

Pivot Door Installation Instructions

Congratulations! Your luxury pivot door was constructed from premium materials and engineered to perform flawlessly against the elements for many years. To ensure a lifetime of dependable usage, follow these installation instructions precisely.

i NOTICE i

Installation and troubleshooting videos may be found here:



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1. General Factors to Consider

⚠ WARNING ⚠

Please read these instructions carefully.

Improper handling, installation or maintenance of the door may void its warranty.

These instructions do not supersede local building codes and requirements.

Because it may take some work to achieve the best fit for the building, the jamb, and the door, be prepared to remove and stand the door, up to three times if necessary.

Suggestions to Prepare for Door Placement

Following are helpful ideas for lifting large door slabs:

- Forearm moving straps or Appliance straps
- Piano dolly or Heavy-duty panel dolly
- Air wedges or lifting bags

Proper Handling of the Door

Ensure that the door is not dropped, torqued, dragged, left exposed to bumps or strikes, not carried or lifted by fewer than four people. It is also important that the door is not exposed to the elements prior to being sealed.

Take measures to prevent damage to the threshold and floor during installation.

Jamb Must Be Assembled Onsite

Each pivot door unit is assembled in our shop and pivot hardware is factory calibrated. The jamb is then broken down for shipping. You will need to reassemble the jamb before installation.

Breather Tubes Must Be Crimped Before Installation

Each door with glass will have small hollow wire pieces of metal sticking out from each glass unit, door and sidelight. These are breather tubes. A breather tube allows for the glass unit to balance the air pressure inside the unit as the door moves from one altitude to another. Each breather tube should be crimped closed once the door arrives onsite. If the breather tube is not closed the desiccant inside will deplete, causing moisture to build up inside of the glass panes. ([Section 3](#))

Necessary Site Preparation

This door unit can be installed without cutting into the floor, unless the order has a heavy-duty pivot, closer pivot or the door unit has been customized for specific site conditions. In these cases, reference your shop drawing that will show how far the pivot/customizations protrude out of the threshold. Our technical specialists can discuss this with you. In most situations, extra site prep is not needed.

Rough Opening

The suggested minimum rough opening is ½" wider and ½" taller than the ordered unit.



Necessary Onsite Installation Adjustments

Be sure that your installation professional performs all necessary onsite calibrations, as presented in the installation instructions. These adjustments will ensure that the door sits properly in the jamb and that a complete seal is created on all four sides of the door leaf.

Safe Storage of Door Slab

If you do not plan to immediately install the door, it is recommended to **stain/paint and seal it first**. Also, make sure to **crimp the breather tubes in the glass** if your order includes glass. Then the door slab can be placed in the door leaf crate out of the elements in a climate-controlled room. Note that the crate the door is shipped in **is not weatherproof**. The door leaf crate should be stored flat or on its long side.

Jamb Not Load-Bearing

The door jamb unit is not engineered to be load-bearing. We advise the customer to build load bearing studs, headers, and/or posts into the framing around the door unit, as required by local building codes.

No Metal Tools for Glass Install

Do not use metal tools when handling or installing any glass units. Metal tools (e.g., screwdriver) will have the greatest chance of scratching or shattering the glass.

Onsite Latch Plate Prep

To allow for a perfect fit, our shop does not prep the jamb posts for any latch plates or additional hardware. Each installation will need minor adjustments to plumb the unit fit. These small adjustments are needed to be done before latch plate prep on jamb posts. This includes magnetic catches, latch plates for deadbolts, mortises, roller latch plates, or multi-point locks.

Customer Must Seal the Door

The door arrives stain/paint ready. See section 2 for details.

Doors Do Not Include Casing

Casing is not included as a standard feature for most models. Generally, we advise customers to work with a local lumber supplier to source any trim, casing, or molding.



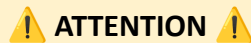
2. Prepare Site and Door Unit

1. Prepare the site as you would for a standard door installation, with a framed rough opening that is ½” taller and ½” wider than the door unit ordered.
2. Keep in mind that as you move the door and jamb about for installation, you will want to be careful to not scratch or injure the door faces. Be sure to rest the door on protected surfaces only.
3. Carefully unpack and lay out the jamb pieces.
4. It is easiest to stain and finish the door and jamb at this point. *(See Care and Finishing Guide)*

2.1 Door Finish Requirements

The door unit must have several protective coats of sealer (e.g., spar urethane) applied at or before the time of installation in order to validate the warranty. Pivot Door Company does not provide finishing services. It is the responsibility of the customer to stain and seal the door.

We recommend that you work with a local professional (e.g., paint supply store or finishing contractor) to make decisions about what finish applications will work best for your project in your climate region and for your specific site conditions. (e.g., which way the door faces, how much sun it will get on a daily/seasonal basis, how much the ambient humidity will affect the longevity of the seal, etc.)



ATTENTION

Do not remove the pivot hardware for paint/staining.

Be sure to retain the jamb's kerf seals and the weather seal on top/bottom of the door. These are commonly misplaced at the finishing stage.

