

# Tektrim

MODERN MADE EASY



## TEKTRIM ROLLING DOOR PANEL SYSTEM INSTALLATION GUIDE

### TEKTRIM CORPORATION

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

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## OVERVIEW

### *Chapter 1*

Why Tektrim pocket door track?

Small Space Using Footprint

Load Capacity of the Track

Servicing Challenges

Ambiance

Longevity

Versatility of the Track

Other Uses

Shop Drawings

Types of Rolling Door Tracks

Possibilities

Hardware

Parts of a Pocket Door

Wheels

Ganging Track

Stops

Pocket Door Track

Mounting Plate

Carrier Blade of the door

Guide Channel

Plunger Door Guide

Pocket Door 3D Model

## DESIGNING YOUR POCKET DOOR

### *Chapter 2*

Calculating the Rough Dimensions

Rough Opening Height

General Layout

Detailed Parts for Planning and Design

Detailed Vertical Dimensions for Planning and Design

Header, Track Support, and Other Conditions

Door Width Details

Thickness of the Pocket Sidewalls

Doors that are 7' Tall or Less

Doors that are Taller than 7'

Door and Wall Thickness Chart

## INSTALLING YOUR POCKET DOOR

### *Chapter 3*

Installing Your Pocket Door

Getting Ready

Installing Sidewalls and Track

Installing Multiple Carrier Blades

Steps to Installing your Pocket Door

Preparing Top of Door for Carrier Assembly Channel

Preparing Door Bottom for Guide Channel

Installing the Door into the Track

Installing the Jambs

Installing the Door Bumpers

Other Possibilities

Multiple Doors

# WELCOME

Welcome to the Tektrim Pocket Door Guide. Read this guide to learn about, design, and installing pocket doors.

## IN THIS GUIDE

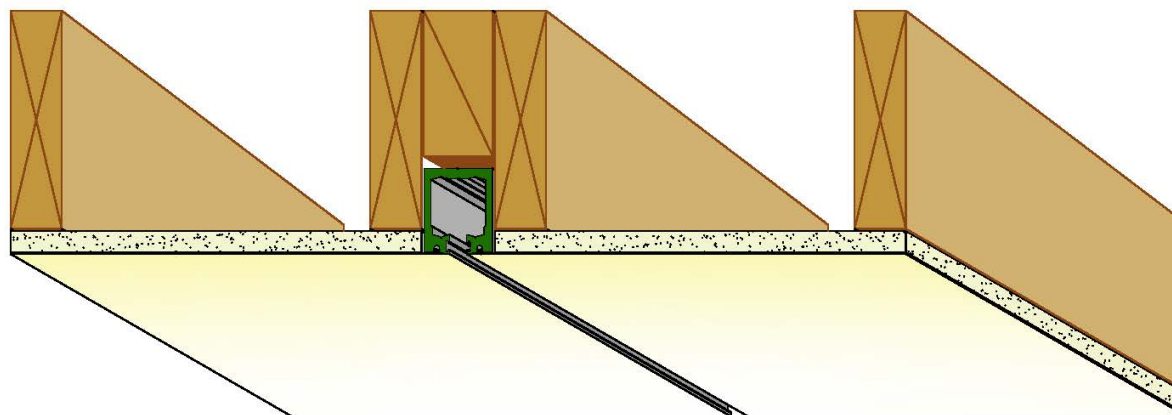
This guide contains the following chapters:

**Chapter 1** Overview *pages 4-11*

**Chapter 2** Designing Your Pocket Door *pages 12-23*

**Chapter 3** Installing Your Pocket Door *pages 24-38*

Tektrim FLUSH DOOR TRACK



### FOR MORE INFORMATION

Please contact Tektrim for questions about Tektrim products or how to install them. For more information, see the Tektrim Website or Contact Tektrim directly.

#### WEBSITE

[www.tektrim.com](http://www.tektrim.com)  
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## CHAPTER 1

# OVERVIEW

In this manual you will find a comprehensive understanding of the installation procedures. You will also learn about the many different installation applications.

### WHY TEKTRIM POCKET DOOR TRACK?

Tektrim Pocket Track was first conceived as a solution to the commonly held belief that “Pocket Doors Don’t Work”. Architects and homeowners alike have soured over the years on specifying or installing pocket doors in their homes due to numerous bad experiences. Now, however, as our built spaces continue to rise in cost per square foot, we must revisit the venerable rolling door due to its small space using footprint.

There are actually very few things that will not work if the problems are thoroughly analyzed, solutions are carefully engineered and products are well built . We saw that most pocket doors on the market had devolved to the point where they could not be rationally specified by Architects and Builders...

## SMALL SPACE FOOTPRINT

A standard 30" or 32" swing door monopolizes about 6 square feet of floor area as it swings open 90 degrees and another 6 square feet if it must swing back 180 degrees to clear walkways and hallways. This is an inefficient use of floor area. Pocket doors use no floor real estate thus no floor space is wasted.

Now, Tektrim Pocket Doors are the solution to these many requirements.

## AESTHETICS

The track of the Tektrim Pocket Door gets rid of unsightly wide channels in ceilings. Figure 1-1 shows the small shadow line that the track creates as it crosses a ceiling. Also in a more conventional application with door jambs and casings the unsightly channel at the head is greatly improved.

**Figure 1-1:**  
*The view looking up.  
The track crosses the  
open ceiling  
unobtrusively.*



**LOAD CAPACITY OF THE TRACK-** The track is designed for very heavy loads. The load capacity is only limited by the number of wheels that can be installed above a given door width. Each wheel can be safely loaded to **50Lbs.** and a standard carrier setup has 4 wheels, so the basic package starts at **200Lbs.** Doubling the wheels to 8 yields a carrier for **400Lbs** doors etc. Each door is hung on a 1/4" x 3" aluminum bar stock carrier blade. Although you can order incremental sizes of the carrier blade to accommodate various finish conditions, it all depends on the jamb thickness to keep an 1/8" gap at the head. The wheels are clipped to press fit stainless steel axles that are then slid into a 1" x 1" channel that is dadoed and mounted into the top of the door. These carriers can be ganged together to accommodate different sizes and weights of a variety of door panels.

**SERVICING CHALLENGES FOR OTHER POCKET DOOR SYSTEMS-** Pocket doors are unique in that they are built into a wall. So, most parts are not readily available for servicing. Adjustments or replacements of parts make it a big deal, since removing trim or opening up the wall are the starting point of service work. The challenge to building a high quality pocket door, then, is to treat the parts that are hard to reach as if they are not to be touched for 50 years or more. In other words, to engineer them to last a lifetime.

**AMBIANCE-** Good ambiance includes the following:

- The door must feel solid and comfortable to the person operating it.
- The door must be easy to open and close.
- The door must operate quietly, because noisy operation of a rolling door is like squeaking hinges on a conventional door.

**LONGEVITY-** There are limitations on wall thickness vs. height that result in some pocket walls being too flexible or flimsy. The classic 1960s pocket door was an 1 3/8" hollow-core door in a 3 1/2" thick wall. If you do the math, you see that the sidewall framing thickness is 3/4" + 1/4" space. As many of you know, if you push lightly on the pocket wall of this system, the wall deflects, rubs the door, and even scratches its finish. Tektrim Sliding Pocket Track offer materials and systems that feel solid and work flawlessly for years. 1 3/4" doors require a minimum 4 1/2" framed wall thickness. This allows one full inch for the pocket sidewalls. (a one inch square steel tubing is a great choice). **This works great for up to 7 foot doors.** If your doors are taller than 7 feet, we recommend 1-1/2" tubes and a 5 1/2" framed wall thickness. In both cases, if walls are constructed in this fashion, you will not have pocket wall deflection and the installation will have an ambiance of quality and solidity. Some jobs require extreme measures to solve a unique challenge. There are other pocket wall systems that can perform equally to the systems mentioned and yet are thinner in the cross section. These may use structural aircraft honeycomb panels that are very strong and are very stiff relative to other options.

## VERSATILITY OF THE TRACK

ROOM DIVIDERS



SOLID CORE BATHROOM DOORS



CLOSET DOORS W/DOUBLE TRACK SYSTEM



Both pictures on the previous page show a door that pockets in a wing wall with track that spans the door opening. The track is not only carrying the doors weight across the clear span, but is laterally stabilizing the tops of both wing walls as well.

## OTHER USES

- Room dividers
- Standard pocket doors
- Barn doors
- Any other track spanning door openings
- Heavy screen hanging
- Rolling display panels





## SHOP DRAWINGS

We have a variety of example renderings that we have created for various job scenarios. If you give us an idea of what you would like to do, it is more than likely that we have some renderings that are similar, and can be readily adapted to your job conditions.

### TYPES OF ROLLING DOOR TRACKS

Single Pocket

Double Pocket

Barn Door

Bi-pass Door

### POSSIBILITIES

#### Multiple tracks and pockets:

- Single door with a single pocket
- Double door with single pocket
- Double doors with a double bi-pass track
- Triple doors with a triple track

### HARDWARE

#### The parts needed to install a Tektrim Rolling pocket door are:

- Track. For more information, see page 11.
- End Mounting Plates. For more information, see page 11
- Carrier Blade see page 11.
- Carrier Assembly Channel see page 11.
- Guide Channel, see page 11.
- Plunger Door Guide, see page 11.
- Bumper or track stops, see page 10.
- Telescoping arms for multiple panels in a single opening

### FOR MORE INFORMATION

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# PARTS OF A POCKET DOOR

## WHEELS

The wheels we offer are polyurethane bonded to a sealed roller bearing assembly. The bearings are rated for continuous operation at 30000 rpm. The wheel was designed over a period of 3 years as we adjusted the durometer hardness of the polyurethane resin to strike an optimal balance of load capacity and quiet operation. The resulting wheel has now been in use for over 9 years.

## GANGING TRACK

The tracks are 2" wide, and as many as you want can be ganged together. With standard 1 3/4" doors this leaves a door-to-door gap of 1/4". Thicker doors can be accommodated by spacing the tracks out appropriately. **Track is available up to 24 feet** in one piece. Longer lengths are obtained by joining them together. The end mounts are available in single, double, triple and even custom for difference multiple track conditions.

## STOPS

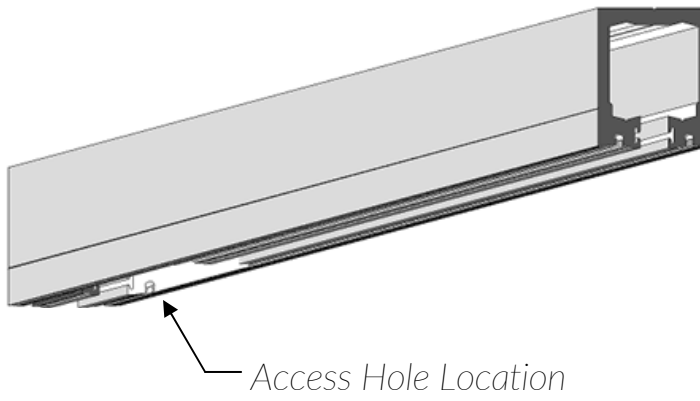
There are several options for stops.

We have two types of internal stops that contact the internal hanging fin inside the track to stop the door. We also have one track-mounted surface stop that is an aluminum block that projects 3/4" below the ceiling. This stop contacts the top edge of the door. On conventional pocket applications off the shelf bumper stops are used in the rear of the pocket.

## POCKET DOOR TRACK

**Figure 1-2:**

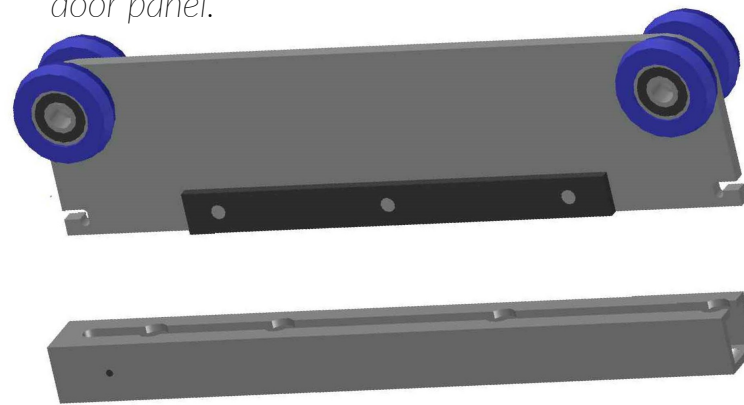
Note the access point in the track for future service if necessary



## CARRIER BLADE W/ GLIDE AND CARRIER ASSEMBLY CHANNEL

**Figure 1-4:**

The Carrier Assembly Channel gets dadoed and screwed into the top of the door and Blade Glide slides and locks into Channel attaching the blade to the door. Blades can be linked together for oversized doors.

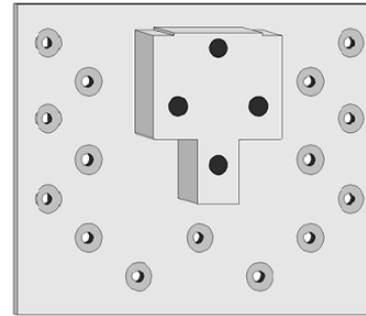


\*The Carrier Blade is 1/4" X 3" and comes in dimensional increments depending on different finish conditions and is always 5" shorter than the door panel.

