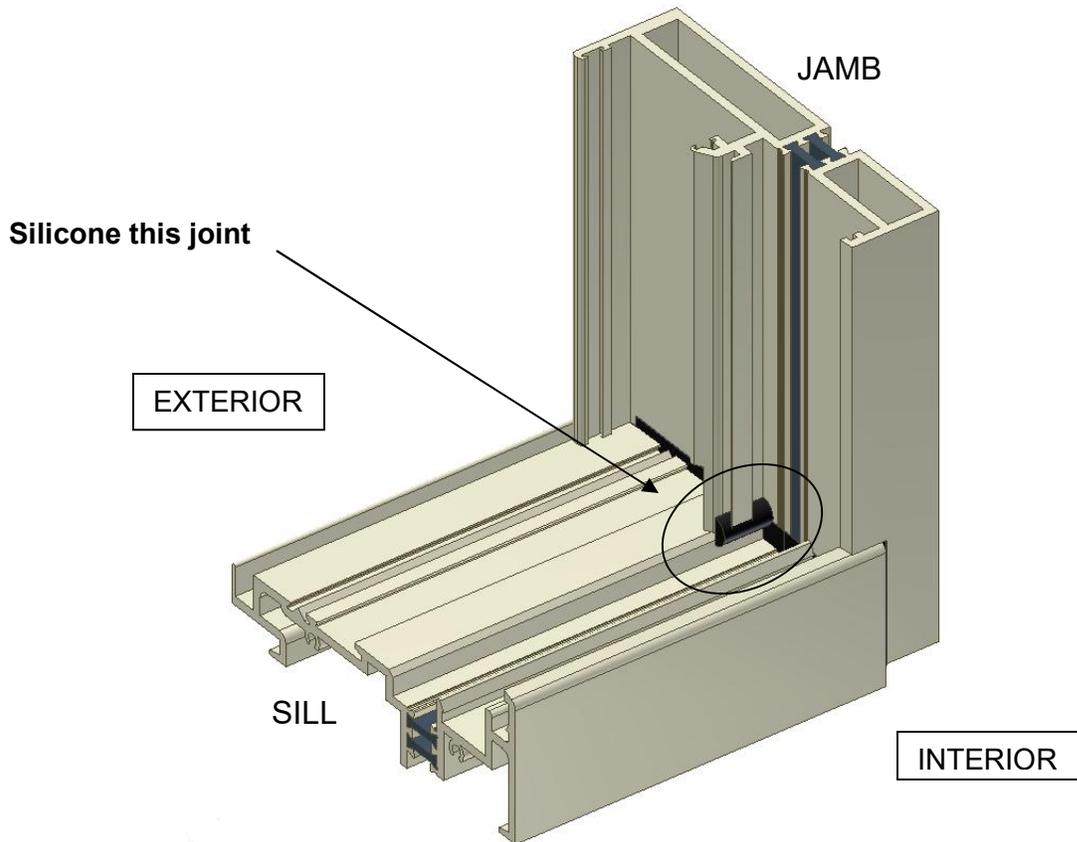


Fig.2

5. Seal all four frame corners as shown on the inside with silicone before installing the fixed panels. Silicone at this joint must be tooled to assure a watertight joint. (See Fig. 2)
6. The fixed panel is now ready for installation into the door frame.
7. The fixed panel will load from the exterior side of the door.
8. With the bottom of the fixed panel angled outward, tuck into the interior track of the door frame head. Lift and push the bottom end in and allow the panel to rest in the interior track of the door frame sill. (See Fig. 3 on Page 22 of 34)

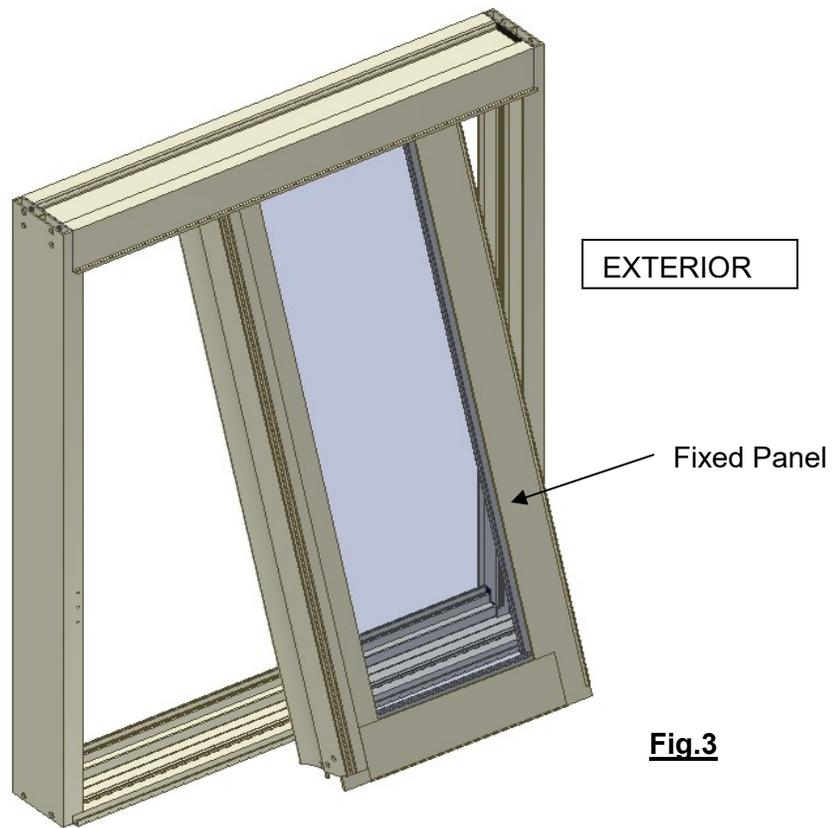


Fig.3

9. The fixed panel side rail has an indentation mark running vertically along its full length (See Fig. 4). This indentation mark, located on the inside, will need to line up with the leading edge of the fixed jamb. Slide the panel and align. This is to allow the fixed panel interlock rail to be in proper alignment with the operable panel meeting rail. **This alignment will make the leading edge of the operable panel locking rail engage the operable jamb properly.**

