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The basics of sliding door frames

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Key to abbreviations

AMB = Overall width	FT = Rebate depth	RNB = Nominal wall opening width
AMH = Overall height	GT = Total profile depth	RRH = Nominal wall opening height
BA = Distance between hinges	LDB = Clearance width	SLDH = Sliding door clearance height
BBL = Hinge position	LDH = Clearance height	SpV = Architrave (front)
BE = Foundation bedding	MR = Metre mark	SpH = Architrave (back)
DH = Handle height	MW = Receiving opening	TAB = Overall door leaf width
FB = Rebate width	OFF = Top level of finished floor	TAH = Overall door leaf height
FMB = Rebate measurement width	PH = Backbend (back)	
FMH = Rebate measurement height	PV = Backbend (front)	

Profile key

A = Blind rebate frame	a = double back fold in the soffit
B = Block profile	b = door leaf side
C = Shadow groove; V shape	c = slanting
D = Passage profile	d = seal
E = Corner profile	e = one sided
F = Double rebate	g = opposite door leaf side
G = Counter profile	h = 180° backfold
H = Expansion joint frame	i = adjustable, without a fold
I = Negative architrave/folded outwards	j = adjustable, with fold
J = Venetian blind case	k = adjustable, folded back
K = Transom bar	m = central
L = Soffit	n = special rebate form
M = Shadow groove; Z shape	o = without architrave
N = Shadow groove; U shape	p = buffer
O = Interconnecting door profile	q = elliptical
P = Double acting door profile	r = quarter circle radius
Q = Non-standard profile	s = flush
R = Semicircle radius	u = rebated
T = Planar/sports hall profile	v = offset
U = Wrap around sprofile	w = 2 part (split)
V = Total profile (in total depth)	x = multiple parts
X = Negative shadow groove	z = two sided or both sides
Y = Backbend with a double fold	
Z = 2 part, screwed in the rebate	

The basics of steel frames

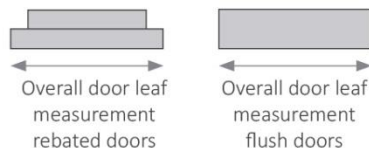
DIN measurement table

(All measurements given are in mm)

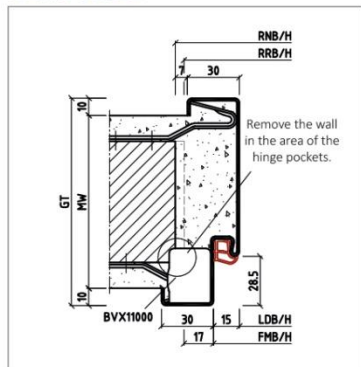
Overall door leaf
measurement rebated
doors DIN 18101

Overall door leaf
measurement flush
doors DIN 18101

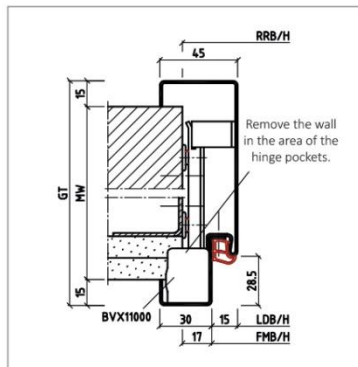
RRB	RRH	RNB	RNH	FMB	FMH	LDB	LDH	Rebated		Flush	
625	1875	635	1880	591	1858	561	1843	610	1860	584	1847
750	1875	760	1880	716	1858	686	1843	735	1860	709	1847
875	1875	885	1880	841	1858	811	1843	860	1860	834	1847
1000	1875	1010	1880	966	1858	936	1843	985	1860	959	1847
1125	1875	1135	1880	1091	1858	1061	1843	1110	1860	1084	1847
1250	1875	1260	1880	1216	1858	1186	1843	1235	1860	1209	1847
625	2000	635	2005	591	1983	561	1968	610	1985	584	1972
750	2000	760	2005	716	1983	686	1968	735	1985	709	1972
875	2000	885	2005	841	1983	811	1968	860	1985	834	1972
1000	2000	1010	2005	966	1983	936	1968	985	1985	959	1972
1125	2000	1135	2005	1091	1983	1061	1968	1110	1985	1084	1972
1250	2000	1260	2005	1216	1983	1186	1968	1235	1985	1209	1972
625	2125	635	2130	591	2108	561	2093	610	2110	584	2097
750	2125	760	2130	716	2108	686	2093	735	2110	709	2097
875	2125	885	2130	841	2108	811	2093	860	2110	834	2097
1000	2125	1010	2130	966	2108	936	2093	985	2110	959	2097
1125	2125	1135	2130	1091	2108	1061	2093	1110	2110	1084	2097
1250	2125	1260	2130	1216	2108	1186	2093	1235	2110	1209	2097
625	2250	635	2255	591	2233	561	2218	610	2235	584	2222
750	2250	760	2255	716	2233	686	2218	735	2235	709	2222
875	2250	885	2255	841	2233	811	2218	860	2235	834	2222
1000	2250	1010	2255	966	2233	936	2218	985	2235	959	2222
1125	2250	1135	2255	1091	2233	1061	2218	1110	2235	1084	2222
1250	2250	1260	2255	1216	2233	1186	2218	1235	2235	1209	2222



Non-standard frame similar to DIN 18111



15ZBud, 2 part split



The structural wall opening
measurement is the ideal
measurement for installing the
15ZBud.

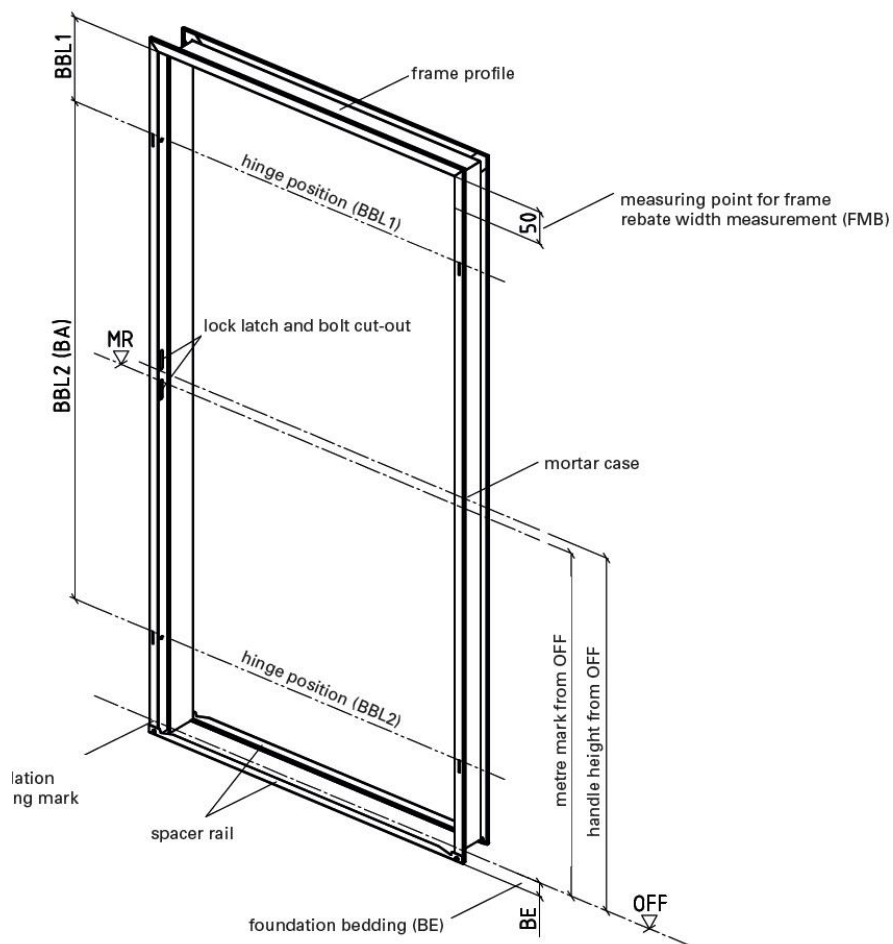
Key:

- RRB/H: Structural wall
opening width/height
- RNB/H: Nominal wall
opening width/height
- FMB/H: Rebate width/height
- LDB/H: Clearance width/
height
- GT: Total depth
- MW: Receiving opening

The basics of steel frames

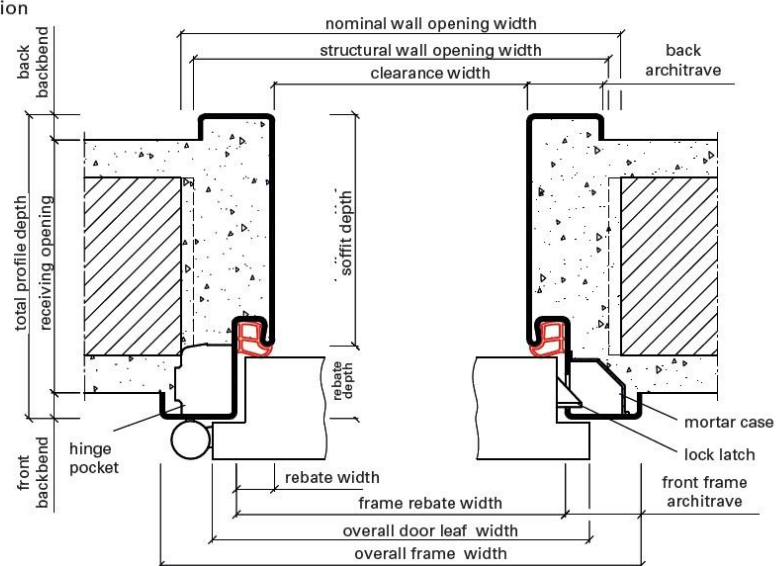
Outline of a wrap around frame

for brick walls with rebated door leaf (Uud)



Back part of the frame

Horizontal section



Hinge side of the frame

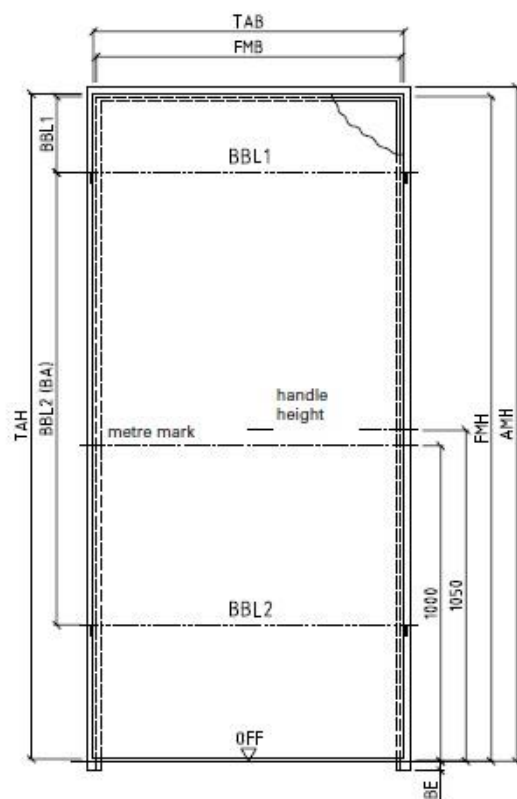
Rebate side of the frame

Lock side of the frame

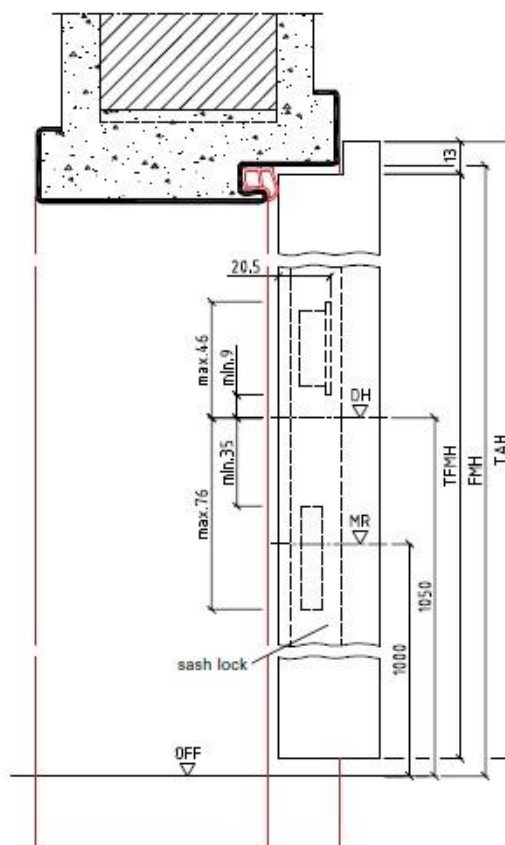
The basics of steel frames

Outline of a door leaf

View

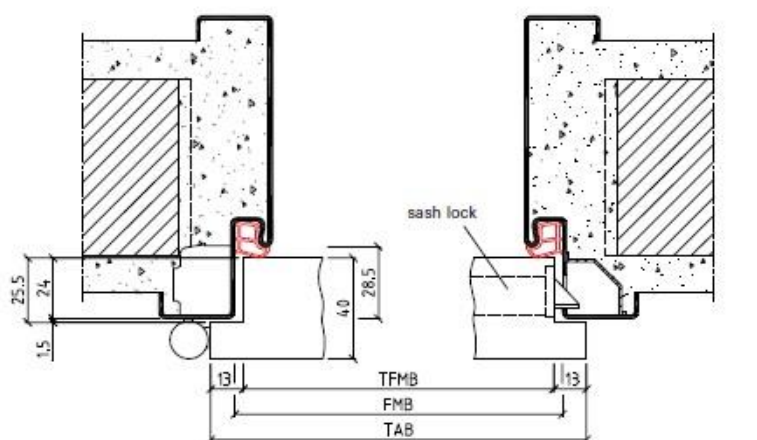


Vertical section



Horizontal section

Back part of the door



Hinge side of the frame

Rebate side of the frame

Lock side of the frame

Advantages of 2 part split frames in comparison to those with 1 part

Advantages in regard to the frame	1 part	2 part split
Screw connection not visible	-	✓
Levelling anchor	-	✓
Powder coating (final coating)	- *	✓
No backfilling necessary**	-	✓
Subsequent removal possible**	-	✓
With various adjustment areas possible	-	✓