3. Crimp Breather Tubes

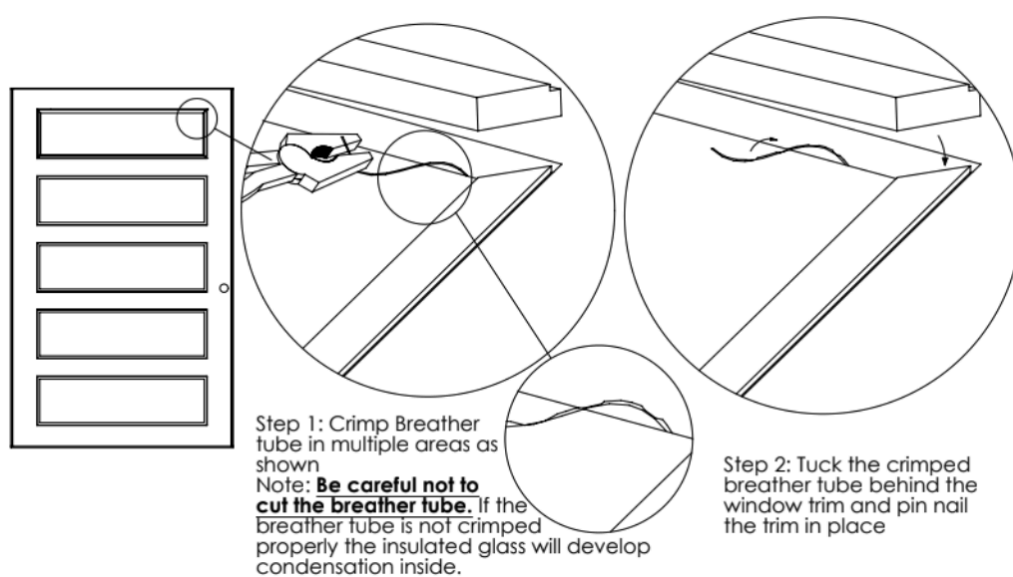
If your door includes glass, you will see a small wire poking out the side of each pane, held with blue tape. This is a breather tube to allow the window to pressurize properly as the glass changes altitude during shipping. If the breather tube is not closed the desiccant (drying agent) inside will deplete, causing moisture to build up on the inside of the glass panes.

Crimp the breather tubes closed as soon as possible! Tuck the crimped breather tube behind the window trim and pin nail the trim in place.



⚠ ATTENTION ⚠

If the breather tube is not crimped properly, the insulated glass will develop condensation inside.



4. Assemble Unit

1. Choose a **clean**, flat surface to assemble the jamb.
2. Arrange the sides, header, and threshold so the exterior sides are face up and the numbers on the screw holes match, as shown in the included installation diagram (separate to this document).
3. Using the provided deck screws, secure the jamb pieces together using the same holes as used when the jamb was pre-assembled in the factory. Each hole is labeled to match with a corresponding hole on the piece to which it will be screwed.
4. Be sure to hold the pieces together so that sides and corners are flush and tight while screwing in place.
5. If your assembly has a sidelight, do not place the glass in at this time, only the jamb.
6. If one of the posts has bowed or moved, securing the jamb posts to the studs and header will straighten out any variations in the jamb posts.



5. Position Jamb

! IMPORTANT !

First, identify Type 1 or Type 2 threshold – specific instructions follow.

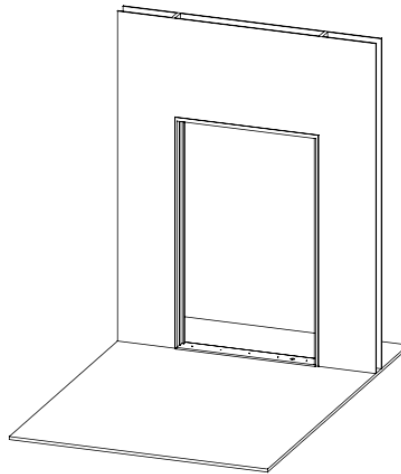
Type 1 Threshold: Used when the exterior floor is at the same level as the interior floor, with no elevation change. Installation: This threshold is 1/2" tall and tapered on both sides. It is typically placed on top of the existing or finished floor.

OR

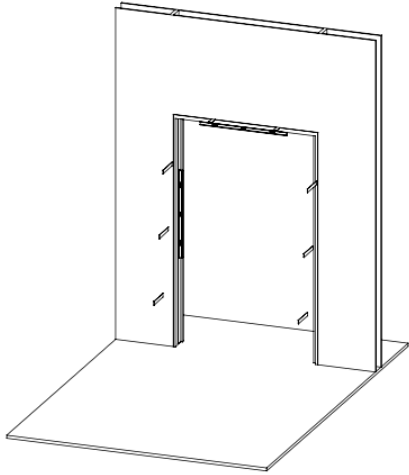
Type 2 Threshold: Used in most homes where the exterior floor is lower than the interior floor. It is 1 1/4" tall and features a 90-degree angle on the interior-facing side, which allows interior wood flooring to butt directly up against it. Installation: It can also be recessed into the subfloor to achieve a more flush look, provided it remains at least 1/8" higher than the floor to accommodate the door's double weather sweeps.