## MOUNTING PLATE

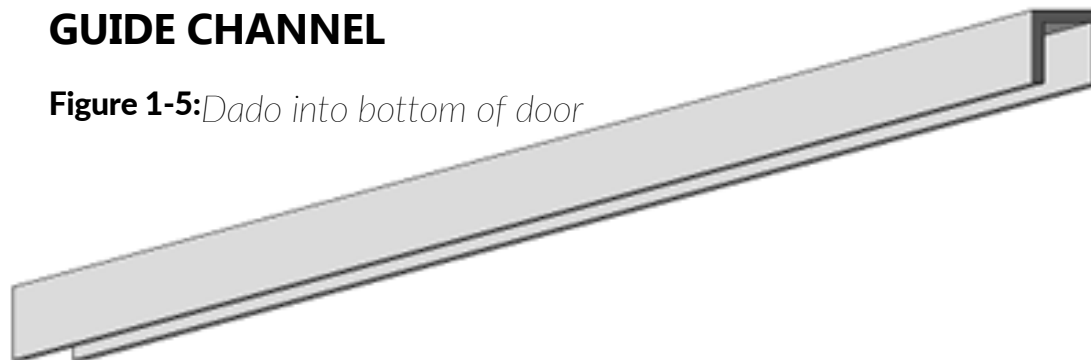
**Figure 1-3:**

This can also be flipped to use for flush ceiling conditions.



## GUIDE CHANNEL

**Figure 1-5:** Dado into bottom of door



## PLUNGER DOOR GUIDE

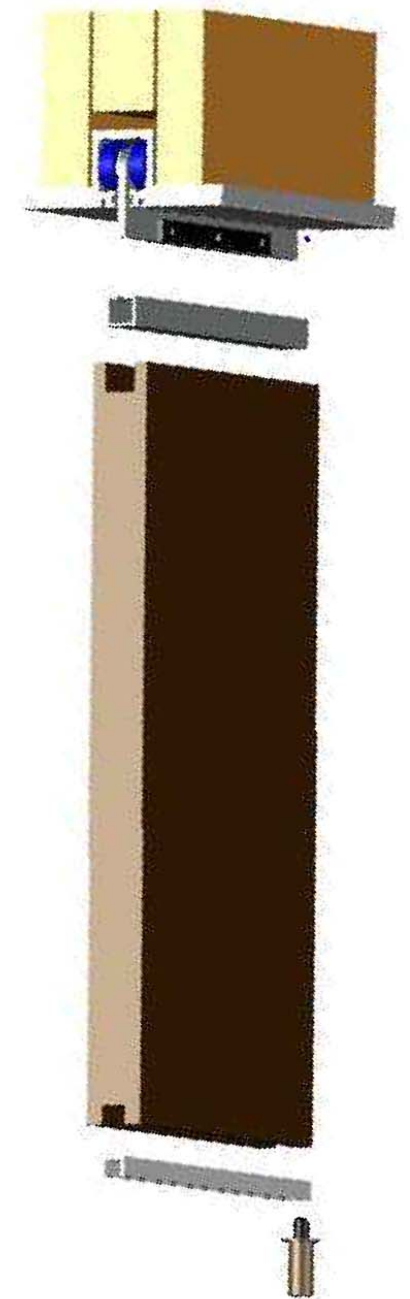
**Figure 1-6:**

The plunger door guide.



## POCKET DOOR 3D MODEL

**Figure 1-7**



## CHAPTER 2

# DESIGNING YOUR POCKET DOOR

## OVERVIEW

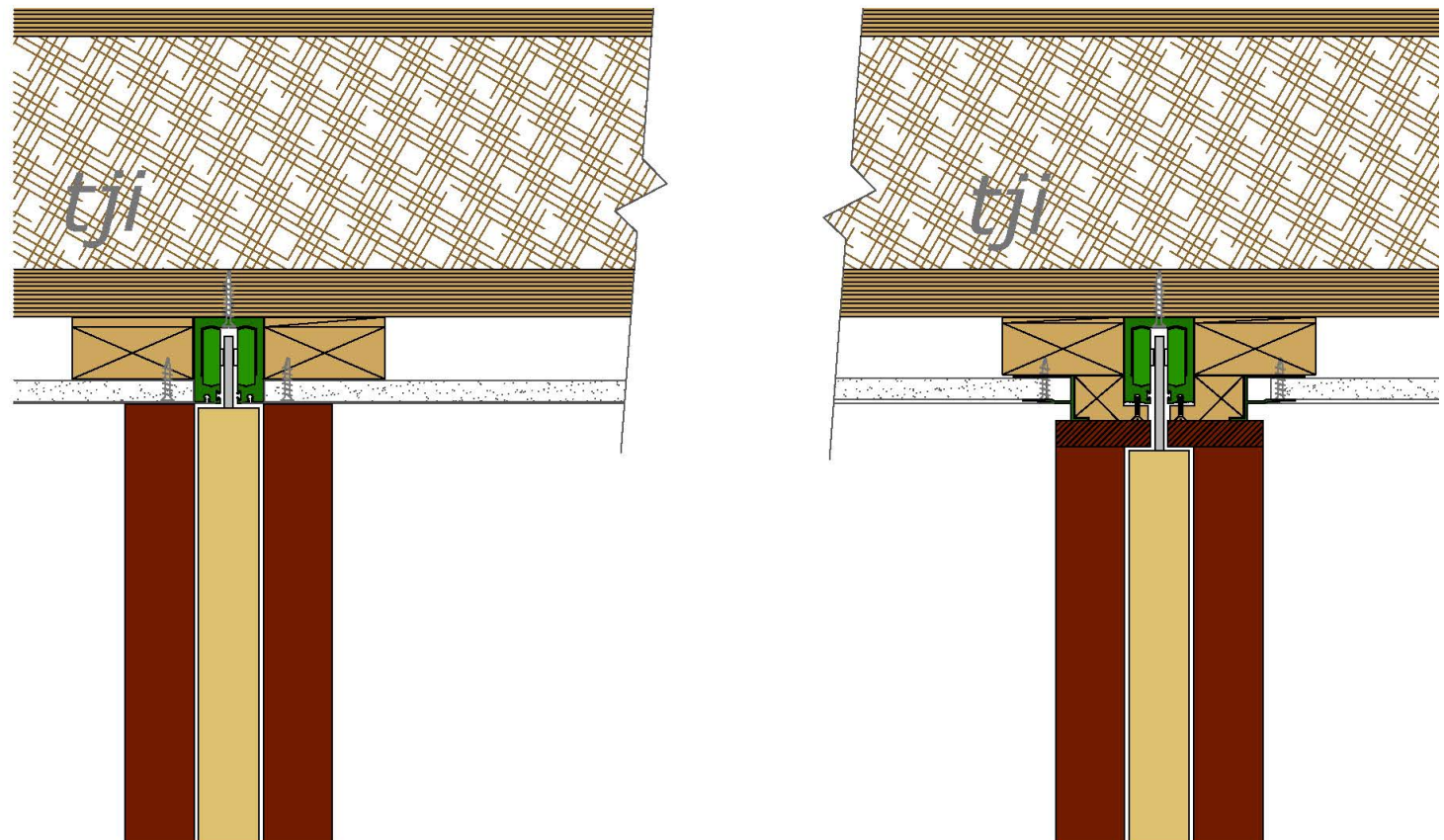
This chapter explains the following:

- Calculating the rough dimensions
- Width of the door
- Header and track support requirements
- Pocket sidewall construction including space requirements

## STEPS

To use this guide:

1. Framing done ahead of time.
2. Review Pocket door planning guide.

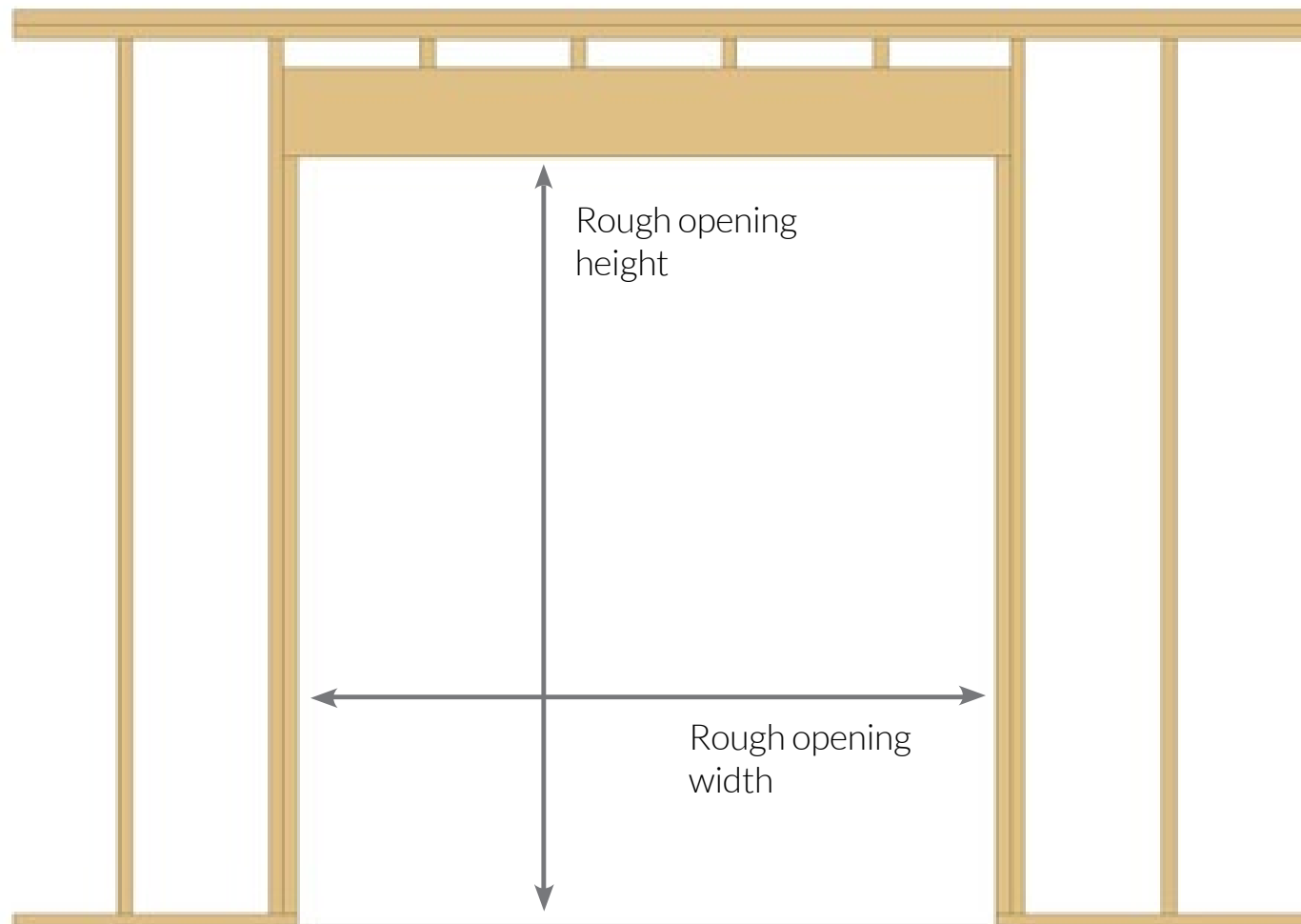


## CALCULATING THE ROUGH DIMENSIONS

*\*Find the size of the door that is called out on the plans for this specific opening. Once that is known, follow these general calculations:*

1. Width Calculation:
2. (Door Width x 2) + 4". As an example, if the door is 2'-8" (32"), then the calculation is  $(32 \times 2) = 64" + 4" = 68"$  (5'-8") Rough Opening Width. Height Calculation:
3. Door Height + 3" + Thickness of Head Jamb + Height of Finish Floor (above subfloor). An example: if the door is 6'-8" (80"), then the calculation is  $80" + 3" = 83" +$  thickness of head jamb + the height of the finish floor. For example, the head jamb is  $3/4"$  and the finish floor height is 1", then the Rough Opening Height becomes  $83" + 3/4" + 1" = 84 \text{ } 3/4"$  (7'-0  $3/4"$ ) Rough Opening Height. On the next pages refer to the vertical and horizontal sections for detailed information.

**Figure 2-1**



**Figure 2-1:**  
*Measuring  
 the rough  
 opening*

## ROUGH OPENING HEIGHT

*\*Be sure that the rough opening height is correct. To determine the rough opening height, use the following calculation:*

$$\text{Finish Floor Height} + 3/8''\text{--}1/2'' \text{ (for a minimum air gap)} + \text{Height of the Jamb} + \text{Track Height (door + track)} = \text{Rough Opening Height}$$

Explanation:

- Finish floor height: for example, 3/4"
- Minimum air gap: usually 3/8"- 1/2"
- Track height: Door + track: always 2-1/2"
- Height of the jamb: for example, 3/4"

Door Height + 3" + Thickness of Head Jamb + Height of Finish Floor (above subfloor).

### EXAMPLE FOR FIGURE 2-1

The door is 6'-8" (80"), then the calculation is 80" + 3" = 83" + thickness of head jamb + the height of the finish floor.

