



MASONRY WORKS TO BE SEEN TO BY THE PURCHASER

For correct assembly of ERGON® doors, particular attention should be paid to sub-frame fitting operations.

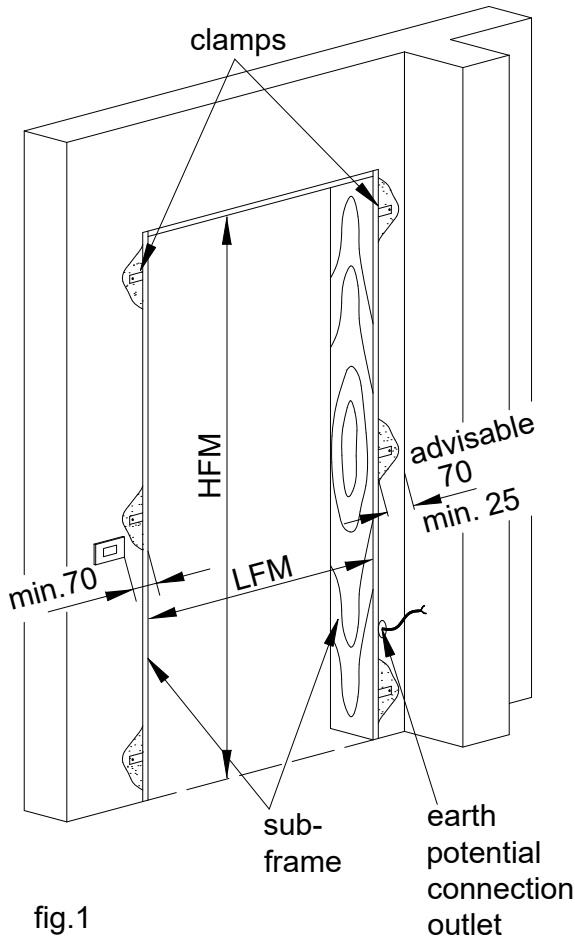


fig.1

- 1) Accurately make sure the **doorposts are vertical**.
- 2) ERGON® doors are fastened on the outer edges of the sub-frame, therefore they must be **coplanar**, (fig. 2-3-4).
- 3) The standard width of the vertical frames is 70 mm., therefore it is advisable to leave a strip of this width around the sub-frame free of switches, corners, orthogonal walls to keep the frames whole.
- 4) To fit the door an embrasure of at least 25 mm is necessary.
- 5) The sub-frame must be firmly fixed to the wall through the clamps placed on the vertical doorposts **on three heights flush with the wood**.
- 6) If the door are to be considered extraneous conductive parts according to CEI Std. 64-8 as capable of introducing the earth potential, they must be fitted with equipotential connections with the system.
The outlet of the connections will be between the sub-frame and the masonry wall and approx. 400 mm from the floor. (fig.1)

SUB-FRAME HEIGHT AND WIDTH

To use the standard sizes of ERGON® doors, the sub-frame dimensions ("LFM" and "HFM" fig.1) should be chosen after consulting the tables bearing in mind that if the wall is thicker than 350 mm. the width "LFM" must be increased by 20 mm. In the event of need, it is possible to remove the sub-frame upper cross beam as this is not indispensable for fitting the door, provided that correct anchorage to the wall of the remaining sub-frame is not compromised.

WIDTH LFM FOR SINGLE DOOR

useful passage width LP	800	850	900	950	1000	1050	1100	1150	1200
sub-frame hole LFM	935	985	1035	1085	1135	1185	1235	1285	1335

If the wall is thicker than 350 mm., the width "LFM" must be increased by 20 mm.

WIDTH LFM FOR DOUBLE DOOR

useful passage width LP	1200	1300	1400	1500
sub-frame hole LFM	1380	1480	1580	1680

If the wall is thicker than 350 mm., the width "LFM" must be increased by 20 mm.

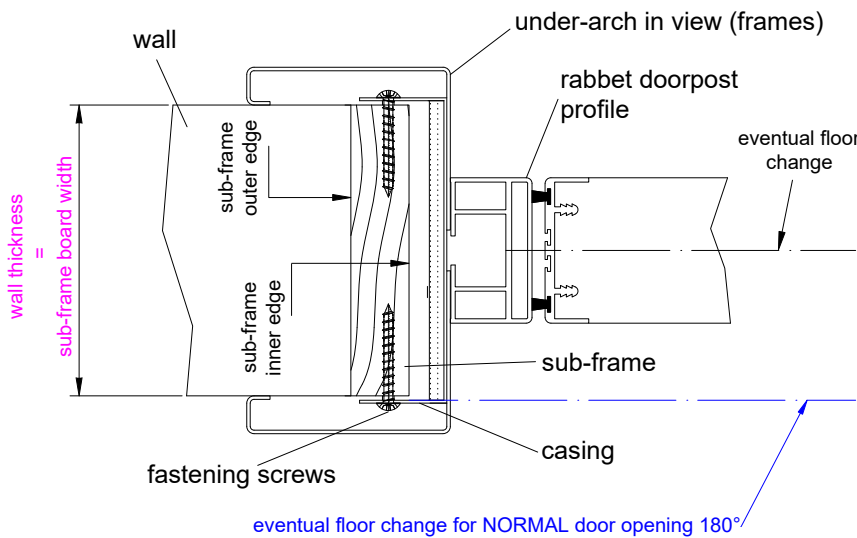
HEIGHT HFM FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE DOOR