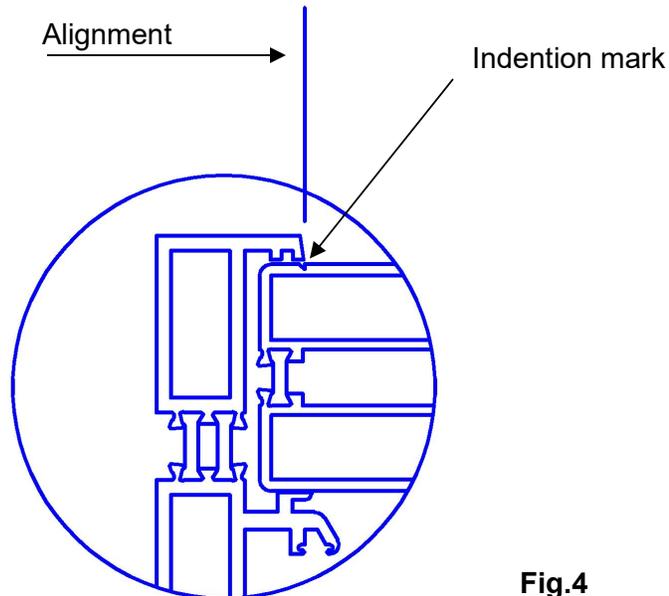
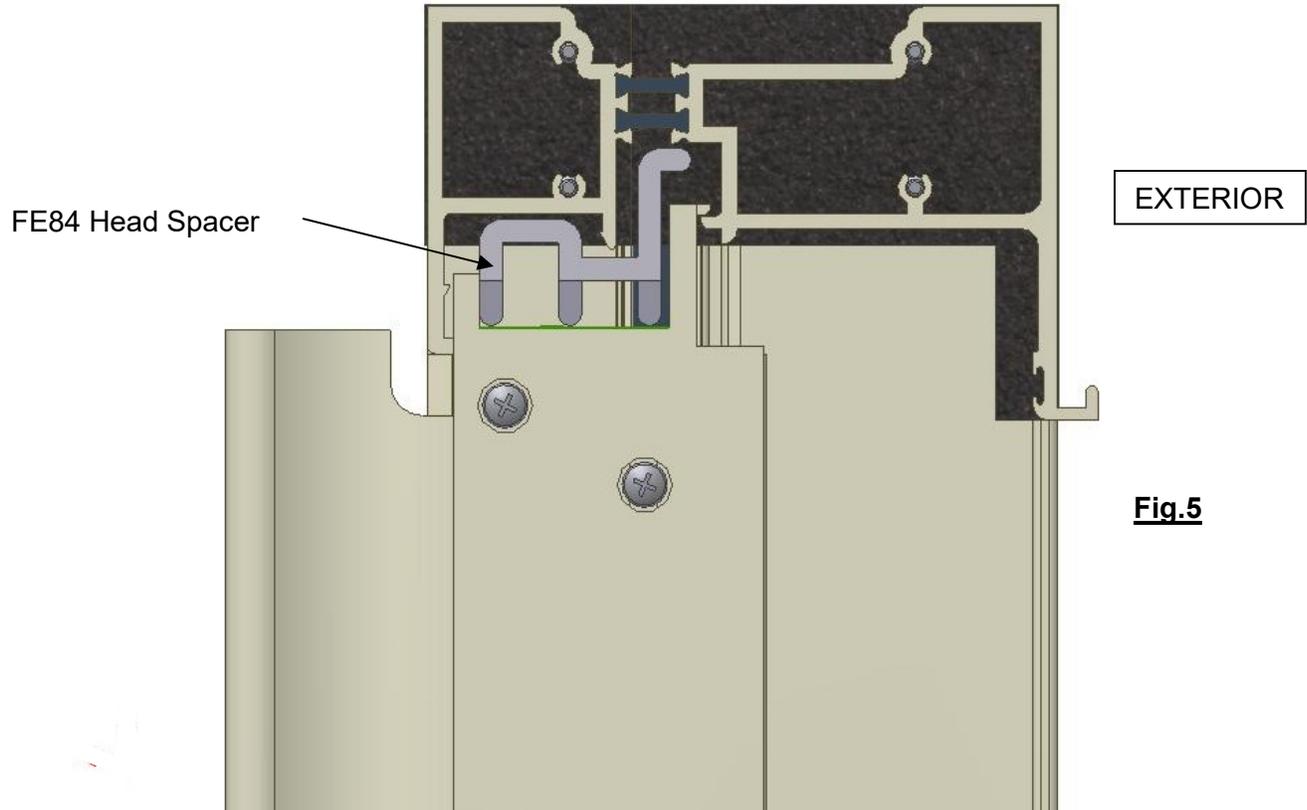