### EXAMPLE FOR FIGURE 2-2

If the height of the head jamb is 3/4" and the height of the finish floor height is 1", then the rough opening height is 83" + 3/4" + 1" = 84 3/4" (7'-0 3/4")

### ROUGH OPENING WIDTH

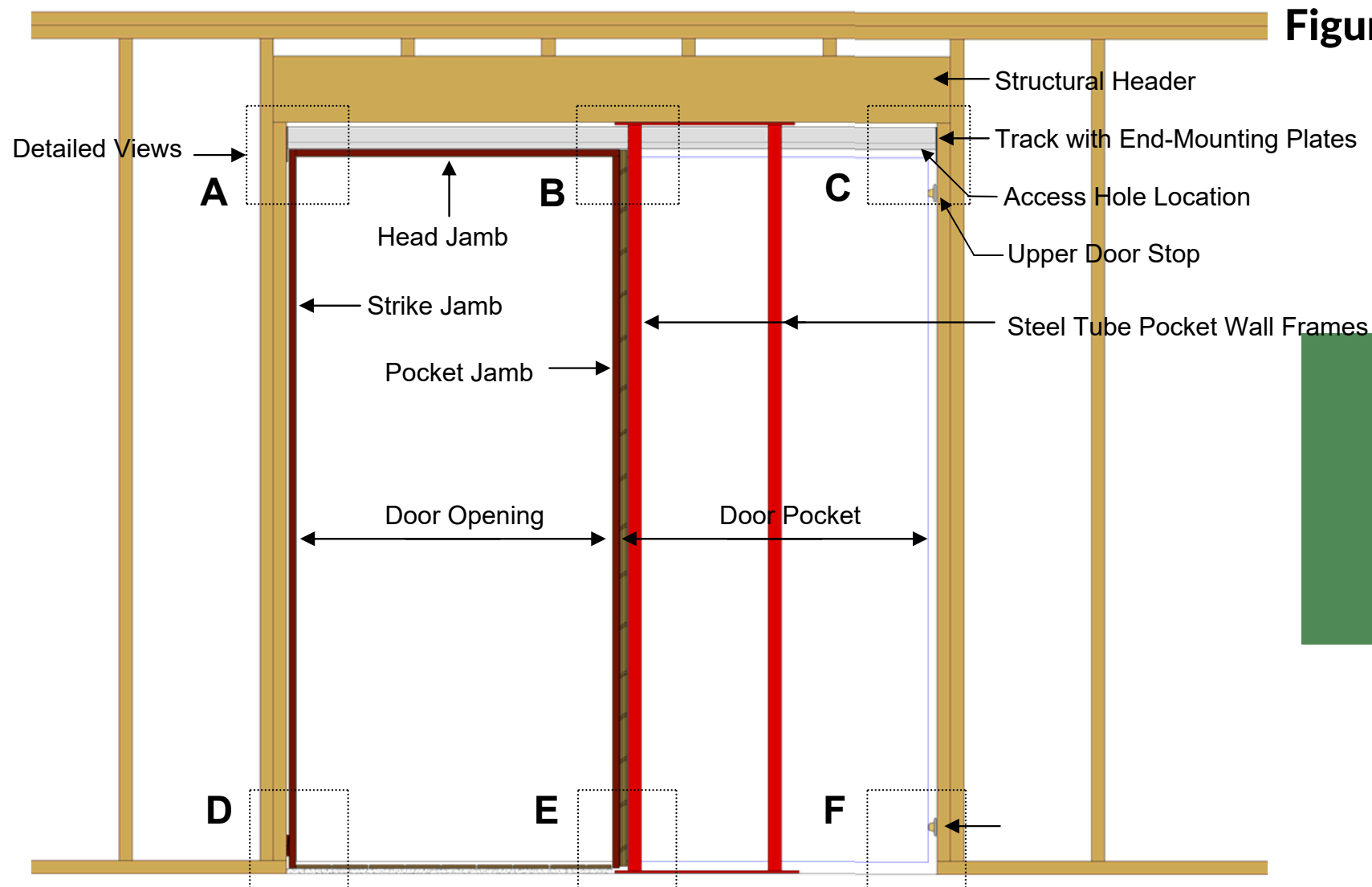
(Door Width x 2) + 4". As an example, if the door is 2'-8" (32"), then the calculation is (32" x 2) = 64" + 4" = 68" (5'-8") Rough Opening Width.

## GENERAL LAYOUT

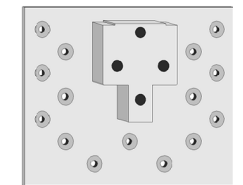
This Full Elevation shows all of the components in their installed positions that would otherwise be covered by drywall or finishes. For more detail, these parts are shown in larger scale on the next page.

### EXCEPTIONS

*Note: This is a typical installation and it is possible that not all the parts would be used in every installation. For example, if the door is full-height to the ceiling, there might not be a head jamb depending on the desired look. A full-height door can also move the header into the ceiling, or eliminated if the joists are perpendicular to the door wall.*



**Figure 2-2**



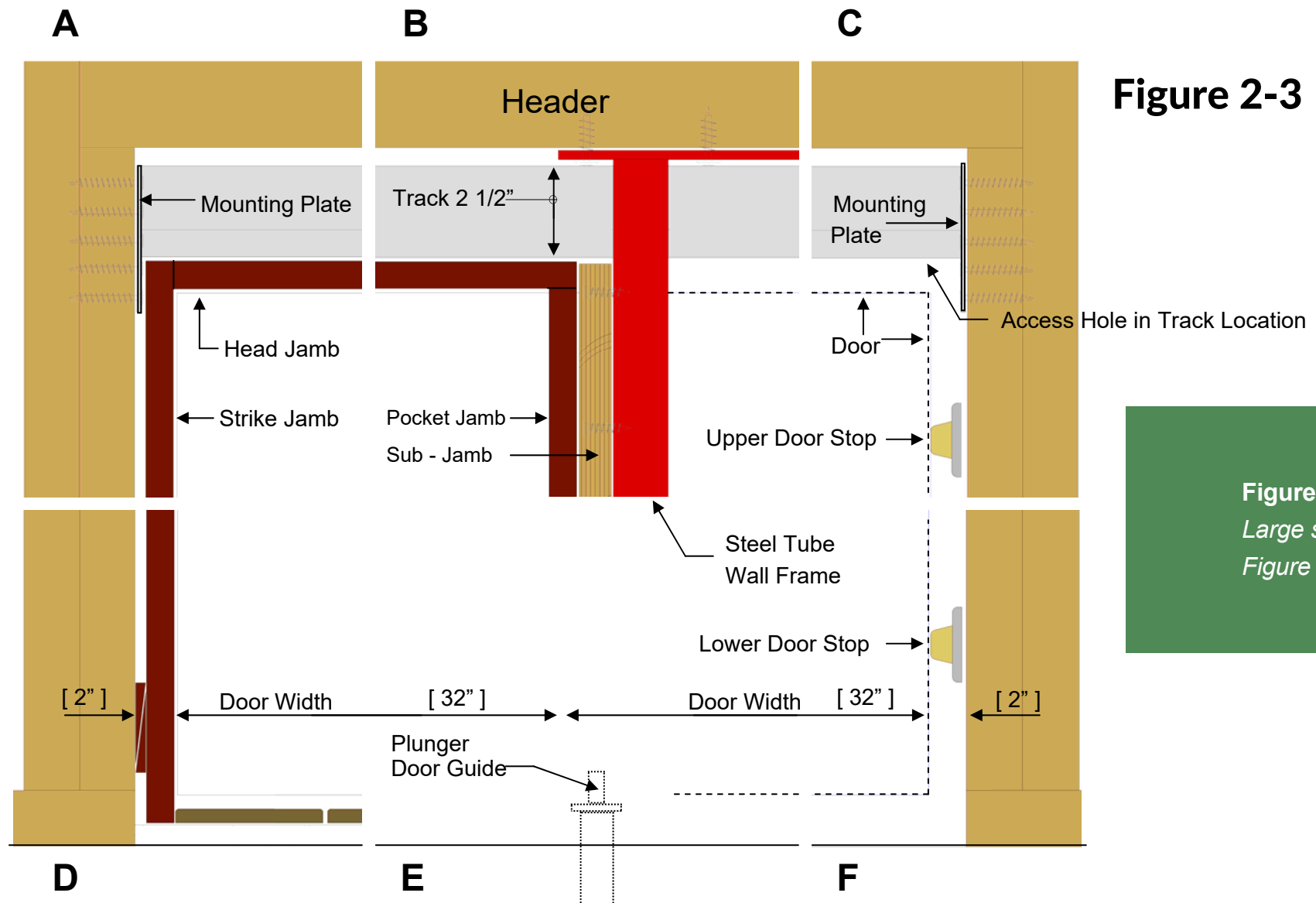
**Slide track into End-Mounting Plate**

**Figure 2-2:**  
 General parts and details for Sliding pocket door installation and planning

## DETAILED PARTS FOR PLANNING AND DESIGN

Notice that the track is not fastened to the “header”. On doors 36" or less and up to 150 pounds or up to 3'-0" in width and 6'-0" of track length, the track does not need support between the end-mounting plates. This provides economy and simplicity of installation and greater design freedom. On heavier doors and longer spans, intermediate support will be required. All tracks will be machined drilled to accommodate #12-14 screws for intermediate support. We strongly recommend the use of manufactured lumber or steel for headers. The inherent dimensional stability makes them a great choice. Sawn lumber headers are not necessarily a good choice for track support. As they dry, the track will move upwards, creating havoc with the door fit finishes, however the intermediate screws can be backed off or tightened in the event of material movement.

### Large Scale Parts and Details for Sliding Door Installation & Planning





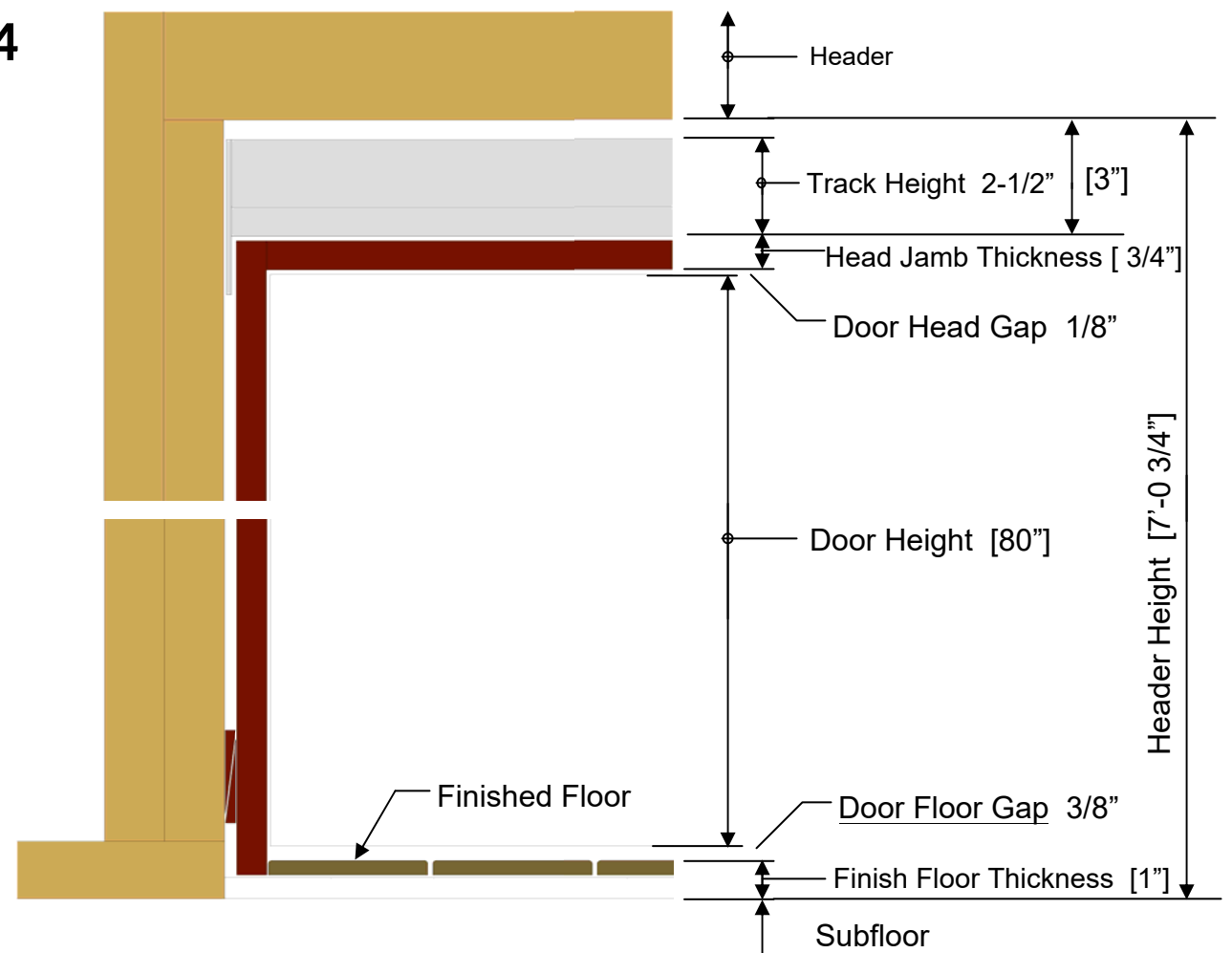
## DETAILED VERTICAL DIMENSIONS FOR PLANNING AND DESIGN:

Another structural consideration is the design deflection of the supporting headers or beams. This is usually expressed as  $L/360 = \text{deflection}$  (in inches).  $L/360$ , if used for a 20 foot span, would yield a design deflection of about  $11/16"$ . Whether or not this is a workable solution depends on the situation. If you have rolling doors crossing this 20 foot span, and the door floor gap is  $3/8"$  (see Fig. 2-4), the door would probably rub on the floor and require trimming. Had the engineer been asked to design for less deflection, (perhaps  $L/720$  or greater) the problem would be handled. The point is to figure this out as early in the project design phase as possible.