Advantages in regard to the wall and floor	1 part	2 part split
Connection to virtually all wall types	-	✓
Connection to narrow wall connections	-	✓
Optimal installation of the marginal strip insulation in the wall jamb (sound protection)	-	✓
Optimal fitting of a moisture barrier in the wall jamb	-	✓
Optimal fitting of the floor covering in the soffit	-	✓
It is not necessary to work the floor covering to the soffit of the frame	-	✓
Suitable for standard structural openings	✓	✓
Installation between 2 walls using a substructure supplied on site	-	✓
Solution for exposed masonry and concrete without damaging the wall	-	✓

Perfect coordination in the construction process	1 part	2 part split
Invitation to tender in a trade (door leaf and frame)	-	✓
Subsequent installation in the finished wall opening on top level of finished floor	-	✓
Installation together with the door	-	✓
With adjustment area as an option	-	✓
Over an existing frame possible (renovation frame)	-	✓
Standard frames***	✓	✓

* possible, but not recommended: potential on site damage to the powder coating during construction process

** if no requirements are present for sound and fire protection, see "TTZ Installation Guidelines"

*** in conventional preferred sizes in rebated design

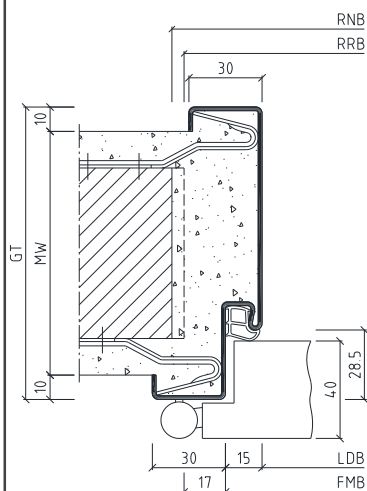
Standard frames

BOS standard frames are one part for rebated doors. They are produced according to DIN 18111 Part 1 and 2 for brick and stud walls. Standard frames are usable left/right. The surface is hot-dip galvanized and coated with Aqua-Air-primer.

Standard frame for brick walls

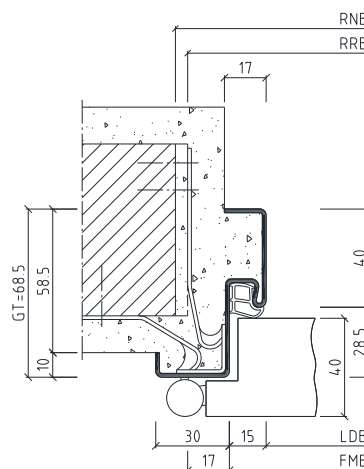
Uud, wrap around frame

- Foundation bedding: 30mm
- Hinge pocket BTV10200 (mortar impervious)



Eud, corner frame

- Foundation bedding: 30mm
- Hinge pocket BTV10200 (mortar impervious)

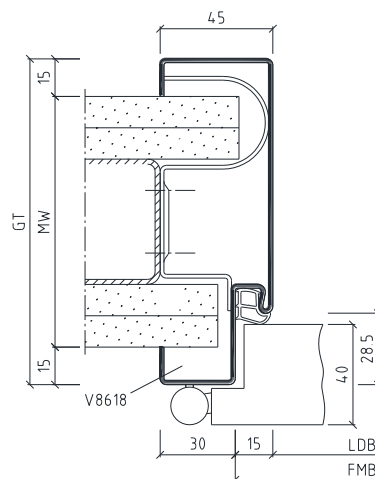


Standard frame for stud walls

Bud, wrap around frame as block profile

- Without foundation bedding
- Hinge pocket V8618 (not mortar impervious)

With hinge pocket V8618 a cutting out of the plasterboard is not necessary.



Note:

In standard frames and those from stock, the latch and bolt cut-outs as well as the hinge pockets are provided for DIN left and right.

Duo 15Z frames

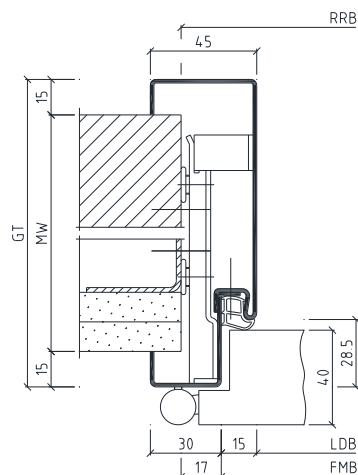
2 part split frames are suitable for almost all wall types and ensure an easy installation – even in narrow wall connections. A wide range of designs and fittings are available.

2 part split wrap around frame as block profile for almost all wall types

- the connection is not visible, visual appearance of a 1 part frame (with levelling anchor)
- suitable for standard openings = standard door leaves
- structural wall opening width and height are the ideal measurements for installation
- powder coating in all RAL colours available
- no backfilling necessary

Subsequent installation:

- into the finished wall opening during the building phase
- into a completed room together with the door
- on top of an existing frame

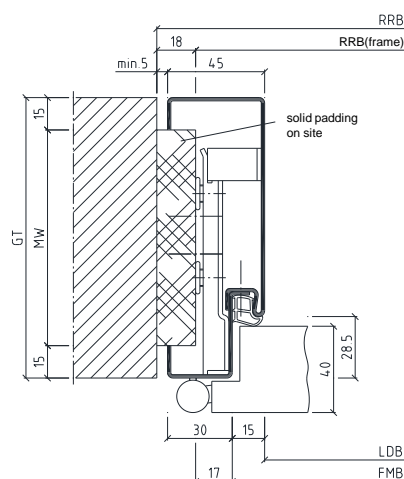


Our recommendations:

- Choose architrave widths of at least 35/50mm, in order to cover possible cut-outs in the wall (e.g. for hinge pockets).
- For flush closing door leaves use 3D hinge pockets and stainless steel striking plates.
- For solid walls choose a 3-5mm larger receiving opening (tolerance compensation). Any gaps which occur between the wall and the frame should be sealed with acrylic.

Example for installation in the soffit:

- for a DIN door leaf choose a larger RRM of the wall
- solid padding to be provided on site
- simple installation without mortar using patented levelling anchor



2 part split wrap around frame as block profile with adjustment range

2 part split wrap around frames with adjustment range are suitable for almost all wall types and make easy installation possible, even in narrow wall connections. They are available in a variety of designs with numerous equipment details.