5.1 - Type 1 Threshold

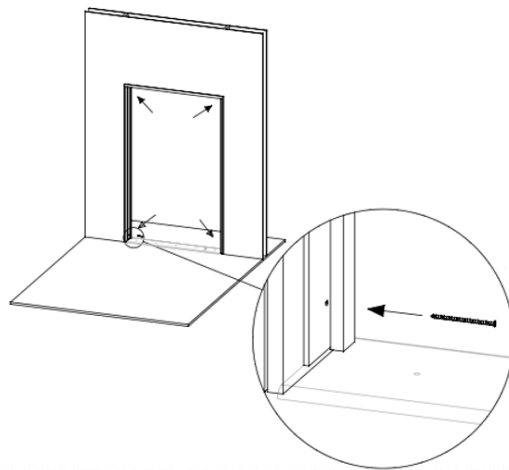
1. Place the threshold plate in the center of the rough opening. Do not secure it at this time.
2. Place the assembled jamb (no door) into the center of the rough opening using the threshold as a template for the bottom footprint of the jamb.



3. With the threshold still acting as a template, level and plumb the jamb using shims to make the jamb fit tight in the rough opening.



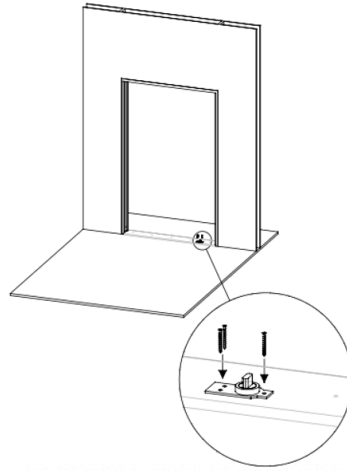
4. Once you have positioned the jamb such that it fits level and even in the rough opening, screw four (4) main anchor points: secure two (2) screws near the header and two (2) screws toward the bottom of each side of the jamb. It is best to place these behind the kerf seal so no screws are visible when complete.



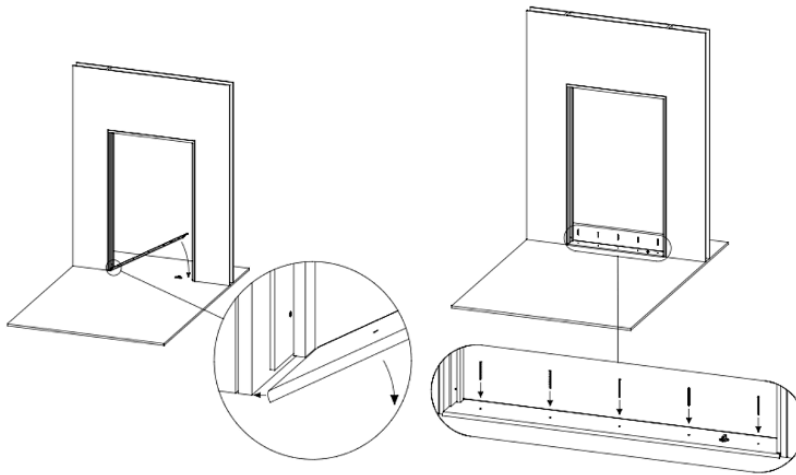
5. Use the threshold as a template to mark where the pivot should be positioned on the floor.



6. Remove the threshold and attach the pivot to the subfloor according to where you marked.

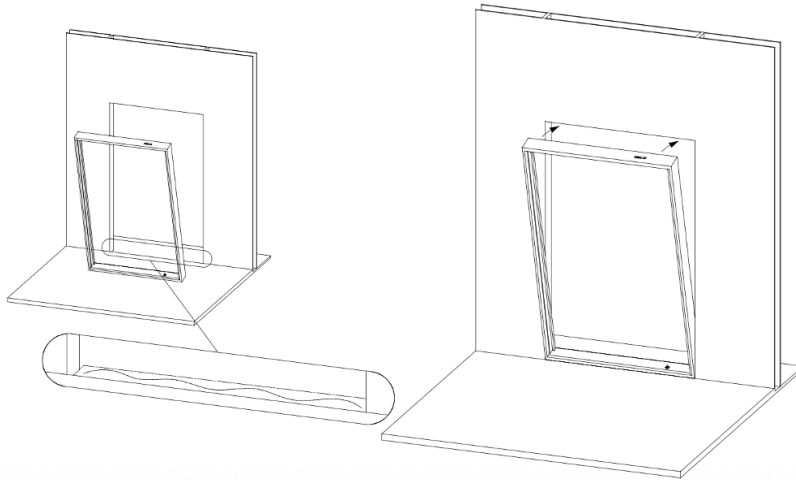


7. Lay the threshold back into position over top of the pivot and in the center of the jamb.
8. Secure the threshold in place.

