

Survey Guide for Folding Sliding Doors

Please download and print out our Survey Form and complete in full to order your folding sliding doors.

We use the Industry standard which is to show the details as **viewed from the outside**

Threshold Considerations

Before starting to measure the aperture, it is important to understand where the doors are to be fitted particularly with relation to the finished floor levels.

If the aperture is existing you may wish to consider alterations to the levels if you want to achieve a minimum threshold relative to the finished floor levels.

The standard ClearSpan threshold can be set so that there is a minimum threshold height in relation to the finished floor level.

If required the external floor can be set level to the internal floor and in this case consideration must be given to the provision of adequate external patio drainage.

Option 1 The standard threshold is 75mm high (as shown below).

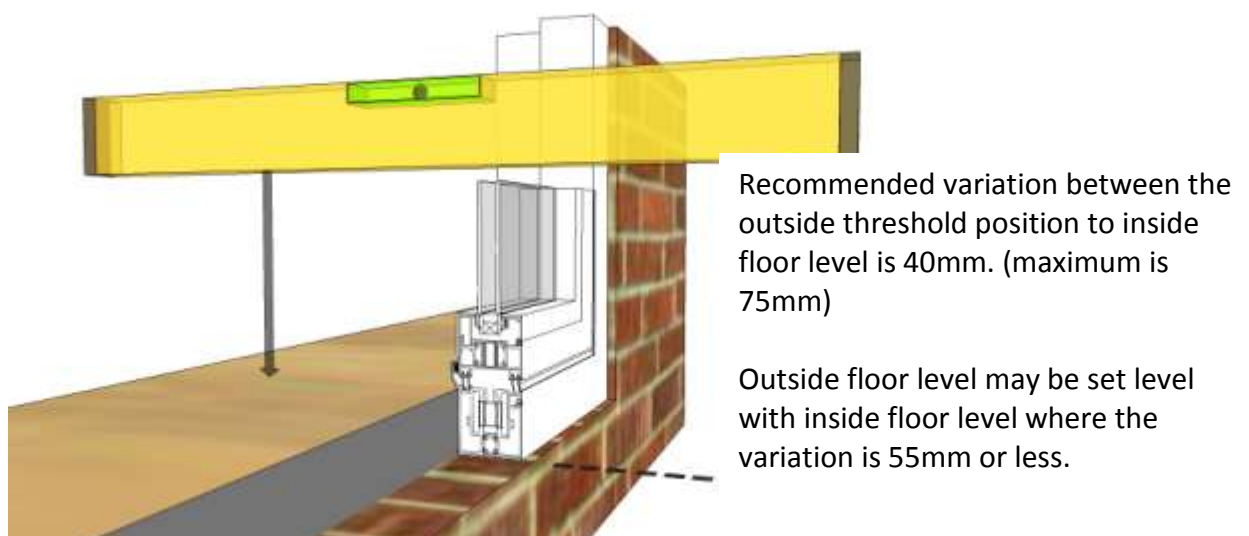
Option 2 For where there is a external step down from the doors you may choose to add a projecting cill to cover external brickwork, this cill sits under the standard threshold raising it by 20mm.

Option 3 For a completely flush-level finish a 55mm threshold is available but this is not guaranteed for weather tightness and should only be used in a sheltered location.

Detailed dimensioned drawings of all the threshold options can be seen on our website.

With existing apertures an easy way to determine the difference between the outer brick level where the threshold will sit and the internal floor level is to place a spirit level across the aperture from outside to inside and take measurements to the internal floor and to the bottom of where the threshold will sit:-