$L/360 = \text{Deflection (in inches)}$

**Figure 2-4:**  
 Vertical Dimensions for Sliding Door  
 Installation & Planning.  
*Note: Dimensions given in  
 [parentheses] are from the example  
 height calculations on page 14.*

**Figure 2-4**

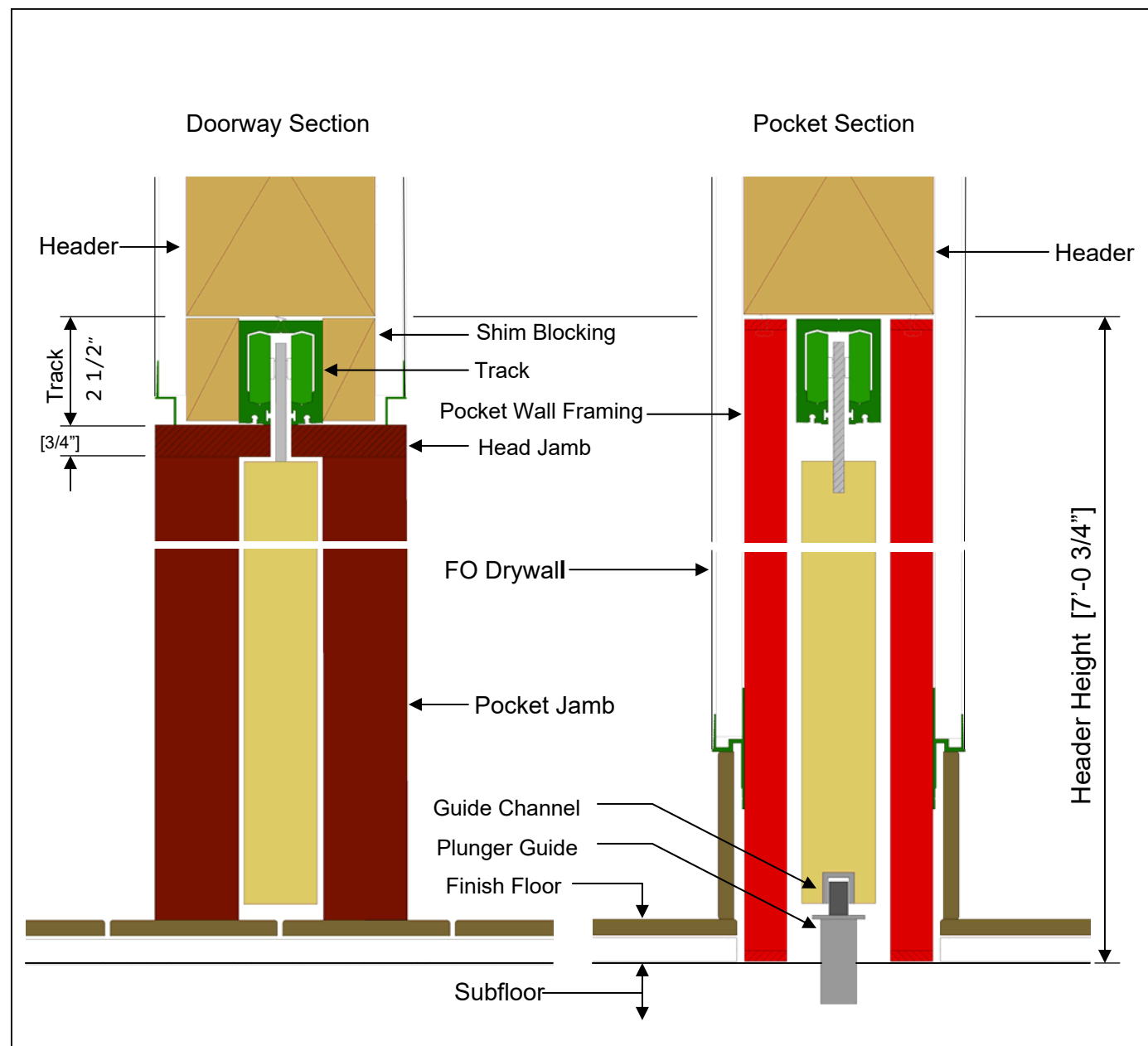


## HEADER, TRACK SUPPORT AND OTHER CONDITIONS

Flush-in-Ceiling track with ceiling joists parallel or perpendicular to the track are detailed in figure 2-5. These examples also detail sawn joists and TJIs in perpendicular situations and how to notch or fur joists.

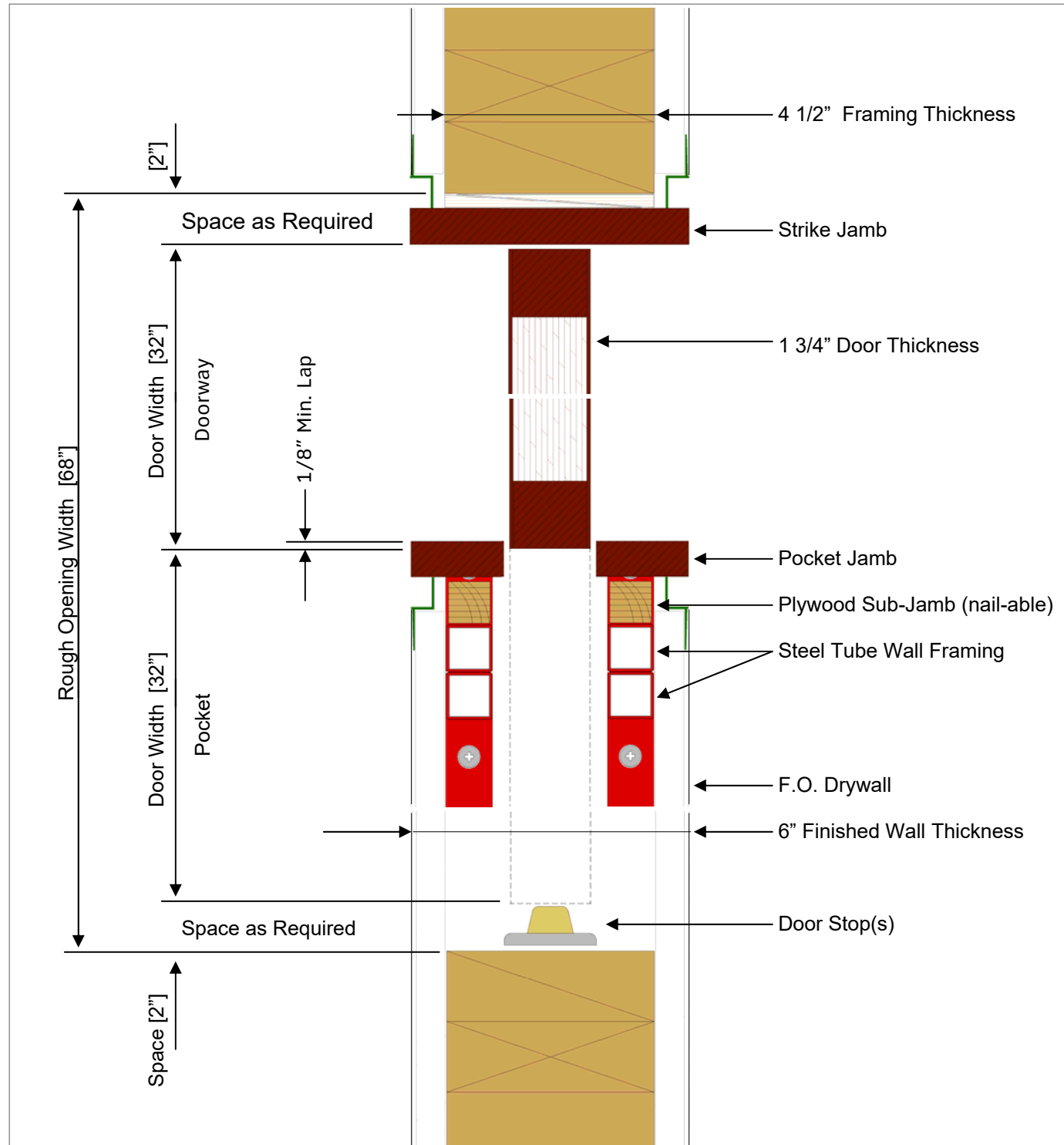
**Figure 2-5:**  
 Large Scale Vertical Details  
 (with dropped header) -- Doorway section

**Figure 2-6:**  
 Large Scale Vertical Details  
 (with dropped header) -- Pocket section



## HEADER, TRACK SUPPORT AND OTHER CONDITIONS

Flush-in-Ceiling track with ceiling joists parallel or perpendicular to the track are detailed in figure 2-7. These examples also detail sawn joists and TJIs in perpendicular situations and how to notch or fur joists.



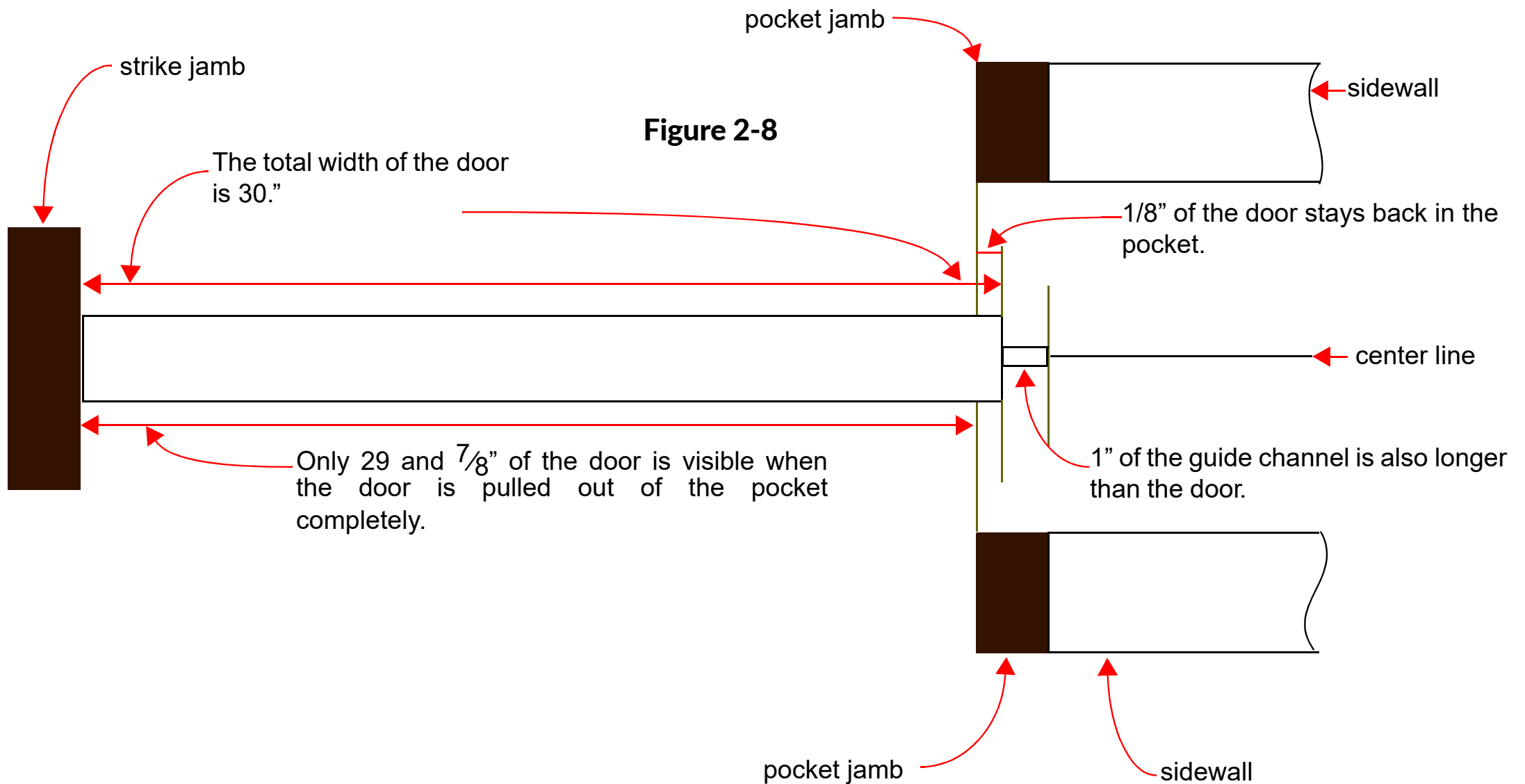
**Figure 2-7:**  
 Horizontal section of finished  
 Door Installation with Dimensions

Note: Dimensions given in [parentheses] are from the example width calculations on page 13.

## DOOR WIDTH DETAILS

**Figure 2-8:**

*In the following example, the door width is 30". However, the horizontal distance between the strike jamb and the edges of the pocket jams is only 29 and 7/8" so that 1/8" of the door is still back in the pocket even when the door is fully closed. This eliminates the chance that the door will have an opening when it is fully closed.*



# THICKNESS OF THE POCKET SIDEWALLS

## LIMITATIONS

There are limitations on wall thickness vs. height that results in some pocket walls being too flexible or flimsy.