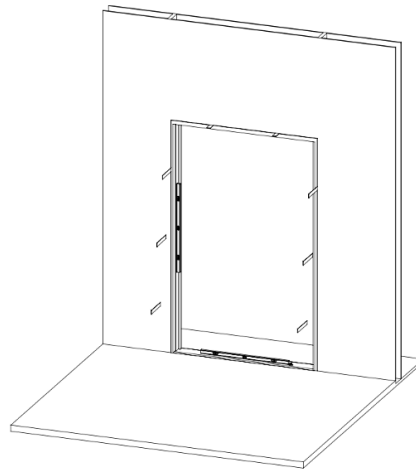


5.2 - Type 2 Threshold

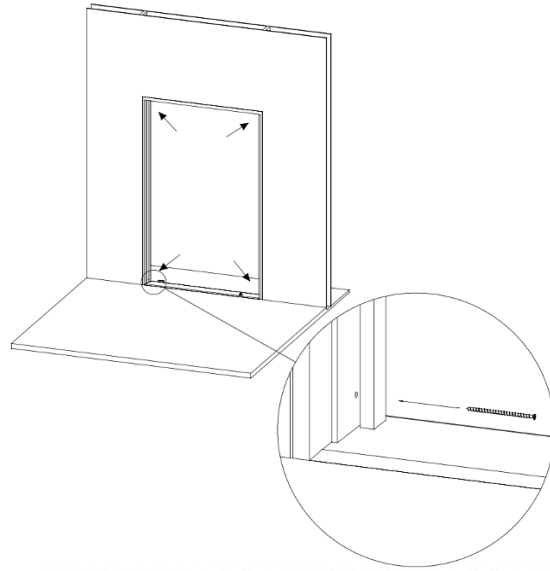
1. Place the assembled jamb (no door) into the center of the rough opening on top of **100% silicon sealant** —this will create a water seal under the threshold. Construction adhesive is not recommended in case you need to reposition the threshold.



2. Level and plumb the jamb using shims to make the jamb fit tight in the rough opening.



3. Once you have positioned the jamb such that it fits level and even in the rough opening, screw four (4) main anchor points in the corners: secure two (2) screws near the header and two (2) screws near the threshold. It is best to place these behind the kerf seal so no screws are visible when complete. Replace kerf seal.



6. Place Door Slab

⚠ ATTENTION ⚠

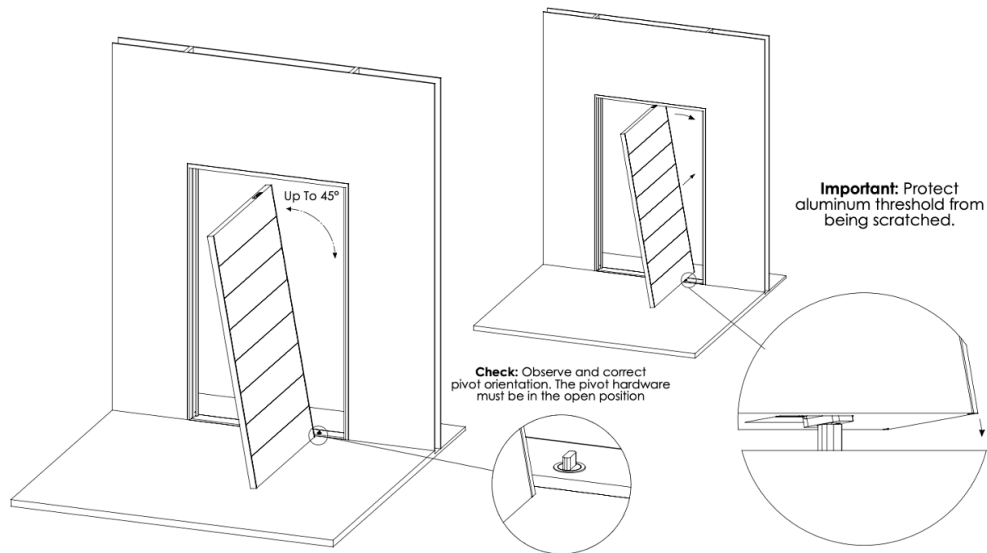
Make sure to have adequate help to raise the door slab. They can weigh 300lb or more.

Because it may take some work to achieve the best fit for the house, the jamb, and the door, be prepared to remove and stand the door, up to three times if necessary.

1. Set the door slab onto the lower pivot hardware already in the threshold and position it within the jamb.
2. To place the door on the pivot, you will need two (2) or more laborers, depending on the size of the door.
3. It is useful to make a pencil mark on the interior face of the door indicating where the top and bottom pivots are centered for easy identification of these points during the positioning process.