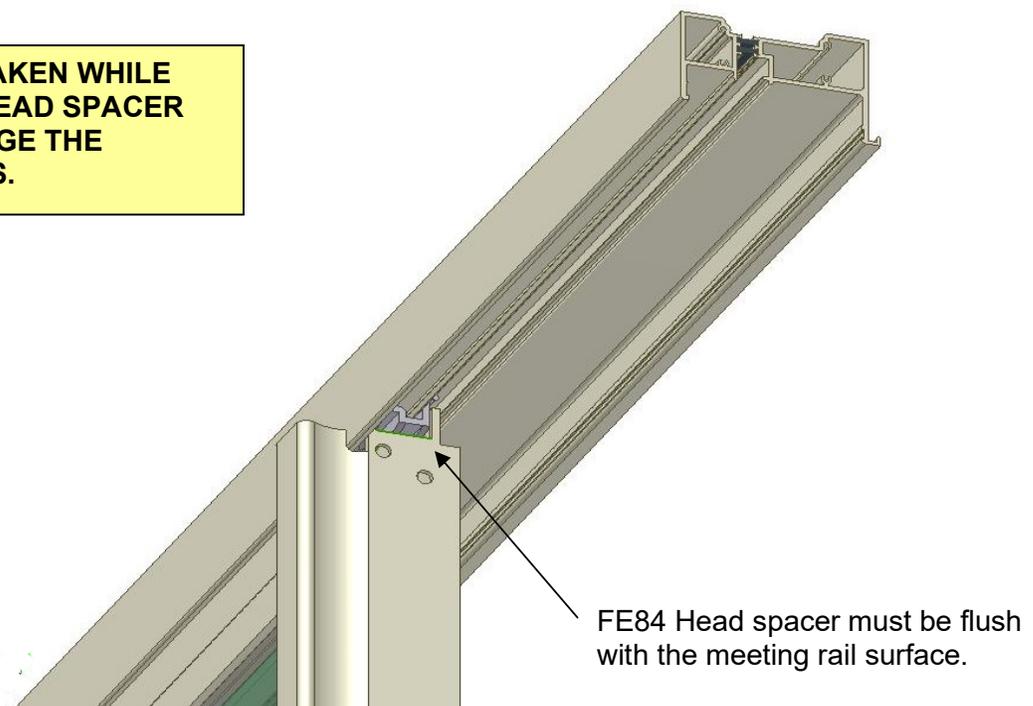
Fig.4

5XPT SLIDING GLASS DOOR INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

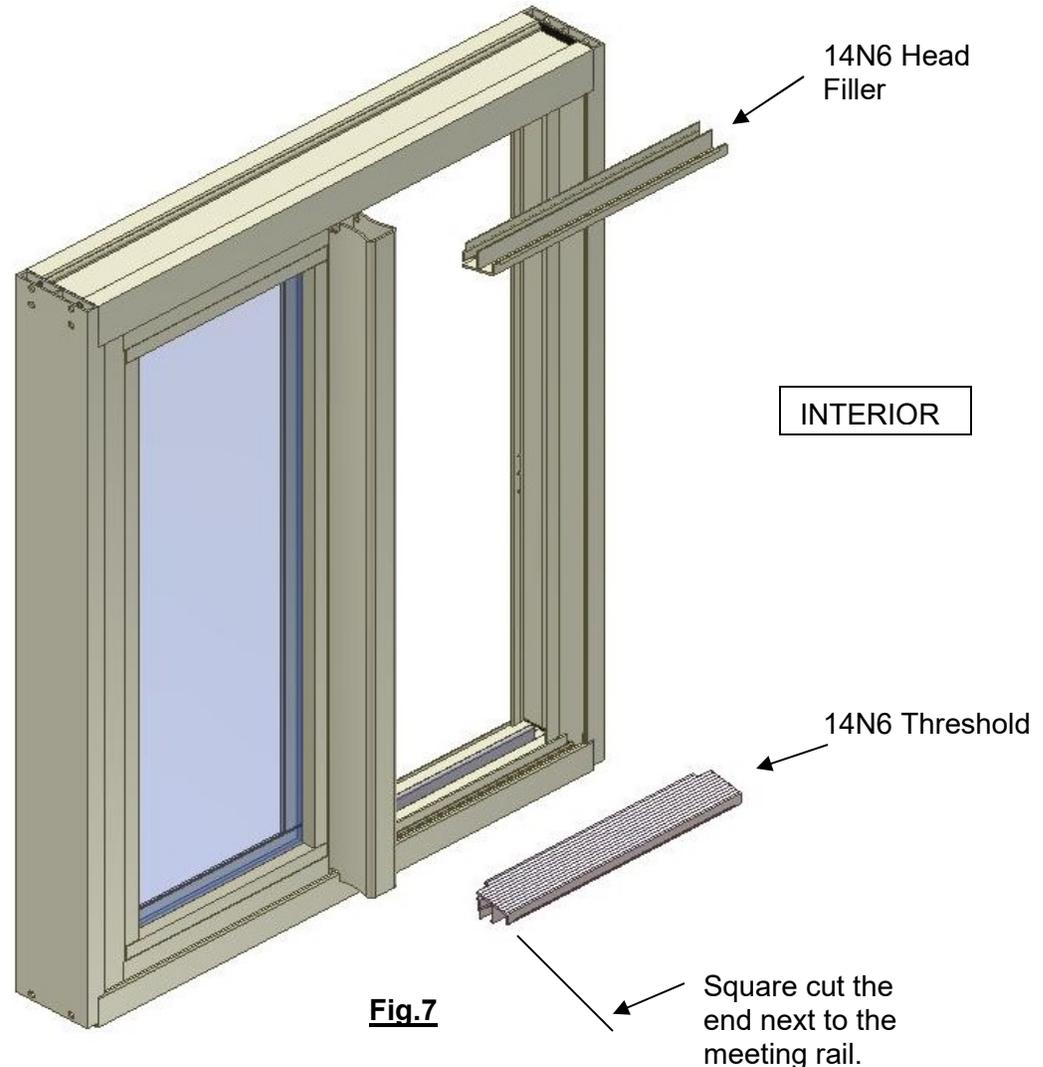
10. Once the indentation mark is lined up at the jamb, locate FE84 head spacer. (See Fig. 5) Should the head have a slight dip, the head spacer will lift the head to its proper position. It will also help lock in the upper meeting rail into the head. Take a rubber mallet and drive in the head spacer until the leading edge of the head spacer is flush with the meeting rail. (See Figs. 5 and 6) It is important that the head spacer is flush or the head filler will not go on in the next step. (See Fig. 6)



CARE MUST BE TAKEN WHILE DRIVING IN THE HEAD SPACER SO NOT TO DAMAGE THE SPACER OR RAILS.



11. The threshold and head filler are now ready for installation.



The head filler and the threshold are the same extrusion. The head filler will be finished to match the door finish. The threshold will be clear anodized with a yellow protective cover. This cover should not be removed and is there to protect the threshold and weather-strip from construction damage.

The threshold protective cover needs to be removed to achieve full water performance or when risk of damage is no longer present. Water may overflow the sill with this protective cover in place.

The head filler and threshold are factory notched on both ends and shipped long for field cut and installation. The end that will be next to the fixed panel meeting rail is the end that will be square cut when cut to length. Figure the length of the threshold and head filler to fit tight against the jamb and meeting rail. (See Fig. 7)

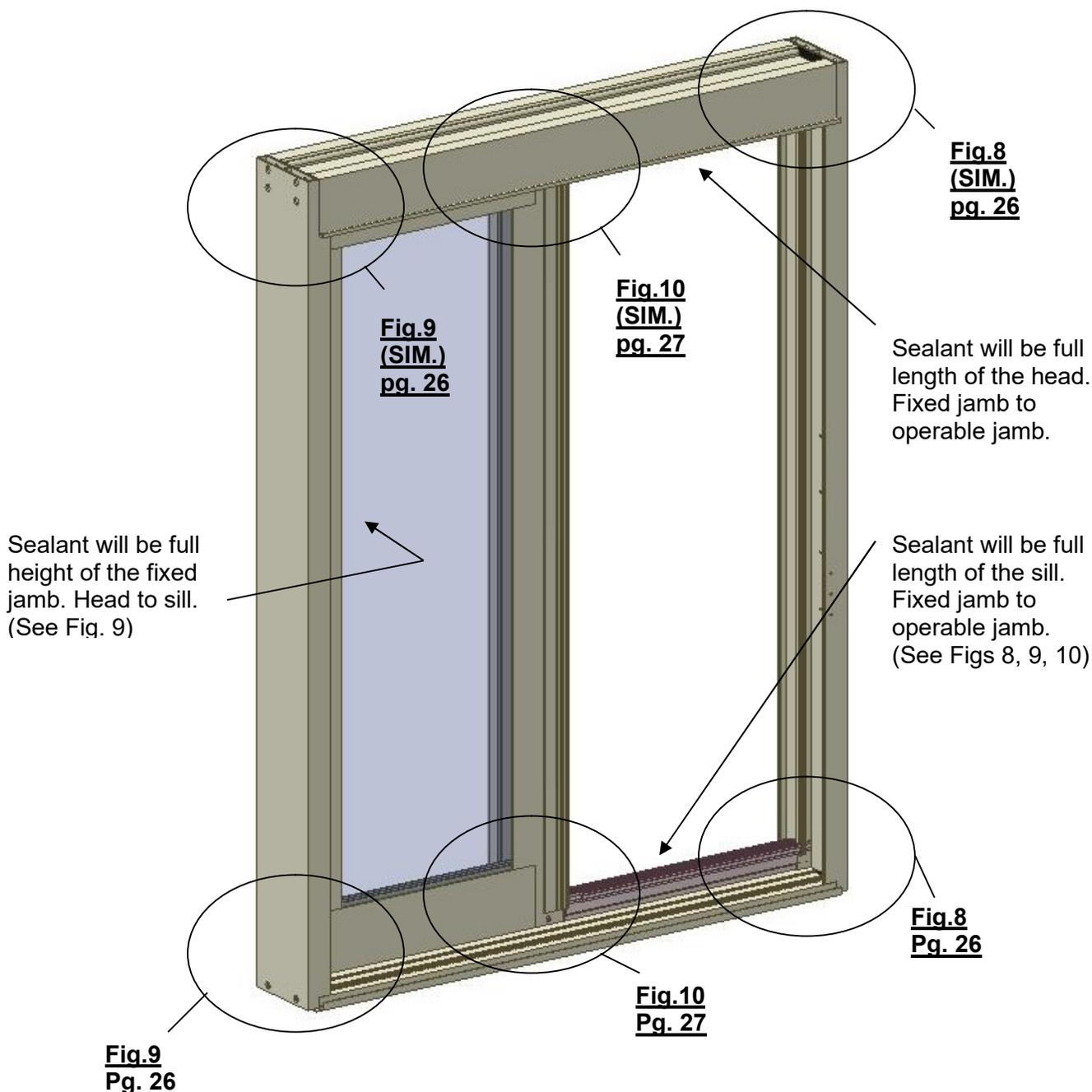
Important: Before measurements are taken for the cut length of the head filler and threshold, be sure that the fixed panel's indentation mark is in proper alignment with the jamb. (See Fig. 4 on Page 22 of 34)
An OXO will follow this same procedure. An OXXO head filler and threshold will be shipped long and square cut on both ends. Follow this same procedure in determining the correct cut length.

Position the head filler and threshold in place and drive on with a rubber mallet.