The classic pocket door from the 1960s was a 1 3/8" hollow-core door in a 3 1/2" thick wall. If you do the math, you see that the sidewall framing thickness is

3/4"+ 1/4" space. If you push lightly on the pocket wall of this system, the wall deflects and rubs the door—even scratching it's finish, unacceptable.

Tektrim offers materials and systems that feel solid and work flawlessly for years. We offer several pocket wall systems that solve the problems mentioned above.

You should not have excessive pocket wall deflection and the installation will have an ambience of quality and solidity.

In both cases, if walls are constructed in this fashion, some jobs require extreme measures to solve unique challenges. There are other pocket wall systems that can perform equally to the systems mentioned and yet are thinner in cross section. These may use structural aircraft honeycomb panels that are very strong and are very stiff relative to other options.

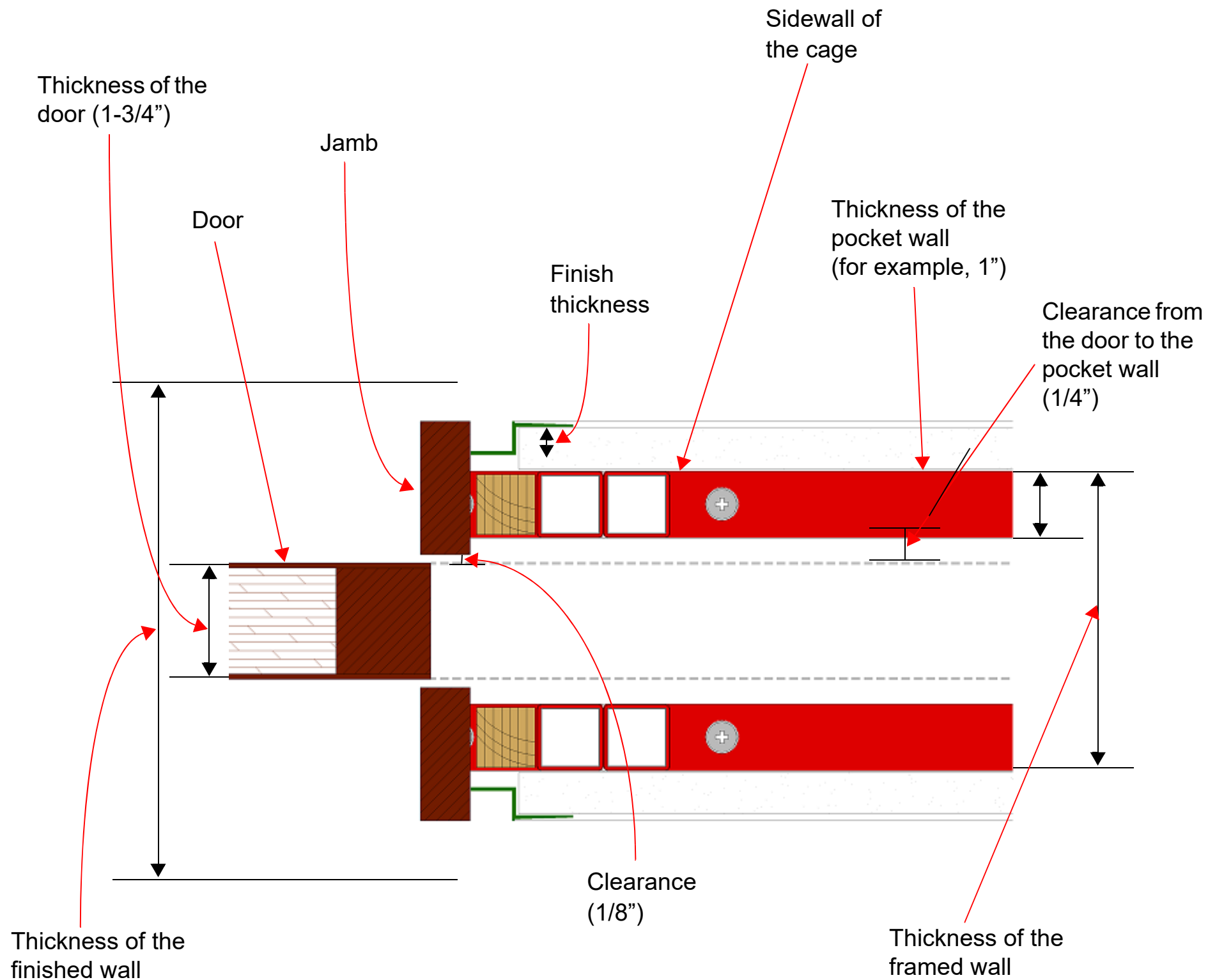
## DOORS THAT ARE 7' TALL OR LESS

Doors that are 1 3/4" require a minimum framed wall thickness of 4 1/2" to allow one full inch for the pocket sidewall (a 1" square steel tubing is a great choice). This works great for up to 7 foot doors.

## DOORS THAT ARE TALLER THAN 7'

If your doors are taller than 7 feet, we recommend 1-1/2" tubes and a 5 1/2" framed wall thickness.

**Figure 2-9:**  
*Pocket wall thicknesses (Plan view)*



## DOOR AND WALL THICKNESS CHART

The following table can assist you in your layout.

**Figure 2-10:** *Pocket wall thicknesses*

DIMENSION	TYPICAL VALUES
Thickness of the Door	1" – 3/4"
Clearance from the Door to the Trim	1/8"
Clearance from the Door to the Pocket Wall	1/4" – 1/2" More is recommended
Thickness of the Pocket Wall	1" – 1 1/2"
Finish Thickness	3/4" – 1 1/2"
Thickness of the Framed Wall	Minimum 4"
Thickness of the Finish Wall	5" – 1/2"

## CHAPTER 3

# INSTALLING YOUR POCKET DOOR

Follow these steps to install a pocket door:

1. Check Walls For: Plumb, Level, Square, & Cross sighted. Check rough opening and door size for fit before continuing.
2. Check finish floor height and door size to determine track height. Rule of thumb \*Finish floor + 3/8" min. air gap + jamb = Finish Track Height.
3. Make sure you have the proper rough opening before continuing.
4. Mark pocket sidewall placement lines on sub-floor and Jamb marks for door opening. See Figure 3-1 on page 25 for details.
5. Set one side of the pocket sidewall plumb and square, flush with framing or as needed per details. Attach with #12 screws. See "Installing Sidewalls and Track on page 27".
6. If wall thickness permits you can add plywood to sidewall or "cage" to help aid base molding attachment. This would require the cage being set the thickness of the plywood in from outside of the wall. See figure 3-2 on page 26 for details.
7. Once one pocket sidewall is installed, set track to center line, check to make sure your center line is still good after plumbing sidewall. If center line is good then install track level and plumb. Make sure you use the mounting brackets on each end of the track and the access hole end is installed in the pocket. Attach mounting brackets to track before installing track to header. Shim accordingly, use #12 screws to attach track to header.
8. Install carrier blade into track. Operate blade to check for binding. See "Installing Sidewalls and Track on page 27"
9. Set second pocket sidewall in place plumb and square to the first sidewall installed and set flush to outside of wall or as detailed. "Installing Sidewalls and Track on page 27".
10. Set bumper stop. See figure 3-8 on page 36. You may need to fur behind the stop so the edge of the door is flush with the jamb stop.
11. Add furring to both sides of the track so that the pocket jambs align with the track bottom. See Figure 3-3 page 29
12. Drill a 3/4" hole into the subfloor and place the plunger guide so it is at the height of the finish floor. Center the plunger guide in the opening of the pocket 1/2" inside the finish line of the jamb face.
13. Next see "Steps To Install Your Pocket Door page 30".

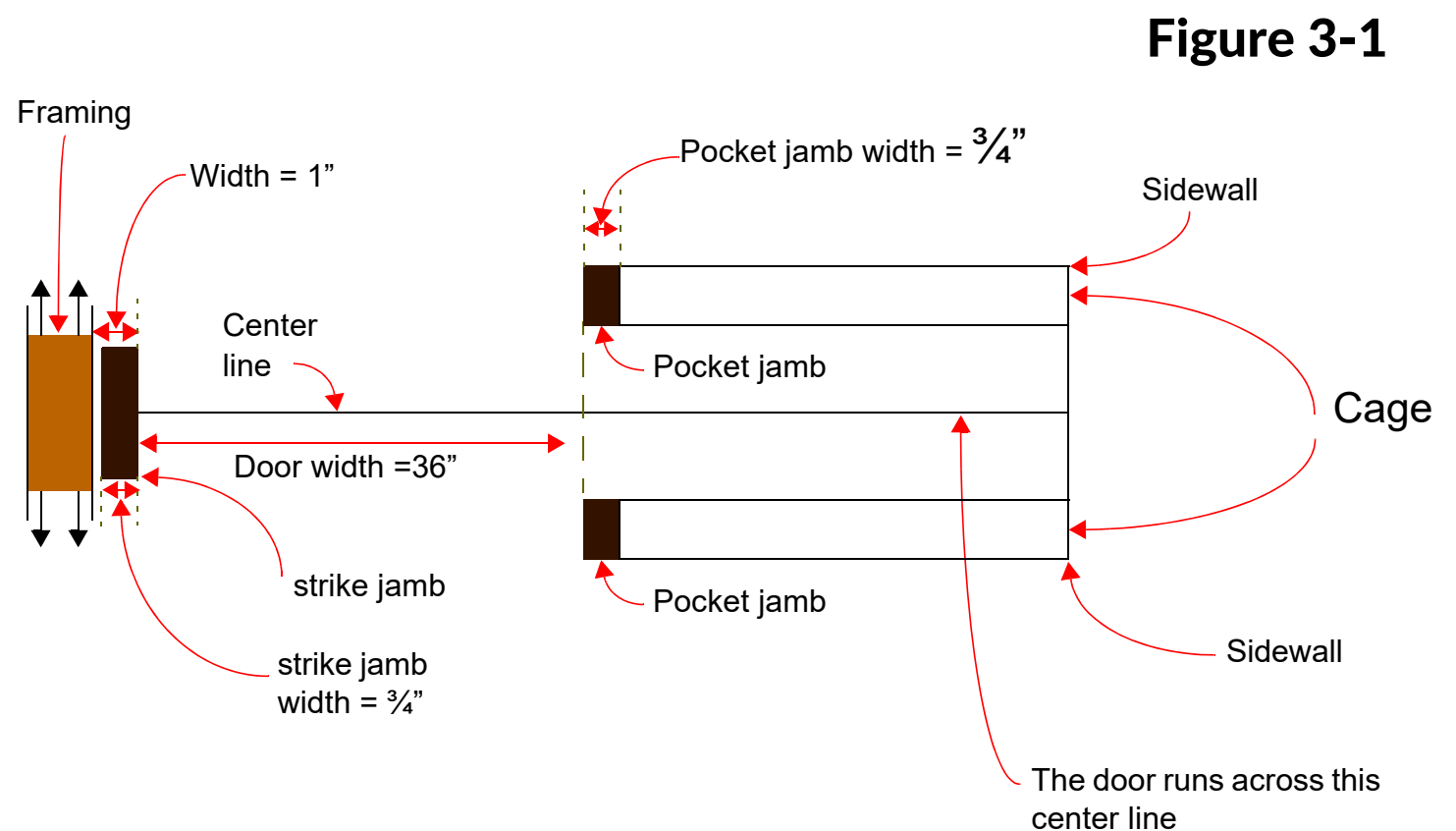


# GETTING READY

Follow these steps:

1. Be sure that the wall is all the following:
  - Plumb = Straight Vertically
  - Level = Parallel w/ Finish Floor
  - Square = All 90 Degree Angles
  - Cross Sighted = Parallel w/ Framing + Side to Side + Top to Bottom
2. Be sure that the rough opening height is correct. For more information, see “Rough opening height” on page 14.
3. *Optional:* If the wall thickness permits, add plywood to the sidewall. See Figure 3-2
4. Lay out all of the following dimensions on the subfloor and the header:
  - Find the center lines.
  - Sidewall placement lines; the pocket door goes into the pocket created by the two sidewalls.
  - Jamb marks for pocket jamps at the door opening (when applicable)

**Figure 3-1:**  
 Example dimensions for a pocket door  
 with the following dimensions:  
 door width = 36", strike jamb width = 3/4",  
 and pocket jamb width = 3/4".  
**Note:** Although the width of the strike  
 jamb is 3/4", there is 1" of width between  
 the framing and the edge of the center  
 line. The extra 1" in this space enables  
 shimming.