4. Make sure that the top pivot hardware has been retracted fully into the header using the large flathead screw.

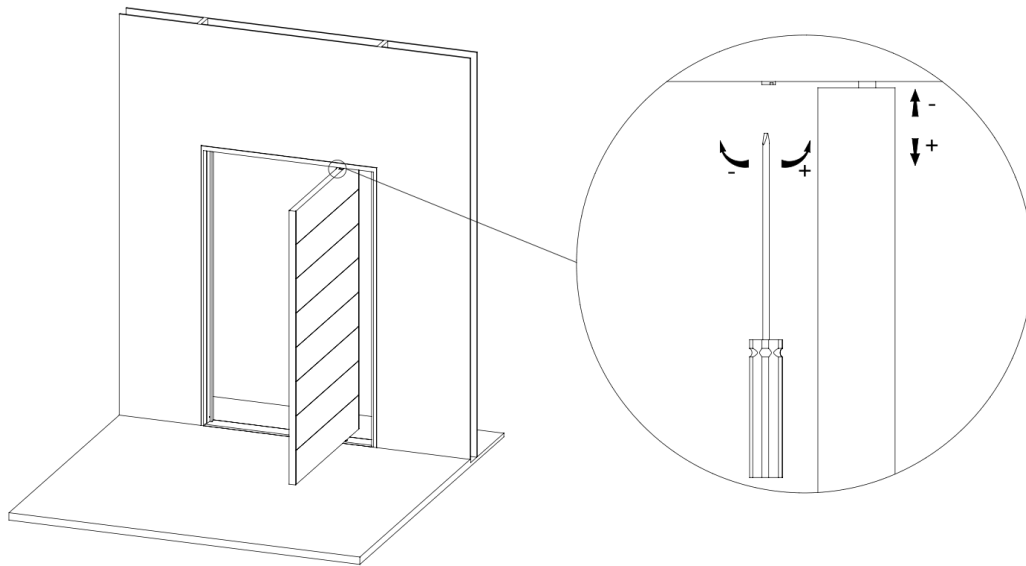


5. Stand the door up in an open position perpendicular (90° angle) outside the jamb.
6. Place a blanket on the floor covering the threshold to protect it when you slide the door across it.
7. While one person holds the deadbolt bore, the other person holds the bottom pivot-side corner.
8. Together, slide the door into the jamb, keeping the door at a 90° angle until the bottom door pivot is close to & lined up with the threshold pivot. (The pencil mark is useful here to identify full pivot engagement.)
9. Engage the bottom pivot. Tilt and lift the door sideways and place it onto the bottom pivot. You may have to tilt the door at a 45° angle to do so.
10. With the bottom pivot engaged, hold the handle-side of the door at a 90° angle to the jamb and at a 90° angle to the ground such that it is level for engagement to the top pivot.



11. Engage the top pivot. Using a step ladder, engage/lower the top pivot pin by turning the large flathead screw in the jamb hardware with a flathead screwdriver (per image above). Use the pencil mark indicating the center pivot position to assist in knowing when to lower the pin.

NOTE: If the top-pivot adjustment screw protrudes too far into the space, screw it further in and manually raise the pivot pin to slot the door.



12. Ensure the top pivot pin is FULLY engaged in the pivot slot. Tighten the large flathead adjustment screw fully. When fully engaged, the adjustment screw will appear up to 1/8" recessed in the jamb hardware.

⚠ WARNING ⚠

Double check that the top pivot pin is fully lowered into the receiver pivot slot and the adjustment screw is fully engaged.

Failure to do so may result in door failure!

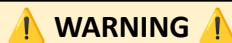
7. Secure the Jamb

1. Close the door and check the reveals around each edge to make sure it is even. **The door should sit evenly in the jamb, with 3/16" gaps on the sides and top and 3/8" gap on the bottom. The door should sit (inside to outside) 3/8" from the jamb door stop to the door slab with the kerf seal in between.**



2. Make adjustments to the shims as needed to ensure that the door swings smoothly and that the door and jamb are parallel and straight.
3. Secure the Jamb. We recommend a screw in the jamb posts every 2 feet behind the kerf seal. Reattach the kerf seal in the jamb side posts at this stage.
4. Secure the top pivot hardware. Remove the top pivot hardware cover plate, **remove two screws mounting the hardware to the jamb header and replace with 3" deck screws provided in the assembly pack.** This allows the pivot hardware to be secured not only to the jamb but directly to the building structure.

NOTE: This step does not apply if a transom window is built as a single unit with the door.



Failure to properly secure the top pivot hardware to the structural framing can result in door failure.