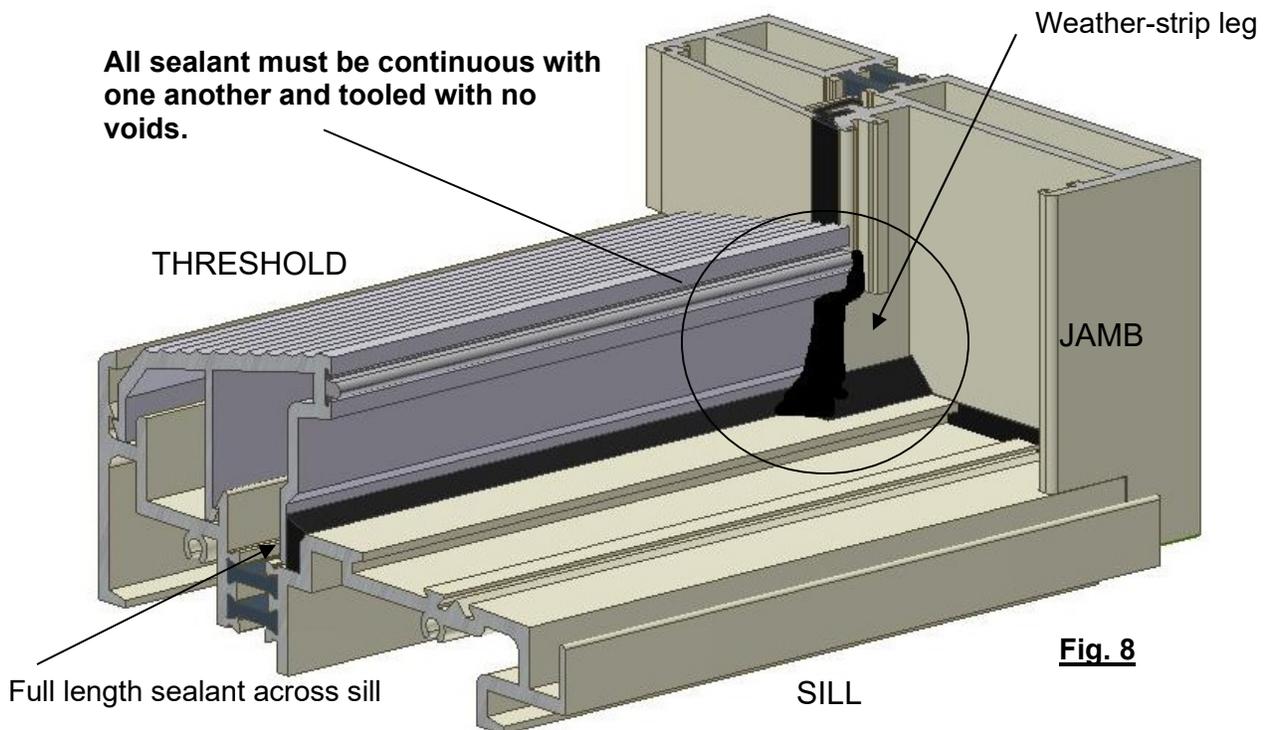
**Important! Critical Sealant Joints! Use Extreme Care!
The following joints are crucial for water performance.**

12. For good adhesion, properly clean the metal by following the silicone manufacturer's recommended cleaning procedures and application. The application of this sealant must be pushed in as the sealant is gunned in, or tooled in a manner that the sealant will make full contact with the joint walls and marry together with adjoining sealant. All views for the sealant will be from the exterior.

Sealant will be applied across the sill, up the fixed jamb, and across the head. All sealant must be continuous with one another and tooled with no voids. (See Figs 8, 9, 10 and 11)



5XPT SLIDING GLASS DOOR INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

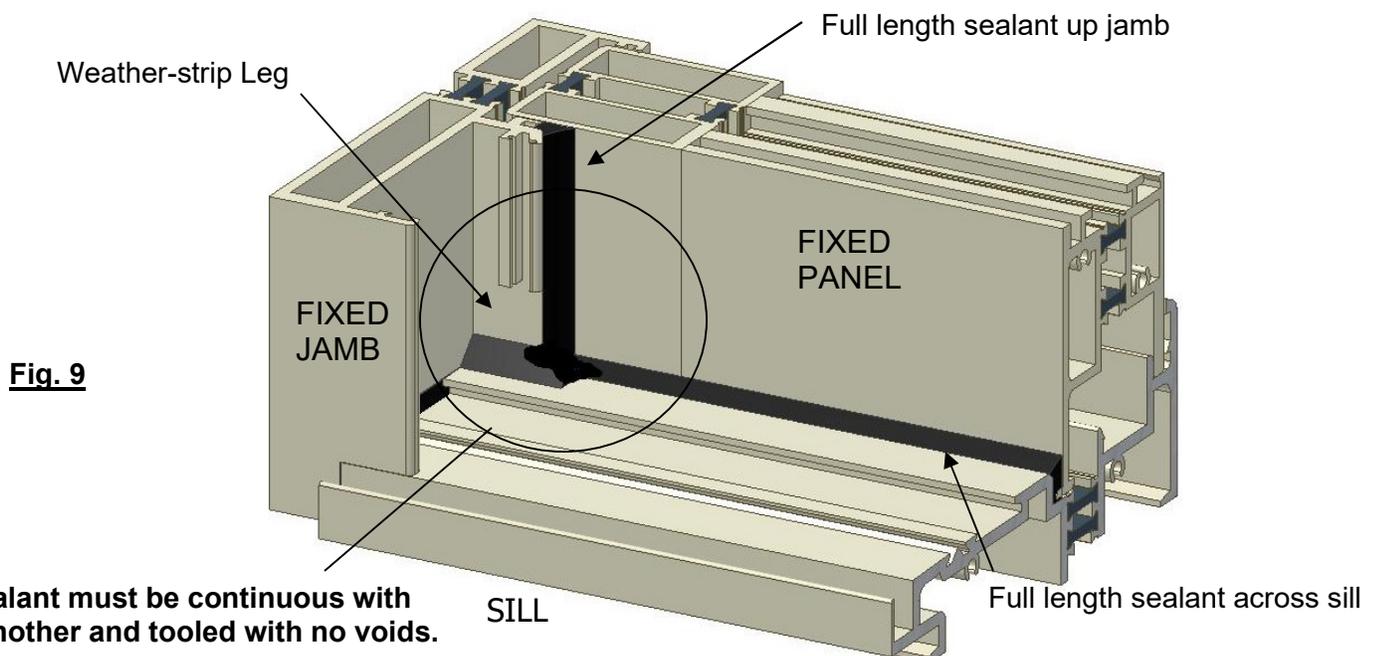


See Fig. 8 for Steps A and B below (operable jamb to threshold):