2 part split wrap around frame as block profile with adjustment range

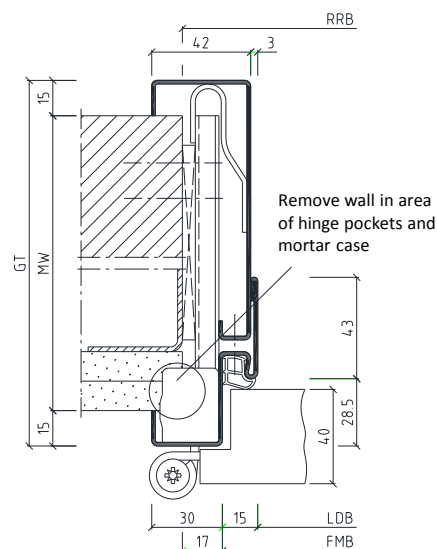
- screw connection not visible
- various adjustment ranges (receiving opening tolerances)
for wall thickness compensation available
- suitable for standard openings (standard door leaf)
- RRB and RRH are ideal measurements for installation
- with a receiving opening of less than 125mm, we recommend additional screws in the rebate for flush designs and those with a double rebate.
- also available with proven powder coating in all RAL colours
- no backfilling necessary

Retrofitting:

- in the finished wall opening of the building shell
- in the finished wall opening of the finished room together with the door

Our recommendations:

- Choose an architrave width of at least 35/47mm, in order to optimally cover any possible cut-outs in the wall (e.g. for hinge pockets).
- Use 3D hinge pockets and stainless steel striking plates for flush closing door leaves.
- Choose a 3-5mm larger receiving opening for solid walls (tolerance compensation). Any gaps which may occur between the wall and the frame should be sealed with acrylic.



Frames for all-glass door leaves

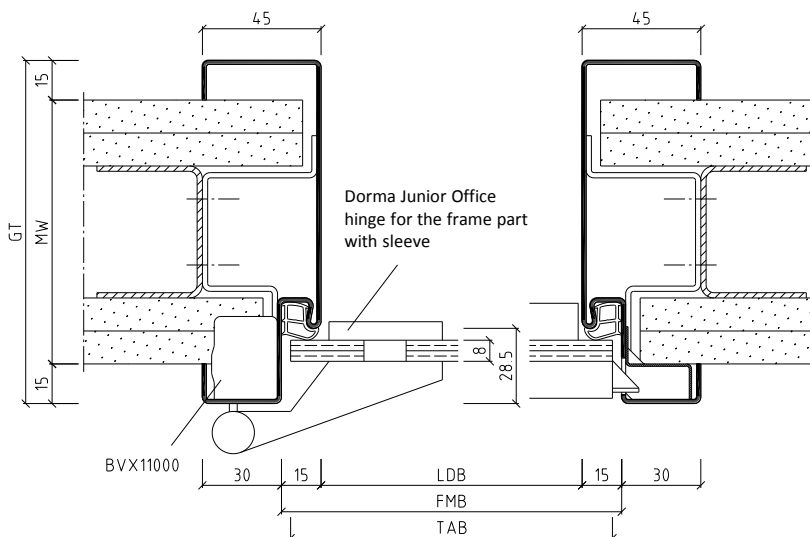
All-glass door leaves of 8mm glass thickness require the rebate depth of a rebated frame (28.5mm).

With a thicker all-glass door leaf, the rebate depth increases accordingly (e.g. 30.5mm for a door leaf thickness of 10mm).

Wrap around frame with all-glass door leaf

Example as a block profile, Bud

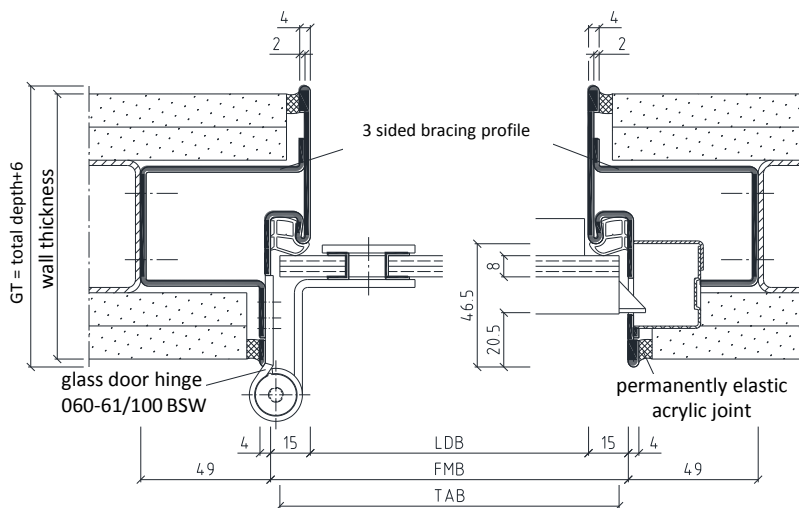
- for stud walls
- installation together with the wall



Sino frame with all-glass door leaf

Example for flush closing door leaves

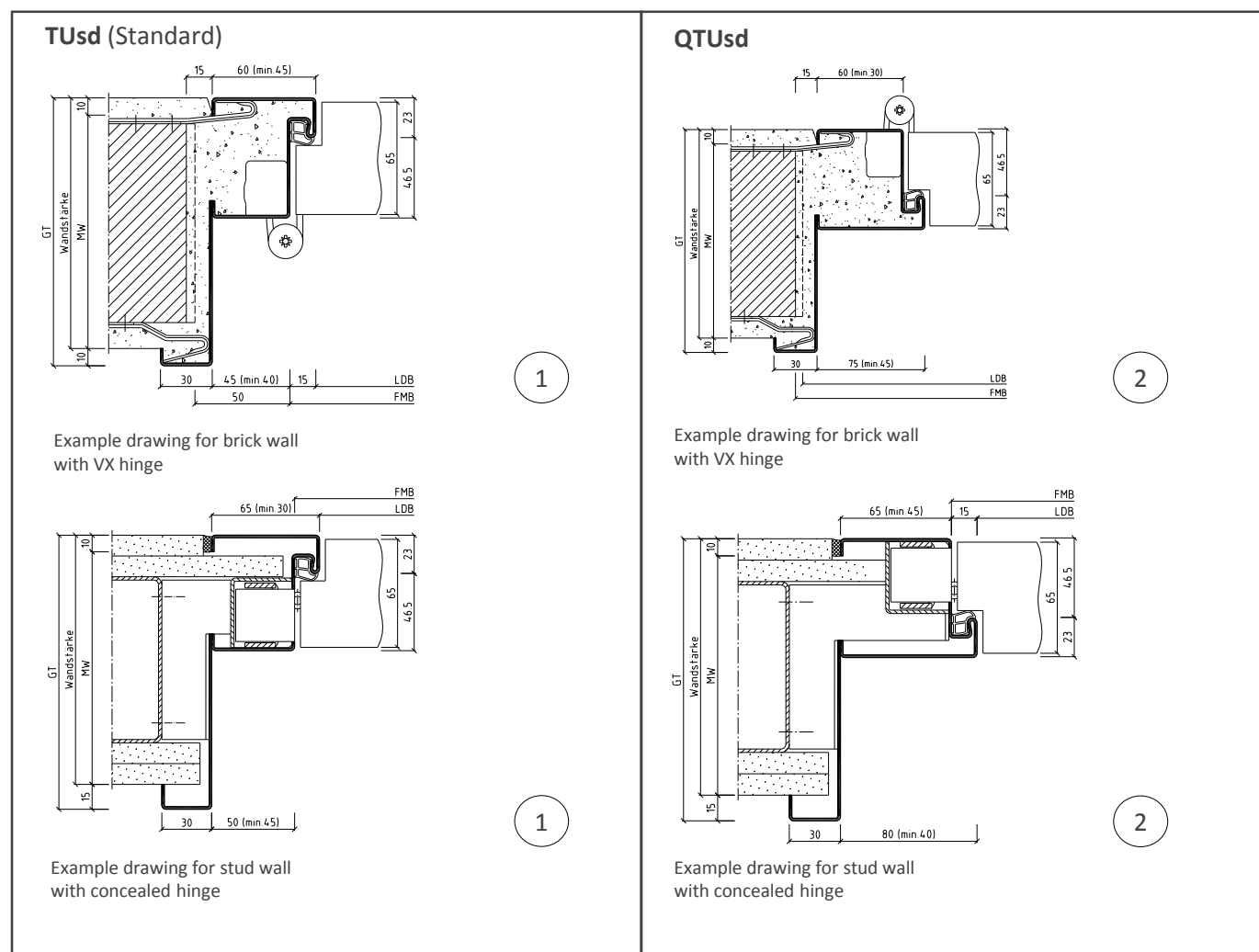
- with glass door leaf hinge
- the door leaf is set back accordingly