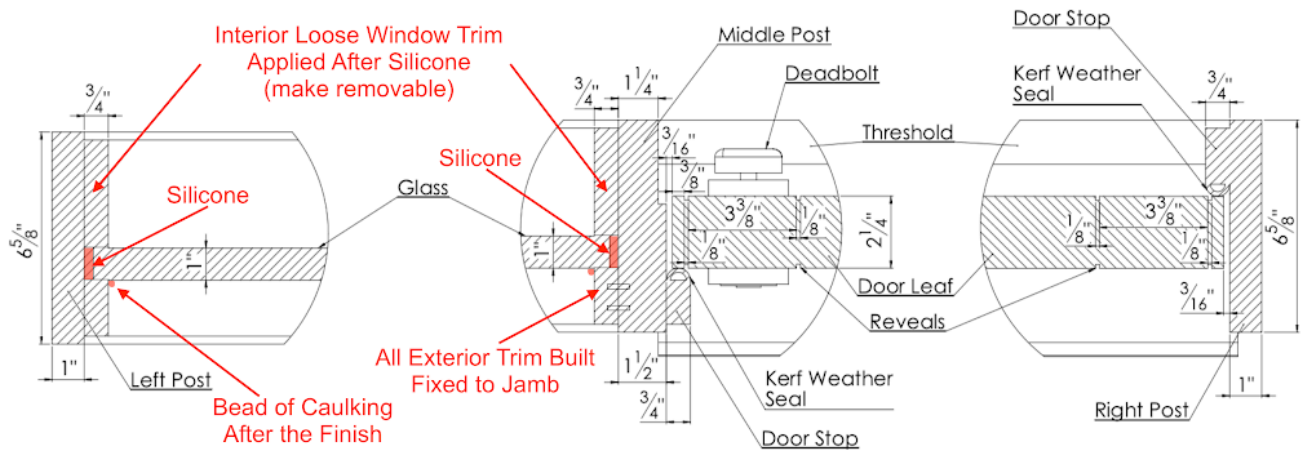
5. **The installer is responsible for the installation process**, which includes final adjustment of the pivot hardware. Because it may take some work to get the best line-up for the house, the jamb, and the door, **be prepared to remove and stand the door, up to three times if necessary.**

8. Install Sidelight / Transom Glass

1. If your door configuration has a sidelight or transom , once the door and jamb have been installed, insert glass in the opening using a provided spacer block to hold it 1/8" off the edges.
2. While holding the glass centered in place, apply clear window caulking around the window to create an airtight waterproof seal. Add a small bead of clear silicone around the glass at the exterior. This is to prevent water and debris from getting in the area between the glass and wood trim.
3. Install the provided window-trim casing to hold glass in place. Use brad nails, to allow removal if glass ever needs replacing.



- On the rare occasion your sidelight center post is bowed, it will be bowed towards the glass side (not the door side). This will hold your sidelight glass more secure. Follow the steps below to set the sidelight glass with a bowed post.



8.1 How to Set Sidelight Glass with a Bowed Post

- Construct a bracing block of a width sufficient to hold the center post straight when compared with a level. The bracing block should be cut to fit between the two exterior window stops of the sidelight. It is important to size the bracing block so it fits between the exterior window stops because you will need to leave the block in place for at least 24 hours after you have caulked around the glass.
- Once you have a bracing block that is the correct size to hold the center post straight, push the center post to straight using bar clamps and set the bracing block about halfway up the sidelight unit frame.
- Place the provided glass unit in the sidelight opening.
- Use 1/8" setting blocks to hold glass centered in the sidelight unit.
- Fully fill cavity between glass unit and sidelight frame using clear window caulking around window to create an airtight waterproof seal.
- Install provided interior glass stops using brad nails only (to allow for removal if glass ever needs replacing).
- Remove bracing block once caulking has dried, approximately 24 hours.



9. Finishing Touches

9.1 Install Latch Plates and Magnetic Catches on Jamb Post

Latch plates & magnetic catches may not be installed on the jamb posts during production. They must then be mortised and installed onsite after the door is installed and perfectly plumb. Do not install latch plates or magnetic catches until the door is adjusted and sits correctly in the jamb. Consider the size of the latch plate and the thickness of the door when measuring for the placement of the latch plate and bores. Install magnetic catch counterparts in the jamb before the deadbolt's latch plate. Mortise for and install latch plates as you would in the installation of conventional door units.

9.2 Handle & Hardware Installation

There is no specific place for the pull bar. Best practice is to have the homeowner stand with their hand extended holding the bar on the door where they want it. Exterior doors are built with a steel grid core. Use the jamb's magnetic catches to find the steel in order to avoid it when installing a pull bar or other hardware (peep hole). If you hit the steel core during installation of any hardware, this will not damage your door nor void your warranty. You may continue drilling through the door/steel to get to the other side.

9.3 Weather Seals

The top & bottom door seals are double rubber sweeps that are adjustable. Both top and bottom weather seals should be contacting the header and threshold by about 1/16".

10. Necessary Onsite Adjustments

ATTENTION

Do not make any adjustments to the pivot hardware in the threshold or jamb header.

If it becomes necessary to adjust the pivot hardware,
only make adjustments to the door slab hardware.

**Because it may take some work to achieve the best fit for the house, the jamb, and the door,
be prepared to remove and stand the door, up to three times if necessary.**



To complete the installation of your door, make final adjustments to the jamb, pivot hardware, weather seals, and door leaf. The door leaf may not sit correctly in the jamb after rough installation. You will need to carry out final adjustments so the door sits evenly and securely in the jamb.

10.1 How to Raise the Door

If the seal on the bottom of the door is too tight or scraping hard, you should raise the door slab by taking the door out of the jamb and placing a shim in between the pivot hardware and the bottom of the door slab. The shim will go between the underside of the hardware and the door itself. This raises the door slab.

10.2 How to Lower the Door

If the seal on the top of the door is too tight or scraping hard, you should lower the door slab by removing the door from the jamb. Then, using a chisel, deepen the pocket for pivot hardware in the bottom of the door slab. This lowers the door slab.

