Basic Installation Manual

Genius® Movable Walls

September 2011

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CAUTION

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The Installation Process
This manual outlines the installation procedures for Genius floor-to-ceiling movable wall partitions and various accessory components. It is a guide to prepare, position, adjust, connect and trim panels for a typical installation.

The installation instructions assume an appropriate floor plan has been established. Use the floor plan in combination with this manual as a reference for the location and orientation of the various Genius components and finishes. Also, special installation instructions and detail drawings will be provided on the floor plan. This manual should be completely reviewed before any installation begins.

Genius is a custom product and additional technical information may be required. For additional information please contact:

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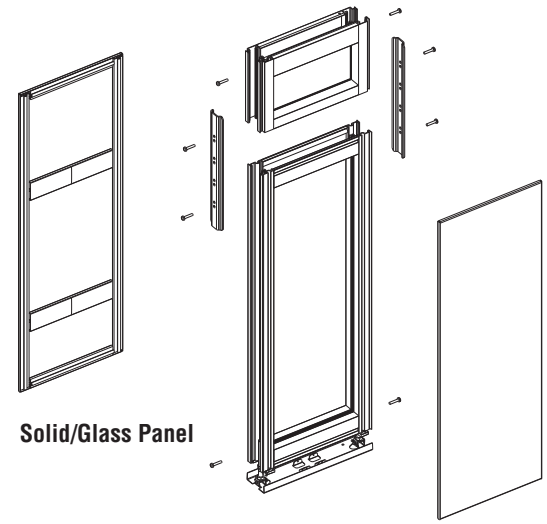
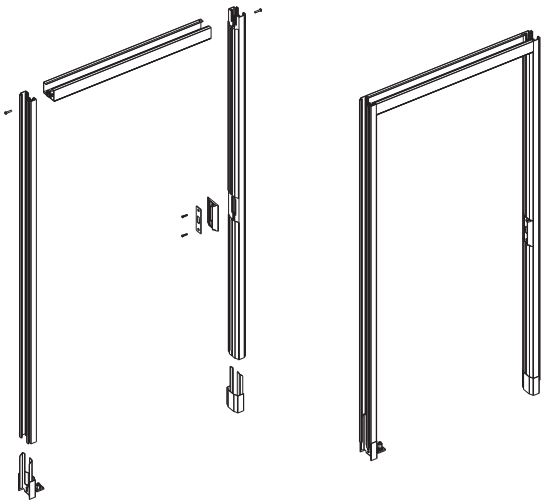
Overview

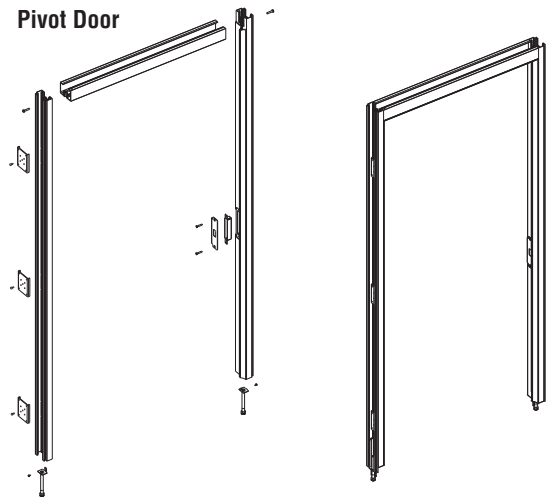
Note: Parts drawings shown for reference only. Genius Walls are typically sent fully assembled.



Solid/Glass Panel



Pivot Door



Butt Hinge Door

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Tools Required on a Typical Job:

- 2' or larger level
- 3/8" and 7/16" nut driver and screwdriver for ceiling channel
- 3/4" wrench for leveling panel
- Panel hooks are included to move panel(s) (A)
- Pivot door tool (B)
- Sliding door tool (C)
- To remove panel skins use your hand or a flat screwdriver to get started
- To install flush or recessed connectors, use cheese block (D)
- Chop saw (12" with sliding mitre recommended) with steel and aluminum blade for straight cuts on steel ceiling channel and aluminum base cover
- Tape measure
- Screwdrivers
- Plastic mallets
- Hacksaw
- Aviation snips or powered metal shear
- Drill/drivers with drill and screwdriver bits (T-30 torx drive bit)
- Ladders: recommended at least one ladder per two workers (minimum of two ladders) to safely reach ceiling

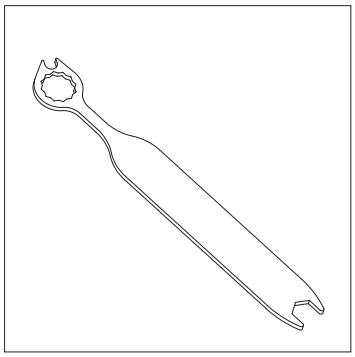
Note: Specific types of tools may be required in cases where special components are used, or non-standard hardware and custom modifications are required.

Note: Panel hooks are required to move all panels. Otherwise, damage may occur.

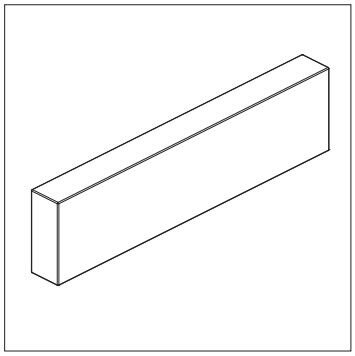
Tools Required

(A) Panel Hooks (Provided by KI)

(B) Pivot Door Tool (Provided by KI)



(C) Valance Sliding Door Tool (Provided by KI)



(D) Cheese Block (Provided by KI)

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Unloading

1. We recommend staging the panels with the factory shrink wrap on and other protection between the panels. Lean the panels vertically against a wall at a slight angle. If panels must be leaned on edge, no more than 12 panels of like size should be in one leaning stack. Stack panels with the padding against the wall or on the floor to prevent damage.

2. As each Genius panel or component is unloaded, it should be checked against the packing list and/or drawing to ensure completeness of order. All items are identified by both a part number sticker and a carton number sticker.

3. Use panel hooks enclosed in one of the component boxes to lift panels from skid or truck. Inspect each panel for shipping damage as it is removed from the truck. If damage exists, notify KI of carton number, type of damage and probable cause of damage within 24 hours of unloading. Full product information is located on KI labels on the floor channel.

4. **Damage must be indicated on bill of lading to file a freight claim. Report all other on-site damage as soon as possible to ensure prompt replacements. To transport panels on site, use a well-padded drywall cart to eliminate damage of edges and finish.**

5. It is recommended to install the ceiling channel and clips ahead of the panel/frame delivery. This allows the panels/frames to move directly from the truck to the office location and alleviates double handling.

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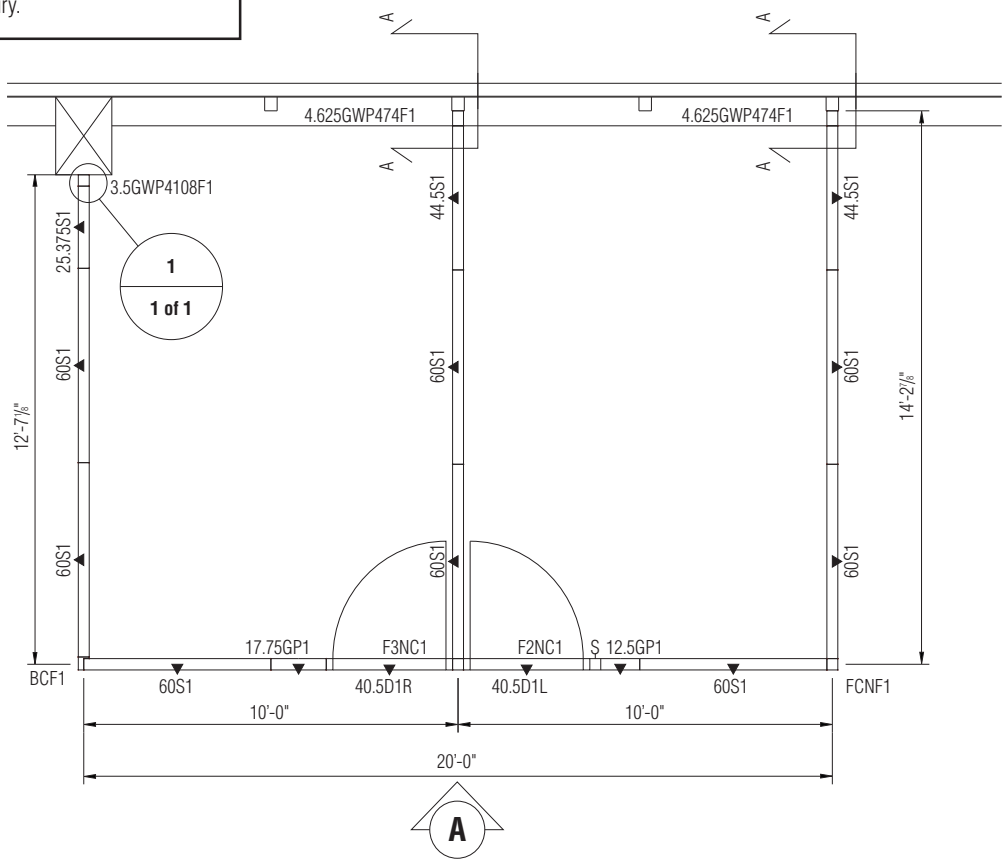
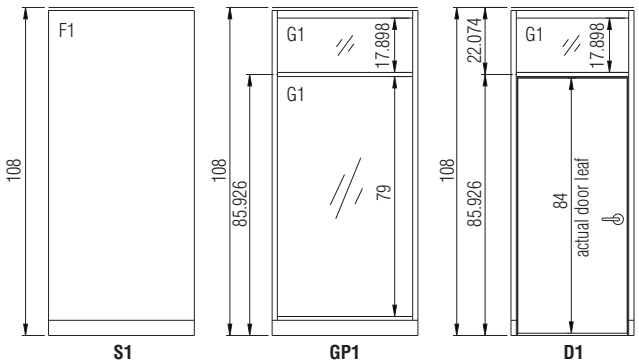
Shop Prints
Genius shop prints include information about the dimensions and other details of each installation. The "Legends", "Bill of Materials", "Elevations", "Details" and other job information should be completely reviewed before beginning any installation. It is most important that you understand whether dimensions are centerline to centerline, inside and inside, or other special reference point. If any questions arise, please contact KI for additional information.



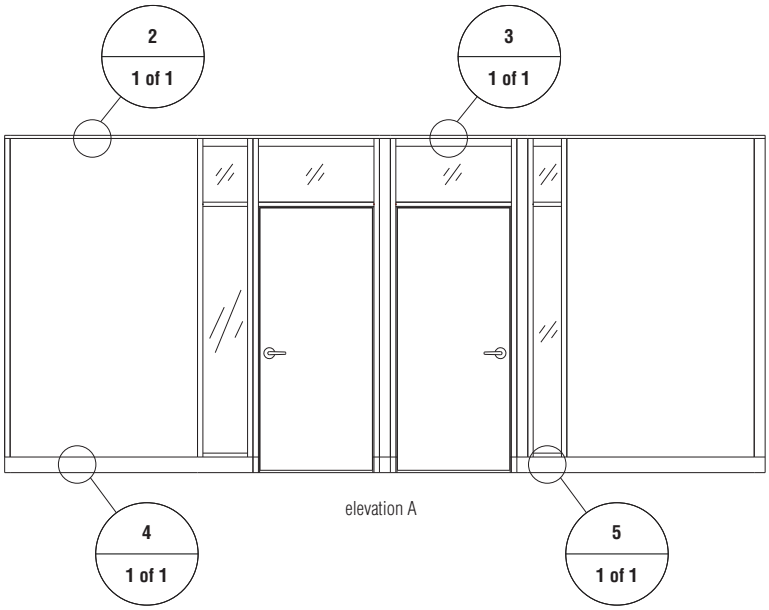
Floor Plan ¼" = 1'-0"



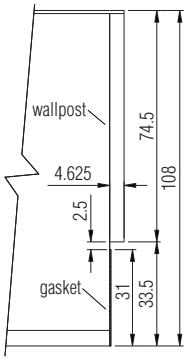
S1 **GP1** **D1**

Panel Key ¼" = 1'-0"

Elevation ¼" = 1'-0"



Window Condition ½" = 1'-0"



Detail AA

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Legend

PANELS

INDICATES THE SIZE AND PANEL TYPE — 36S1

INDICATES THE "A SIDE" OF PANEL.

FILLER PANEL

FINISHES

F FABRIC	W WOOD
V VINYL	L LAMINATE
C POWDERCOAT	T TRIM

X	PANEL SIZE TO BE DETERMINED UPON FIELD VERIFICATION
WP	WALL POST
UC	U-CHANNEL
PCM	PANEL CENTER MOUNT

FINISHES: F1 SENSA WARM SHADOW 27.5013.540

GLASS TYPES: G1 ¼" CLEAR TEMPERED GLASS

TRIM TYPES:
BASE COVER TRIM - DESERT TAUPE METALLIC P137
CEILING COVER TRIM - RECESSED, DESERT TAUPE METALLIC P137
DOOR AND GLAZING TRIM - DESERT TAUPE METALLIC P137
PANEL TO PANEL CONNECTOR - RECESSED, BLACK

DOOR TYPES: D1 FULL HEIGHT 1¾" SOLID CORE BULLNOSE PIVOT HUNG CHERRY VENEER TO MATCH CUSTOMERS SPEC. (FS-TBD)
SCHLAGE SATURN AL50PD #626 FINISH LEVER HANDLED LOCKSET STRIKE HEIGHT AT 38" A.F.F.
PIVOT HARDWARE AND STRIKE BOX SUPPLIED BY KI.
$ - INDICATES LIGHTSWITCH POST NEXT TO DOORFRAME.

NOTES:

ELECTRICAL - UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, NO ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS, ATTACHMENTS BRACKETS OR CUT-OUTS WILL BE PROVIDED BY KI-GENIUS.

CEILING GRID TYPE: 15/16" EXPOSED
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, GENIUS PANELS WILL NOT BE ALIGNED WITH THE CEILING GRID.

FLOOR TYPE: CARPET

BASE COVER TYPE: CONTINUOUS

HANG-ON COMPONENTS: NONE

FURNITURE SLOTTING: STANDARD 1" SLOTTING
(SLOTTING NOT AVAILABLE IN GLASS PANELS.)

CEILING HEIGHT = 108" TO BE VERIFIED
ALL PANELS AND DIMENSIONS ARE SUBJECT TO FIELD VERIFICATION.

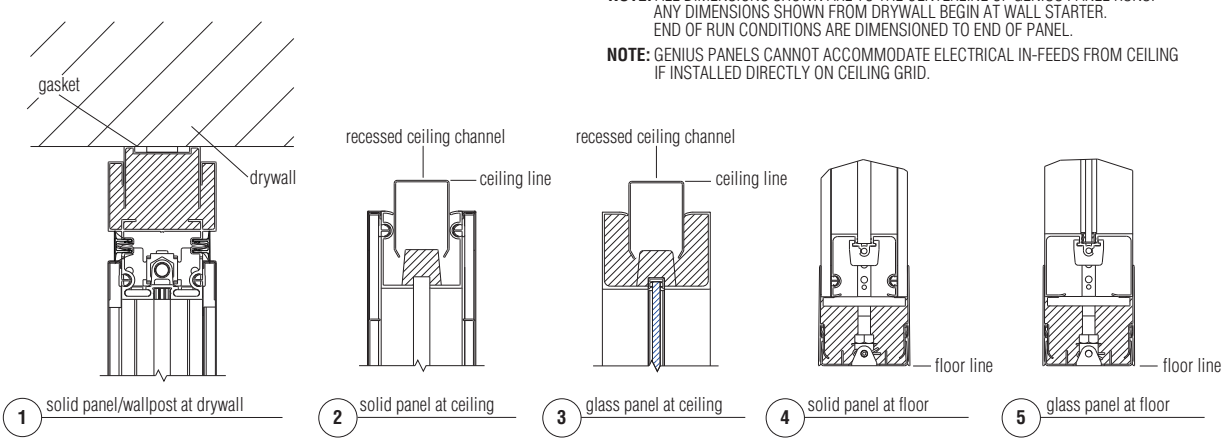
GENIUS PANEL THICKNESS = 3.5"

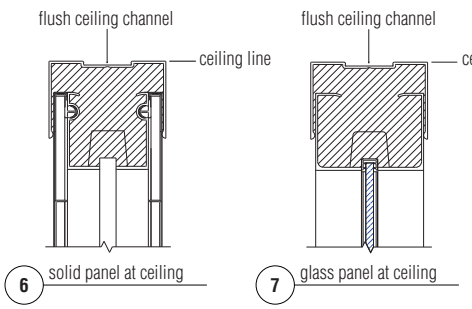
NOTE: 5" BASE

NOTE: ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE TO THE CENTERLINE OF GENIUS PANEL RUNS. ANY DIMENSIONS SHOWN FROM DRYWALL BEGIN AT WALL STARTER. END OF RUN CONDITIONS ARE DIMENSIONED TO END OF PANEL.

NOTE: GENIUS PANELS CANNOT ACCOMMODATE ELECTRICAL IN-FEEDS FROM CEILING IF INSTALLED DIRECTLY ON CEILING GRID.

Details 3"= 1'-0"





Bill of Materials

ITEM	QTY	TAG	MODEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
1	1	12.5GP1	X1/SE1-85.926/108.000/12.500/R/5/TRCLR/G1_G1/GDIR_1/G2_G1/GDIR_2	GLASS 1 REAL TRANSITION
2	1	17.75GP1	X1/SE1-85.926/108.000/17.750/R/5/TRCLR/G1_G1/GDIR_1/G2_G1/GDIR_2	GLASS 1 REAL TRANSITION
3	1	25.375S1	Q11/108.000/25.375/R/5/WS/FS1_F1/FS2_F1	SOLID/SOLID
4	1	40.5D1L	YPT/SE1-85.926/108.000/40.500/STRK-CYL/ R/5/LEFT/TRCLR/STANDARD/STRIKE TRIM/G1_G1/GDIR_1	TH PIVOT
5	1	40.5D1R	YPT/SE1-85.926/108.000/40.500/STRK-CYL/ R/5/RIGHT/TRCLR/STANDARD/STRIKE TRIM/G1_G1/GDIR_1	TH PIVOT
6	2	44.5S1	Q11/108.000/44.500/R/5/WS/FS1_F1/FS2_F1	SOLID/SOLID
7	8	60S1	Q11/108.000/60.000/R/5/WS/FS1_F1/FS2_F1	SOLID/SOLID
8	1	BCF1	BMC/108.000/R/5/F1	BLDG MOD. CORNER POST
9	1	F2NC1	LSP/108.000/42.000/R/5/SN/SCC/P/C1/C1	FURN MOD. LIGHT SWITCH
10	1	F3NC1	FM3/108.000/R/5/C1	FURN MOD. 3-WAY POST
11	1	FCNF1	FMC/108.000/R/5/F1	FURN MOD. CORNER POST
12	1	GWP4108F1	GWP4/108.000/R/5/F1/F1/P019	3.75" WALL POST
13	2	GWP474F1	GWP4/74.500/R/5/F1/F1/P019	3.75" WALL POST

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Ceiling Channel

1. Many ceiling grids accept standard Caddy Clips such as 9/16" and 15/16" (Figure 1). When the grid is recessed, spring spacers and closed cell foam must be used. Use Caddy Clip spacers to prevent scratching the grid (Figure 1A). Donn 9/16" fine line uses a 1/4"-20 T-bolt. Drywall and hidden grid ceilings require direct attachment of the rail with screws or anchors.