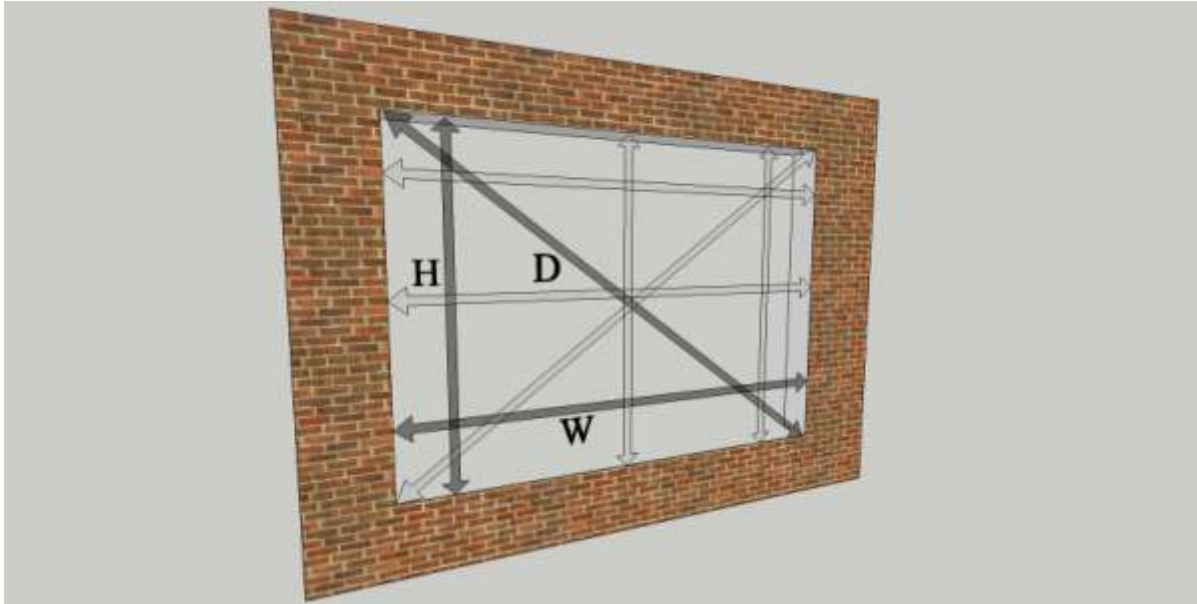
Image 1- Standard threshold (showing outward opening option)



Measuring the Aperture

Next determine the clear aperture size. Folding sliding doors need to be fit exactly plumb in all 3 axis (horizontal, vertical front to back, and vertical side to side). If the doors are not fitted plumb then they will not operate correctly. Therefore ensure that all aspects of the opening are level and square. If the opening is not level or square then you need to make an allowance to the final measurements so that the doors can be fitted true.

Image 2 – Measuring the aperture



Measurements need to be taken both externally and internally

First record the external dimensions as these will give the overall door sizes needed.

Measure both diagonals (D) if these are not within 10mm of each other then the door sizes will need reducing to suit the error in square-ness.

Measure the Width (W) in three places, top, middle and bottom, look for any irregular masonry which may cause an obstruction, Record the smallest measurement, we call this the **tight brickwork size**, and **WE** deduct 12mm from this to calculate the manufacturing width.

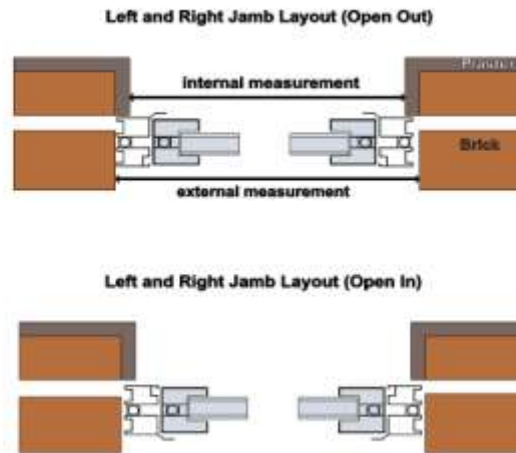
Measure the Height (H) in three places, left, middle and right, again record the smallest measurement.

Next the internal dimension must be determined, this is necessary to ensure that there is sufficient clearance relative to frame rebates.

Measure the internal Width in three places, by subtracting the internal size from the external size and dividing the result by two then the plaster thickness can be approximated.

ClearSpan

Image 3 – Checking plaster thickness



Outward opening doors

For Outward opening doors the inside of the left and right frames is 45mm thick, this is usually sufficient for the frame to cover the plaster and skirting boards but if the plaster is more than 30mm thick on either side then you should consider reducing the overall door frame width and use an extension to one or both sides of the door frame. The standard frame extension is 45mm.

Inward opening doors

For Inward opening doors the inside of the frame is 45mm thick on the hinged side but for a configuration with a door sliding or swinging up to the outer edge then the frame rebate is only 8mm and is likely to require an extension for most plaster situations. We will determine if this is necessary when we have your survey details.

Height measurements

Measure the internal Height in three places, the same principle applies to the plaster line at the head of the frame as it does for the internal width measurement.

If the doors are to be fitted with trickle vents then the vents themselves are fitted approx 5mm from the top of the frame, so again you need to consider an additional 45mm extension to build up the head of the frame so that the vents clear the plaster.

The height measurement needs to take account of the threshold and floor level requirements as detailed on the first page.

Other Considerations.

When determining the direction that the doors will open and or slide, look out for any obstructions such as soffits, steps, drainpipes and gullies, light fittings etc.

If after reading this guide you are unsure how to conduct a survey, then please contact us as we can provide advice over the phone. If you would like us to conduct a survey for you, then we are able to provide a nationwide survey service.