Door Options & Ideas

Hinged and sliding doors should be made from welded tubular framework to keep them light and resistant to twisting. **MSS's door jig can make up to 6'x12' doors and can be doubled for up to 12' wide opening.** The door cover is usually the same as the rest of the end although with a *plastic* covered end consider going with something solid (plywood, sheet metal, fiberglass, etc.) Welded door frames are usually, but do not have to be, rectangular in shape

1. **HINGED DOORS** should **ALWAYS have the hinges off-set in such a way that the door can swing all the way open**. The door post to which the hinge is secured should be at least a 4x4. A doorstop strip should be part of the header so that the door can not swing through. The opening for hinged doors should be ½" bigger than the door. Hinged doors are susceptible to problems related to frost related shifting

2. **SLIDING DOORS** should be 1"-2" bigger than the opening to allow for sealing. The track should be fastened to the side of the header and be 50% longer than the width of the door. If the track extends more than 2' past the curve of the building, the end should be supported. **It is usually desirable to slide a double door in one direction rather than splitting it because sealing the middle against drafts is very difficult**.

3. **ROLL-UP DOORS (hard cover)** should usually be installed by the door manufacturer. They will tell you what opening and framing is required. The weight of the door is usually not a problem for the structure.

4. **ROLL-UP DOORS (soft cover)** should have two cross members attached to the *tarp* to prevent it from blowing inward. One is attached at the bottom and one in the middle. The middle one is attached to the cranking mechanism. There are also two verticals standing in front of your door posts with a space of 3" to prevent the door from billowing outward. **The of sealing the edges is the main issue with this system.**

5. **ACCORDIAN DOORS** are available up o 16' wide. There is much more substance to these doors than option #5, since there is a cross member every 2' sliding in a fixed track. The winch to crack this up is usually inside the structure but can be done outside as well.

5. **END WALL REMOVAL** is an option if the intention is to seal up the building for the winter and then to have total access the remainder of the year. Installing an extra *wire insert* in the *wirelock channel* will allow simple removal of the end, while numbering the framing pieces will simplify the re-assembly.

6. **SCISSOR DOOR** The framing of a scissor door consists of 2 vertical pieces of round steel which pivot on the hoop, immediately to the left and right of the ridge. The plastic is fastened to the "door posts" with the MSS roll up strip and along the hoop with the wirelock. The vertical framing will swing out until it matches the top profile of the hoop. This is not a solution for areas prone to significant winds. The advantage of the scissor door is its simplicity and ability to open most of the end.

PLEASE NOTE: Any italicized words in this document are words that are listed in the glossary