10.3 Adjusting the Weather Seal

⚠ IMPORTANT ⚠

The top gap should not exceed 3/8". If it does, adjust the door ([section 10.1](#)) prior to any weather seal adjustments.

The double weather seal track system can be adjusted without removing the door. To do this, begin by removing both end caps. Using a mallet and a wooden dowel, gently tap out the weather seal from the fixed metal track mounted to the door.

Once removed, rotate each adjustment T-glider as needed to raise or lower the seal. Rotating them clockwise or counterclockwise will move the rubber track further into or out of the door. Under normal conditions, each adjuster should be moved the same amount. After making the adjustments, carefully reinsert the weather seal into the metal track in the door. As you do so, ensure that each T-glider is properly aligned within the track.

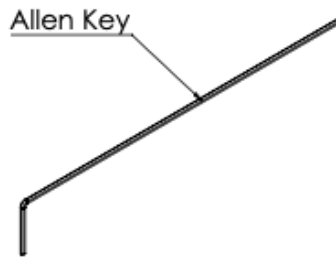
If the weather seal binds as it is pushed in, ensure each T-glider is level with one another. Once aligned, gently tap the weather seal track back into place until it is fully seated. Finally, reinstall the end caps to secure the assembly.



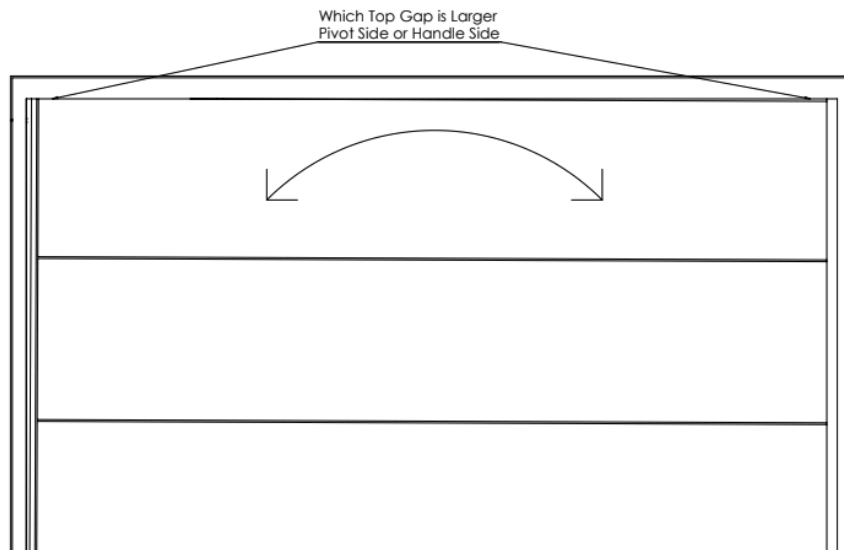
10.4 Adjusting the Pivot

If the door is not hanging squarely in the jamb, it can be adjusted without removal.

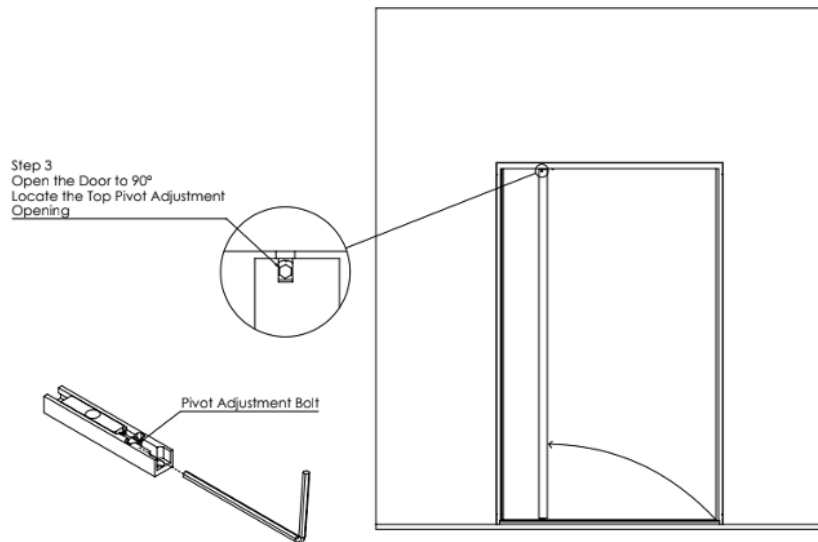
1. Locate the provided long Allen/hex wrench.