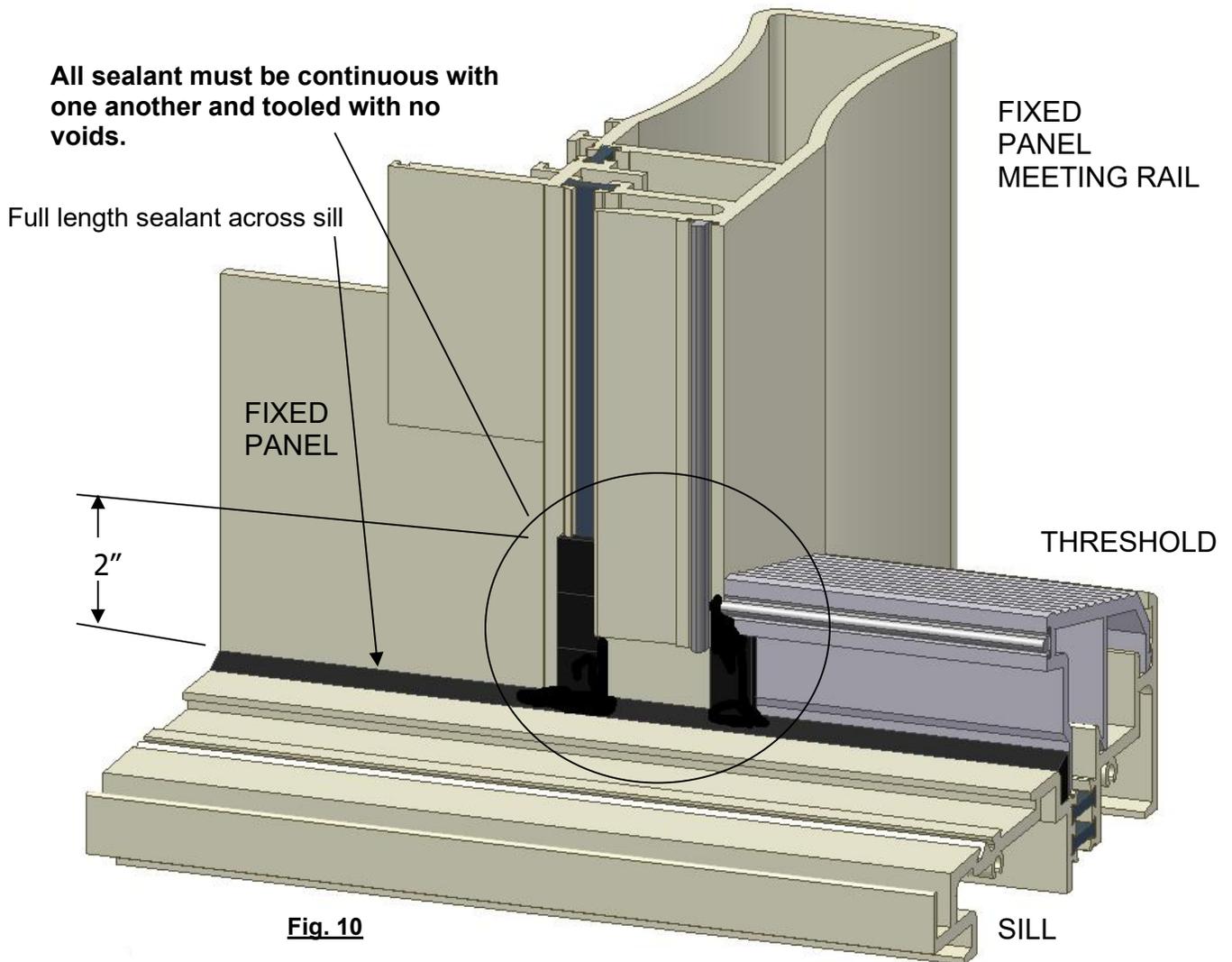
- Step A. The full length sealant across the sill at the threshold will need to wraparound the weather-strip leg to the jamb.
- Step B. Marry a vertical seal to the sealant across the sill and seal the joint between the weather-strip leg and threshold. This seal joint will follow the underneath profile of the threshold and fill the gap between both the horizontal and vertical weather-strip. **All sealant joints must be continuous with one another and tooled with no voids.**

See Fig. 9 for Steps C and D below (fixed jamb to fixed panel):

- Step C. The full length sealant across the sill at the fixed panel will need to wraparound the weather-strip leg to the jamb.
- Step D. Marry the full length sealant up the jamb with the sealant across the sill. This sealant will marry with the sealant at the head. **All sealant joints must be continuous with one another and tooled with no voids.**



All sealant must be continuous with one another and tooled with no voids.



See Fig. 10 for Step E below:

Step E. Marry a vertical seal to the already applied sealant across the sill; seal the joint between the fixed panel meeting rail and the threshold. This seal joint will follow the underneath profile of the threshold and fill the gap between both the horizontal and vertical weather-strip. **Seal over thermal break at least 2" up from the sill as shown.** This seal will never be seen once the operable panel is loaded. **All sealant joints must be continuous with one another and tooled with no voids.**

Note:

The sealant at the head is an exact mirror of the sealant applied to the sill as shown in Figs 8, 9, and 10.

This page will be required if assembling an OXO door. Otherwise, disregard and proceed to Step 14.

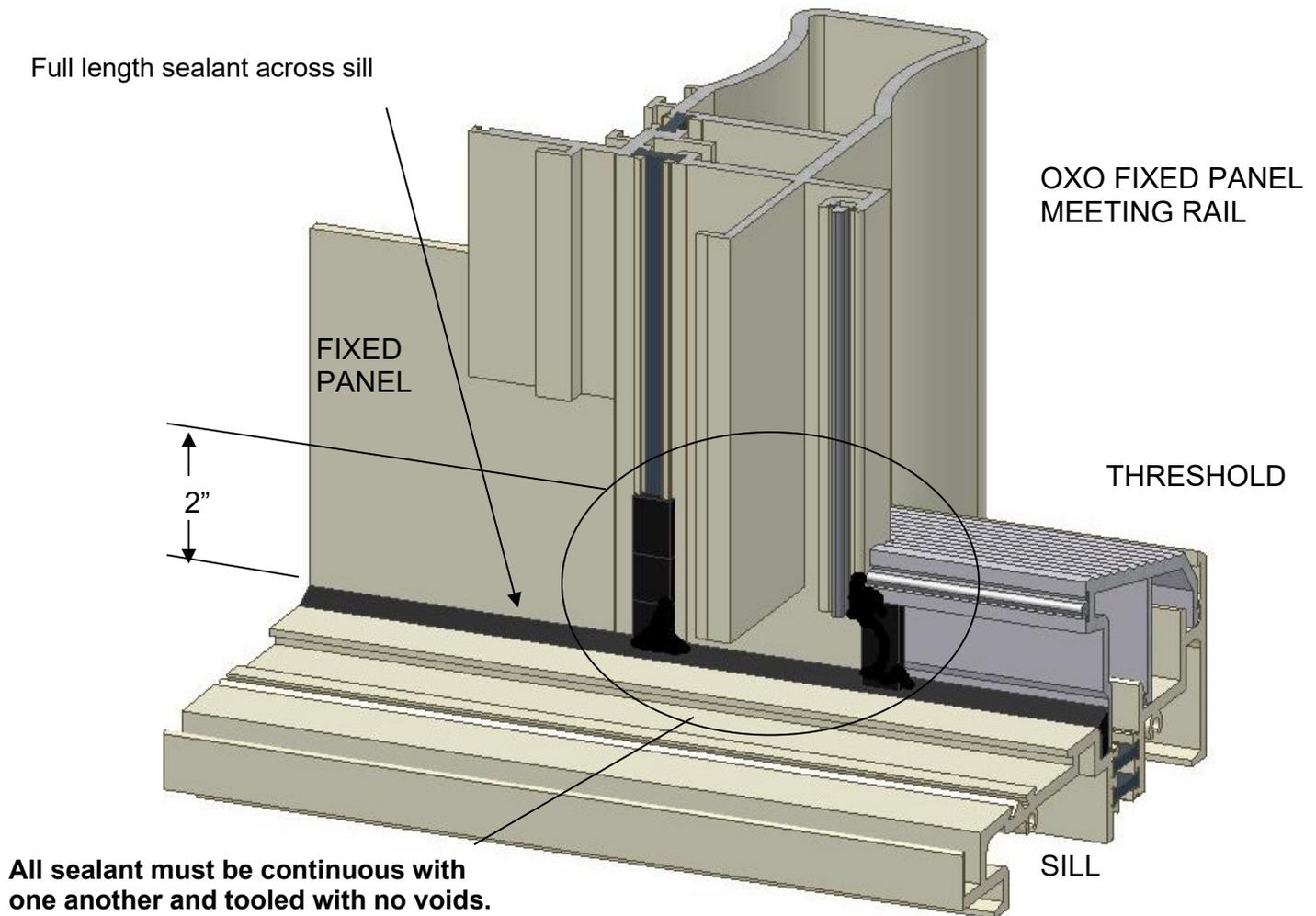


Fig. 11

See Fig. 11 for Step F below:

- Step F. Marry a vertical seal to the already applied sealant across the sill and seal the joint between the OXO fixed panel meeting rail and the threshold. This seal joint will follow the underneath profile of the threshold and fill the gap between both the horizontal and vertical weather-strip. **Seal over thermal break at least 2" up from the sill as shown.** This seal will never be seen once the operable panel is loaded. **All sealant joints must be continuous with one another and tooled with no voids.**

Note:

The sealant at the head is an exact mirror of the sealant applied to the sill and its intersection as shown in Fig. 11.