Planar soffit frames

Planar soffit frames are constructed so that the door and frame are flush with the corridor wall – even when the door opens into the room. The Planar soffit frame allows for a uniform appearance in a corridor, regardless of the door being opened into a room (Option 1) or a corridor (Option 2).

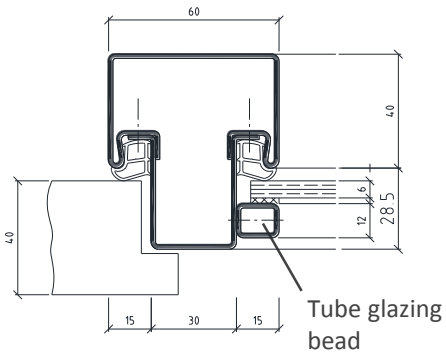
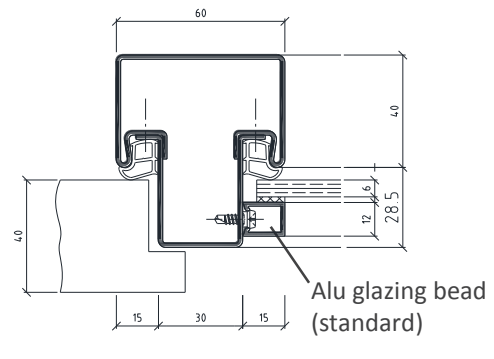
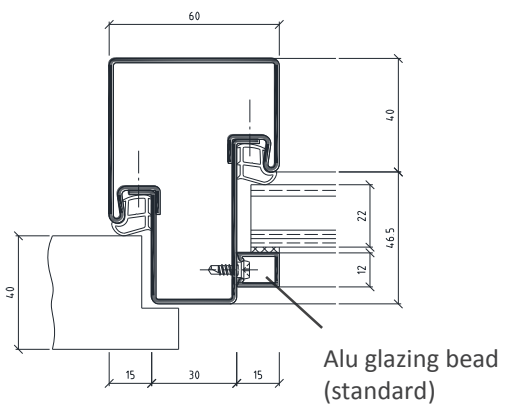
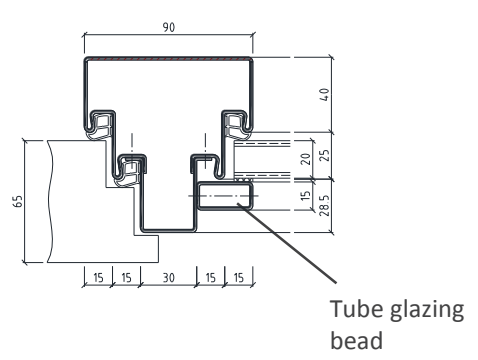
Versions for a flush door leaf and single rebate:
The drawing must be attached to the tender specification!



Our recommendation:

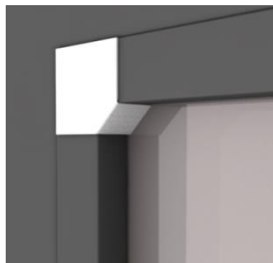
Use a door stop, door opening restrictor or a door closer so that the door does not hit the frame or wall when being opened.

Transom bar profiles

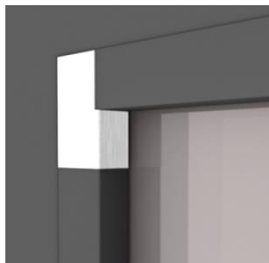
<p>KEud Our recommendation</p>  <p>Diagram showing the cross-section of the KEud transom bar profile. The profile has a total width of 60 and a height of 40. The bottom flange is 28.5 high. The distance from the left edge to the center of the glass is 15, and from the center to the right edge is 15. The distance from the left edge to the center of the tube is 30. The distance from the center of the tube to the right edge is 15. The distance from the center of the tube to the bottom flange is 12. The distance from the center of the tube to the top flange is 6. The label 'Tube glazing bead' points to the tube.</p>	<p>KEud</p>  <p>Diagram showing the cross-section of the KEud transom bar profile. The profile has a total width of 60 and a height of 40. The bottom flange is 28.5 high. The distance from the left edge to the center of the glass is 15, and from the center to the right edge is 15. The distance from the left edge to the center of the tube is 30. The distance from the center of the tube to the right edge is 15. The distance from the center of the tube to the bottom flange is 12. The distance from the center of the tube to the top flange is 6. The label 'Alu glazing bead (standard)' points to the tube.</p>
<p>QKEusd uniform appearance, irrespective of glass thickness</p>  <p>Diagram showing the cross-section of the QKEusd transom bar profile. The profile has a total width of 60 and a height of 40. The bottom flange is 46.5 high. The distance from the left edge to the center of the glass is 15, and from the center to the right edge is 15. The distance from the left edge to the center of the tube is 30. The distance from the center of the tube to the right edge is 15. The distance from the center of the tube to the bottom flange is 12. The distance from the center of the tube to the top flange is 22. The label 'Alu glazing bead (standard)' points to the tube.</p>	<p>KEuFd</p>  <p>Diagram showing the cross-section of the KEuFd transom bar profile. The profile has a total width of 90 and a height of 40. The bottom flange is 28.5 high. The distance from the left edge to the center of the glass is 15, and from the center to the right edge is 15. The distance from the left edge to the center of the tube is 30. The distance from the center of the tube to the right edge is 15. The distance from the center of the tube to the bottom flange is 12. The distance from the center of the tube to the top flange is 25. The label 'Tube glazing bead' points to the tube.</p>

Glazing beads

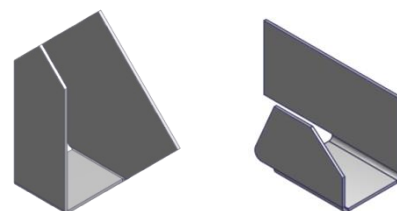
Aluminium glazing beads
with corner cover GL 45 (standard)



with corner cover GL 90



Back view of the corner cover:



Tube glazing beads
butt joint



Your advantages:

- high quality appearance, particularly when welded as frame
- screwed in exactly to fit
- flush appearance of frame and glazing bead possible
- the same radius from frame and glazing bead (no sharp edge)

Tube glazing beads
with mitre cut



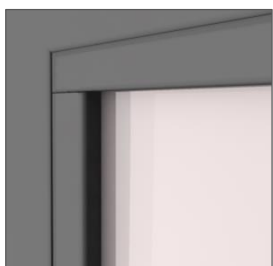
welded as a frame



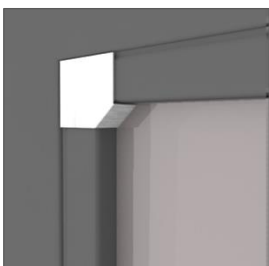
Detailed view of fastening:



MBB steel glazing bead, single
the horizontal strip is continuous



with corner cover



Seals

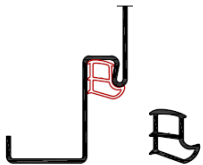
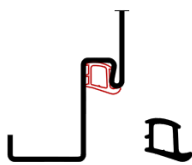
Application of the sealing materials

BOS supplies various seals separately. There is a choice of different materials and colours, with removable supporting web or in raised designs.