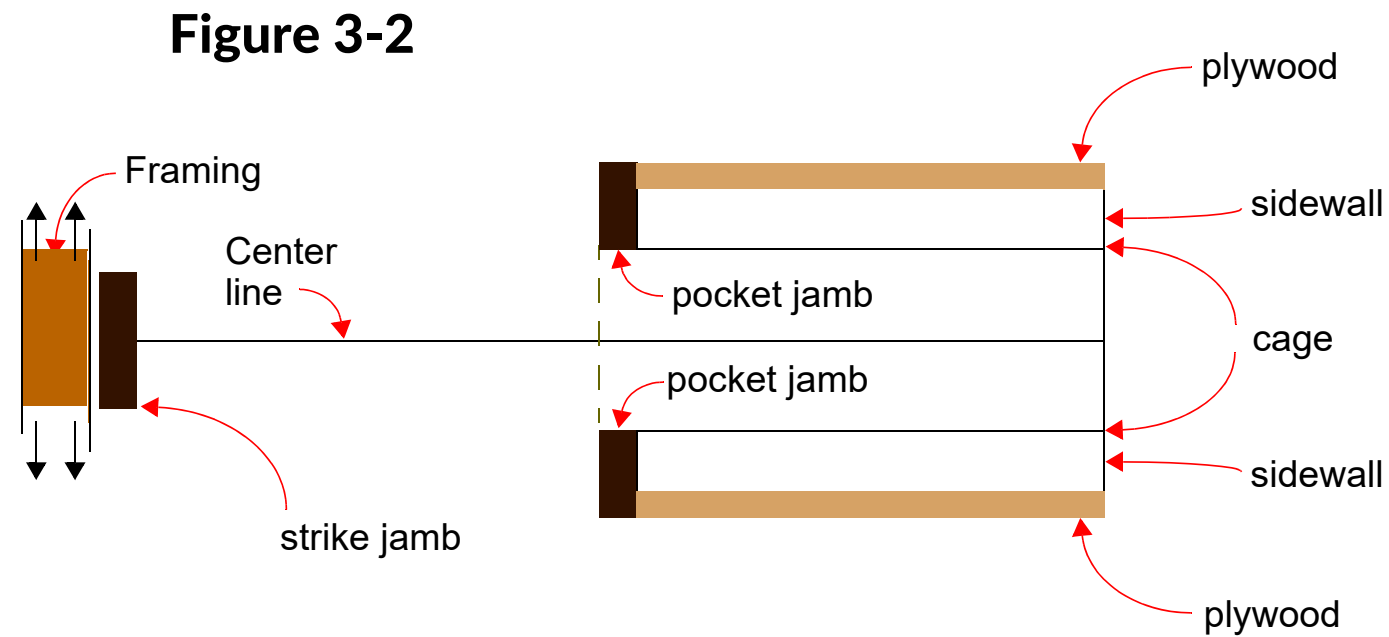
**Figure 3-1**

# GETTING READY

Continued.

5. *Optional* :If plywood is added to the cage, set the location of the cage to the outside of the wall but leave room for the thickness of the plywood. \*This is a deduction measurement of the thickness of the plywood meaning the cage is set into the pocket to allow the plywood thickness to be the finished dimension.

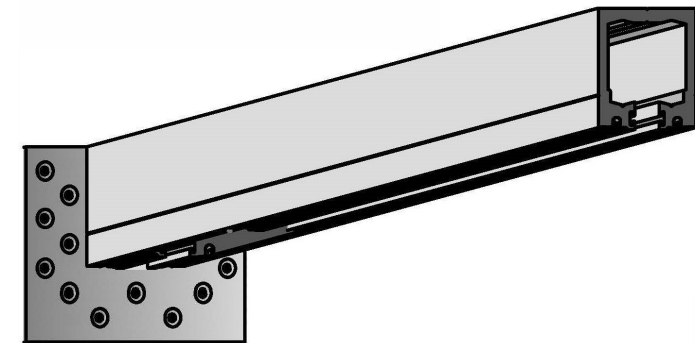
6. Drill a 3/4" hole into the subfloor and place the plunger guide so it is at the height of the finish floor. Center the plunger guide in the opening of the pocket 1/2" to the inside of the finish line of the jamb face. Plunger sits in the pocket not in walkway.



## INSTALLING SIDEWALLS AND TRACK

Follow these steps:

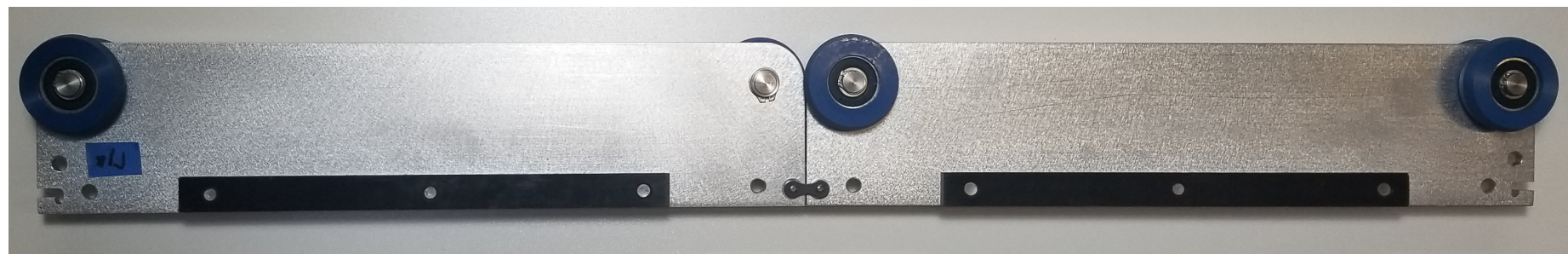
1. Set the sliding door track on the center line between the trimmers using the end mounts to attach and level in both directions (side to side and end to end). Install end mounts onto both ends of track before attaching with screws. Ends mounts slid into each end of track before installation.
  2. Position the pocket frame so it is as the following:
    - plumb (=straight vertically)
    - square (=all angles 90 degrees)
    - parallel with the framing
    - as needed per any other special details
  3. Attach one sidewall to the header and the floor with screws
  4. After the first sidewall is installed, plumb the second one to the sidewall installed in the previous step.
  5. Check that the center line between the sidewalls for equal space from the track.
  6. Install the track field screws so they are just slightly cinched to eliminate deflection use mounting brackets on track ends.
    - check the level (horizontal) from the header, and
    - plumb (vertical).
- Use Phillips #12-#14 flat head screws to support the track from the header.
7. *Optional:* If plywood is added to the pocket frames for wall thickness to help attach any finish trim you may have to furr the the rest of the wall accordingly.
  8. If the track is not level and plumb, it may impede the operation of the sliding operation.
  9. You can install the Carrier Blade after the track is installed. Simply put the first set of wheels through access hole in door track, roll blade forward then insert second set of wheels. Make sure access hole of track is in pocket unless otherwise stated in plans. **For Multiple Carriers Blades see page 28.**
  10. Operate the blade to check for binding. Run it back and forth to be sure that there is no noise, rubbing, or scratching.
  11. Furr the sides of the track at the opening so that the jamb can attach aligning with the bottom of the track. Furr = adding wood at the sides of the track so that it all aligns properly.



## INSTALLING MULTIPLE CARRIER BLADES

When there are multiple Carriers for oversized and heavy doors the installation of the Carriers are as such.

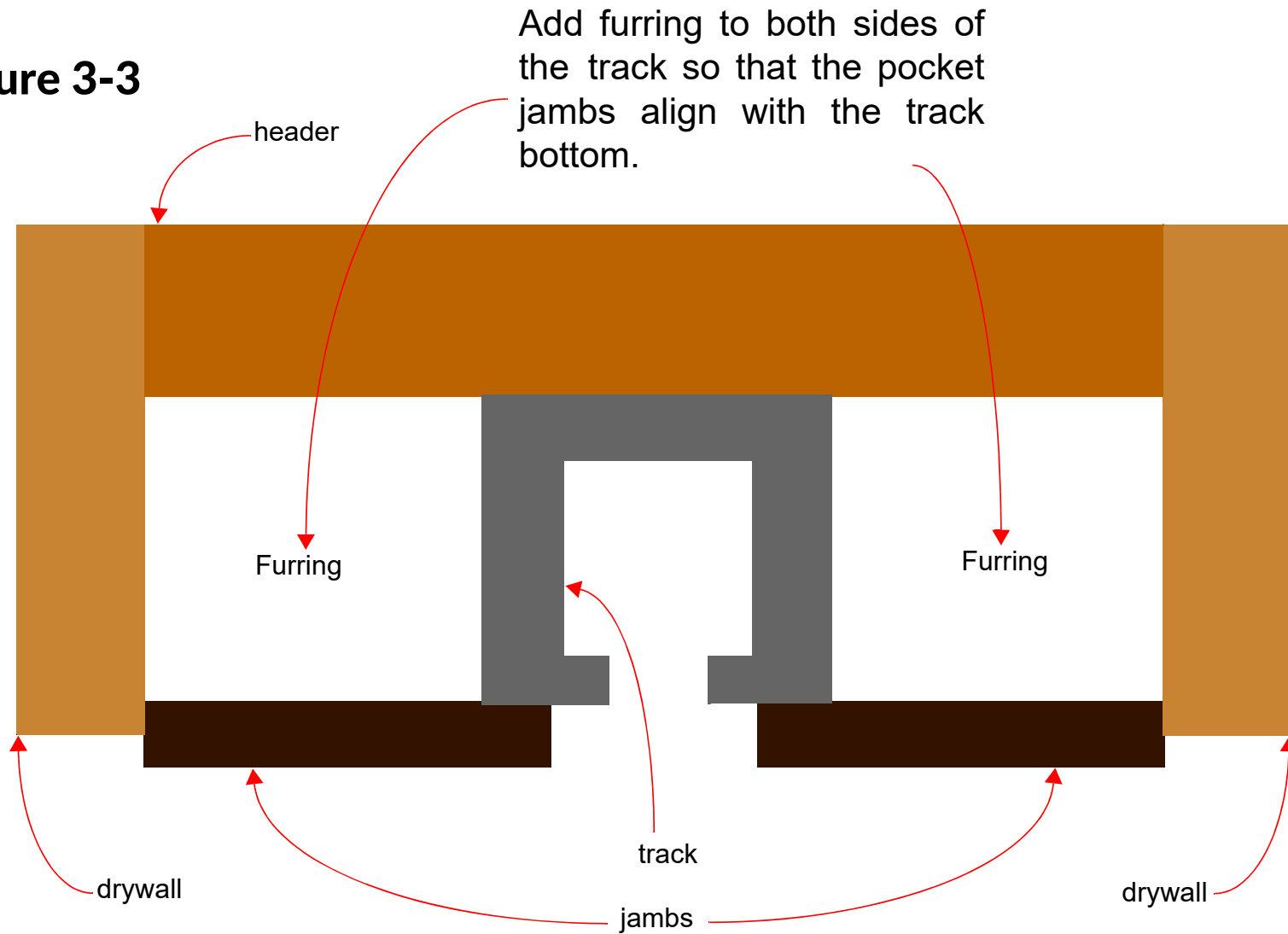
1. Disconnect the link that holds the Carriers together.
2. Make sure the alignment pins are saved and secured (not misplaced) it is best to keep them in the leading blade.
3. Feed each Carrier blade into the access hole located in the track that has been previously installed to header.(make sure they are placed directionally so you can link them back together).
4. Once the blades are aligned with the pins, replace the connector links and clip blades back together.
5. The pin pocket will be on either the leading blade or the trailing blade
6. This application is best done when the pocket is open before sidewalls are installed. You may discover other methods of of application just be sure to use all the supplied parts.



# INSTALLING THE SIDEWALLS AND TRACK

Continued...

**Figure 3-3**



12. Next, trim the opening of the pocket jamb according to the architectural details of the project. *Note: This step varies from door to door. For more information, see the architectural details of the project.*

# STEPS TO INSTALLING YOUR POCKET DOOR

**Figure 3-4** *\*This model shows backside of door, Do not dado all the way through top and bottom of door. See page 29*

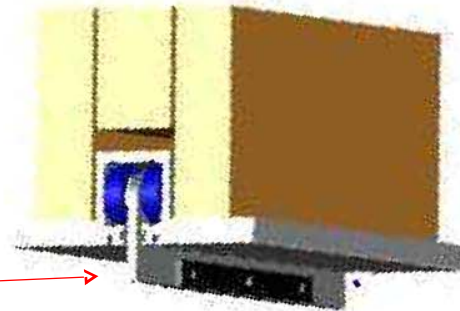
1) Install one of the two pocket sidewalls (not pictured.)

2) Install the track, mounting brackets, blade, or multiple blades.

3) Install the second sidewall (not pictured.)

4) Prepare the door by cutting a dado 1"x 1" to receive the Carrier Assembly Channel at the top of the door, and a dado 3/4" x 5/8" to receive the Guide Channel at the bottom of the door. Leave 1/2"-1" of wood at leading edge of door so channels are not visible.

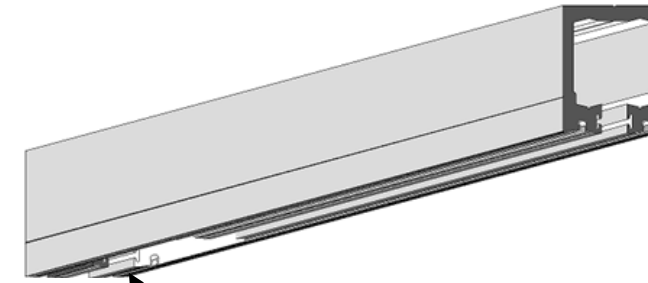
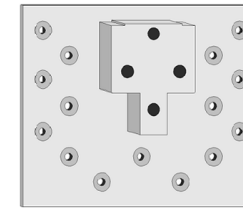
5) Install the bumpers (not pictured.)