This page will be required if assembling an OXO door. Otherwise, disregard and proceed to Step 14.

- When assembling an OXO sliding glass door, locate 14E8 meeting rail. Proceed to engage with the fixed panel meeting rail. (See Fig. 12) **This should only be done after all panels and thresholds have been sealed in place.**

Note: 14E8 meeting rail will have a factory fabricated notch, as shown. (See Fig. 12) This notch will be located at the head end of the meeting rail.

Once 14E8 is engaged, match drill through factory fabricated holes in the fixed panel meeting rail with a .156 (5/32") drill bit. Fasten with STT7 (#10-12 x 1" PH-SMS 18-8 A-pt.) screws. (See Fig. 12) These fasteners are located approximately 6" from each end, at 12" o.c.

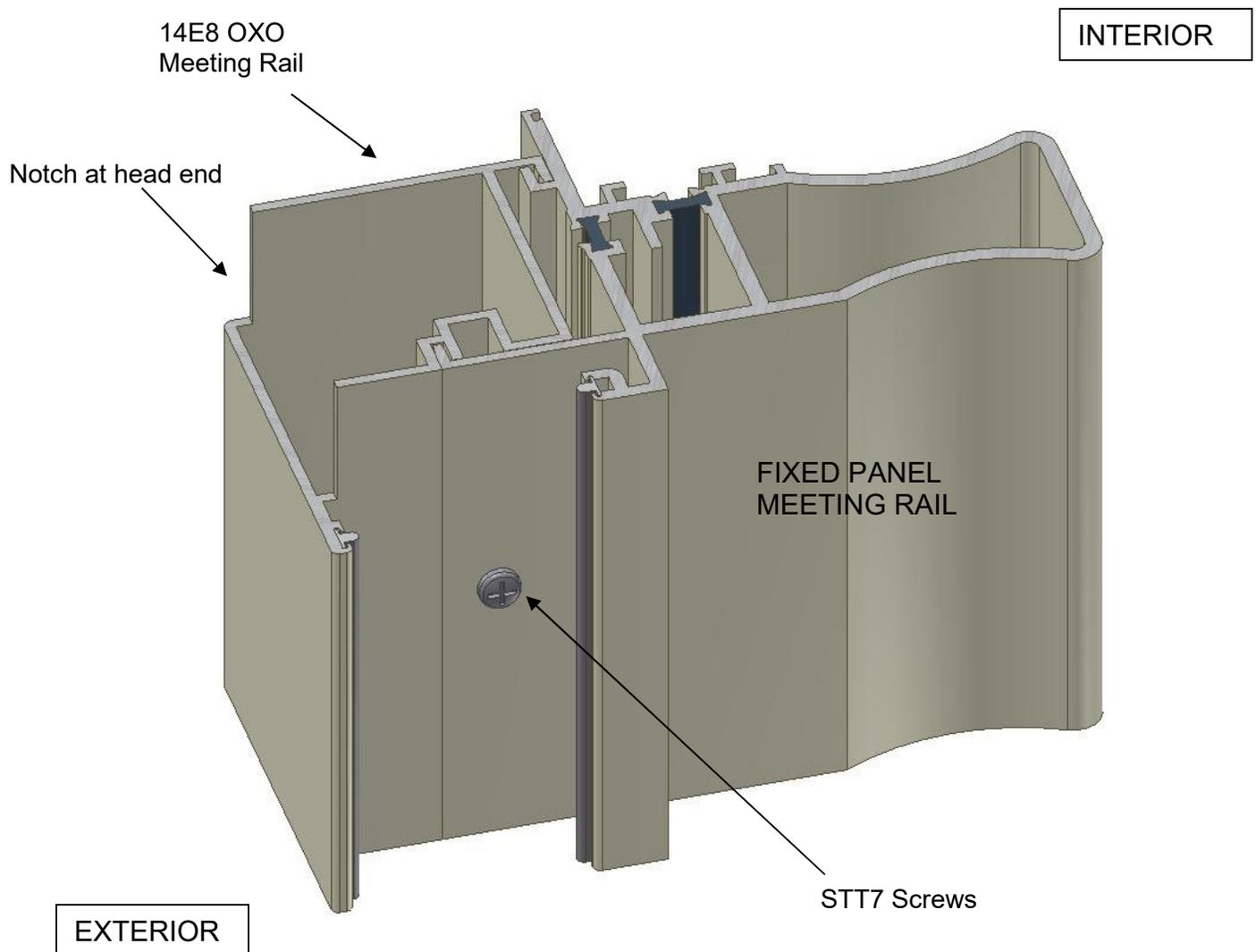
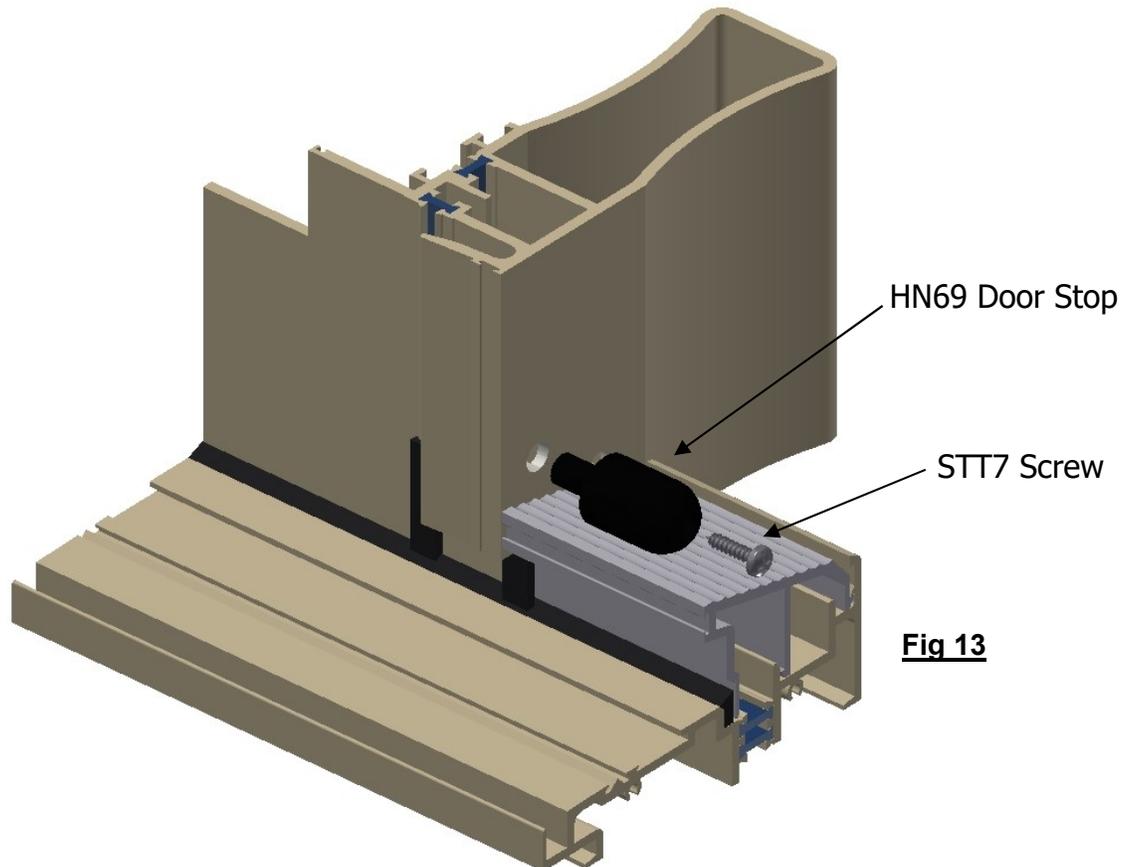


Fig. 12

5XPT SLIDING GLASS DOOR INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

14. With the sealant all applied, the operable panel is now ready to load with the exception of installing the operable panel stop.