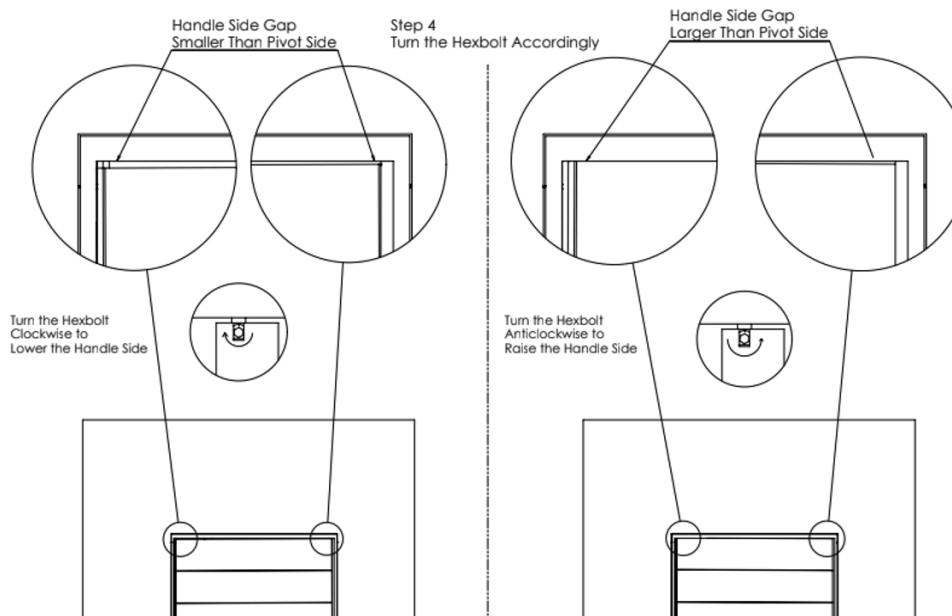
2. Determine the direction the door is leaning



3. Locate the top pivot adjustment opening. With the door opened to 90 degrees, insert the provided long Allen/hex wrench into the hex bolt located in the top pivot hardware.



4. As you rotate the wrench, you will hear and feel distinct clicks—each representing a precise incremental change. 7 clicks equals 1/16" movement.
5. Because this moves only the top of the door left or right while the bottom remains fixed, it allows you to adjust the door diagonally, making it square within the jamb.



11. Final Inspection Checklist

To complete the installation of your door, check gaps and seals. The door should sit evenly in the jamb with the side posts parallel to the door, with a top gap of 3/16" and 3/8" gap on the bottom. **Triple check that the top header pivot pin is fully lowered into the receiving top door pivot.** The door should sit (inside to outside) 3/8" from the jamb door stop to the door slab with the kerf seal in between. The kerf seals in the jamb side posts should be touching.

Final Inspection Checklist

- Top jamb pivot hardware properly mounted into framing header ([Section 7](#))
- Top jamb pivot fully seated down and secured in door pivot slot ([Section 6](#))
- Long fastener screws in 4 jamb corners and at latch ([Section 5](#))
- Kerf seals reinstalled ([Section 5](#) & [Section 7](#))
- Reveals, top and bottom, side and side are correct. ([Section 7](#))
- Top and bottom seals raised and/or lowered ([Section 10](#))
- Door finished with protective coats ([Section 2](#))
- Breather tubes crimped ([Section 3](#))
- Loose window trim on interior side of door nailed after breather tube crimp ([Section 3](#))
- Door and sidelight glass perimeter caulked ([Section 8](#))
- Sidelight window trim installed and brad nailed ([Section 8](#))
- No obstructions near top pivot, such as spray foam.
- Magnetic catch placement **before deadbolt latch plate** ([Section 9](#))
- Pull-handle installed ([Section 9](#))
- Deadbolt or lever installed with latch ([Section 9](#))

NOTICE

Installation and troubleshooting videos may be found here:



12. Troubleshooting

Visible Issue	Adjustment
Center post bows toward or away from sidelight	Because wood is a living material, it will move, especially when it moves from one climate and altitude to another. It is expected that your jamb posts will require some adjustment to complete installation. If you find that a center post has bowed, you will still be able to set the sidelight glass (section 8.1).
Wires or tubes sticking out of the window	You will need to crimp and hide the breather tubes as described under section 3 above, “Crimp Breather Tubes”.
Gap underneath the door	If there is a gap on the bottom of the door, address the issue by either lowering the door or by lowering the bottom weather seal (section 10).
Gap on the top of the door	If there is a gap on the top of the door, you will address this issue by either raising the door or by raising the top weather seal (section 10). If the gaps on the sides of the door are even from top to bottom but the gap above the door is greater than it should be, you will raise the door.
Bottom of the door closes tighter than the top	If the bottom of the door closes tighter than the top of the door, you will either adjust the pivot (section 10). If the gap along the handle side of the door is narrower at the top than the bottom, you will address this issue by adjusting the top pivot (section 10).
Gap on the sides of the door	If the gaps on the sides of the door are even from top to bottom but the gap below the door is greater than it should be, you will lower the door (section 10).
Door swings open or closed when resting unlatched	If the door swings open or closed without outside force, you should check to make sure that all four sides of the jamb unit are level and plumb.



Visible Issue	Adjustment
Top of the door closes tighter than the bottom	If the top of the door closes tighter than the bottom of the door, you first must determine if the top pivot needs adjustment. If the gap along the handle side of the door is narrower at the bottom than the top, you will address this issue by adjusting the top pivot with the provided adjustment wrench. (section 10)

Can't find what you need here? Visit our troubleshooting website for further help.

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