2. On all corners, insert the 90° splice corner (Figures 2 and 2A). Between all channel sections, insert the 180° splice channel (Figures 3 and 3A).

3. A ceiling channel layout must be completed to verify fit of components. Ceiling channel must be set in place before positioning the various components. Accurate installation of ceiling rail per shop drawings is critical to a satisfactory installation (Figure 4). If any discrepancies exist, please contact your KI project coordinator.

4. Using the floor plan for reference and working in teams of two, fasten the ceiling channel clips to the ceiling grid securely.

   Caution: Do not over tighten.

5. On drywall and hidden grid ceilings, mark location of channel centerline or edge.

6. Measure from wall, column or other starting point to the first attachment point (Figure 4). Cut channel accordingly so that the slots in the ceiling channel match the grid layout (Figure 5). Ensure that finish is not damaged when cutting ceiling channel.

7. After positioning and securing the channel on Caddy Clips with 1/4"-20 hex nuts (Figure 6), ensure that it cannot slide, does not push up ceiling tiles and that there are not light gaps between ceiling and channel. Once the panels are up, adjustments to the ceiling rail cannot be made.

   Note: Some local codes may require physical attachment of ceiling grid and Genius ceiling channel to the building superstructure.

8. Check fit and strength. Verify accuracy of all measurements. Plumb-bob down for panel centerline and snap chalk lines. Or, you may plumb panels later using a level as they are connected.

   Note: If ceiling is not stable, reinforcement may be necessary through use of suitable materials above the tiles. This work is not included in the installation bid.

9. At end of run conditions, install an end cap (Figures 7 and 8).

Building Module Ceiling Channel

1. Refer to information on page 12.

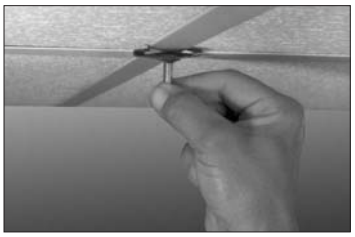

Figure 1

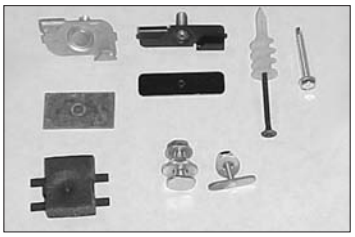

Figure 1A

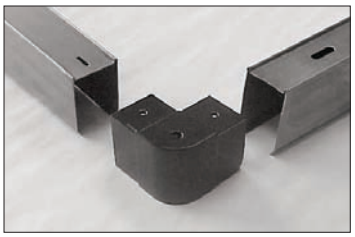

Figure 2 - Recessed Corner

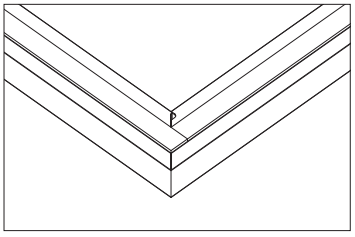

Figure 2A - Flush Corner

Figure 3 - Recessed Inline

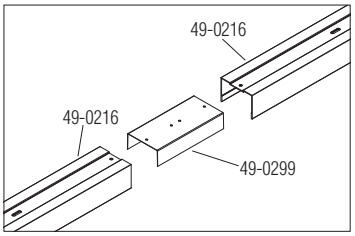

Figure 3A - Flush Inline

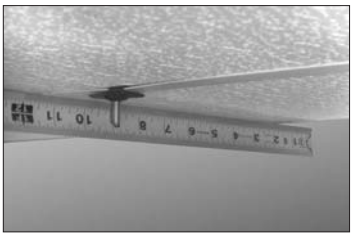

Figure 4

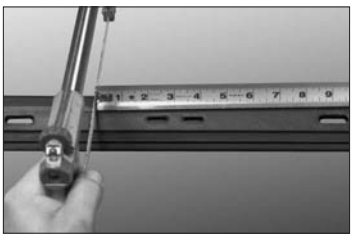

Figure 5

Figure 6

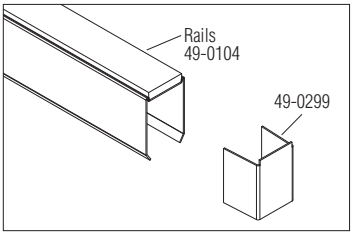

Figure 7 - Recessed End Cap

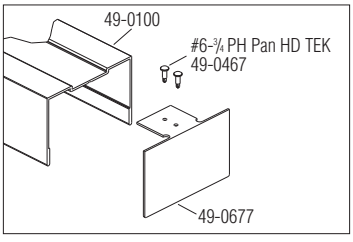

Figure 8 - Flush End Cap

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Figure 1

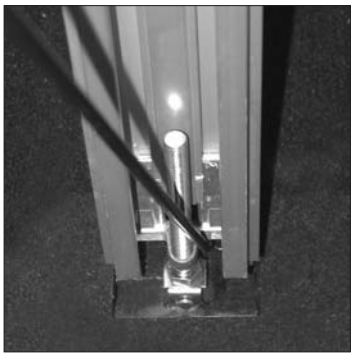

Figure 2

Figure 3

Positioning Panels

1. Working in teams of two, stand panel on its base, slightly inclined (Figure 1).

2. Using the installation panel hooks provided, hook into the bottom portion of the vertical posts (Figure 2).

3. Holding the panel securely, lift the panel into position underneath the ceiling channel (Figure 3).

   Note: To save time and space, move all panels into sequence to this point before connecting them to one another. If possible, do this as the panels are unloaded from the truck, eliminating double handling and potential damage.

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Panel Height Adjustment

1. Using a 3/4" wrench or pliers, readjust the level and height of the panel by turning the bolts of the bottom glides (Figure 1).

2. Ensure that panels are properly plum by leveling in both the horizontal and vertical directions (Figures 2 and 3).

3. After the first panel is positioned and leveled, subsequent adjustment can be made visually by aligning adjacent panels to the first leveled panel. Figure 4 shows the maximum adjustment.

   Note: Recommended base height adjustment for panels adjacent to a pivot door is between 2 7/8" and 3 3/8" for 4" base and 3 7/8" and 4 3/8" for 5" base. Hinge and sliding doors will work best if floor base height adjustment is no more than 1/2" below or above recommended height for pivot doors.

Wall Post Adjustment at Permanent Wall

1. Wall posts have the following range: GWP2 1 7/8" - 2 7/8", GWP4 2 7/8" - 4 7/8", GWP6 4 7/8" - 6 7/8" (Figure 5). U-channel (Figure 6).

Figure 1

Figure 2

Figure 3

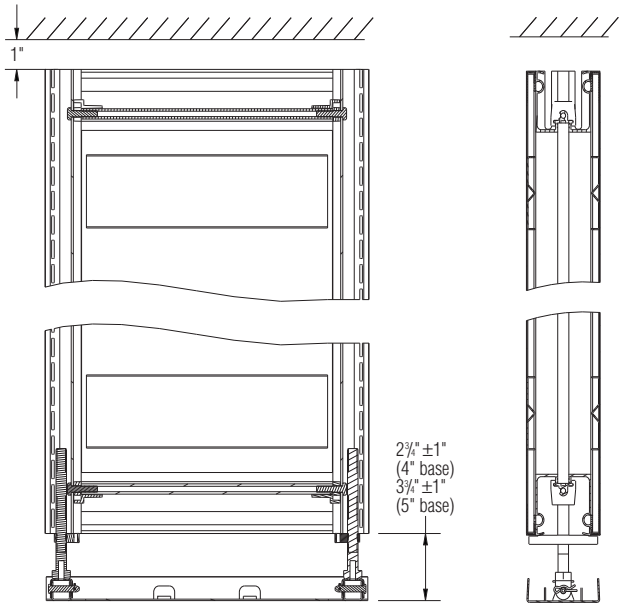

Figure 4

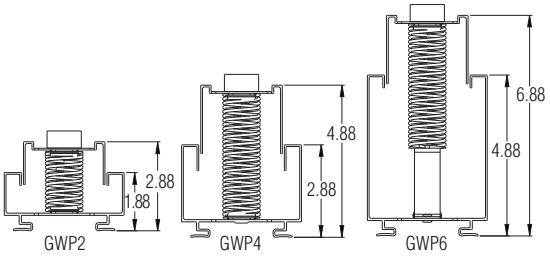

Figure 5

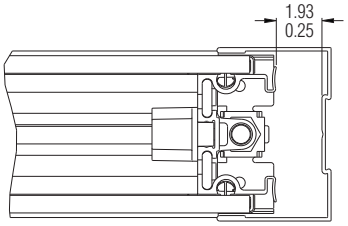

Figure 6
U-Channel

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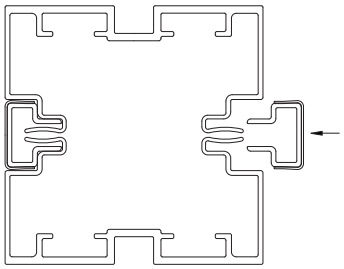


Figure 1

Figure 2

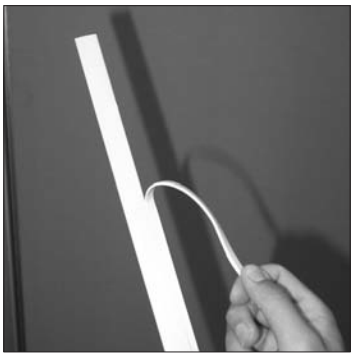


Figure 3

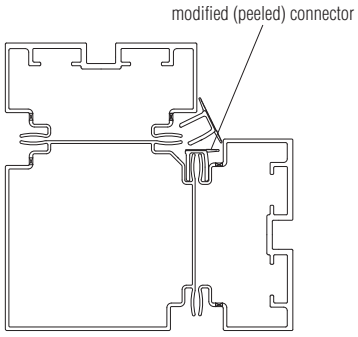


Figure 3A
Furniture Module Corner
Post Connector

Panel-To-Panel Connector

1. All connections work in the same way regardless of whether they are panel-to-panel, building module or furniture module. To connect, join two properly aligned and adjusted panels side by side, leaving about 1/16" between panels (Figure 1).

2. Insert the panel connector flush with the top of the panel. Then, with your thumb, zip the connector firmly around the panel or post flanges down to the base (Figure 2).

   Note: Do not use a steel hammer or damage will result. Use a rubber mallet and/or a block.

3. Visually or by touch, ensure the flush connector is flush to the surface of the panels.

Furniture Module Corner Post Connector

1. Peel off one side of the recessed panel connector wing with a utility knife to expose one side (Figure 3). Connect one panel and one side of the corner post with the peeled connector. Then, use a full connector for the other side (Figure 3A).

CAUTION

Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and injury.

Building Module Connector

1. Building module connectors are used for making building module corners (Figure 4) and building module 3-way connections (Figure 5).

2. To make a building module corner, the ceiling channel needs to be notched where it is in the way of the panels. A building module ceiling channel corner with breakaway tabs is used for this condition (Figure 6). Depending on the height adjustment of the panels, break away the correct number of tabs.

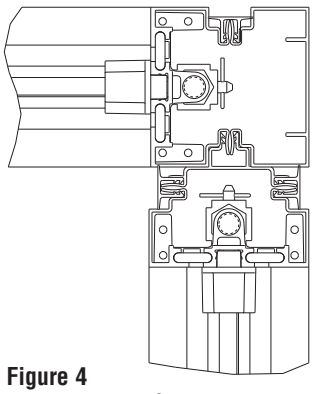


Figure 4
Building Module Corner

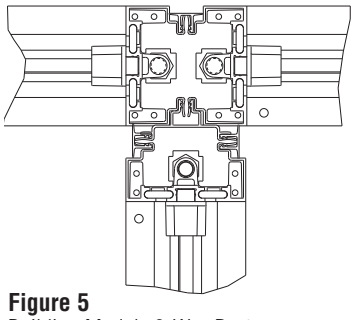


Figure 5
Building Module 3-Way Post

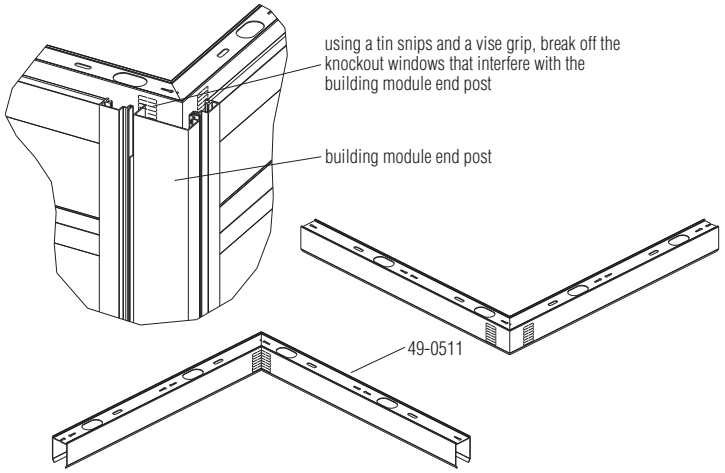
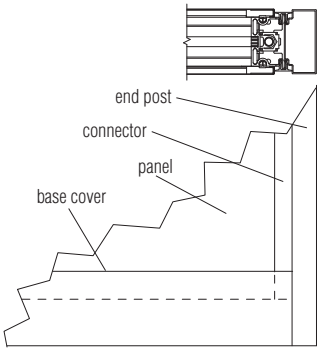


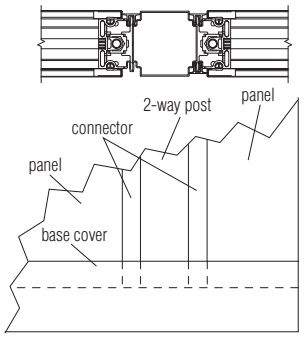
Figure 6
Building Module Corner Ceiling Rail (Recessed Ceiling Rail)

CAUTION

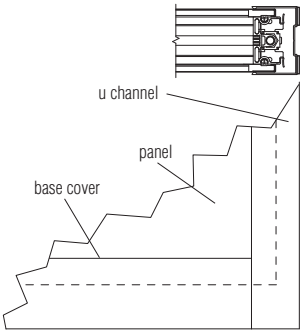
Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and injury.



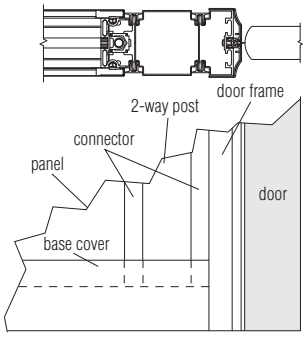
End Post



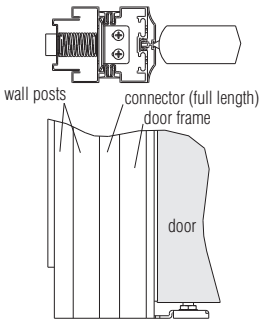
2-Way A



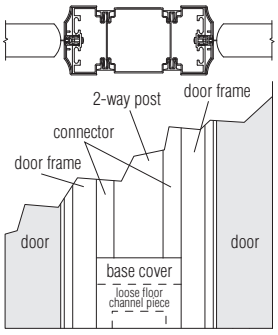
U Channel



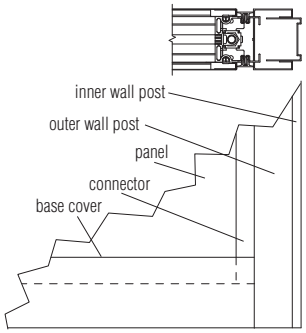
2-Way B



Door By Wall Post



2-Way C



Wall Post

Door By Wall Post

1. Cut the wall post so the length of the wall post aligns with the top of the door frame, and it sits on the floor. The connector will need to be trimmed to the same length as the wall post. Align the connector with the top of the wall post and it sits on the floor.

2. When a door frame is next to a wall post, a wall post lock must be used to keep the bottom of the door frame from pushing out. First, slide the wall post lock bracket into the wall post and position the door frame so the door works properly. Next, mark the position of the wall post. Move the door frame far enough away to screw the wall post lock bracket to the floor. Reinstall the door frame. Refer to Figure 2 on page 23 for more detail.

Wall Post

3. Align the base cover past the connector and square with the edge of the wall post. Cut the wall post so the length of the wall post aligns with the top of the panel or frame, and it sits on the floor.

2-Way Condition A
(not next to door frames)

1. Run the base cover past the post to engage the panel floor channel on each side of the 2-way post.

2-Way Condition B
(between one door frame and one panel)

1. In the front of 2-way post, run the base cover past the 2-way post, align the base cover past the connector and square with edge of the door frame. Cut the post so the length of the post aligns with the top of the frame,but does not sit on the floor. This will impede the base cover connection. Connectors do not need to go to the floor.

2-Way Condition C
(between two door frames)

1. Place post base cover bracket with two flanges bent up underneath the 2-way post. Cut two pieces of base cover so they fit between the door posts and snap them onto the floor channel.

Building Module End Post

1. Align the base cover past the connector and square with the edge of the post. Cut the post so the length of the post aligns with the top of the frame and rests on the floor at the bottom.

U Channel

1. Align the base cover to the edge of the U channel. Cut the U channel so the length of the channel aligns with the top of the frame (do not use these next to door frames) and it sits on the floor.

CAUTION

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2-Way Condition D

1. Connect the 2-way post that is shell-length to the two door frames. Then, slide the two door frames and post fully connected into the ceiling channel. Determine the distance from drywall to the face of the post and bend flange on bracket so the other flange is flush with the face of the post. Screw the bracket to the drywall. Cut a piece of base cover to length and snap it onto the bracket.

Corner Post at Door Condition

1. In the front of the corner post, a pre-bent base cover will need to be trimmed. The base cover will pass around the corner post, align the base cover past the connector and square with the edge of the door frame. Two recessed connectors are needed for the inside corner. Peel a fin off one of the connectors and install this one first. Put the other full recessed connector on next.

3-Way Condition A
(between one door frame and one panel)

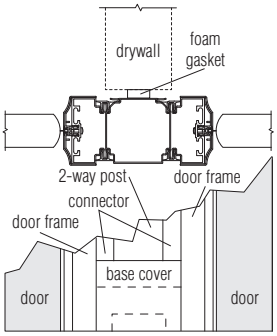
1. In the front of the 3-way post, run the base cover past the 3-way post, align the base cover past the connector and square with the edge of the door frame. Two recessed connectors are needed for each inside corner. Peel a fin off one of the connectors and install this one first. Put the other full recessed connector next.