Before loading the operable panel, the operable panel door stop can now be pushed into the outside most hole, of the head and sill end, of the meeting rail. (See Fig.13)



15. Locate two HN69 door stops and two STT7 fasteners. (See Fig. 13) Push HN69 door stop into the fixed panel assembly clear hole. STT7 will be threaded into the center of the HN69 door stop. Thread STT7 all the way in until it bottoms out in the HN69 door stop. The STT7 fastener will not tighten. Fasten the STT7 until snug. Sill shown.

5XPT SLIDING GLASS DOOR INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

16. The operable panel will load from the exterior, same as the fixed panel.

With the bottom of the operable panel angled outward, tuck into the exterior track of the door frame head. Lift and push the bottom end in and allow the panel's rollers to rest on the roller track. (See Fig. 15)



Fig. 15

5XPT SLIDING GLASS DOOR INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Adjustment Procedures:

17. Adjustment can now be made to the operable panel.

Adjust the rollers so that the operable panel is plumb and true and will roll smoothly. Adjustment is achieved by extending a Phillips driver through the hole, above the slot, in the sill end of the operable panel. Engage the Phillips driver with the roller. Once engaged with the roller, turn clockwise or counterclockwise to adjust the roller up or down. (See Fig. 16)

Adjust the lock and keeper so the operable panel will lock and unlock easily. The lock has two adjustment screws on the face of the multipoint that allows the locking lugs to move in and out. (See Fig. 16)

The keeper is mounted with four Pan head fasteners. When loose, the keeper can move up and down. Align with the multipoint lock and retighten the fasteners. (See Fig. 17)

Once all adjustments are made, locate supplied IM16 hole plugs and push into each visible hole located at each panel corner.