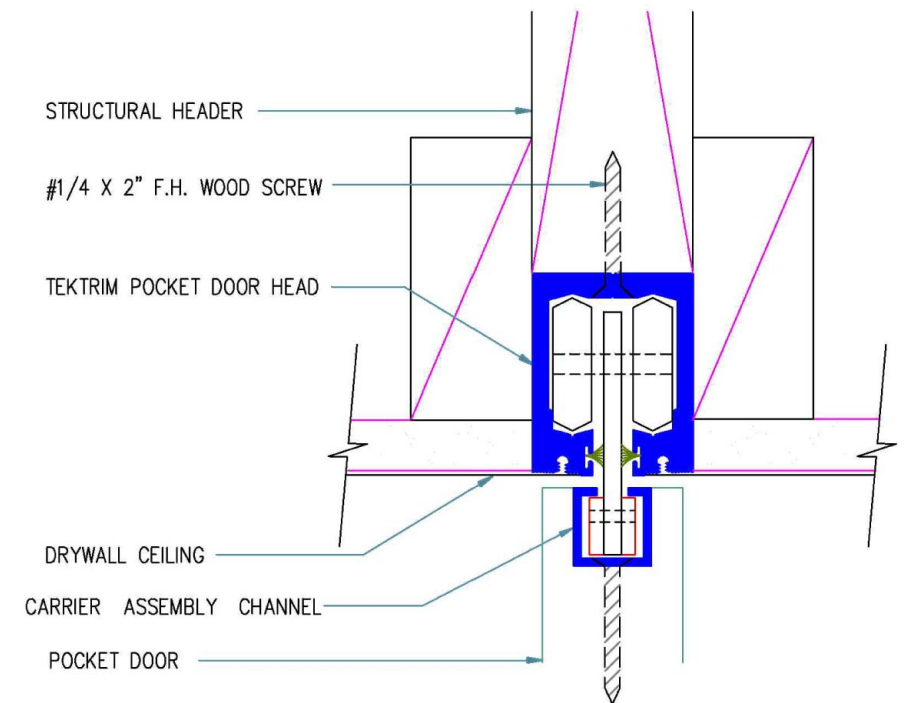
8) Install the jambs (not pictured.)

7) Install the door into the track by attaching it to the blade. Blade locks into pin located in Carrier Assembly Channel.

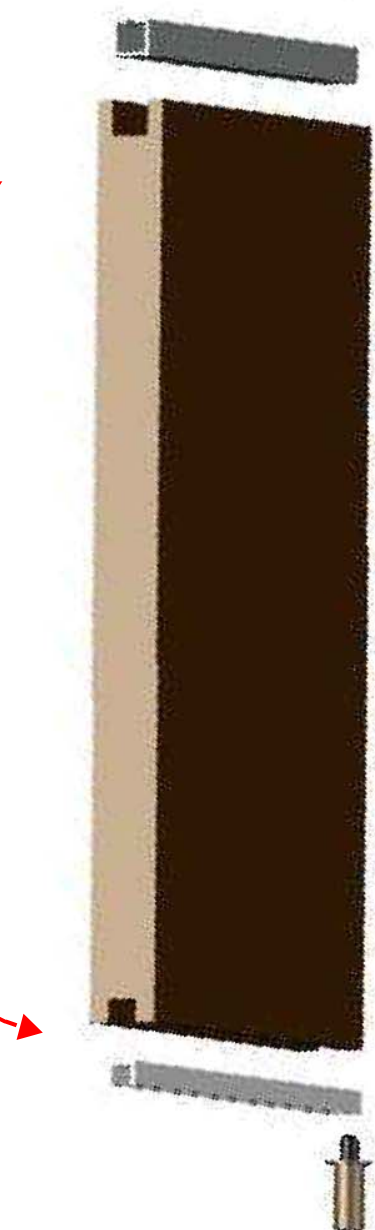
Mounting Bracket.  
Track end slides into "T-shape" center



Access Hole Location for blade install and removal. Put one set of wheels in, roll the blade, then install second set of wheels.



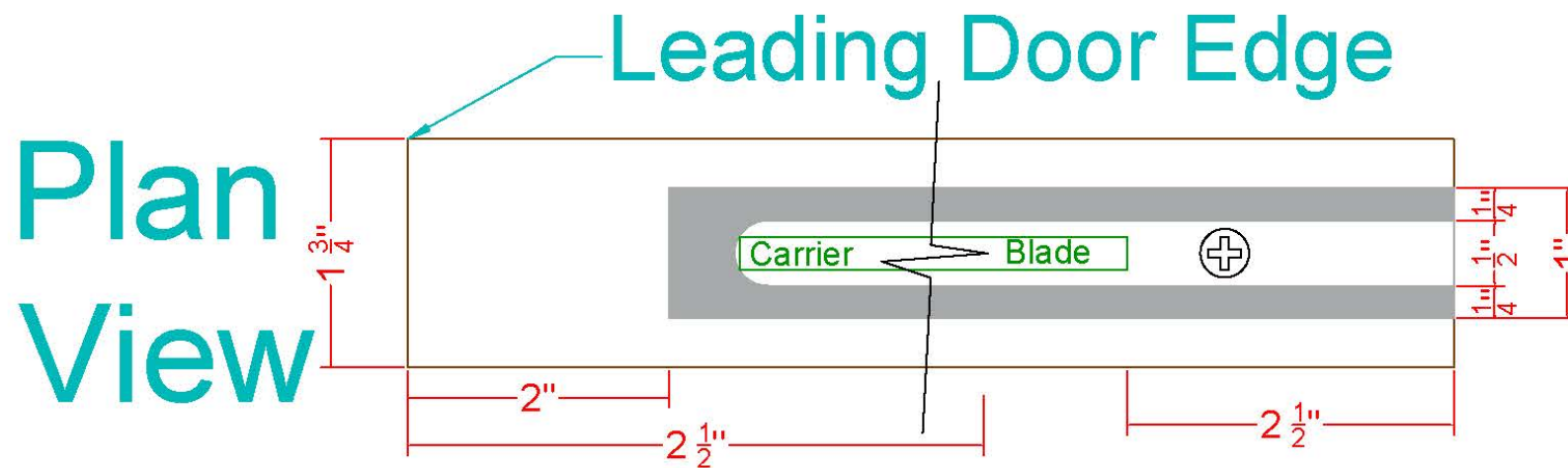
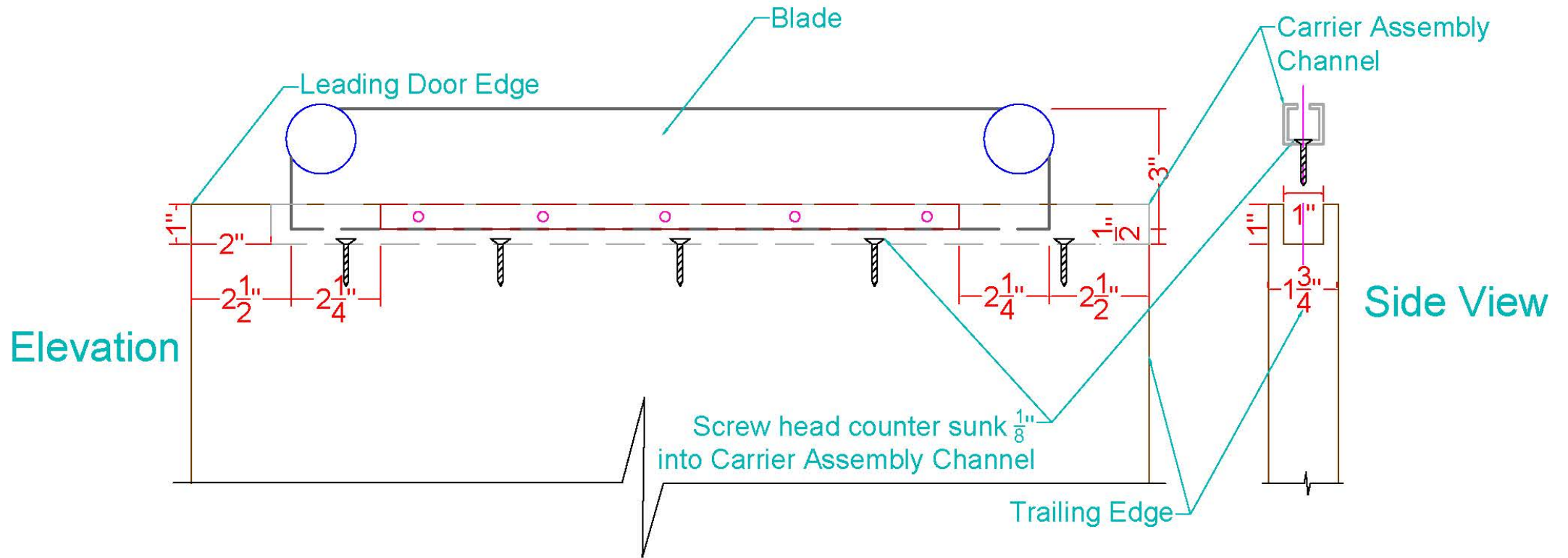
6) Install the plunger guide into subfloor @ finish floor height.



# PREPARING TOP OF DOOR FOR CARRIER ASSEMBLY CHANNEL

Dado a 1" x 1" Channel in top of door for Carrier Assembly Channel. Use this drawing for dimensions and details.

Figure 3-5



## PREPARING THE DOOR BOTTOM FOR GUIDE CHANNEL

Once the cage, plunger guide and the track are installed, per the instructions in the preceding section, "Getting ready" on page 25, the door can be prepared and installed in the track.

Follow these steps to prepare the door:

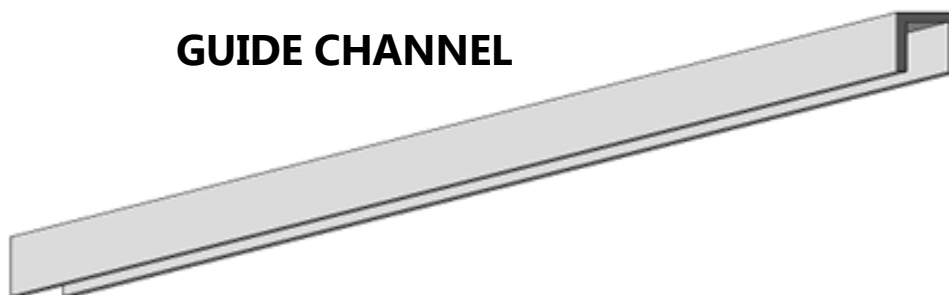
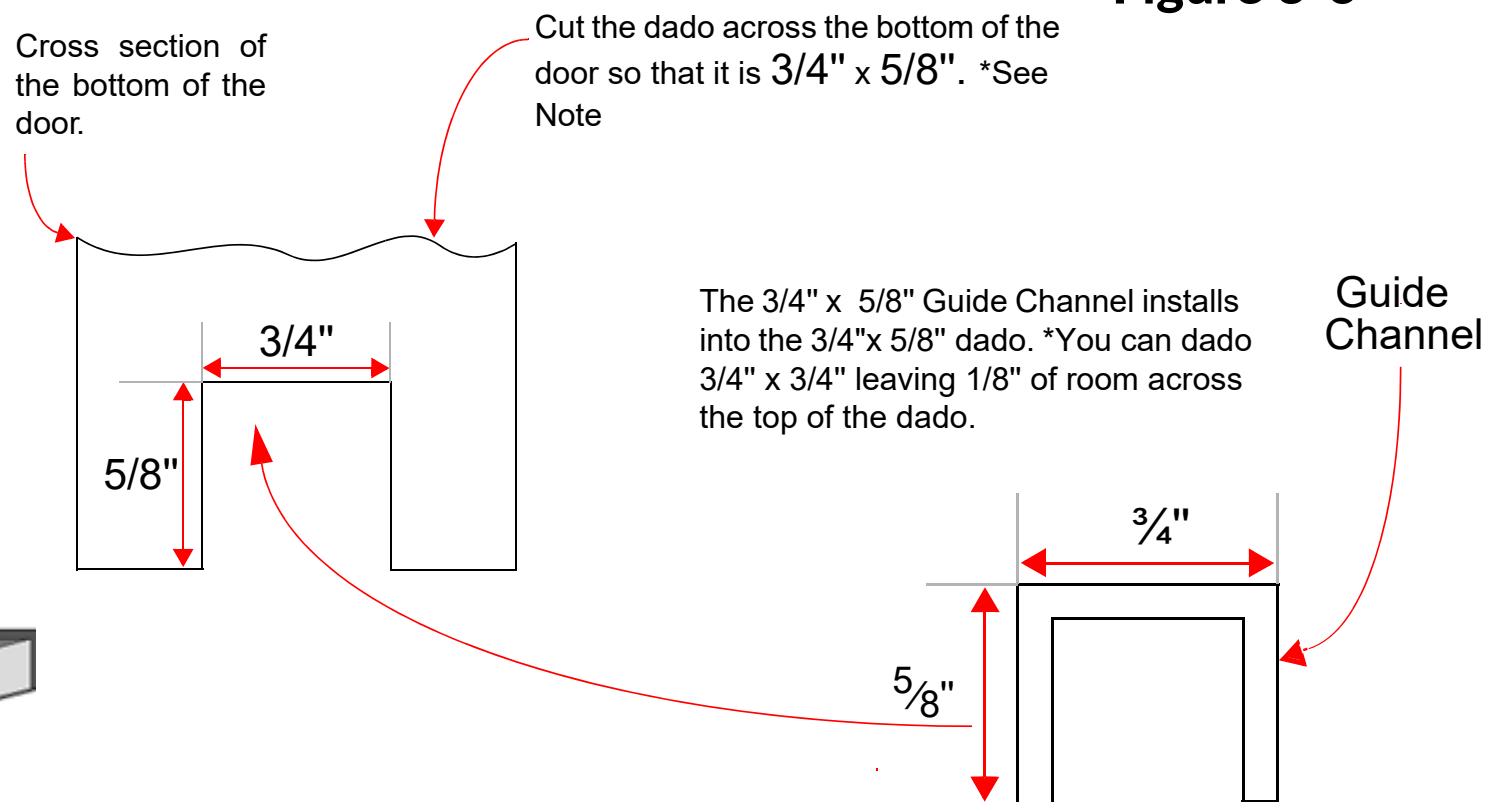
1. Be sure that the door is the correct height. Trim the height of the door, if necessary. For more information, see Chapter 2, "Calculating the Rough Dimensions," on page 13.
2. Rule of thumb = Guide Channel should protrude 1" min. past the back edge of the door so it always captures the guide pin when door is in the closed position. 1/8" to 1/4" of the door remains in the pocket when the door is closed.
3. Next, mortise a 3/4" x 5/8" dado centered in the bottom of the door to receive the **Guide Channel**. Double check that you are installing the **Guide Channel** and not the Carrier Assembly Channel See Figure 3-4