3-Way Condition B
(between two door frames)

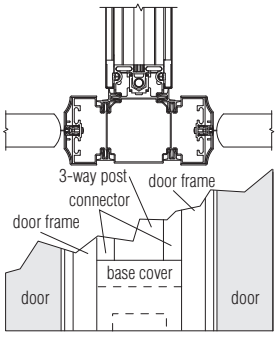
1. Place post base cover bracket beneath post and slip the end with holes under floor channel of the panel, perpendicular to the door frame. Line the holes in the bracket up with the carpet gripper holes. Install the carpet grippers to secure the bracket under the floor channel. Cut a piece of base cover so it fits between the door frames and snap it onto the lip of the post base cover bracket. Two recessed connectors are needed for each inside corner. Peel a fin off one of the connectors and install this one first. Put the other recessed connector next. Butt base cover together at each inside corner.

4-Way Condition

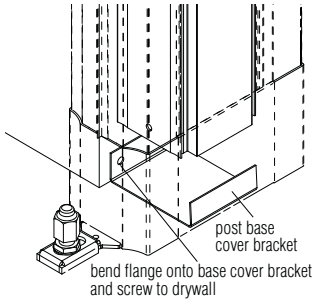
1. Two recessed connectors are needed for each inside corner. Peel a fin off one of the connectors and install this one first. Put the other full recessed connector next. Butt base cover together at each inside corner.



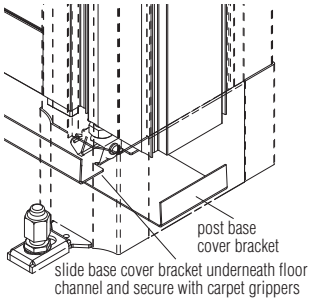
2-Way D



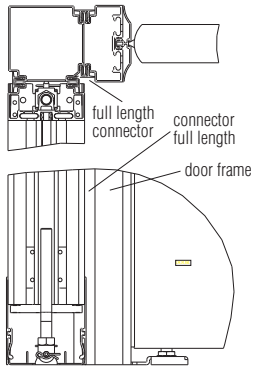
3-Way B



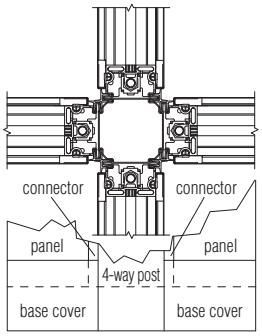
2-Way D (exploded view)



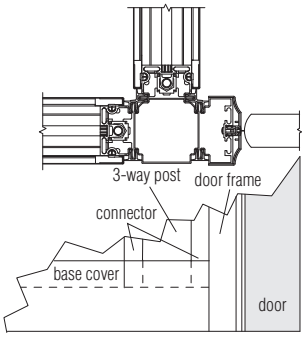
3-Way B (exploded view)



Door Corner



4-Way



3-Way A

CAUTION

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Figure 1

Figure 2

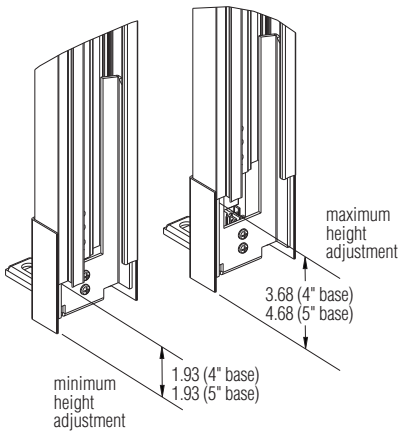

Figure 3
Pivot Door Boot Adjustment Heights

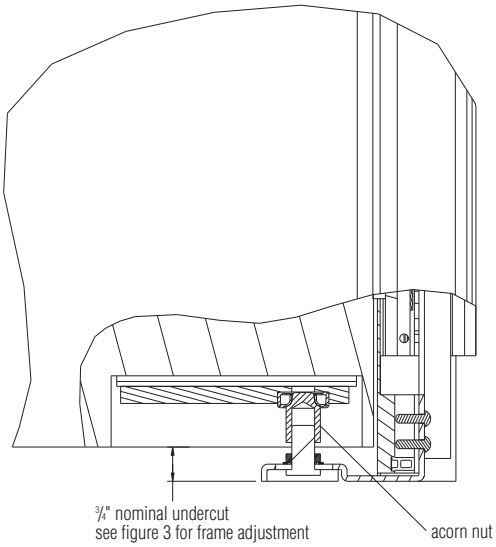

Figure 4
Pivot Door Adjustments

Door Frame

1. Prepare the frame installation by accurately leveling the panels on each side of the opening (Figure 1).
2. For proper measurement of panels, see page 10.
3. Working in teams of two, hold the frame securely. Lift the frame into position underneath the ceiling rail (Figure 2).
4. The bases of pivot door frames have a free-floating adjustable boot that allows for floor variations (Figure 3).
5. The nominal undercut of the door is ¾". Additional adjustment for the pivot door can be achieved by raising and lowering the acorn nut (Figure 4).
6. Connect the door frame to the adjacent panels using the panel connectors.

   Note: Two connectors on each side of the door posts for a total of four connectors.

CAUTION

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Door Pivot

1. After the frame is installed, place the door into the opening to make sure it will fit. Keep 1/8" clearance between the door and the frame on the top and the sides (Figure 1). Adjust the frame around the door.

2. Set the door on the strike side edge on padded material. Prepare the door by installing the top and bottom door pivot assemblies (Figure 2).

Top of Door

1. Affix the barrel assembly to the top of the door with four screws (Figure 3). Center the barrel 1 3/8" to the face of the bullnose. Insert door pivot pin after inserting the spring. Orient the top of the pivot so the release slot is facing the bullnose edge of the door, and door removal tool can only be inserted when door is open.

Bottom of Door

1. Affix the pivot assembly to the bottom of the door with four screws (Figure 4). Center the pivot 1 5/8" for the open position or 1 1/8" for the closed position from the face of the bullnose.

Figure 1

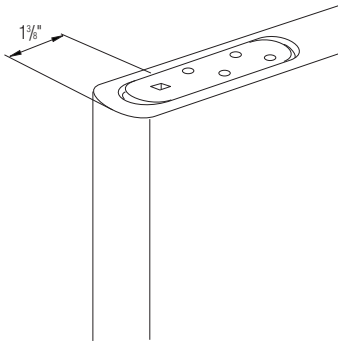

Figure 2

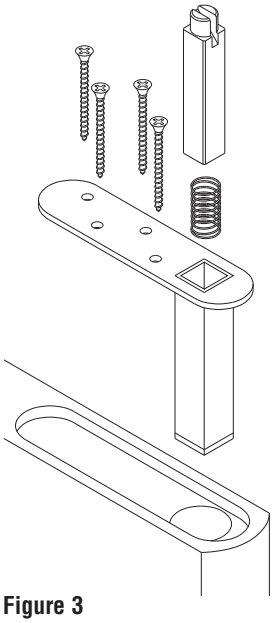

Figure 3

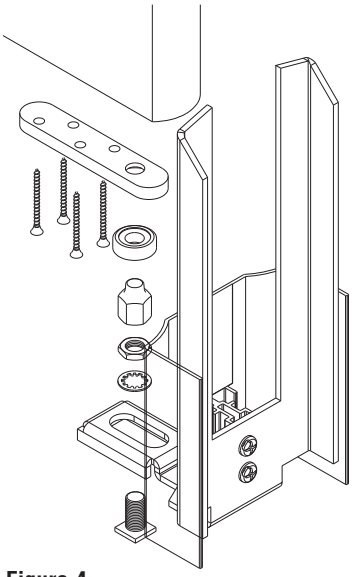

Figure 4

CAUTION

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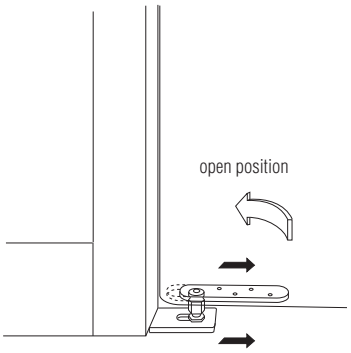

Figure 5

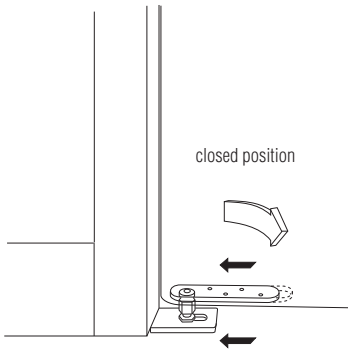

Figure 6

Figure 7

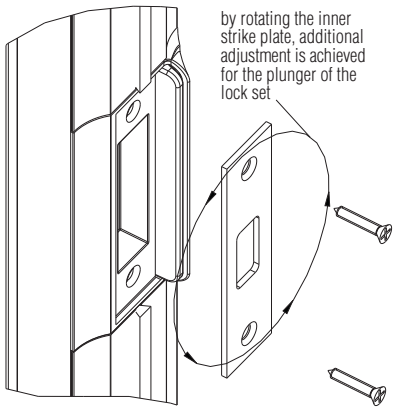

Figure 8

Door Pivot

1. Generally, most offices have doors set to swing open, and storage room doors are set to swing shut. This can be achieved by following these additional instructions.

2. Moving the bottom door plate and the pivot approximately ¼" toward the center of the door will make the door swing open under its own weight (Figure 5).

3. Moving the bottom door plate and the pivot ¼" toward the edge of the door will make the door swing shut under its own weight (Figure 6).

   Note: If door does not swing properly, plumb is not correct.

4. Install door by first placing the bottom pivot thrust bearing over the door frame bottom pivot acorn nut (Figure 4, page 16).

5. Depress the spring-loaded top pivot, move door into position, then release the spring-loaded pivot into the top pivot plate (Figure 7).

   Note: All additional door hardware should be installed per manufacturer instructions. Contact KI if additional information is needed.

6. To compensate for variations in latch sets, the hole in the strike plate is off-center. The plate can be flipped end-for-end to adjust how tightly the door closes (Figure 8).

CAUTION

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Butt Hinge Door

1. The butt hinge door frame is cut to height on site. Install and level adjacent panels prior to cutting door frame. Plan for a ¾" undercut on the door (Figure 1). Take measurements from the tops of the adjacent panels, mark and cut the door frame accordingly. Install the door frame. Small adjustments can be made with the jacking bolts.

2. Pre-drill and install the hinges on the door first. Then, with a block underneath the door, align hinges with mounting holes on the hinge-style door frame. Start all screws, assure alignment, then tighten. If necessary, adjust height of adjacent panels to achieve an even reveal at top. Vertical reveal may be adjusted by using prepunched fiber shims between frame and hinge, if necessary.

   Note: All additional door hardware should be installed per manufacturer instructions. Contact KI if additional information is needed.

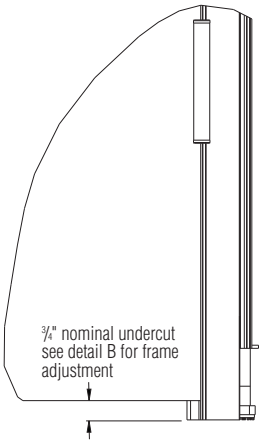
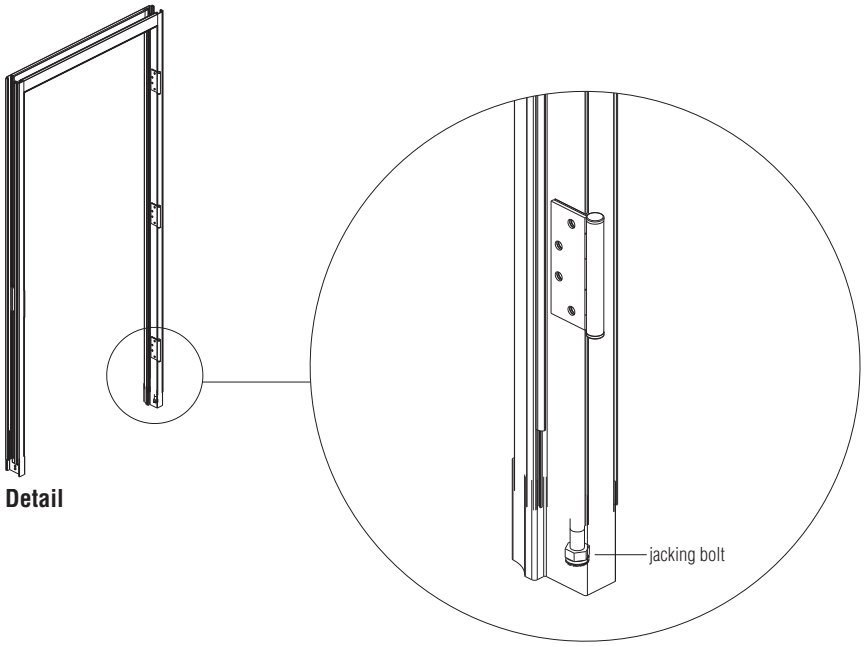


Figure 1



Detail

CAUTION

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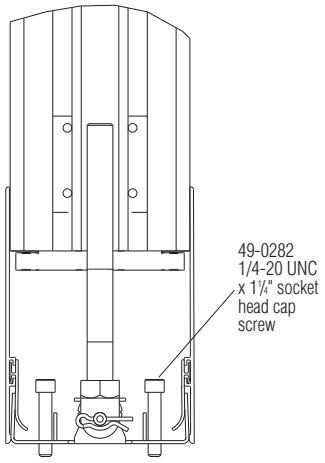

Figure 1

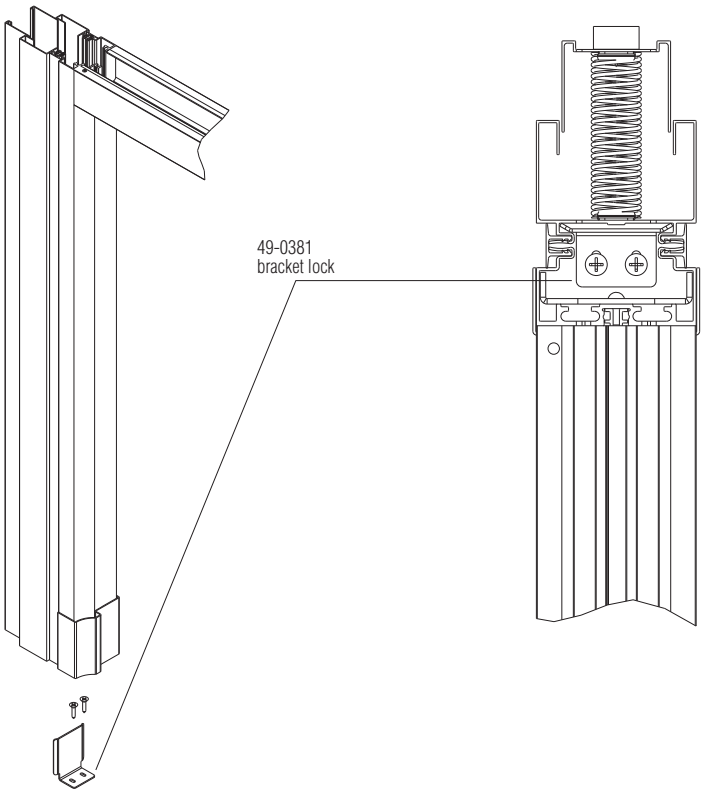

Figure 2

Securing Panels - Floor Channels

1. Before placing insulation in base cavity and installing base cover, secure the panels by inserting and tightening the carpet grippers one turn past finger tight (Figure 1).

2. If Genius is installed on hard floors, apply neoprene gasket to the bottom of the floor channel to prevent slipping. It may be necessary to mechanically attach to the floor to meet local codes.

   Note: In most cases, it is preferable that all panels and components be positioned, leveled and connected before securing.

3. To align floor channels on long runs, it is best to use a string-line. On shorter runs, a long straight edge can be used.

   Caution: Proper installation of carpet gripper screws on carpeting, and gaskets on hard floors, is critical to stabilizing the system.

Securing Wall Posts Next to Door

1. When a wall post is next to a door frame, a bracket lock will be needed to set the wall post spring and hold it in place (Figure 2).

CAUTION

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Sliding Door

1. Cut the door posts to length. The door frame is 1" taller than needed to allow for required field trimming due to variations in floor/ceiling height. After determining panel elevations, accurately level panels at either side of the opening and trim off the bottom of the door vertical posts to the proper length.

2. Slide the strike plate into the door jamb. The strike plate must be slid into the bottom of the door jamb extrusion before standing the frame. It will be secured into position after the door is hung and the proper location determined (Figure 1).

3. Stand the door frame. Position unit at an angle so that the top of the frame engages the ceiling rail. Then, stand the frame by sliding the bottom along the floor until the unit is in an upright position under the ceiling rail.

4. Attach the bottom adjustable bracket arm to the adjacent panel (Figure 2). With the panel lying on the floor, attach the bracket to the end of the floor channel next to the door frame. Place the bottom adjustable plate underneath the floor channel so that the four slots in the plate line up with the four holes in the end of the floor channel. Next, place the threaded plate under the bottom plate in a similar fashion so that it sandwiches the plate against the bottom of the floor channel. Screw the assembly together by passing four screws through the four holes in the floor channel that are toward the inside of the office and through the bottom plate, threading them into the screw plate. Tighten only finger tight (Figure 2).

5. Stand the adjacent panel. Position unit at an angle so that the top of the frame engages the ceiling rail. Then, stand the panel by sliding the bottom along the floor until the unit is in an upright position under the ceiling rail. Tighten the bottom plate screws (Figure 2).

6. Make the panel connections and apply outer base cover. Install the panel-to-panel connectors by pressing them into place. Install the base cover on the outside of the office by holding it over the floor channel and pressing it into place.