useful passage height HP	2050	2100	2150	2200
sub-frame hole HFM	2122	2172	2222	2272



EXAMPLES OF INSTALLATION ON DIFFERENT TYPES OF WALLS

MASONRY WALL



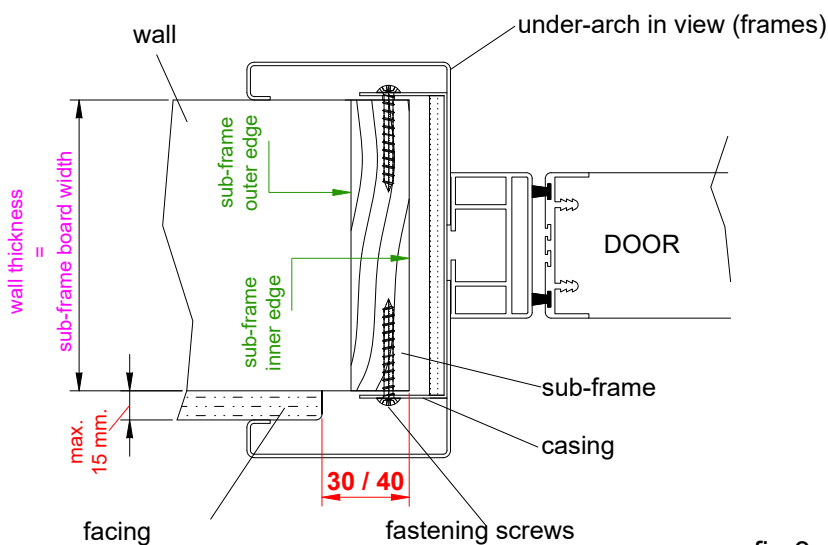
The casing and the under-arches are made in relation to the **wall thickness (sub-frame plank width)**, therefore a **particular attention** must be taken for measuring the dimension.

ERGON® COMMUNITY and **ERGON® NORMAL COMMUNITY** doors are positioned at the centre of the wall thickness, if there is a change of floor, this must correspond to the **position of the doors.**

Only for the **NORMAL COMMUNITY** doors: if you need to open the door up to **180° degree** and the door leaf must be positioned to flush of thickness wall, **you have to fit the position of the floor change.**

fig.2

MASONRY WALL WITH FACING

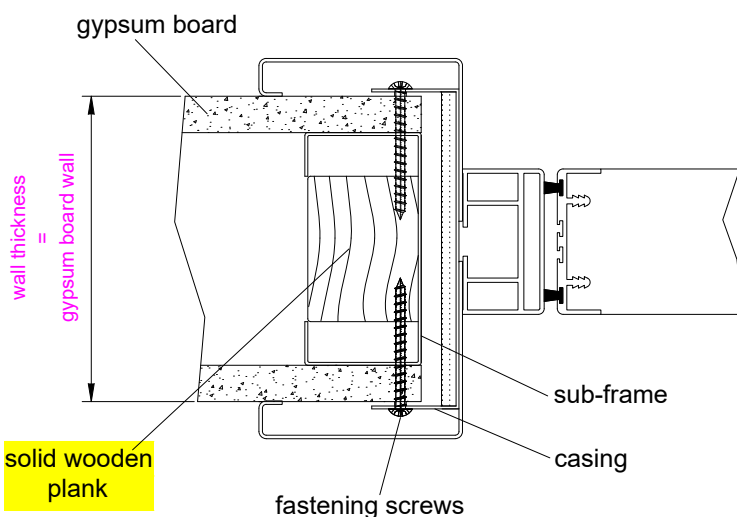


If the wall has a facing, this must end **30 / 40 mm. from the inner edge of the vertical sub-frame**, while in the upper part it must end **on the outer edge of the sub-frame** (fig.3).

Up to a maximum of **15 mm.**, the thickness of the facing is compensated by the telescopic casing, should it be higher this must be stated in the door opening dimensional diagram.

fig.3

GYPSUM BOARD WALL



In the case of a gypsum board wall, it is necessary to place a **solid wooden plank** inside the doorposts **for the whole height of the wall opening.**

If the wall is faced, follow the instructions given in the example for the masonry wall with facing (fig.3).

fig.4