Seals are inserted without a mitre cut (in the headpiece first).

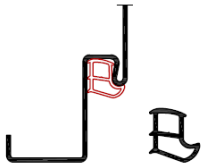
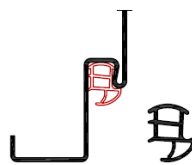
Elastic hollow chamber seal

- Standard seal, is mostly used for standard and non-standard frames
- BOS solely recommends the use of alkyd resin varnish or 2K PUR varnish.

Elastic 2-chamber seal 15mm rebate (+ 2mm raised available)	Elastic 1-chamber seal 15mm rebate Flatbed , -3mm
	
Elastic 3-chamber seal (+4mm and +7mm raised possible)	

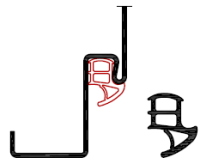
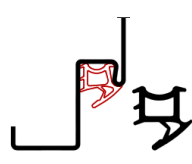
TPE seals are compatible with almost all coatings.

- Recommended for commercial buildings

TPE hollow chamber seal 15mm rebate	TPE lip seal 15mm rebate (20mm possible) - with removable supporting web
	

APTK lip seal

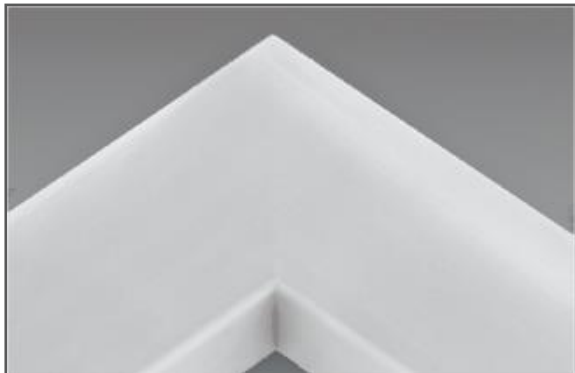
- for smoke, fire and sound protection elements
- compatible with all coatings (chemically resistant)
- The talc is a wear material. The brushing with talc is a part of operator maintainance.

15mm rebate The removal of the supporting web is not always possible due to technical reasons (no guarantee from manufacturer).	20mm rebate The removal of the supporting web is not always possible due to technical reasons reasons (no guarantee from manufacturer).
	

Materials and surfaces

Hot-dip galvanized sheet (according to DIN 10143)

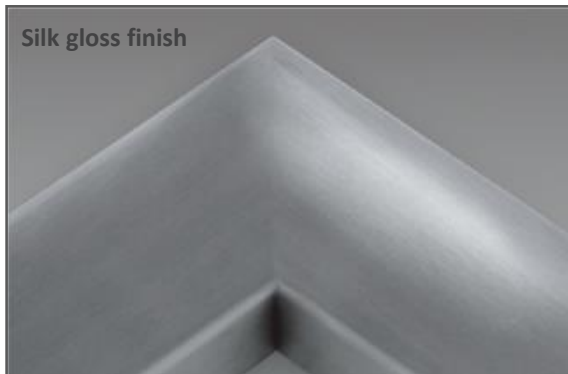
Aqua-Air primer:



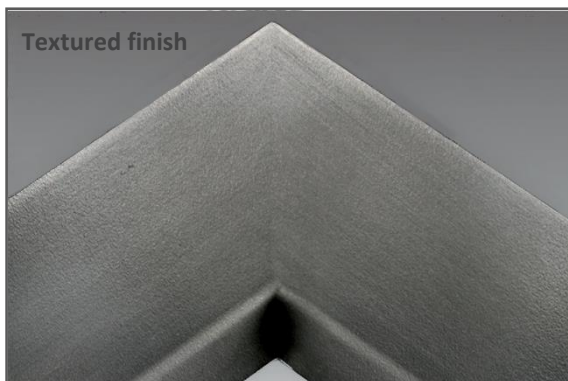
- water-based
- very environmentally friendly
- solvent proportion less than 3%
(meets the VOC Directive)
- fulfills the DGNB criteria
(German Sustainable Building Council)

Powder coating :

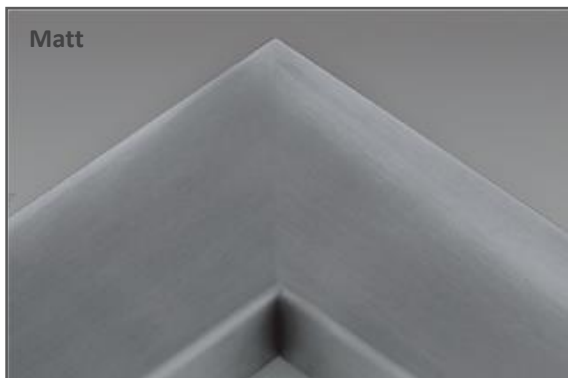
Silk gloss finish



Textured finish



Matt



Powder coating
according to RAL

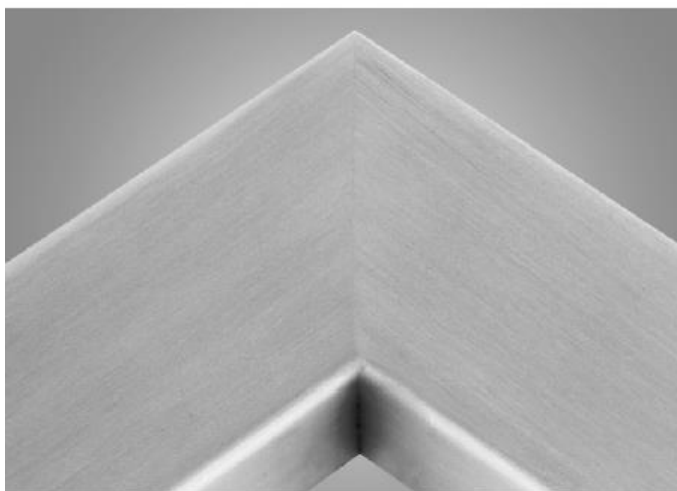
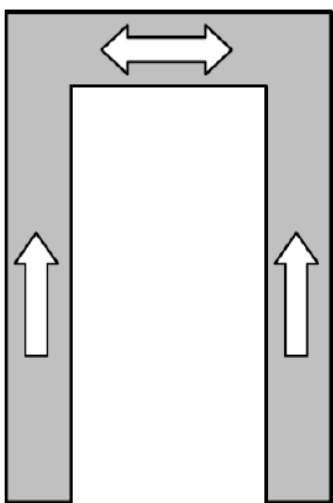
Special colours
on request

