

Small dictionary of sliding doors

Rabbet / back stop (german: Anschlagkasten)

Lateral stop of a sliding door. In closing, the door blade runs laterally against this aluminium profile. With wooden doors, installing a lock in the door blade, a lockable sliding door can be realized. The corresponding counterpart to the door blade lock is inside the rabbet.

Lining (german: Bekleidung)

Lateral elements of a frame. Important: Width and thickness.

Floor guide (german: Bodenführung)

Sliding doors running on top must be guided at the bottom. As the name already indicates, this guide is put up on the floor, in one corner of the door blade.

Passage frame (german: Durchgangszarge)

Frame without tenon for a revolving door and without a closing plate. These frames are suitable for revolving doors. Frame measures should be 60 by 16 or 60 by 20mm (otherwise: adaptation necessary).

DIN EN 1527

DIN contains requirements and testing procedure for a revolving door. The Majority of the members of the DIN Committee are employees of the manufacturers.

DIN EN 68859

It contains requirements and test on roller fittings for revolving doors.

DIN EN 1670

Deals with the corrosion reaction of sliding doors.

Anodized aluminium (german: Eloxiertes Aluminium)

Term for refining of material. It makes the surface of the aluminium profile resistant to corrosion, causes the uniform silver finish and causes the profile to become hard and immune.

ESG panes (german: ESG-Scheiben)

Hardened panes. When it breaks, the pane disintegrates into small pieces. After being made, the pane is first tempered by warmth and then heavily cooled. After that, it is no longer workable. For that reason, possible drillings and cuttings have to be done before the hardening. For serofi-sliding door fittings, no drilling and cutting is necessary.

Guidanca groove (german: Führungsnut)

In the lower part of a wooden door fitting there must be a concentric groove, 8mm wide and 18mm high.

Casing (german: Futterbrett)

Upper element of a frame

Glass doors (german: Glastüren)

Glass doors for sliding doors must consist of ESG- or VGS-panes to avoid serious injuries if the glass should break.

Long Clamped glass

For sliding doors, the glass must be 8 or 10mm thick if clamped. When using a standard frame, the pane must be either 1955 or 2080mm high – depending on which frame is being used. As regards width, it is best to again follow the standard frames (610,735, 860, 985, 1110 and 1235mm). Deviating sizes are special widths and accordingly more expensive.

Short Clamped glass

Sliding doors must have a height of 1990 or 2115mm, if the pane is to be short clamped – again according to the frame being used. As far as widths go, please see above. The glass thickness in this variant may be 8 or 10mm.

Wooden door blade (german: Holztürblatt)

Term for the door. For sliding doors, it should be 40mm thick, which corresponds to the standard. According to DIN, a standard door is 1985 or 2110mm high. As far as width goes, the standard doors are 735, 860, 985, 1110 and 1235mm. Any deviating measures would be special prices, have to be made extra and are thus more expensive.

Semi-automatic (german: Halbautomatik)

A semi-automatic for sliding doors closes one leaf, after opening, automatically again. In doing that, it runs evenly and does not pick up speed as it would with a counter-balance or a simple fastening with a rubber rope. As this works purely mechanically, no electric installation is needed.

Running chain (german: Laufkette)

Twin castors, connected with each other by a flange. They do not need bearings and so are almost free of wear and tear. The many castors/wheels spread out the load, so that the individual load is very small. Moreover, as compared to running carts, running chains must only turn half as much.

Running profile or running track (german: Laufprofil)

This is the upper profile, in which the sliding door fitting is running. At serofiPRODUCTS, the running profiles consist of anodized aluminium. Competitors offer them also in steel sheet or crude aluminium.

Running cars (german: Laufwagen)

4-wheel cars, guided by ball-bearings.

„Lichtausschnitt“ (Door with glass pane) (german: Lichtausschnitt)

Lichtausschnitte sind Aussparungen in Holztürblättern, in denen sich eine Glasscheibe befindet. Da diese Glasscheibe gegen Herausfallen gesichert werden muss, ist sie mit einer Leiste versehen. Diese Leiste trägt vom Türblatt etwas auf, daher muss für diese Variante ein spezielles Türprofil verwendet werden. Durch eine etwas größere Kröpfung sind Leisten von bis zu 6mm einsetzbar.

Lintel (german: Mauersturz)

Upper area of a wall opening. In order to prevent it from breaking down, it is specially reinforced and rises above the outside edge of the opening so that it can support itself on the two side walls.

Profile caps (german: Profilkappen)

With a serofi slide door fitting, all profile ends are fitted with end covers (caps). They are close to the colour of the aluminum profile and can be mounted without tools.

Soft stop (german: Softstop)

This is a part – customary for some time already with drawers – braking the run softly and then closes the door automatically.

Stopper for limiting running way (german: Stopper für Laufwegsbeugung)

With the stopper version as used by serofiPRODUCTS, one stopper is in the running track and the other is mounted on the door profile. At the end of the running way, both stoppers meet and brake the way.

Stopper for running chain (german: Stopper für Laufkette)

Stoppers for the running chain restrict its way. They are in the running track and have been pre-mounted.

Synchronous connection (german: Synchronverbindung)

Mechanical connection of two door wings in order to achieve synchronous running. The problem of this function is that the rotary rope on the deflecting pulleys must not fall down. serofiPRODUCTS has solved this problem by using gas pressure supported dampers for deflection.

Door manufacturers (german: Türenhersteller)

serofiPRODUCTS is a supplier for many European manufacturers of doors, e.g. Prüm Türenwerke, Garant Türen, Huga Türen. Porta Doors, Vita Doors, etc. From there, they are sold with their own brand labels, such as „Move“, „Alutec“, „Slide“, etc.

Door profile (german: Türprofil)

The profile which is screwed on top of the door blade, connecting it with the running track. Depending on requirements, door profiles are designed differently.

VGS panes (german: VGS-Scheiben)

Panes with a core of synthetic foil. They consist of two single panes glued together. Between the panes there is a thin foil. In case the pane is damaged, the glass will not disintegrate into sharp shards, but will stick to the foil. This, incidentally, is the way front windows of motor vehicles are made.

Wall distance profile (german: Wanddistanzprofil)

The running tracks for frames have been designed so that they are put on the frame and screwed to the wall. As the running track runs along the total length, there is a shadow groove underneath it on the side where there is in frame. The wall distance profile covers this groove and fills the cavity. This profile offers another possibility when using a running track without a frame. In that case, it stretches over the whole length of the running track.

Frame (german: Zarge)

Wood frame mounting around a wall opening. Apart from mere colour and material variants, frames differ in measurements for frames and widths for the various wall thicknesses. After assembly, frames are installed with a construction foam which is sprayed between wall and frame and glues the frame to the wall. Perpendicular and horizontal installation are important and it pays to be particularly careful in this respect.