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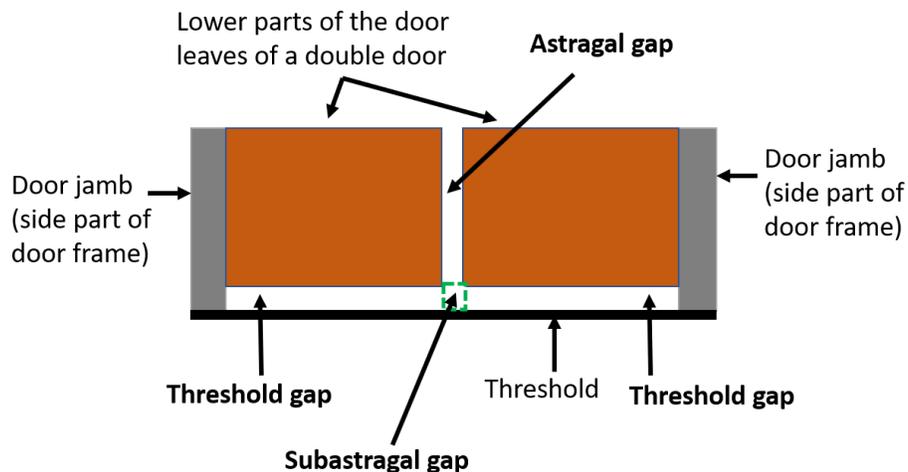
Proofing Astragal Gaps of Double Swing Doors with the RodeXit STRAIGHT general-purpose proofing strips June 2020 ed.

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1 The Gaps and the Astragal of a Double Swing Door

The astragal gap of a double swing door is the vertical gap between the 2 door leaves. The threshold gap of a door leaf is the horizontal gap between the door leaf and the underlying threshold. The subastragal



gap of a double swing door is the small gap right under the astragal gap and between the 2 threshold gaps.

The astragal gap of a double door is on at least one side of the door covered by a vertical strip called an “astragal”.

This mounting guide covers the proofing of astragal gaps of double swing doors with the rodent resistant STRAIGHT proofing strip. The proofing strip can be used for proofing up to 1.4 in (35 mm) wide astragal gaps.

The proofing of the threshold gaps and the subastragal gaps is covered by another mounting guide. You can find it on the website www.rodexit.com.

2 The Tools

You will need these tools:

- A tape measure or another measuring device.
- Tin snips for trimming the proofing strip (preferably straight tin snips with long jaws).
- A Stanley knife for trimming the proofing strip.
- A cordless screwdriver.
- A staple gun if you want to get both hands free for driving in the screws when installing on a wooden door.

3 How to Proof the Astragal Gap of a Double Swing Door

If you have rodent proofed the threshold gaps and the subastragal gap on one side of a double door and there is no astragal on that side of the door, you should consider rodent proofing the lowermost 10 in of the astragal gap on the side of the door where there is no astragal.

You should also consider proofing the entire astragal gap instead of only the lowermost 10 in because:

- It will improve the protection against pests such as climbing and flying insects including cockroaches.
- It will considerably improve the insulating properties of the door.
- The extra cost associated with proofing the entire astragal gap will usually be more than compensated by saved heating and/or cooling costs.

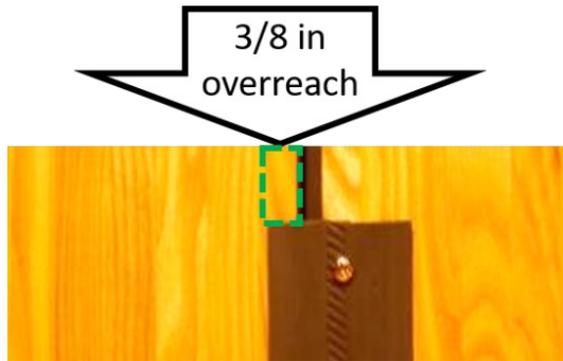
3.1 Close and lock the door.