Materials and Surfaces

Stainless Steel

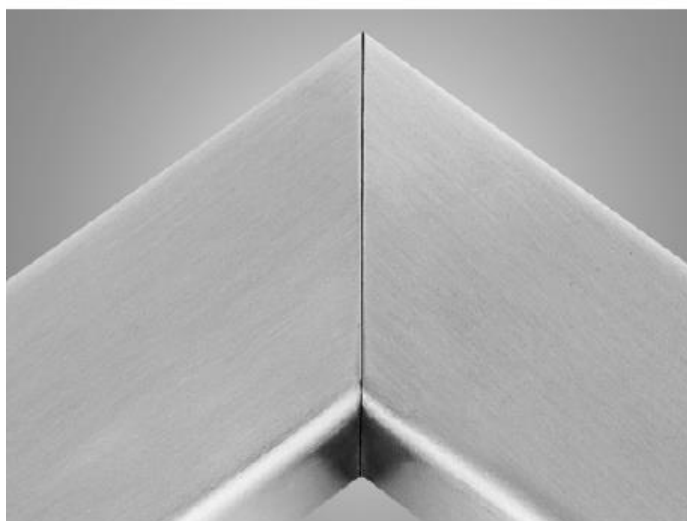
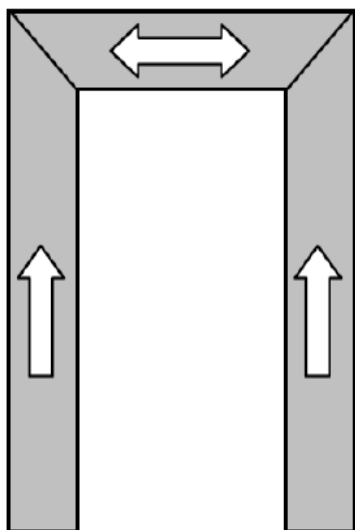
Stainless steel meets modern architectural requirements and is primarily used where appearance, special resistance against dampness as well as a high level of hygiene is required. Stainless steel is absolutely ideal for use in extreme surroundings (e.g. sea water baths), as the material is corrosion resistant and has a high resistance in general.

Grinding patterns



Premium Quality

Mitre connection in the architrave and backbend continuously welded, visible surfaces brushed and polished



Top P Quality

visible mitre

Mounting parts

Hinges and hinge pockets

BOS offers a huge choice of hinges and hinge pockets from various manufacturers for a wide variety of requirements, whether for large or heavy doors, areas of frequent use or if concealed hinges are required.

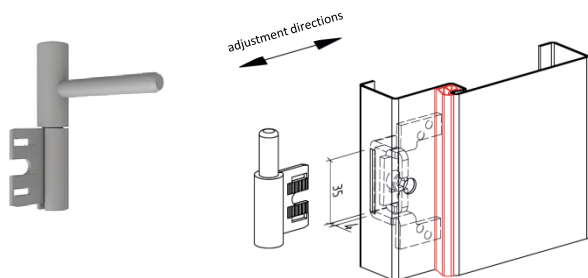


Illustration: V8618

Hinge pocket V8618

- for stud walls
- not mortar impervious
- installation without cutting out the plasterboard
- galvanized

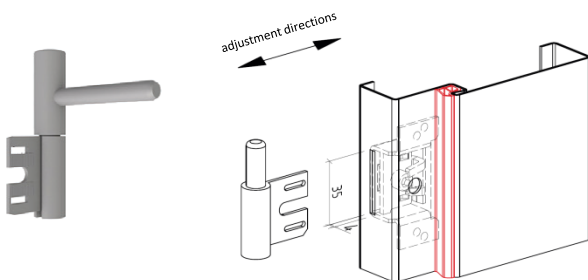


Illustration: BTV10200

Hinge pocket BTV10200

- for brick and stud walls
- for mortar impervious designs
- galvanized or
- stainless steel inox 304 (BTV10205) / inox 316ti (BTV10210)

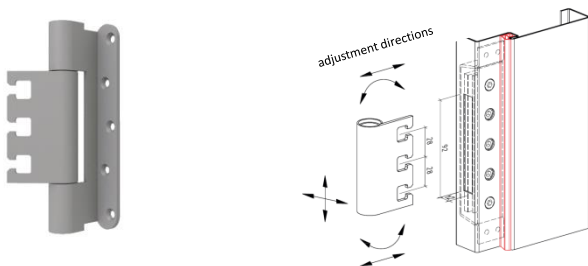


Illustration: BVX11000

Hinge pocket BVX11000

- for brick and stud walls
- for mortar impervious designs
- 3D adjustable
- for frames in commercial buildings (heavy duty)
- galvanized or
- stainless steel inox 304 (BVX11005) / inox 316ti (BVX11010)

Mounting parts

Hinges and hinge pockets

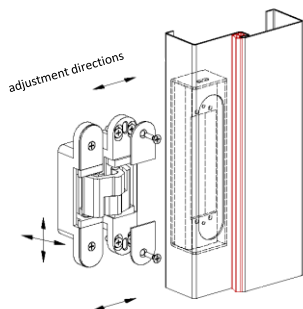


Illustration: Tectus TE540-3D

Hinge pocket for Tectus concealed hinge

- for brick and stud walls
- for mortar impervious designs
- 3D adjustable
- for high demands and loads or for high frequency of use



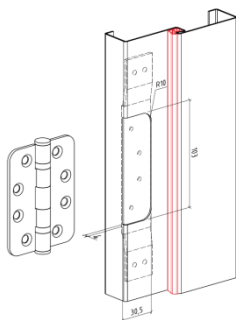
Illustration: Anuba M10

Hinge pocket Anuba M10 (Switzerland)

- for brick and stud walls
- for mortar impervious designs



Illustration: loop hinge



Hinge pocket for loop hinge (United Kingdom)

- for brick and stud walls
- for mortar impervious designs

Mounting parts

Fittings and provisions

Additional attachment parts should be considered during the planning phase, as a later installation on site is not always possible and can incur high costs and a loss of quality.

BOS can supply (mounted or separate):

- Hinge pockets
- BOS stainless steel striking plates
- Latch entry guard Fix & Cover
- Bolt and latch hole reinforcements
- Latch adjustments
- Earthing contacts (potential equation)
- Earthing screws (potential equation)
- Anti-noise inlays

BOS can make provisions for:

- Hinge side security
- Electrical door openers
- Cable transitions
- Magnetic contacts
- Multi-point locks
- Bolt switch contacts
- Striking plates
- Blocking devices
- Door closers (overhead/integrated)
- Door gap security
- Empty conduit (optional)

Hinge side security

The hinge side security prevents the door from being pried open from the outside.

Magnetic contacts

A magnetic contact is an automatic warning device for monitoring doors, windows or other moving parts. Unauthorised opening of the door or window opens the contact as the magnet is removed (change in magnetic field) which interrupts the signal line.