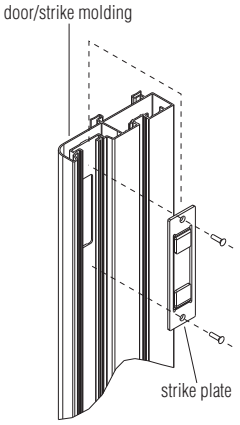

Figure 1

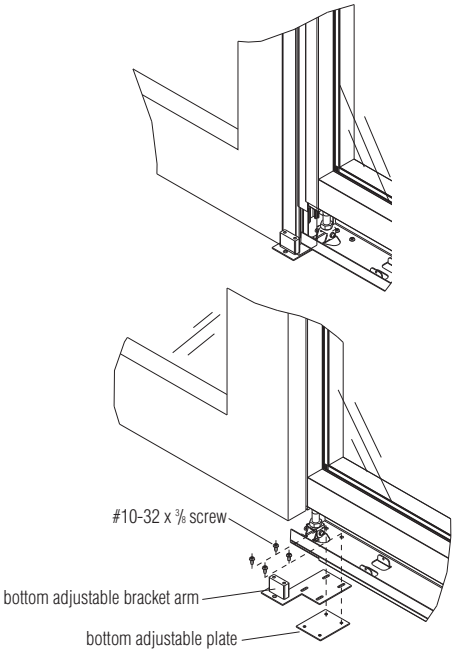

Figure 2

CAUTION

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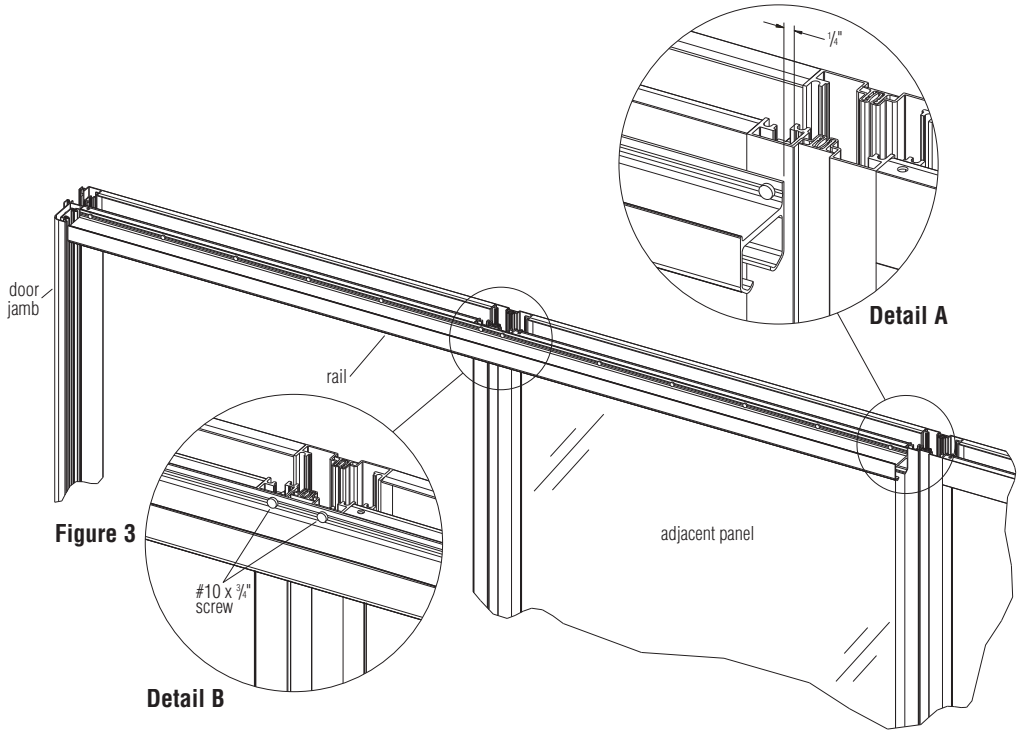

Figure 3

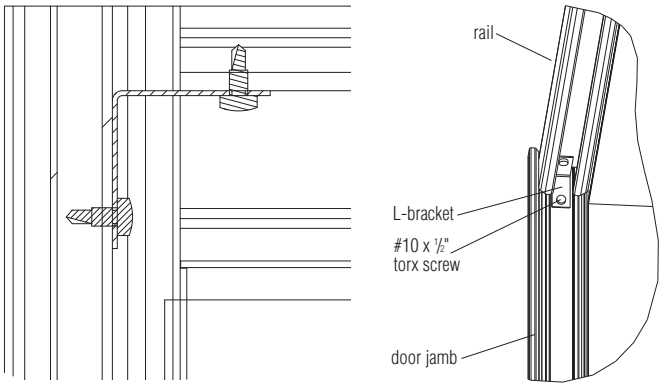

Figure 4

Sliding Door (cont.)

7. Mount the sliding door rail. The sliding door rail should be cut 1/4" shorter than the distance from the door bumper to the end of the adjacent panel frame (Detail A). Drill clearance holes for #10 screws through the mounting flange of the door rail (Figure 3). Holes should be positioned so they line up with the vertical post of both the door frame and the adjacent panel (Detail B). Two additional holes should be equally spaced between these so they line up with the header of the door and the horizontal channel of the adjacent panel. Bring the door rail into position by butting one end up to the door jamb and aligning the top of the mounting flange with the top of the door header.

8. Install the sliding door L-bracket. Place the bracket over the corner formed by the door rail and door jamb. Position it so the inside of the L-shaped bracket contacts the top of the door rail and the outside of the door jamb. Secure it with two #10 x 1/2" Torx PH (Figure 4).

CAUTION

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Sliding Door (cont.)

9. Secure the rail by installing #10 x ¾" long PPH self-drilling screws through the clearance holes in the rail and into the frame members (Figure 5).

10. The door can be adjusted ± ¼" (Figure 5).

11. Screw sliding door channel into bottom groove of door leaf with #6 x 2" drywall screws, if not factory installed.

    Note: Requires #1 Phillips screwdriver bit.

    Note: A shipping brace may have to be removed from the bottom groove first. This may require a #2 Robertson (square bit).

12. Hang and level the door. Slide one doorstop assembly (A) into the rail followed by the two roller assemblies (less mounting brackets). Then, slide in the other doorstop (B) (Figure 6). Place the door so the bottom of the door slips over the nylon glide of the adjustable base bracket. Lift one side of the door upward and engage the shoulder bolt of the roller assembly into the slot in the hanger bracket previously attached to the top of the door. Repeat on the other side of the door. Adjust height and level of door, then tighten lock nut on shoulder bolt.

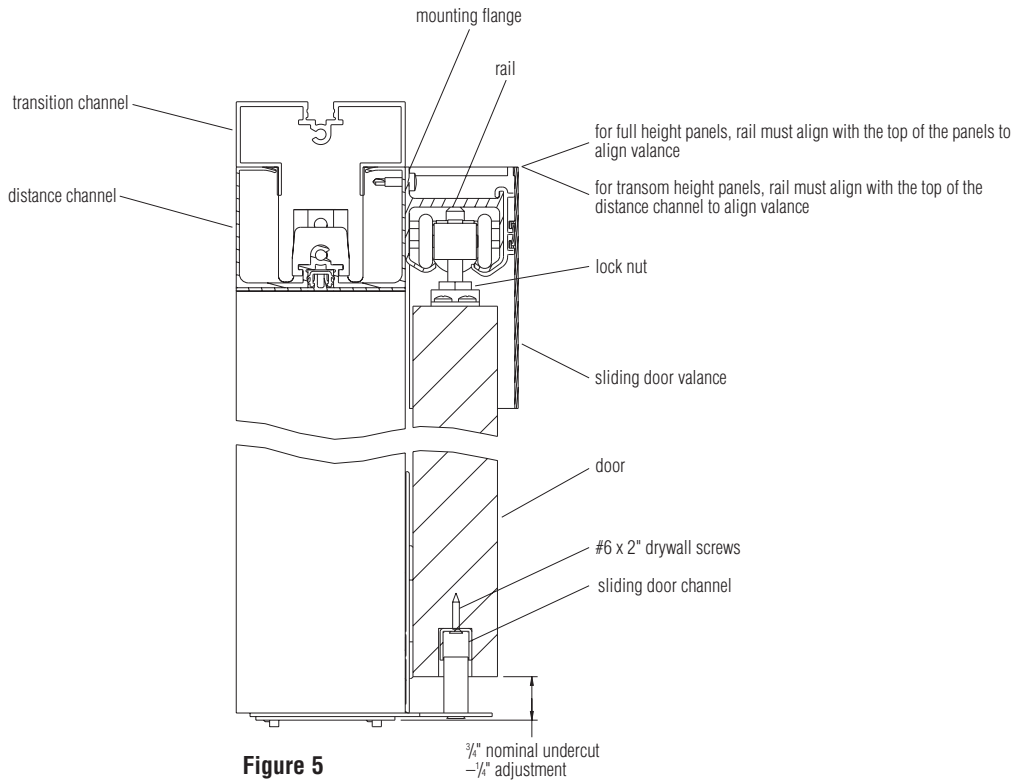

Figure 5

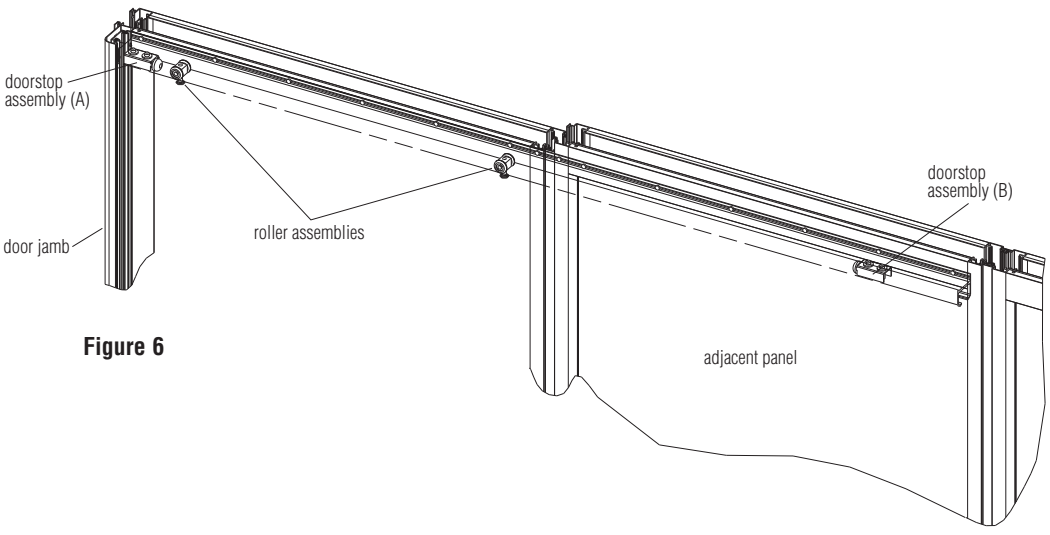

Figure 6

CAUTION

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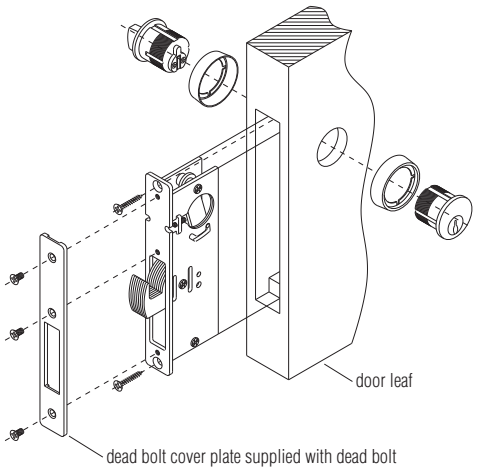

Figure 7

Sliding Door (cont.)

13. Install the lock set, if required. Following the manufacturer's directions, install the lock set in the pre-mortised opening in the door (Figure 7).

14. Position the latch plate in the door jamb and secure it. Slide the latch plate up over the cutout in the door jamb. Slide the door until it is nearly shut and actuate the lock so the position of the latch plate can be determined. Mark the location of the latch plate and secure it with the two screws provided (Figure 7).

    Note: The latch tab on the latch plate can be adjusted in or out to ensure proper lock engagement.

15. Install the door handle. Following the manufacturer's directions, mount the handle to the pre-drilled holes in the door.

16. Adjust and tighten the doorstops. Set the doorstops previously slipped into the rail assembly so the door slides open, but not so far open that the door handle would pinch your fingers between it and the door frame.

    Note: The stops must also be set so the nylon glide on the base guide do not hit the ends of the groove in the bottom of the door. Check one last time that the door operates smoothly and everything is level and plumb. Now the screws that hold the base guide can be tightened.

17. Install the door valance. The door valance comes with a bent flange on both ends. Determine which end will butt up against the door jamb. This end will need to be trimmed off. The end opposite the door jamb should line up with the far edge of the frame of the adjacent panel (where the frame and panel connector meet). Determine this length and cut the valance to length. Insert the plastic valance clips into the valance. Position the valance assembly so the plastic clips engage the sliding door rail (Figure 8). Push it on until the clips snap around the rail. The clips may need to be cut into smaller pieces and spaced out if it is too difficult to snap on.

18. Finish trim. Install the base covers in the interior of the office.

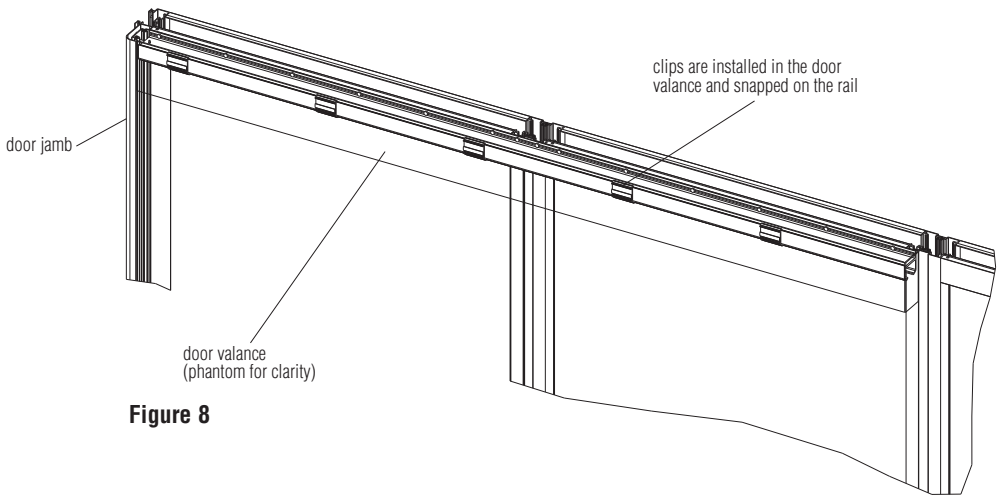

Figure 8

CAUTION

Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and injury.

Single Plate Glass Exposed Sliding Door Hardware
Standard Base (Figure 1).

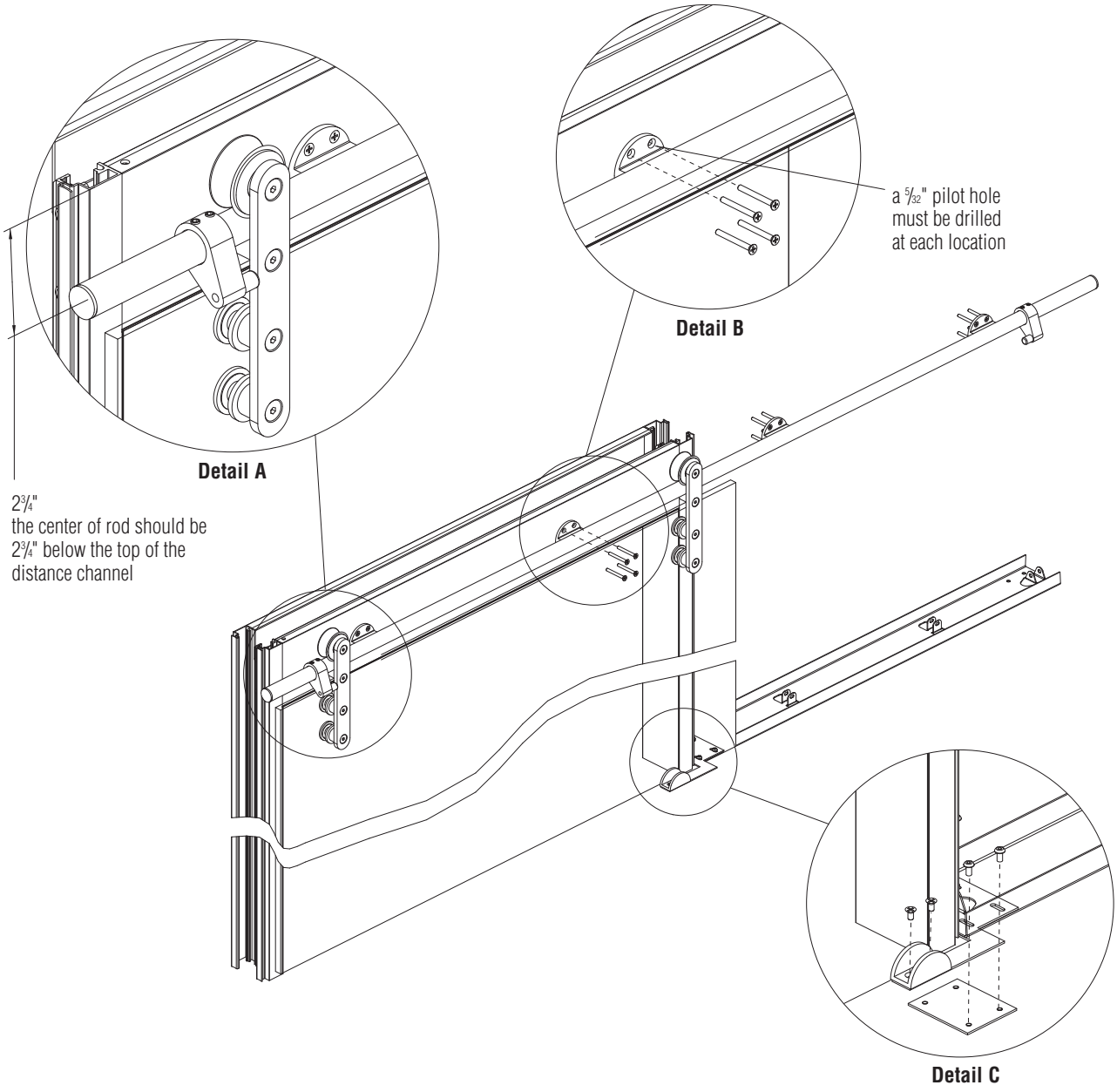

Figure 1

CAUTION

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Single Plate Glass Exposed Sliding Door Hardware
Recess Base (Figure 2).