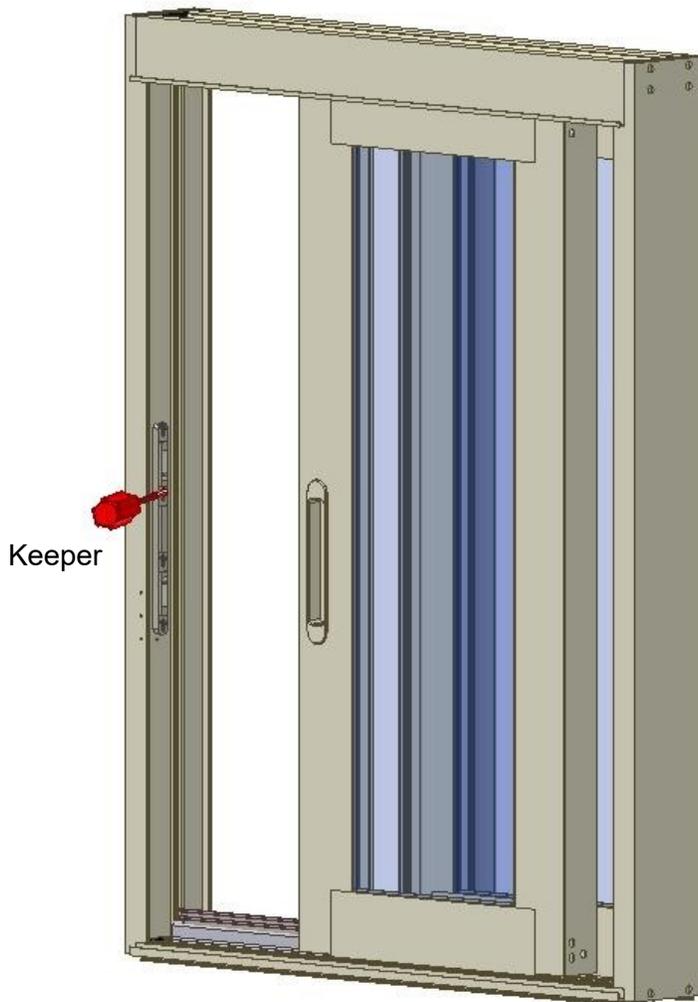


Fig. 17

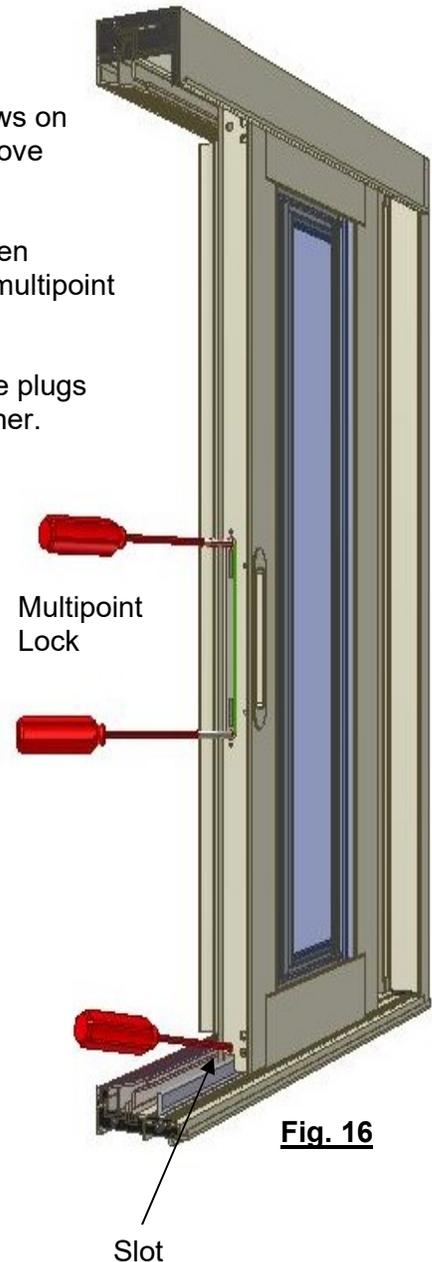


Fig. 16

5XPT SLIDING GLASS DOOR INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

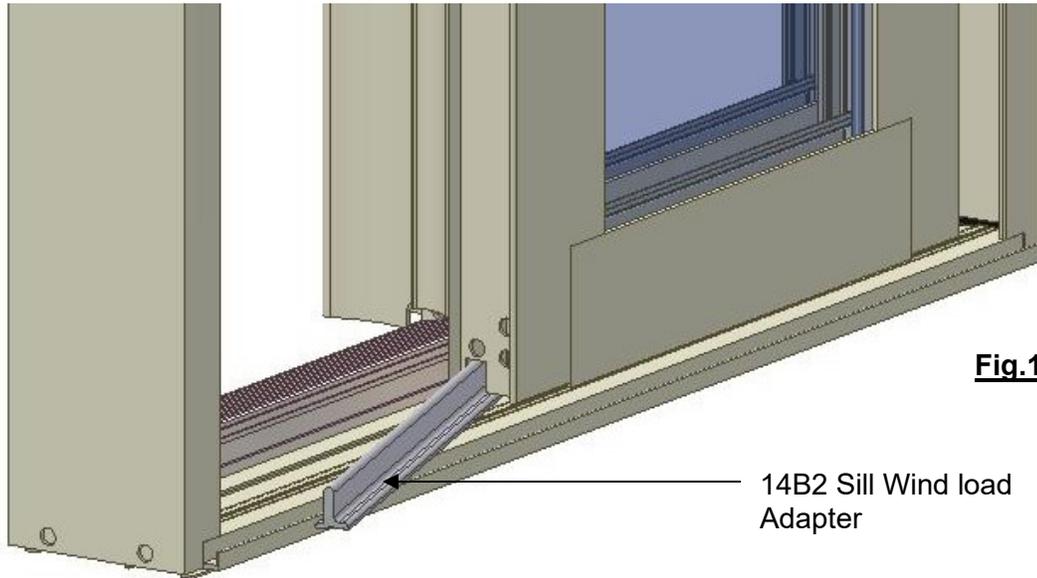
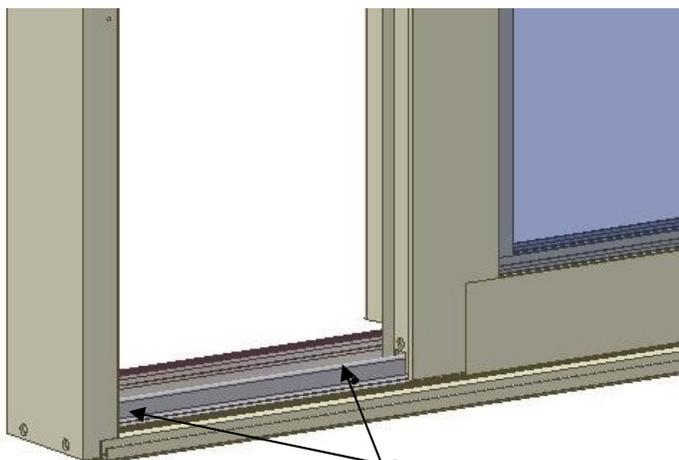


Fig.18

18. With the operable panel or panels open all the way, slide 14B2 sill wind load adapter into the milled slot located in the bottom of the operable panel locking rail. (See Fig. 18) Slide into the milled slot until the back end of the adapter clears the jamb. Push adapter down into the reveal pocket extruded in the sill. The adapter should now slide back and forth in the reveal pocket. An OXXO door requires two adapters, one for each panel.

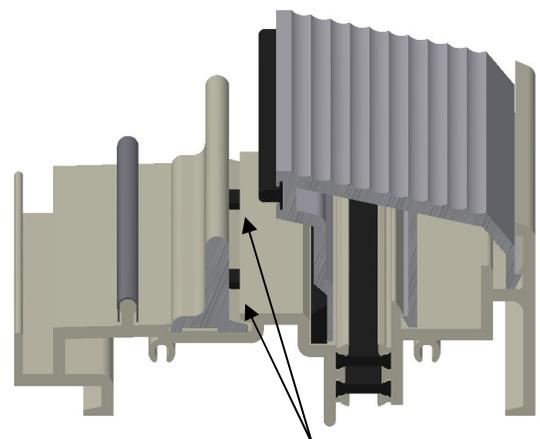
With the adapter approximately 6" from the locking rail with the keeper or 12" between two adapters of an OXXO door, close and lock the operable panel(s). This will automatically locate the adapters. Open the operable panel(s) and approximately 6" from each end of the adapter(s) apply a 1" to 2" long fillet bead of silicone. This will keep the adapter from coming out of the reveal where it is positioned. (See Fig.19) **Note: Before tightening the adapters of an OXXO door, butt both wind load adapters together in the center.**

Important: The 14B2 sill wind load adapter allows the operable panel to stay in during high negative wind loads. Make sure that this adapter is firmly positioned in the sill reveal.



Silicone will be located between the threshold and windload adapter in this area.

Fig. 19



1" to 2" long fillet bead of silicone located approx. 6" from each end of the 14B2 windload adapter.

19. Screen Installation instruction

When hanging the screens, make note that the rollers are at the head. Both the screen head and screen sill will need to engage at the same time.

The screen should now roll freely on the track.

Locate two (HNE4 or HNE5) anti-lift pieces. Each piece will be attached with two SFZ8 (#8-15 x 1/2" FH SMS 18-8 A pt.) screws. Attach the anti-lift pieces to the existing holes in the screen head. Fastening the anti-lift pieces will prevent the screen from coming off the roller track. (See Fig. 20)

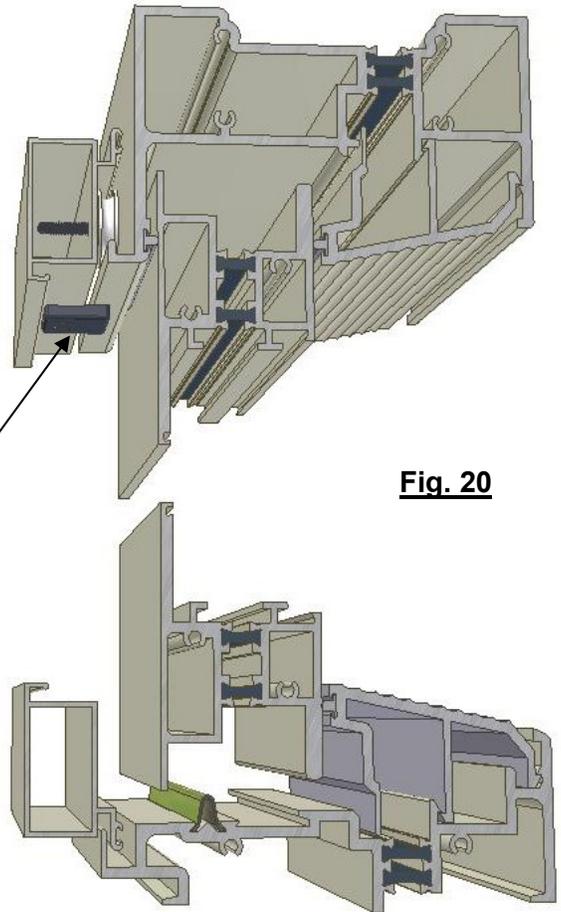


Fig. 20

Locate (FE83) screen stops. Two are required. Dab a little silicone on the stop where it will come in contact with the fixed jamb. Drive the stop on tight against the head. (See Fig. 21)

14H4 screen stop

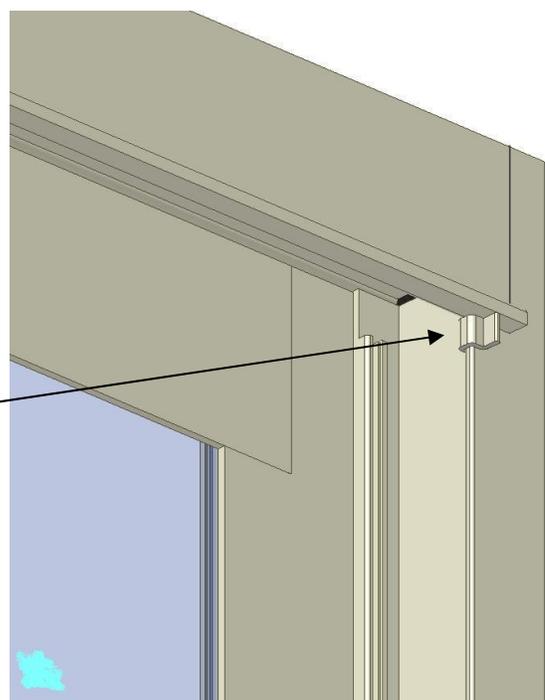


Fig. 21