Bolt switch contacts

A bolt switch contact is used to monitor the locking of doors. The bolt switch contact is actuated by the lock bolt. The signal can be displayed on alarm systems, building surveillance systems, tableaux, signal transmitters etc.

Blocking device

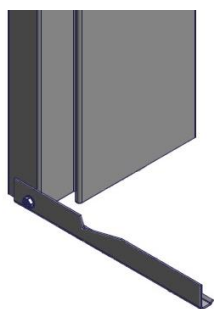
A blocking device offers optimum protection against breaking and levering open of the door on the hinge and lock side.

Anti-noise inlays

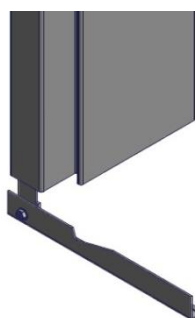
Anti-noise inlays are made of bitum impregnated felt cardboard. These materials have a stabilizing, stiffening and weight increasing impact on all metals and plastics, resulting in a sound-absorbing effect.

Transportation guards (spacer rails)

Transportation guards are transport and installation aids which are fastened at the bottom of the steel frame to the side parts. In primed frames they can be used as an installation aid and then removed directly after installation. In powder coated frames the transportation guards must be removed before installation.



Transportation guard
in a primed frame



Transportation guard in a
powder coated frame

Attachment parts for the locking area

Striking plate and bolt and latch hole reinforcement prevent to a great extent a tearing of the latch/bolt hole cut-out. Striking plates prevent flaking of the paint in the latch area, which can be caused by closing the door. Latch/bolt hole cut-outs are equipped with a mortar protection cover by default.



Bolt and latch hole reinforcement

- for frames with rebated or flush closing door leaves
- not visible from the outside
- ensures increased stability, durability and security
- standard in stainless steel (durable and robust)



Latch adjustment

- for frames with rebated or flush closing door leaves
- the closing level can be optimally positioned
- subsequent tuning to adjust the contact pressure is possible



Stainless steel striking plate Protect

- for frames with rebated or flush closing door leaves
- no elaborate repainting of the latch entry



Protect, with provision for a magnetic lock

- for flush closing door leaves



with latch adjustment (optional)

- for frames with rebated or flush closing door leaves
- the closing level can be optimally positioned and the contact pressure regulated
- subsequent tuning to adjust the contact pressure is possible



Stainless steel striking plate Protect & Clean

- for frames with rebated or flush closing door leaves
- no elaborate repainting of the latch entry
- hygienic, as the openings for the latch and bolt are closed from behind

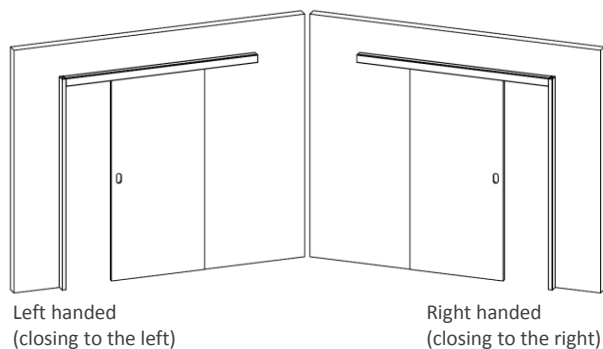
with latch adjustment (optional)

- for frames with rebated or flush closing door leaves
- the closing level can be optimally positioned and the contact pressure regulated
- subsequent tuning to adjust the contact pressure is possible

Sliding door frames

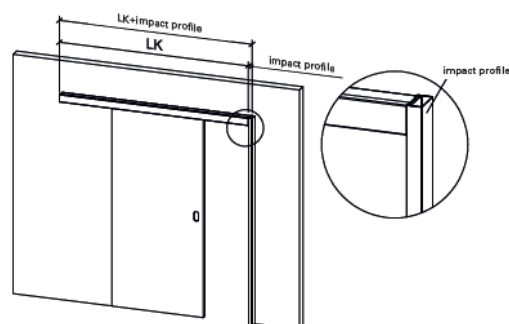
DIN directions according to DIN 107

Sliding door running in front of the wall



- When push handles are used, the usable clearance width (LDB) is smaller.
- For sliding doors running in the wall, please note that the usable clearance height (LDH) is smaller due to the inspection strip (=SLDH):

Track case length



Manual design:

Opening style

- 1 and 2 leaf designs
- Telescopic design
- Synchronised track (2 leaf design)
- Linear return

Fittings

- Hinged cover
- Lead lining
- Potential equalisation
- Sealed closing version
- Push-to-close Softmaster
- Softslide closing cushioning
- Catch stopper
- Floor guides in steel

Automatic design:

Opening style

- 1 and 2 leaf designs
- Synchronised track (2 leaf design)

Operating methods

- Movement sensor
- Surface button
- 'Snap Line' button in architrave
- Remote control
- Active infra-red light curtain (safety curtain)
- Control system for barrier-free WC facilities (CS 80 MAGNEO)

Fittings

- Hinged cover
- Lead lining
- Potential equalisation

Programming

- Hand terminal

Equipment for sliding door frames

For further options and combinations please visit the website of the respective fittings supplier.

Manual design

Push-to-close Softmaster:

The Softmaster is a practical opening aid for sliding doors running in the wall. For optical reasons and also to be able to use the entire clearance width, the door should slide completely into the wall.

By simply touching the door, the Softmaster pushes it out of the wall casing a little bit, to enable convenient closing.

Softslide closing cushioning:

The door is brought perfectly into position - without unrestricted impact on the stopper and without springing back. The cushioning gently slows the door down and automatically pulls it into the end position. This protects the door and fittings and increases their service life.

Catch stopper:

- against unintentional sliding out of the sliding door
- e.g. for sealed closing sliding doors

Automatic design

Lock for DORMA CS 80 MAGNEO:

- protects rooms against unauthorised access
- without bolt and latch hole cut-out
- programming switch EPS-S3 necessary

Control system for barrier-free WC facilities:

- only possible with DORMA CS 80 MAGNEO

Requirements on door and frame

In the case of technical requirements (e.g. fire or sound protection), BOS steel frames are manufactured, prepared and delivered in accordance with the approval of the door leaf manufacturer.

In general, only certified door elements are to be installed, consisting of a door leaf, frame and the necessary door components such as a sealing system.

Fire protection

- Fire protection doors must be self-closing elements.
- Only special fittings may be used, which in turn usually meet their own specified standards/approval criteria.

Smoke protection

- A smokeproof door must be tested according to DIN 18095.
- Smoke protection doors must be self-closing elements.
- Door closers according to DIN 18263 should be used for smoke protection doors .
- The self closing of a smoke protection door can only be impeded using a hold open system with verified viability.

Sound proofing

- Suitable glass must be used for light openings.
- Installation exactly according to manufacturer specifications.
- Installation conditions must be correct (wall, floor and ceiling connections)

Burglar resistance

- Since April 1999, burglar resistant door elements have been divided into 6 classes according to ENV 1627.
- The different resistance classes are mainly attained through special door constructions and changes of fittings.

Just contact us,
we are here for you!