**Figure 3-6:**

*Cross section of the bottom of the trailing edge of the door, with the dado that receives the guide channel. Cut the dado 3/4" x 5/8".*

**Note: Do not cut the 3/4" x 5/8" dado all the way across the bottom of the door. Leave a 1/2" - 1" of wood so that the channel is not seen from the leading edge of the door.**

**Figure 3-6**



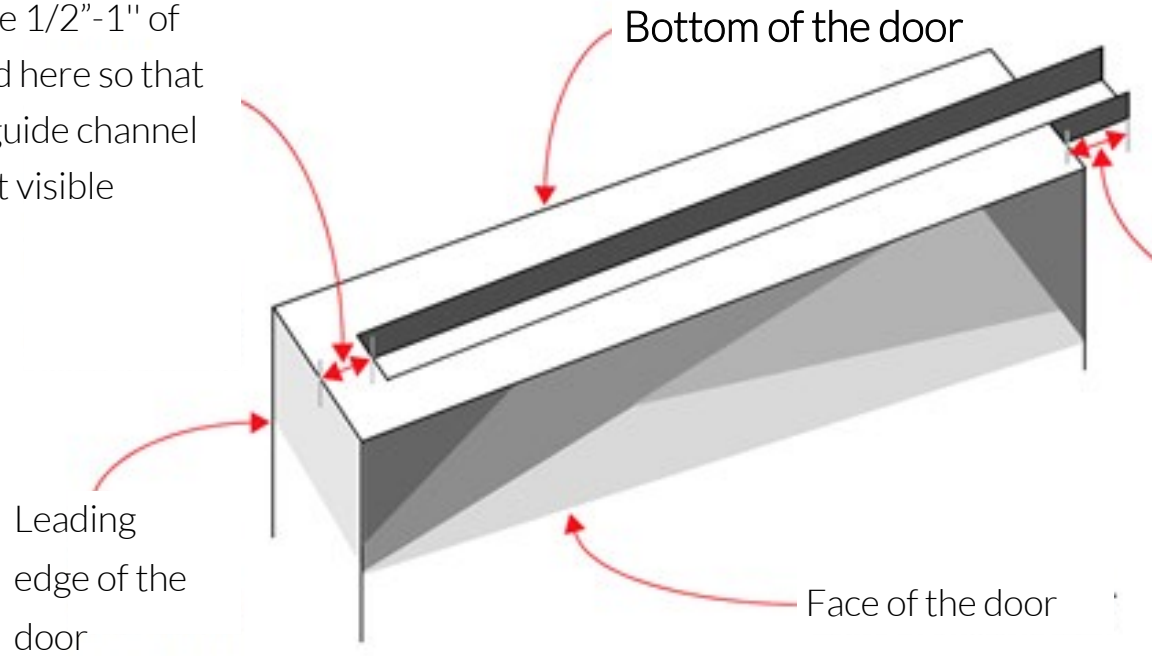
**GUIDE CHANNEL**

\* Note: The guide channel is 3/4" x 5/8" and installed on the bottom of door.



## PREPARING THE DOOR BOTTOM FOR GUIDE CHANNEL

Leave 1/2"-1" of wood here so that the guide channel is not visible



**Figure 3-7**

Install the bottom guide channel so that its 1" Min. longer than the door, so that the guide channel does not come off the door guide.

**Figure 3-7:**  
*Cross section of the bottom of the door.*

4. Install the guide channel in the bottom of the door so that it protrudes 1" Min. longer than the door to ensure it always captures the guide pin. The guide channel is 3/4" x 5/8"

## INSTALLING THE DOOR INTO THE TRACK

1. Once the door is prepped:
2. Be sure that the blade is in the track.
3. Be sure that the plunger guide pin is in the floor. If it is not there, install the plunger guide in the floor.
4. Next, shim the door in its opening so that it is plumb with the desired gaps at the header. Use construction shimming to temporarily shim the door in the desired location..
5. Slide the Blade Glide into the Carrier Assembly Channel that you dadoed and installed into the top of the door until the blade locks into pin. Make sure the pin side of the Carrier Assembly Channel is installed to the leading edge of the door. The Weight of door holds the blade into guide.
6. The carrier blade is 1/4" X 3" and comes in dimensional increments depending on different finish conditions and is always 5" shorter than the door panel.
7. We offer multi-carriers for a greater variety of widths and weights. They are aligned with horizontal pins to insure they remain straight and secure. For more info contact us from info on page 37

## INSTALLING THE JAMBS

Install all the jambs, including the pocket jambs, the head jamb, and the strike jambs. Install the pocket jambs so that, when the door is all the way in the pocket, the leading edge of the door lines up vertically with the pocket. Follow these steps to:

1. Install the jamb stops (pocket jambs) on the trim part of the door.

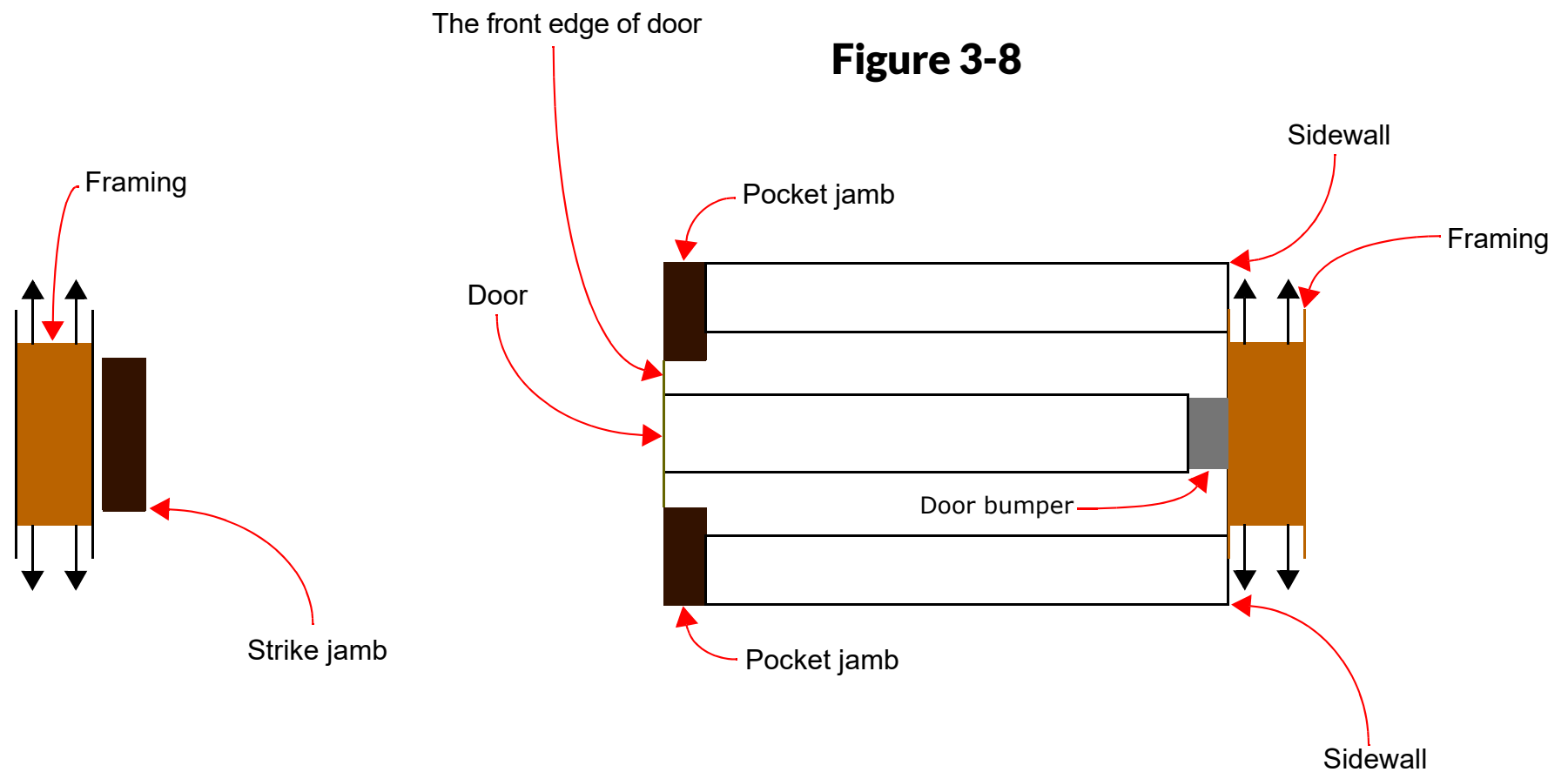
\*Install the pocket jambs so when the door is all the way in the pocket, the pocket jambs line up vertically with the leading edge of the door.

2. Install the strike jamb according to the architectural details of the door or project. Make sure the strike jamb aligns with the door in the closed position
3. Install the head jamb according to the architectural details of the door or project. Make sure the door operates freely and has the adequate clearance from the head jamb. This is usually 1/8"
4. Remove any construction shimming still on the door, including the construction shimming installed in Step 3.
5. Some minor adjustment to the jamb and trim parts can be made at this time.

## INSTALLING THE DOOR BUMPERS

The final step is to install the door bumpers. Do this after installing the track and blade, both sidewalls, and the door itself. These can be adjusted to align the leading edge of the door with the pocket jamb to a perfect flush and parallel application.

1. Attach the door bumper so that the front of the door is flush and evenly spaced between the pocket jams attached to the sidewalls. This metric depends on the size of the door and the placement of the pocket jams. rubber bump stop = door stop = door bumper. Furr according to jamb stop placement.
2. Install in a straight line with the door and the pocket jams.



## OTHER POSSIBILITIES

- Angles
- Barn Door
- Rolling Door
- Glass Door
- Metal Door
- Single, Double, or Triple Door
- Pocket on both sides
- Doors with Transom Glass
- Bypass Doors
- 90° Doors
- Cabinet Rolling Door

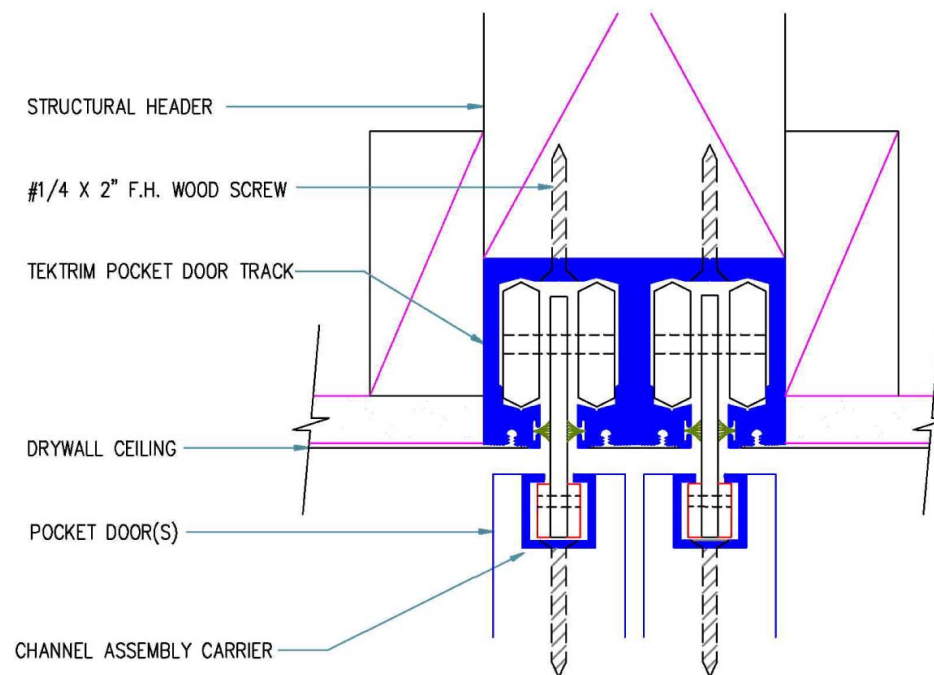
## MULTIPLE DOORS

- Single door
- Double door
- Single pocket Triple door
- Single pocket Pocket on both sides



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MODERN MADE EASY



## FOR MORE INFORMATION

Please contact Tektrim for questions about Tektrim products or how to install them. For more information, see the Tektrim Website or Contact Tektrim directly.

## WEBSITE

[www.tektrim.com](http://www.tektrim.com)

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