**Commercial Series Sliding Door**

Typical building-in detail for lightweight cladding, corrugated steel

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Typical building-in detail for lightweight cladding, foam board

Commercial Series Sliding Door

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* All detail other than "by Rylock" as per builder.

# Fixings are shown to suit a site wind speed of N1. Head & sill fixings vary with product width. For more fixing detail please refer to the Australian Glass & Window Association technical document An Industry Guide to the Correct Fixing of Windows & Doors, which can be accessed via QR code at the bottom of the page or downloaded from www.rylock.com.au/resources/tech-downloads/fixing/.

A low expansion foam between reveals & framework can assist with installation & also minimises the chance of draughts.

Wide windows or doors may be seated into a bed of polyurethane adhesive on concrete slabs or similar.

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**Commercial Series Sliding Door**

Typical building-in detail for lightweight cladding, foam board

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![rylock.com.au](rylock.com.au)
Typical building-in detail for brick veneer construction

Commercial Series Sliding Door

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Wide windows or doors may be seated into a bed of polyurethane adhesive on concrete slabs or similar.
Typical building-in detail for cavity brick/blockwork with prepared openings

Commercial Series Sliding Door

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A low expansion foam between reveals & framework can assist with installation & also minimises the chance of draughts.

Wide windows or doors may be seated into a bed of polyurethane adhesive on concrete slabs or similar.
Fixing options for installing Sliding, 3/6 Panel & 4/8 Panel Stacker Doors

Commercial Series Door Sill Fixing Options

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OPTION 1

Ensure that any construction adhesive is compatible with powder coated aluminium. Polyurethane adhesive is typically acceptable.

* DRAINAGE SLOTS (UNDER FLAP)

SLIDING DOOR OPTION 1

NOTE: OPTIONAL SCREEN FRAME IS NOT WEATHER SEALED TO MAIN DOOR FRAME

3/6 PANEL STACKER DOOR OPTION 1

4/8 PANEL STACKER DOOR OPTION 1

A low expansion foam between reveals & framework can assist with installation & also minimises the chance of draughts.

OPTION 2

Do not drill or penetrate any door frame where it is noted as being ‘wet’. These areas form part of the drainage system & any breaches will likely result in water leaks.

* DRAINAGE SLOTS (UNDER FLAP)

SLIDING DOOR OPTION 2

NOTE: OPTIONAL SCREEN FRAME IS NOT WEATHER SEALED TO MAIN DOOR FRAME

3/6 PANEL STACKER DOOR OPTION 2

4/8 PANEL STACKER DOOR OPTION 2

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Polyurethane adhesive is typically acceptable.

Do not drill or penetrate any door frame where it is noted as being ‘wet’.

These areas form part of the drainage system & any breaches will likely result in water leaks.
AS SUPPLIED

**Window Frame by Rylock**

**Completed Installation**

*All detail other than "by Rylock" as per builder.*

**Plaster Reveal Detail**

Typical building-in detail for achieving plaster reveals, Fixed Lite illustrated.
WHAT DO FLASHINGS DO?

A flashing is much more than a trim designed to improve appearance. Flashings help prevent moisture from entering the building envelope by deflecting water around penetrations. Some flashings shed the moisture created through condensation from within cavity walls. Any internal moisture can lead to structural rot, or mould within living areas. Flashings are typically fitted wherever there are penetrations through walls or roofs. Building wrap or sill flaps are not flashings by themselves.

WHAT ARE FLASHINGS MADE FROM?

Flashings need to absorb any building movement and often need to be formed around building elements. Consequently, they need some inherent flexibility. Typical sheet metal materials include galvanized steel, copper, lead, powder coated aluminium & ColorBond coated steel. Care must be taken when choosing metal flashings to prevent any electrochemical corrosion between dissimilar elements within the flashings, window/door frames and/or cladding(s). Plastic membranes are also popular for flashings, and are available in a variety of sizes. Liquid membrane systems are not flashings, but help block water where hard external wet areas (for example a tiled balcony) meet door sills.

WHERE DO FLASHINGS GET FITTED?

Flashings are typically fitted at the head, jambs & sill of all windows & doors. The head flashing is critical, as any water not deflected here may track down into the building. Head flashings should overhang the sides of any window or door, by differing amounts based on wall construction.

Jamb flashings prevent driven rain from working in around windows and doors, and also continue to exclude water previously deflected off the head flashing. Some Rylock products have an optional ‘frame infill’ which mimics the rebate found in timber windows for such flashings. This infill may be specified where it is deemed helpful to the flashing process.

Sill flashings prevent driven rain from entering under windows or doors. In sequence, they are also the exit point for water that has been deflected off the head flashing and onto the product, or diverted from the jamb flashings themselves. Sill flashings for doors prevent water from being drawn into subfloor areas or being absorbed into the slab foundation.

WHO DESIGNS & FITS FLASHINGS?

Flashings are designed by architects, designers, drafts-people or specified onsite by the builder. Flashing design needs to consider the specific product being fitted, its overall depth, any cavity dimension & the size / tolerance of the frame. Flashings need to be fitted by – or under the supervision of - the builder, as they need to be installed at different times during the build.

WHAT CODES DO FLASHINGS & MEMBRANES NEED TO MEET?

Designers or builders need to refer to relevant Standards and Codes for individual flashing and waterproofing requirements, which may include – but are not limited to – (the current) National Construction Code, AS2047 Windows in Small Buildings – Selection and Installation, AS4773 Masonry in Small Buildings, AS4654 Waterproofing Membrane Systems for Exterior Use, etc.