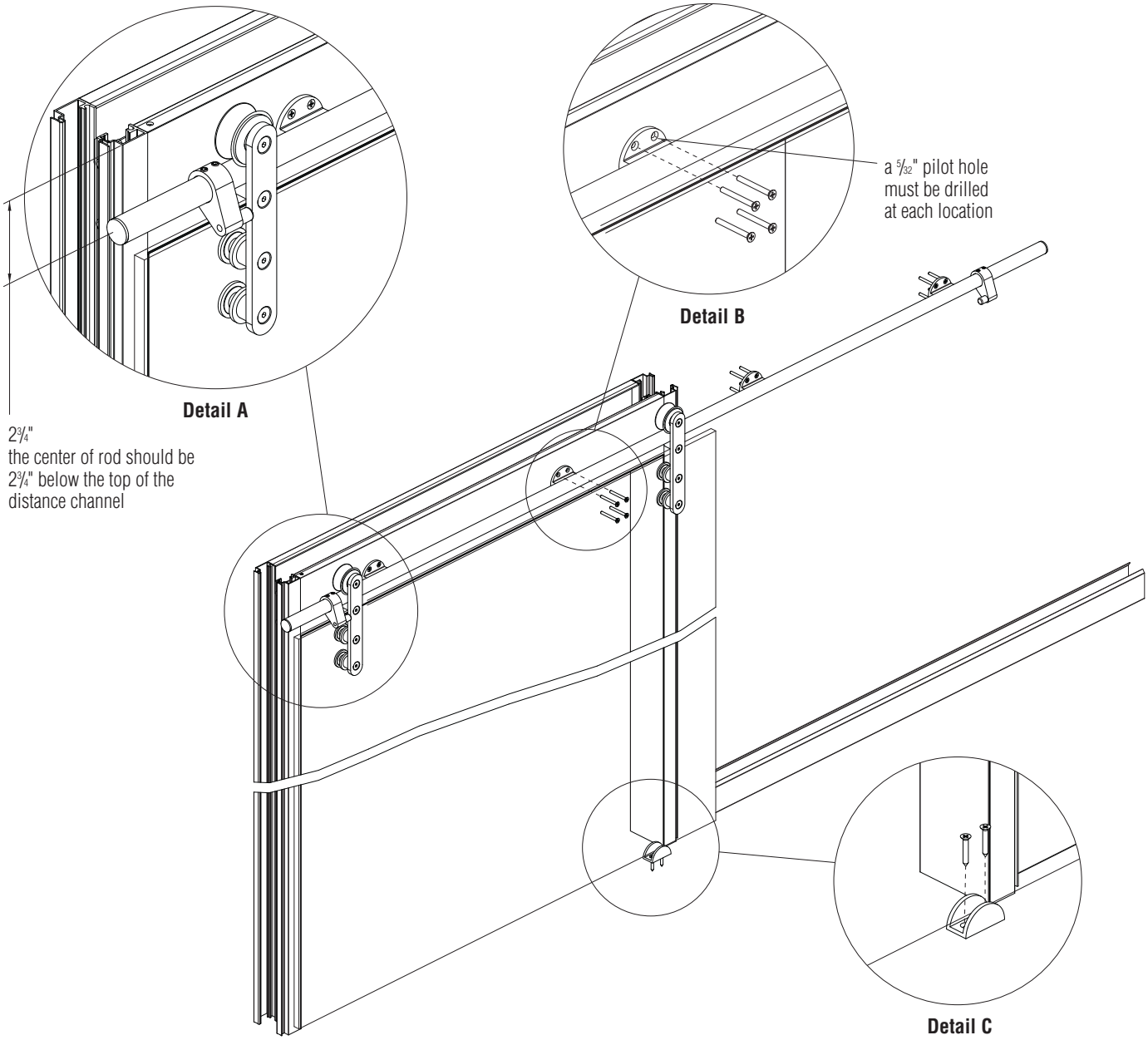


Figure 2

CAUTION

Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and injury.

Double Plate Glass Exposed Sliding Door Hardware
Standard Base (Figure 3).

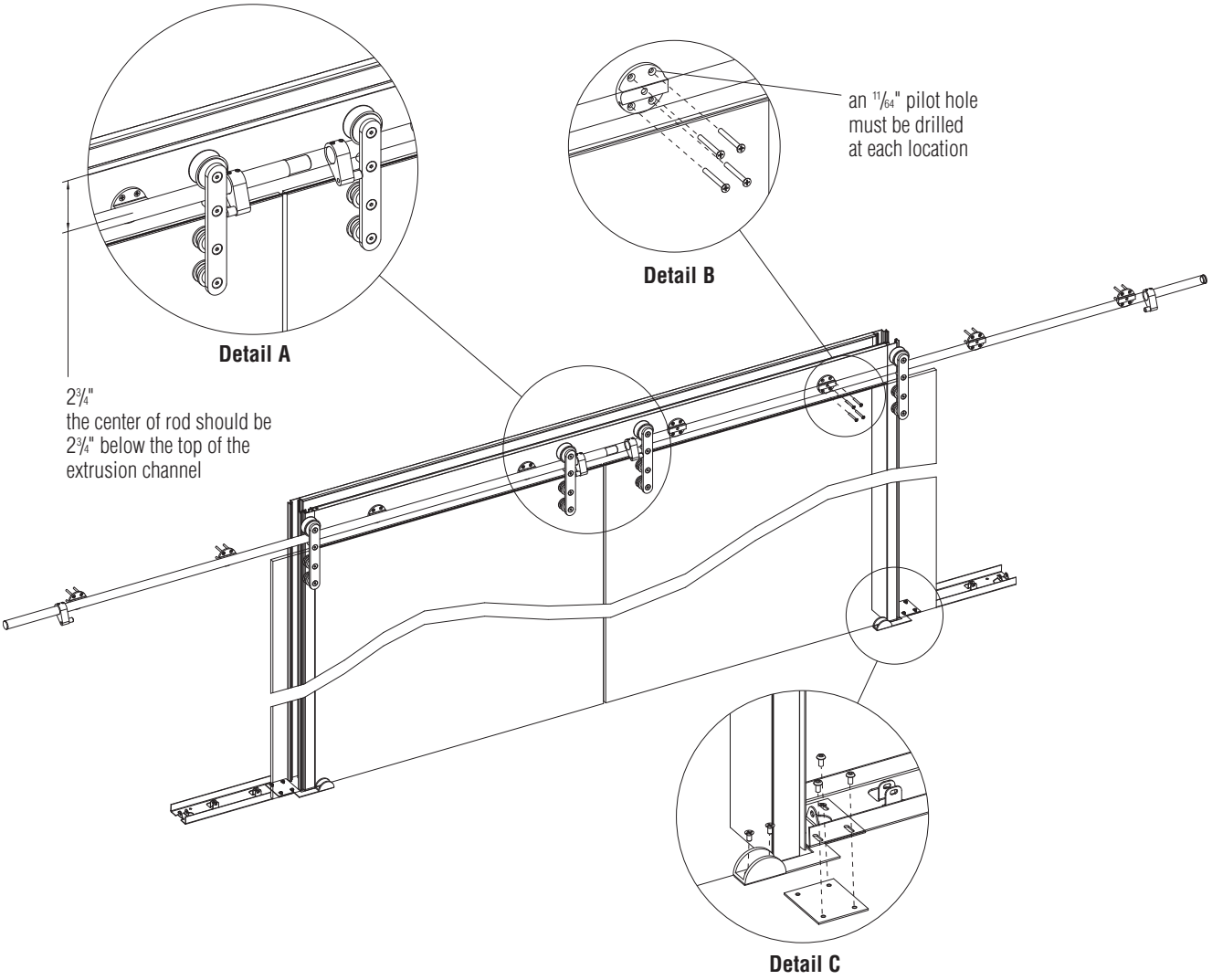


Figure 3

CAUTION

Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and injury.

Double Plate Glass Exposed Sliding Door Hardware
Recess Base (Figure 4).

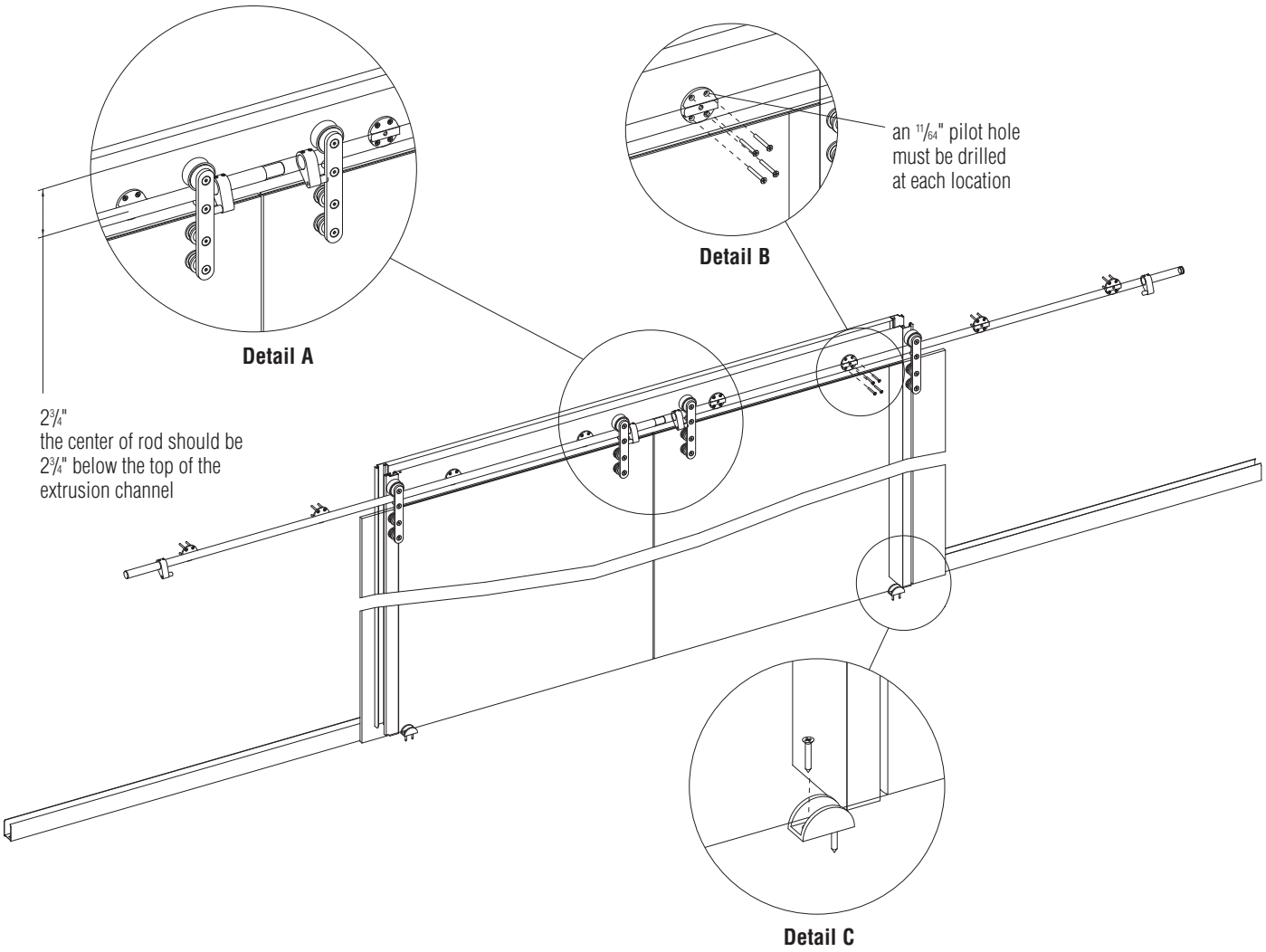
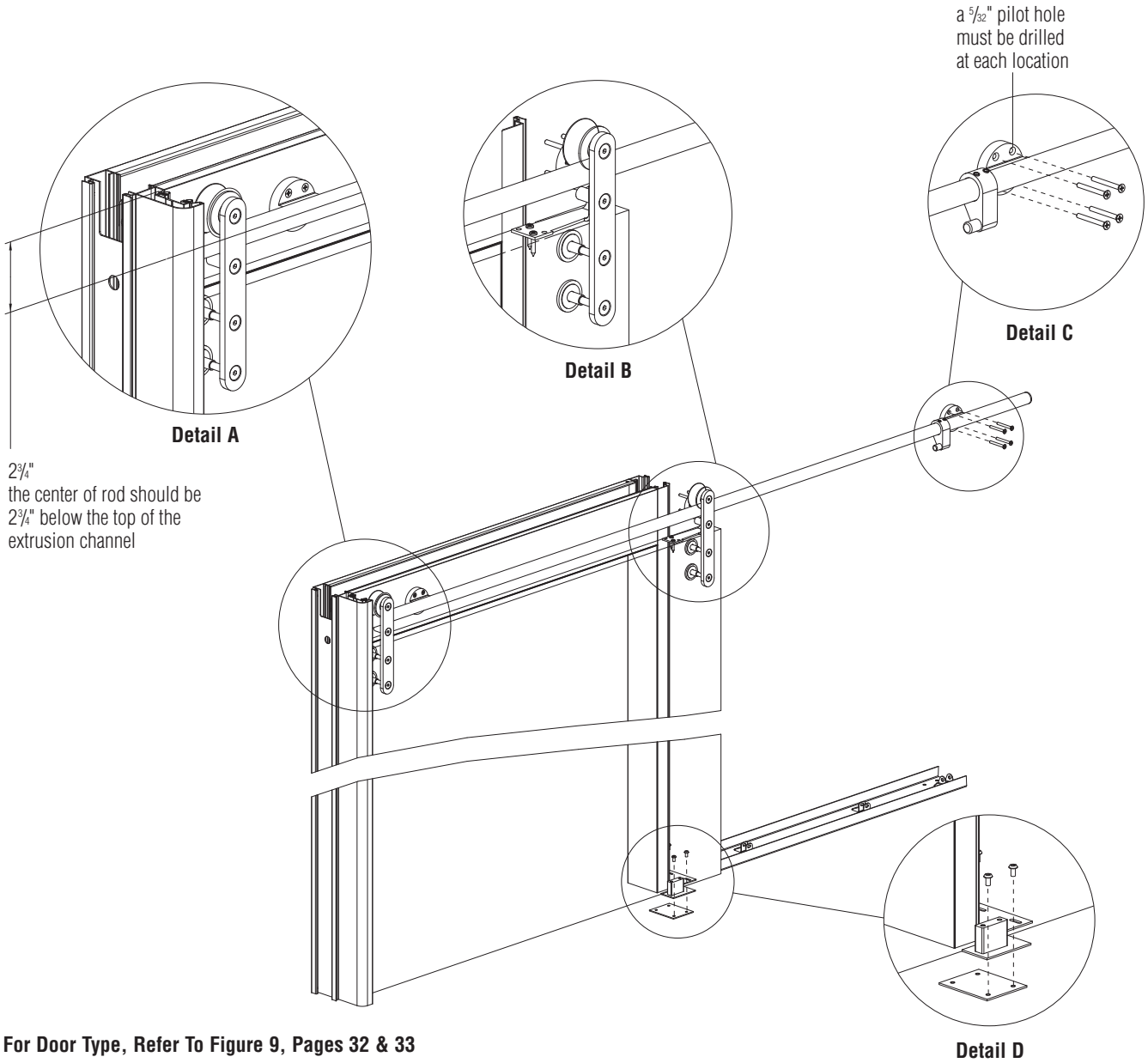


Figure 4

CAUTION

Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and injury.

Single Wood/Alum Exposed Sliding Door Hardware
Standard Base (Figure 5).



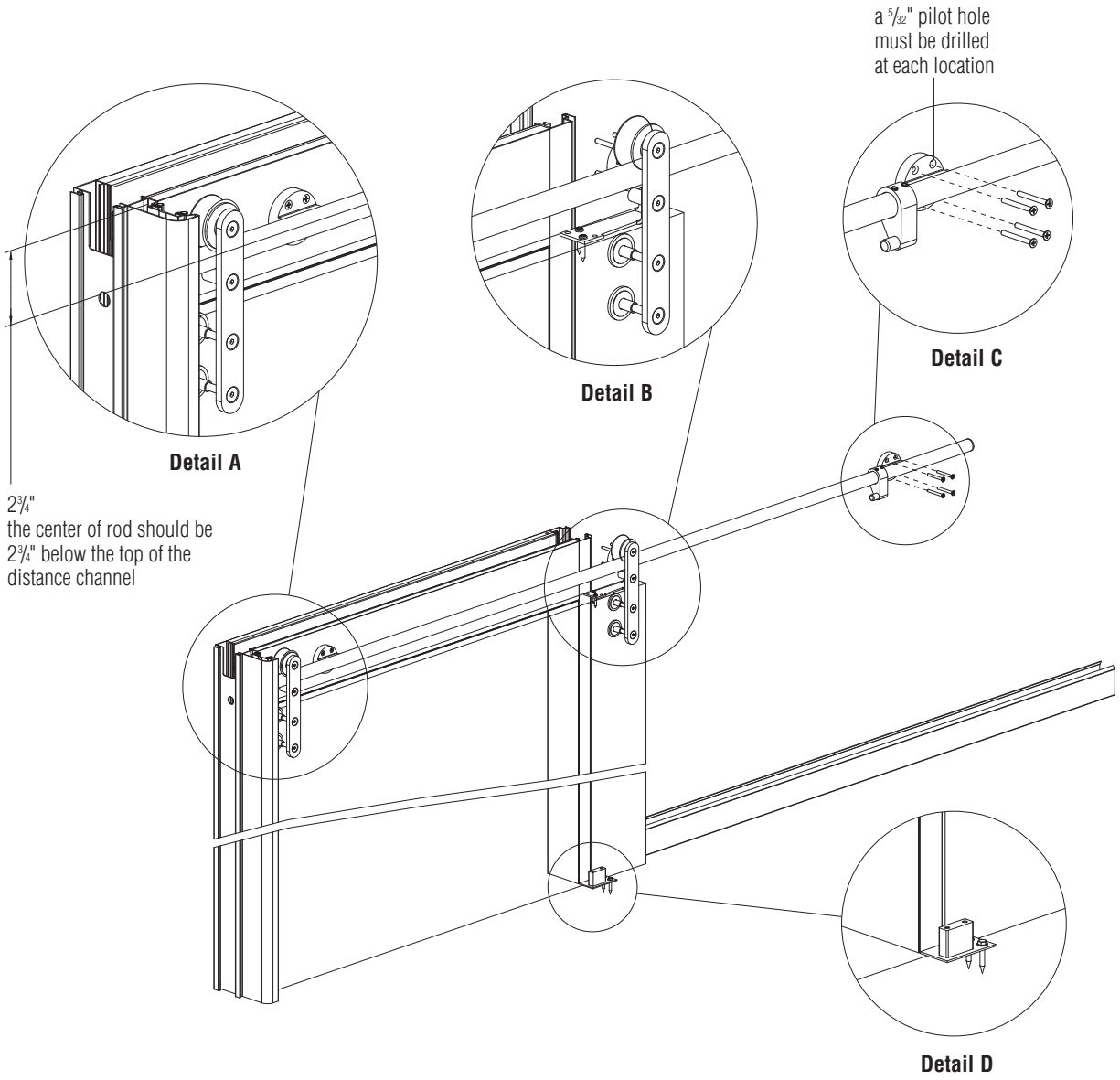
For Door Type, Refer To Figure 9, Pages 32 & 33

Figure 5

CAUTION

Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and injury.

Single Wood/Alum Exposed Sliding Door Hardware
Recess Base (Figure 6).