3.2 The proofing strip shall be mounted:

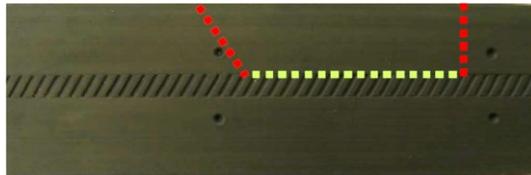
- On the active door leaf (the one that opens first), when you mount on the pull side of the door.
- On the passive door leaf (the one that opens after the active door leaf) when you mount on the push side of the door.

3.3 Cut off as much STRAIGHT proofing strip as you need to cover the part of the astragal gap you want to proof.

3.4 The proofing strip shall be mounted, so it overreaches the astragal gap by around 3/8 inch (10 mm):



3.5 If there is a door handle and/or a door lock in the way, you can with tin snips and a Stanley knife cut the proofing strip to accommodate the handle and/or the lock. Crosswise cuts (the red dotted lines) can be made by tin snips while lengthwise cuts (the green dotted line) are best made with a Stanley knife:

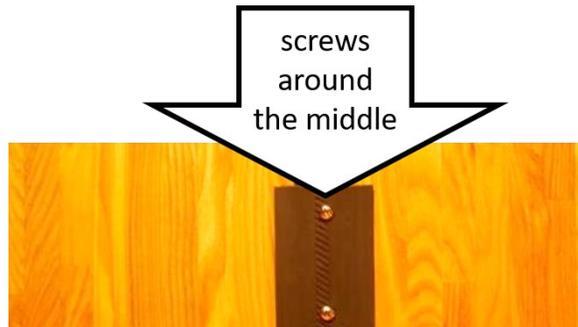


3.6 When mounting on a wooden door, you can get both hands free for screwing the proofing strip on to the door if you as a makeshift measure attach the proofing strip by means of staples:



3.7 In most cases it is best to secure the proofing strip with suitable flat-headed screws e.g. 3/4-1 inch (20-25 mm) long No. 10 (4.8 mm) hex head screws or pan head screws with a No. 2 Philips recess. For mounting on sheet metal doors, the screws should be self-drilling sheet metal screws.

3.8 The screws should as a main rule be placed around the middle of the proofing strip and not as indicated by the dot-shaped screw hole markings:



Fasten the uppermost screw first. Thereafter, continue downwards placing a screw for each around 4 inches (10 cm) until you reach the bottom end of the proofing strip.

Take care not to place any screws in a lock box and/or a flush bolt.

Use one of the following approaches to avoid driving screws through the proofing strip:

- a. Sturdy and very popular: Place a washer between the head of the screw and the door sweep.
- b. Best looking: Use a good-looking mounting strip – e.g. an aluminum carpet trim or transition strip.
- c. Fastest and easiest: Use an adjustable drywall screwdriver, so the engine of the screwdriver and the screw bit automatically stop turning when the desired screw depth has been reached. (Not compatible with hex screws)
- d. Almost as fast an easy: Use an adjustable screw depth setter, so the still turning screw bit stops turning the screw when the desired screw depth has been reached. (Not compatible with hex screws)
- e. Chancy: Take care not to use too much force.

Make sure that there is a screw about 1 inch (2½ cm) to each end.

3.9 Open and close the door to check if it operates satisfactorily.

3.10 Remember A) at regular intervals to monitor the proofing strip for maintenance needs and B) to fix or replace it if it is seriously compromised e.g. due to severe rodent attacks.

4 How to Meet Special Aesthetical Requirements

If the proofing strip doesn't live up to special aesthetical requirements, you can cover some or all of the proofing strip with an aluminum strip or a wooden strip that matches the door. You can use such a strip as a mounting strip. When doing so, you simply place the proofing strip between the mounting strip and the door leaf and secure it by means of screws through the mounting strip and the proofing strip.