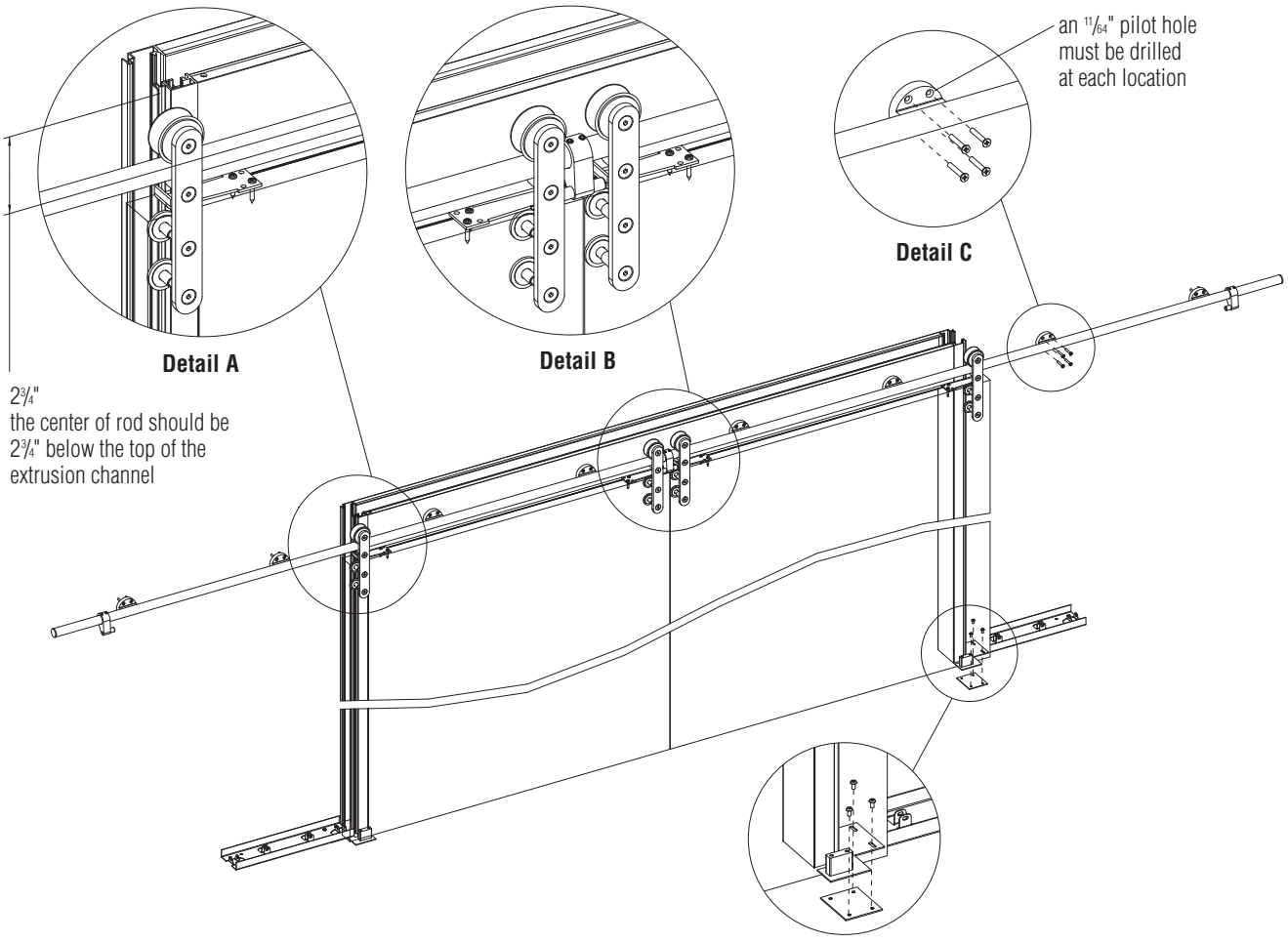
For Door Type, Refer To Figure 9, Pages 32 & 33

Figure 6

CAUTION

Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and injury.

Double Wood/Alum Exposed Sliding Door Hardware
Standard Base (Figure 7).



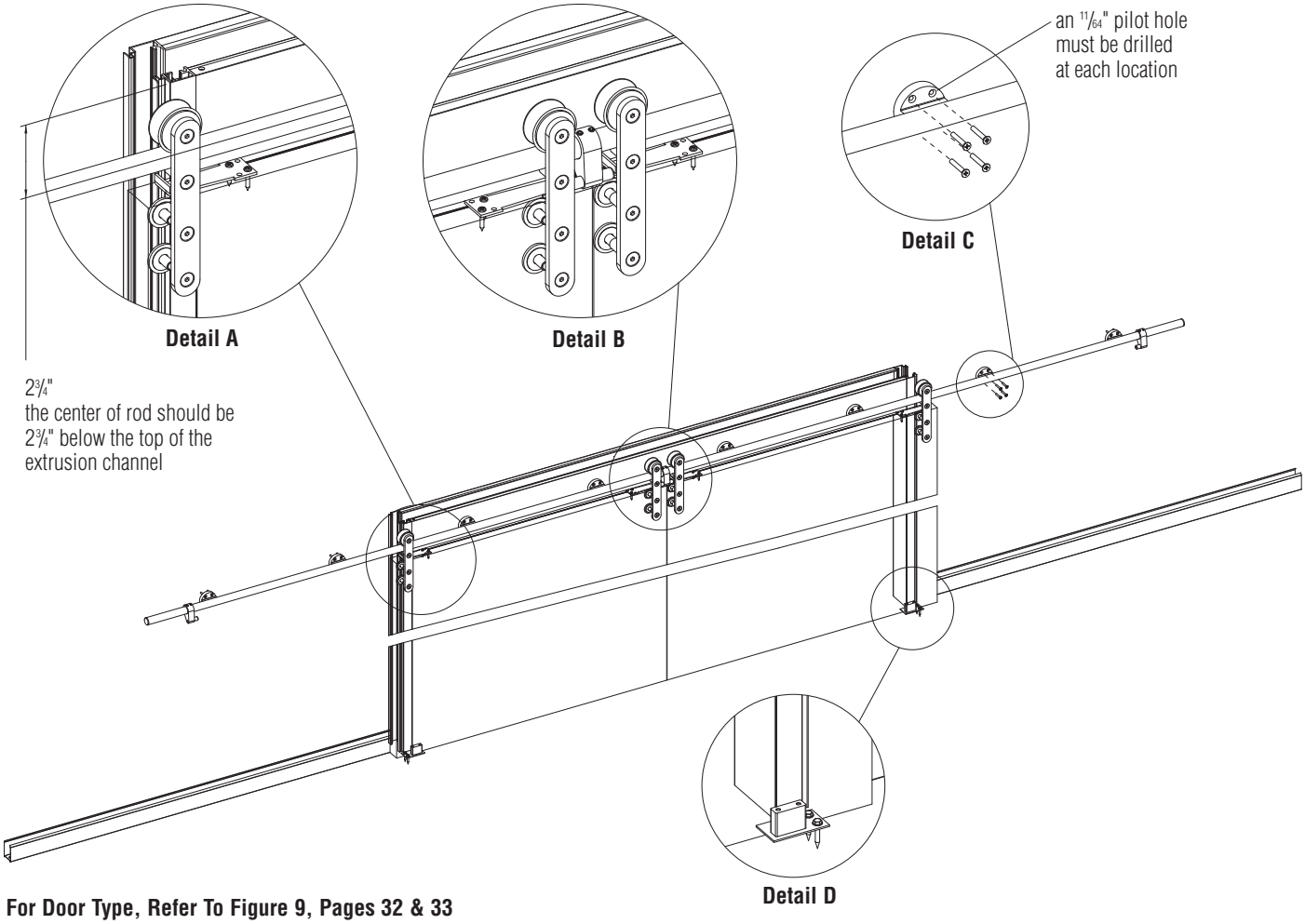
For Door Type, Refer To Figure 9, Pages 32 & 33

Figure 7

CAUTION

Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and injury.

Double Wood/Alum Exposed Sliding Door Hardware
Recess Base (Figure 8).



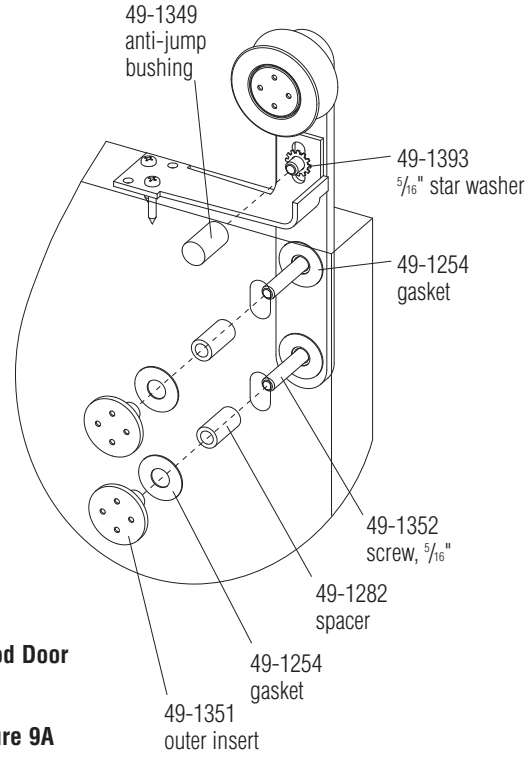
For Door Type, Refer To Figure 9, Pages 32 & 33

Figure 8

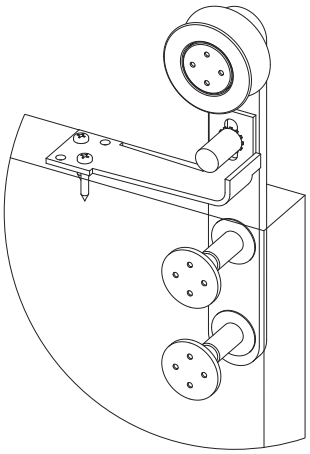
CAUTION

Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and injury.

Details for Exposed Hardware Wood/Alum Installation
(Figure 9).

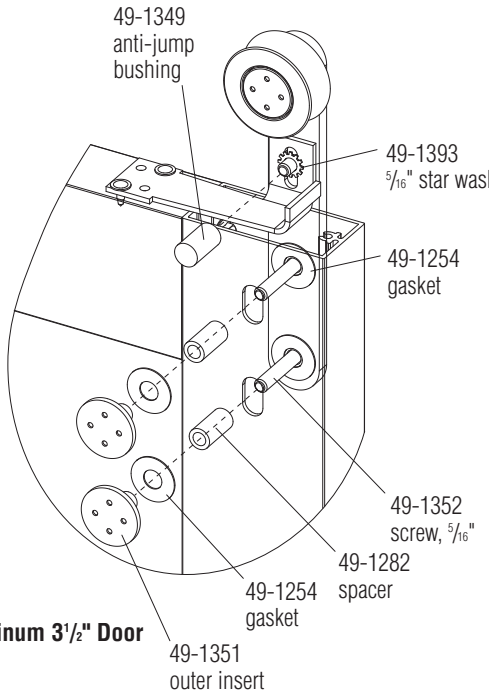


Wood Door

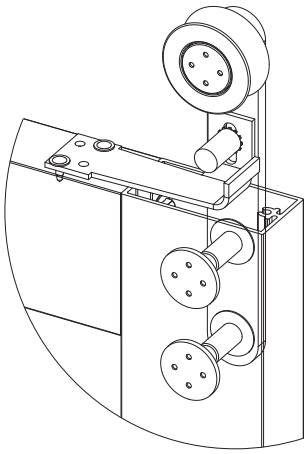


Final Assembly of Wood Door

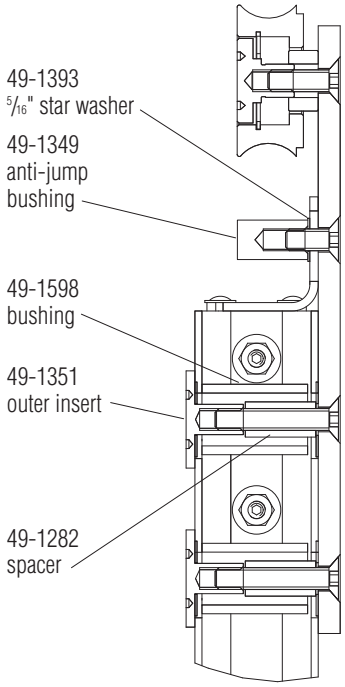
Figure 9A



Aluminum 3½" Door



Final Assembly of Aluminum 3½" Door

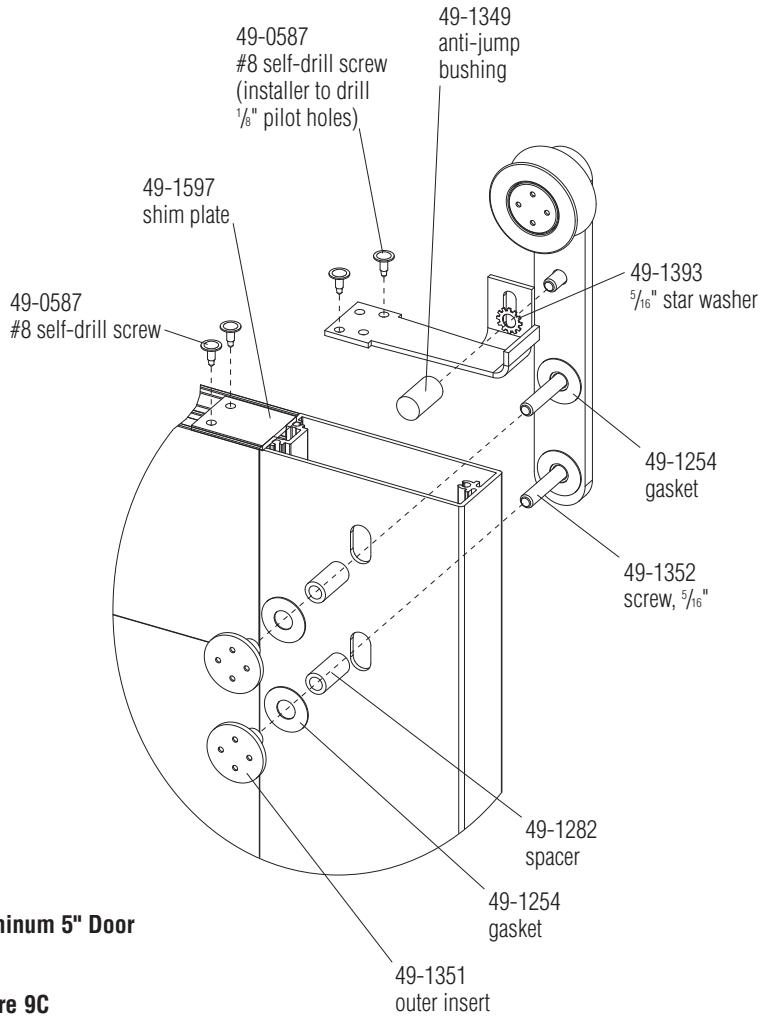


Cross Section of the Final Assembly of Aluminum 3½" Door

Figure 9B

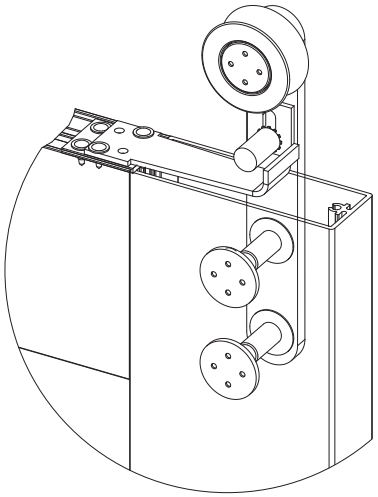
CAUTION

Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and injury.

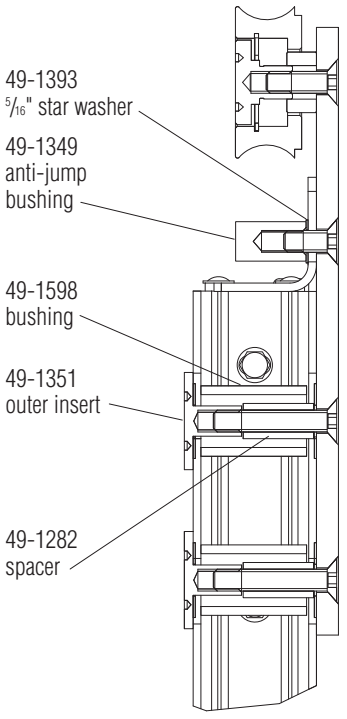


Aluminum 5" Door

Figure 9C



Final Assembly of Aluminum 5" Door



Cross Section of the Final Assembly of Aluminum 5" Door

CAUTION

Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and injury.

Single Wood/Alum Concealed Sliding Door Hardware
Standard Base (Figure 10).

Note: Solid panels next to the door frame. In Detail A, replace 3/8" with 7/32" to place the top rail below the top extrusion. The trolleys on the door must move up 5/32" also.

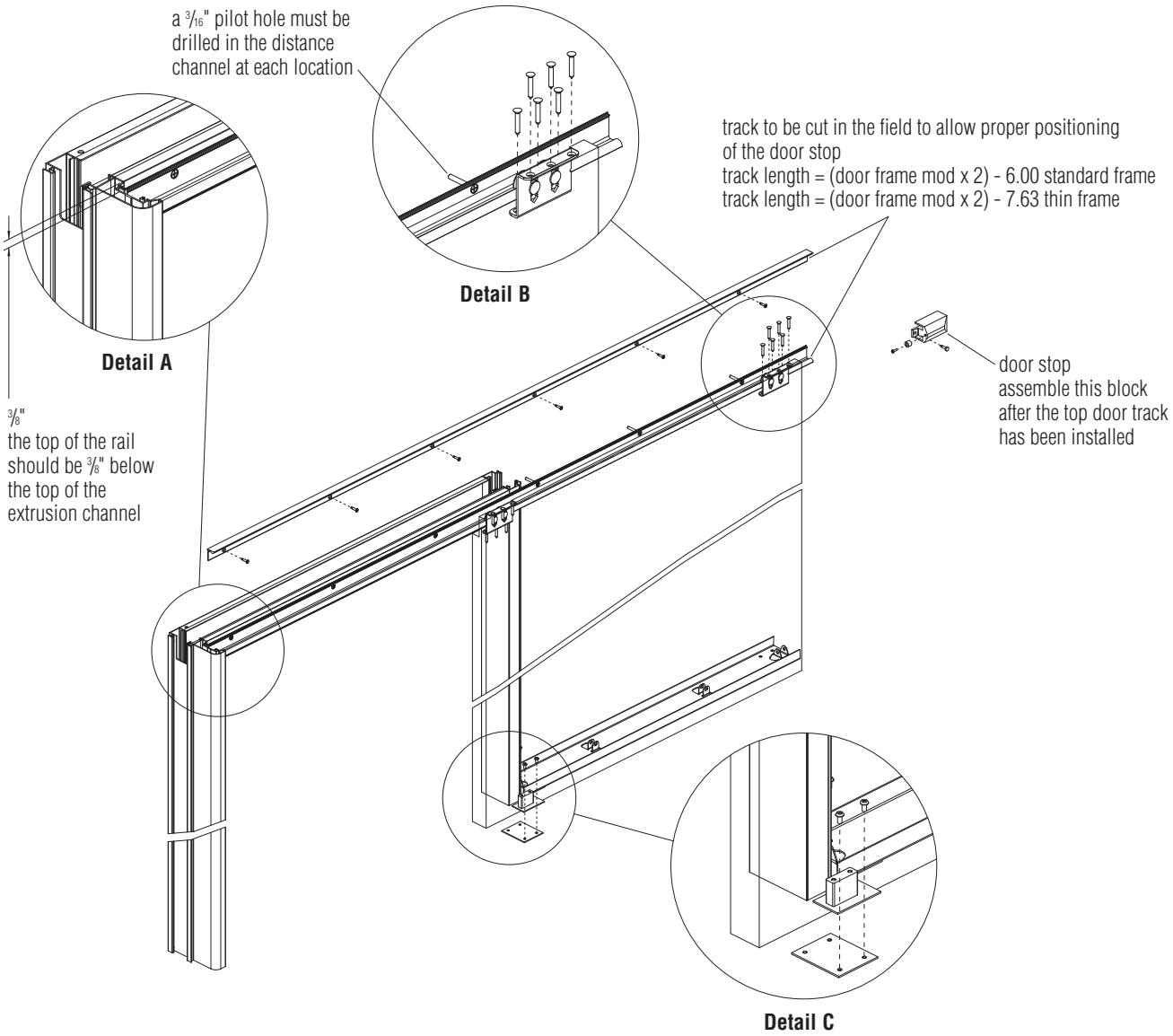


Figure 10

CAUTION

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Note: Solid panels next to the door frame. In Detail A, replace ⅜" with 7/32" to place the top rail below the top extrusion. The trolleys on the door must move up 5/32" also.

Single Wood/Alum Concealed Sliding Door Hardware
Recess Base (Figure 11).

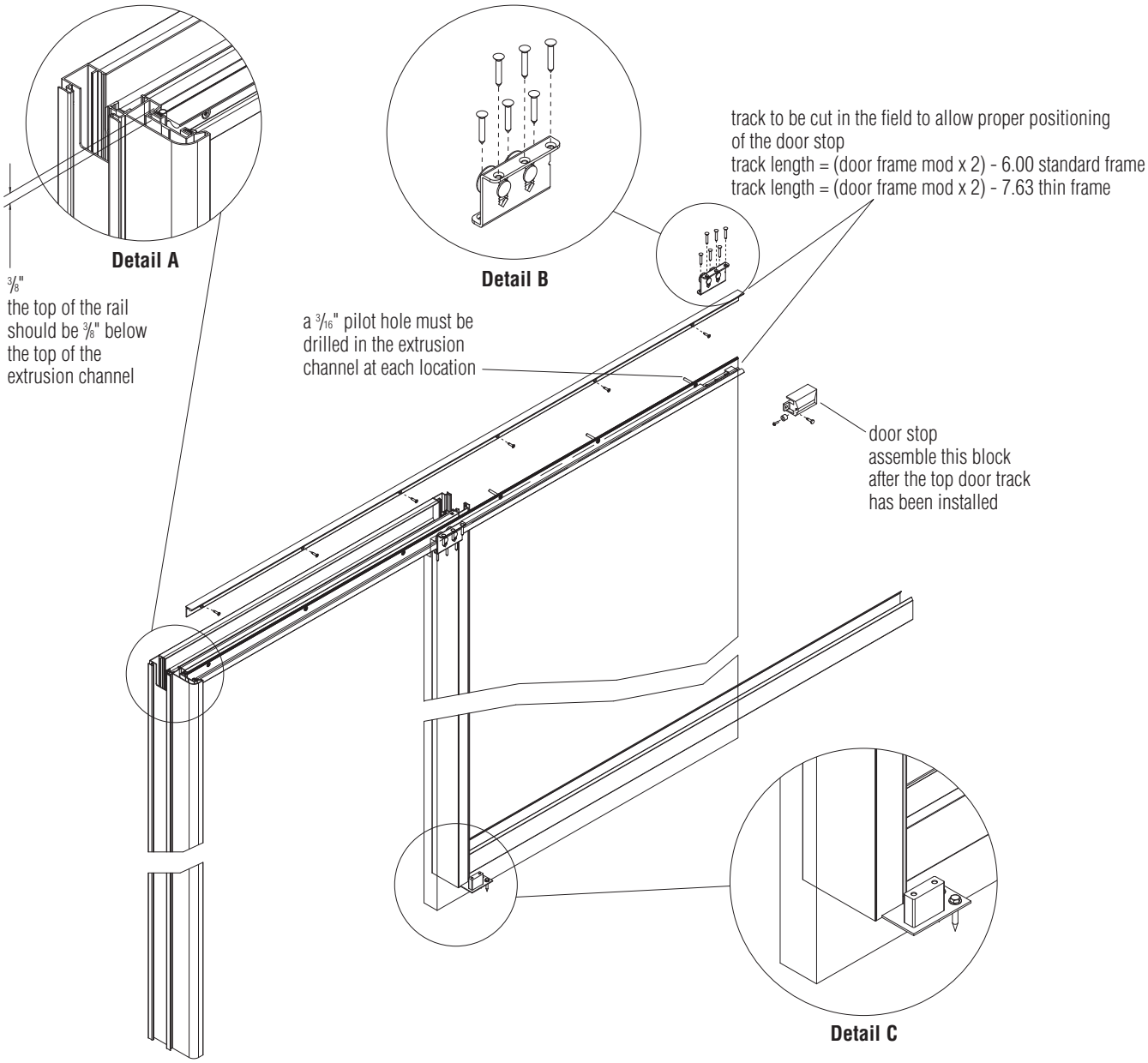

Figure 11

CAUTION

Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and injury.

Double Alum Concealed Sliding Door Hardware
Standard Base (Figure 12).

Note: Solid panels next to the door frame. In Detail A, replace 3/8" with 7/32" to place the top rail below the top extrusion. The trolleys on the door must move up 5/32" also.

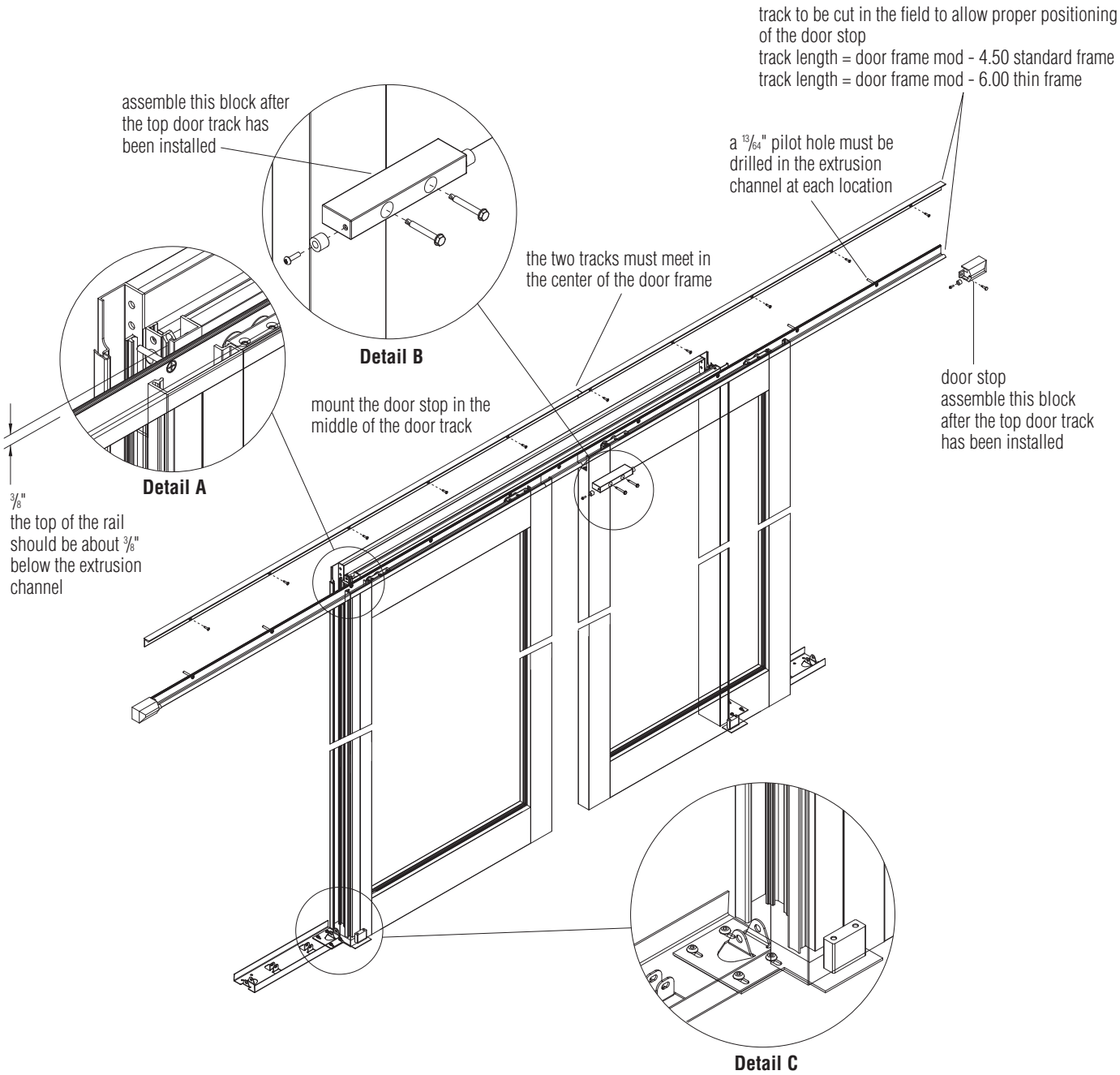

Figure 12

CAUTION

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Note: Solid panels next to the door frame. In Detail A, replace ⅜" with 7/32" to place the top rail below the top extrusion. The trolleys on the door must move up 5/32" also.

Double Alum Concealed Sliding Door Hardware
Recess Base (Figure 13).

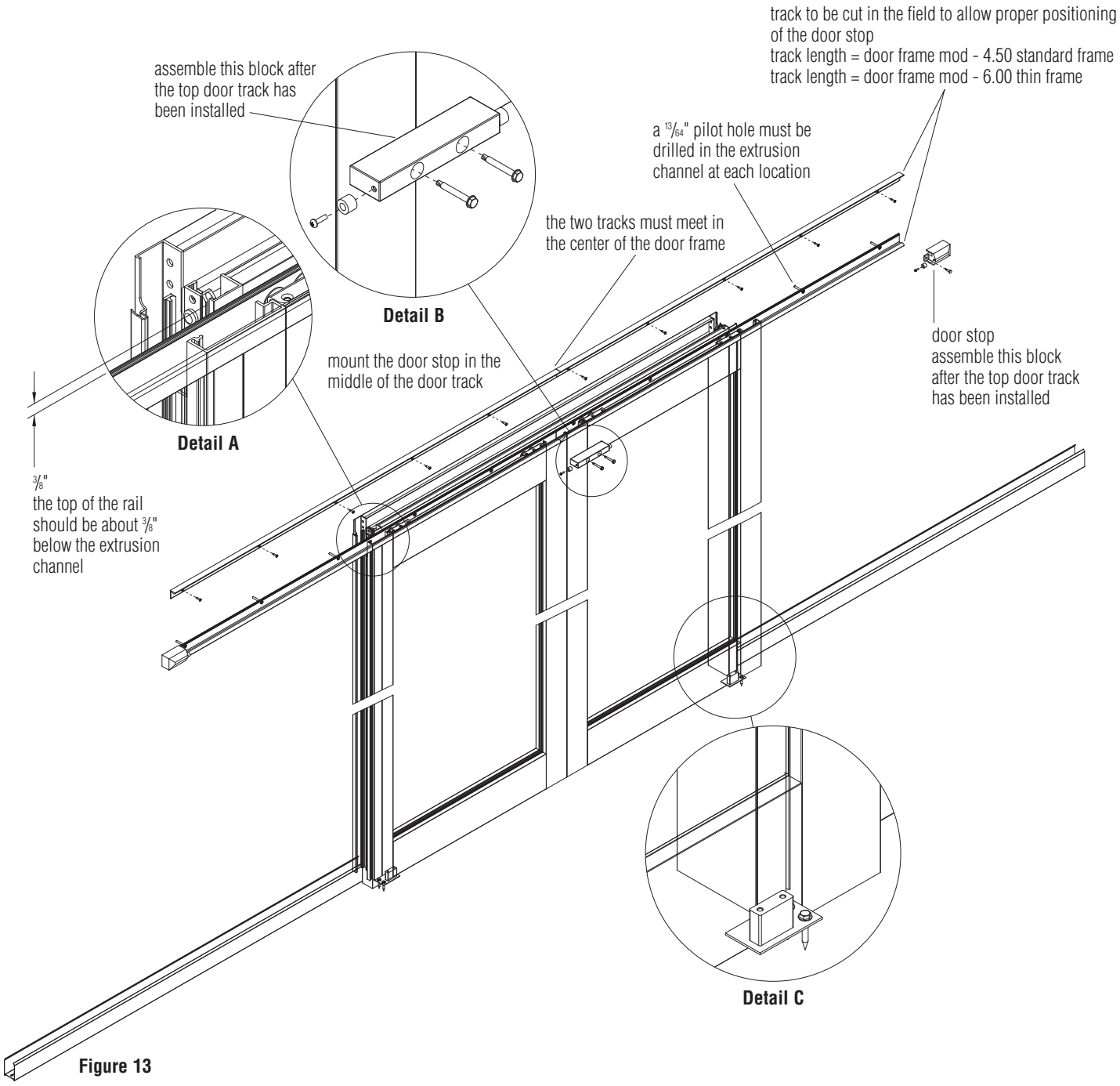

Figure 13

CAUTION

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Double Wood Concealed Sliding Door Hardware
Standard Base (Figure 14).

Note: Solid panels next to the door frame. In Detail A, replace 3/8" with 7/32" to place the top rail below the top extrusion. The trolleys on the door must move up 5/32" also.

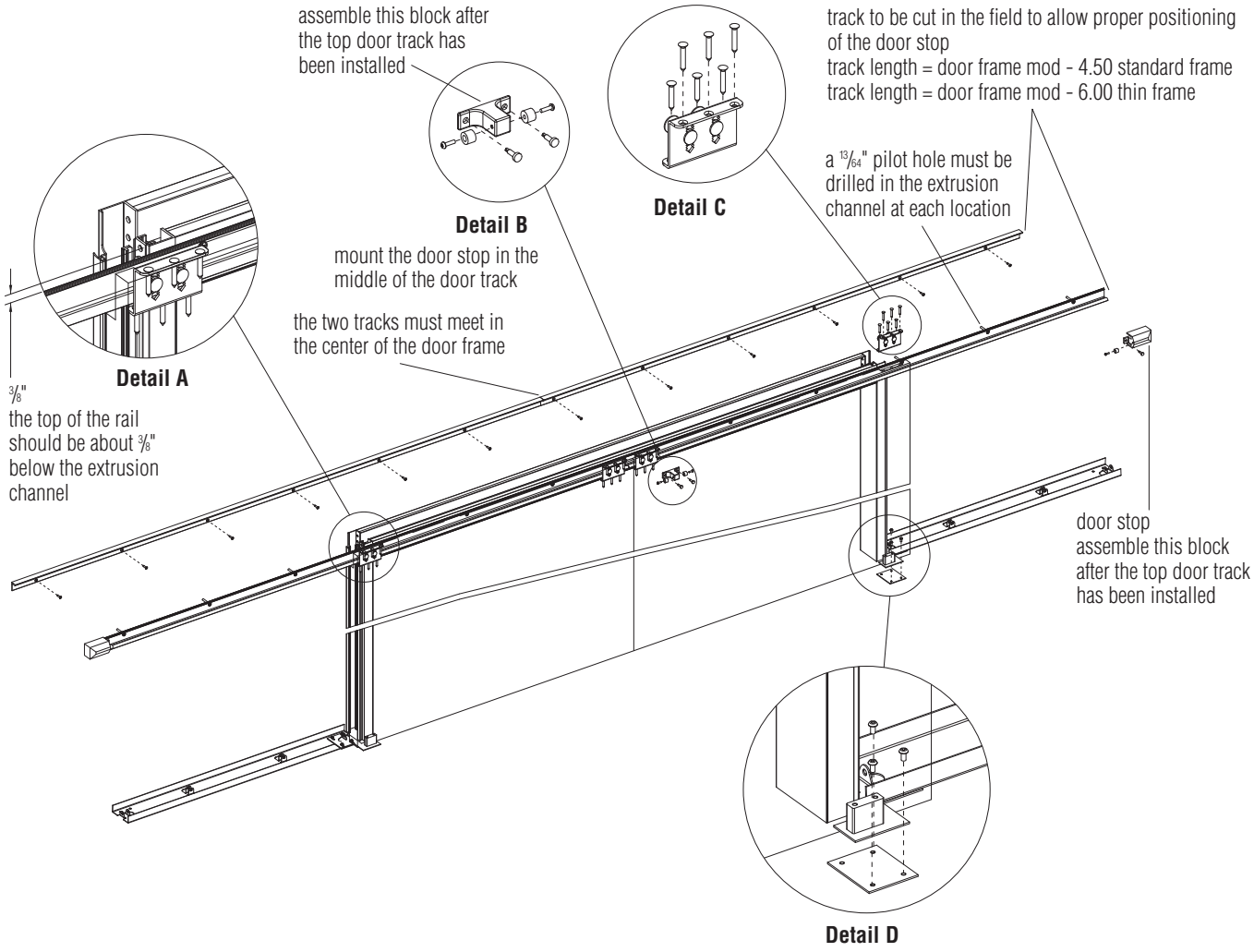


Figure 14

CAUTION

Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and injury.

Note: Solid panels next to the door frame. In Detail A, replace ⅜" with 7/32" to place the top rail below the top extrusion. The trolleys on the door must move up 5/32" also.

Double Wood Concealed Sliding Door Hardware
Recess Base (Figure 15).

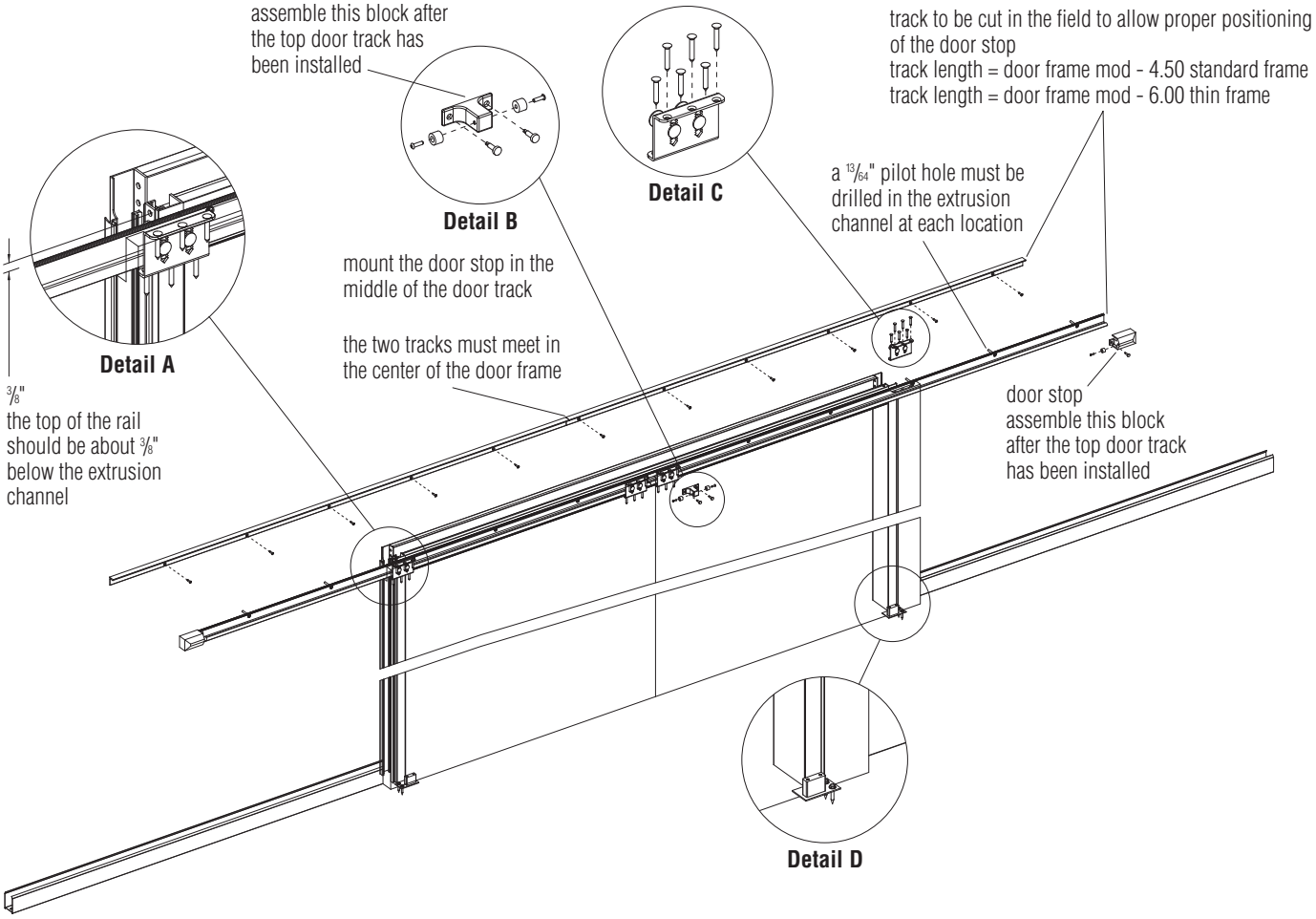


Figure 15

CAUTION

Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and injury.

Single Plate Glass Concealed Sliding Door Hardware
Standard Base (Figure 16).

Note: Solid panels next to the door frame. In Detail A, replace 3/8" with 7/32" to place the top rail below the top extrusion. The trolleys on the door must move up 5/32" also.

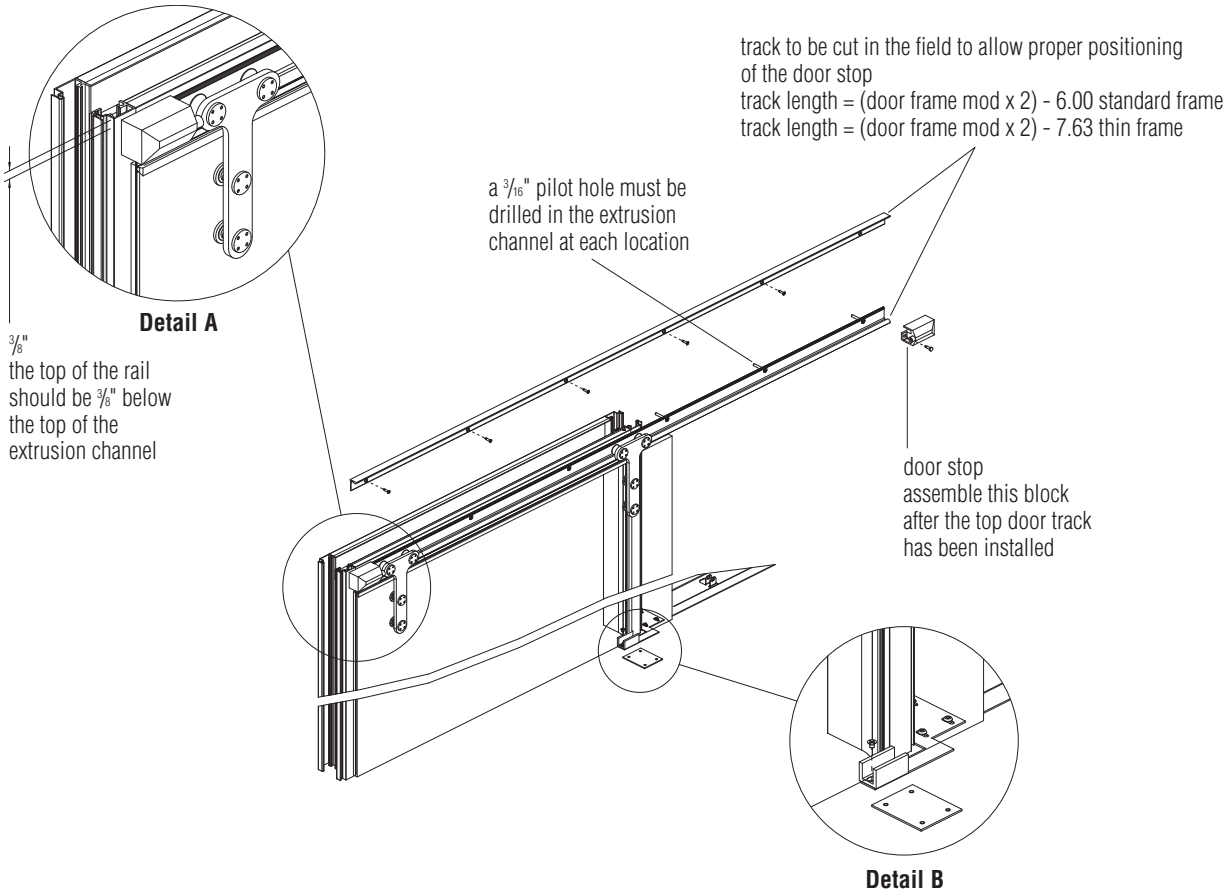


Figure 16

CAUTION

Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and injury.

Note: Solid panels next to the door frame. In Detail A, replace ⅜" with 7⁄32" to place the top rail below the top extrusion. The trolleys on the door must move up 5⁄32" also.

Single Plate Glass Concealed Sliding Door Hardware
Recess Base (Figure 17).

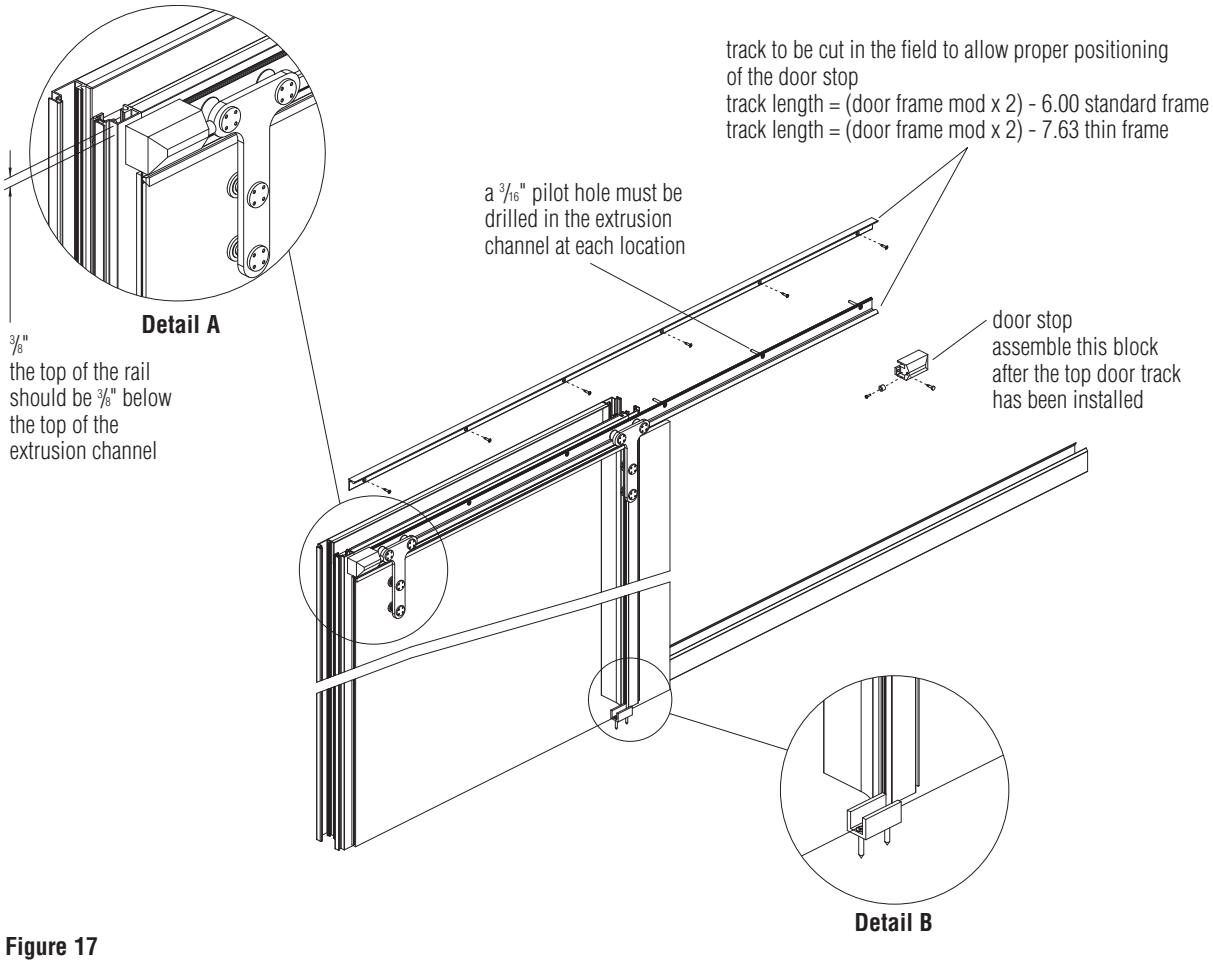


Figure 17

CAUTION

Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and injury.

Double Plate Glass Concealed Sliding Door Hardware
Standard Base (Figure 18).

Note: Solid panels next to the door frame. In Detail A, replace ⅜" with ⅞" to place the top rail below the top extrusion. The trolleys on the door must move up ⅝" also.

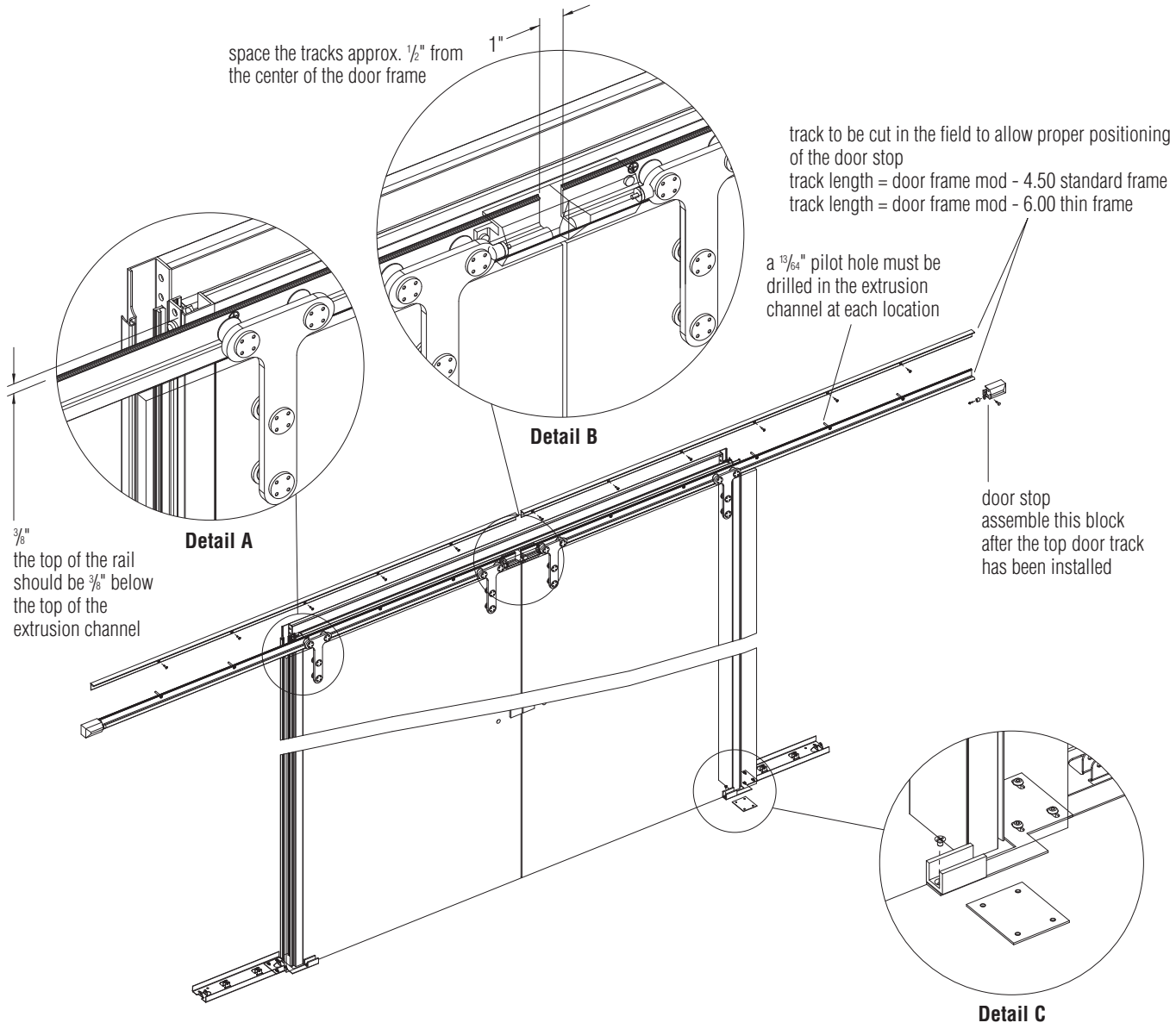


Figure 18

CAUTION

Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and injury.

Note: Solid panels next to the door frame. In Detail A, replace ⅜" with 7/32" to place the top rail below the top extrusion. The trolleys on the door must move up 5/32" also.

Double Plate Glass Concealed Sliding Door Hardware
Recess Base (Figure 19).

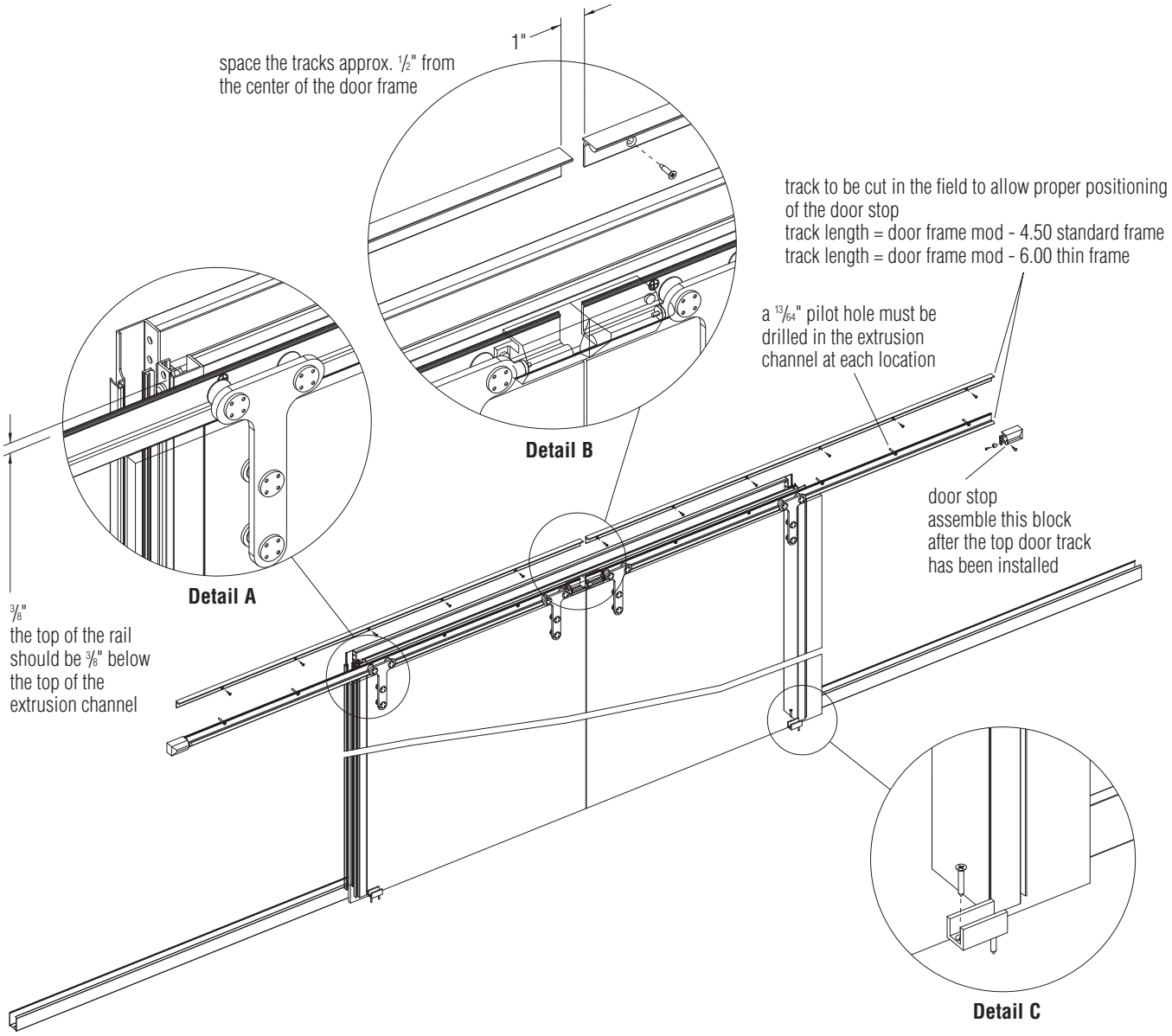


Figure 19

CAUTION

Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and injury.

Single Sliding Wood/Alum "Bumper Stop" Door Hardware
(Figure 20)

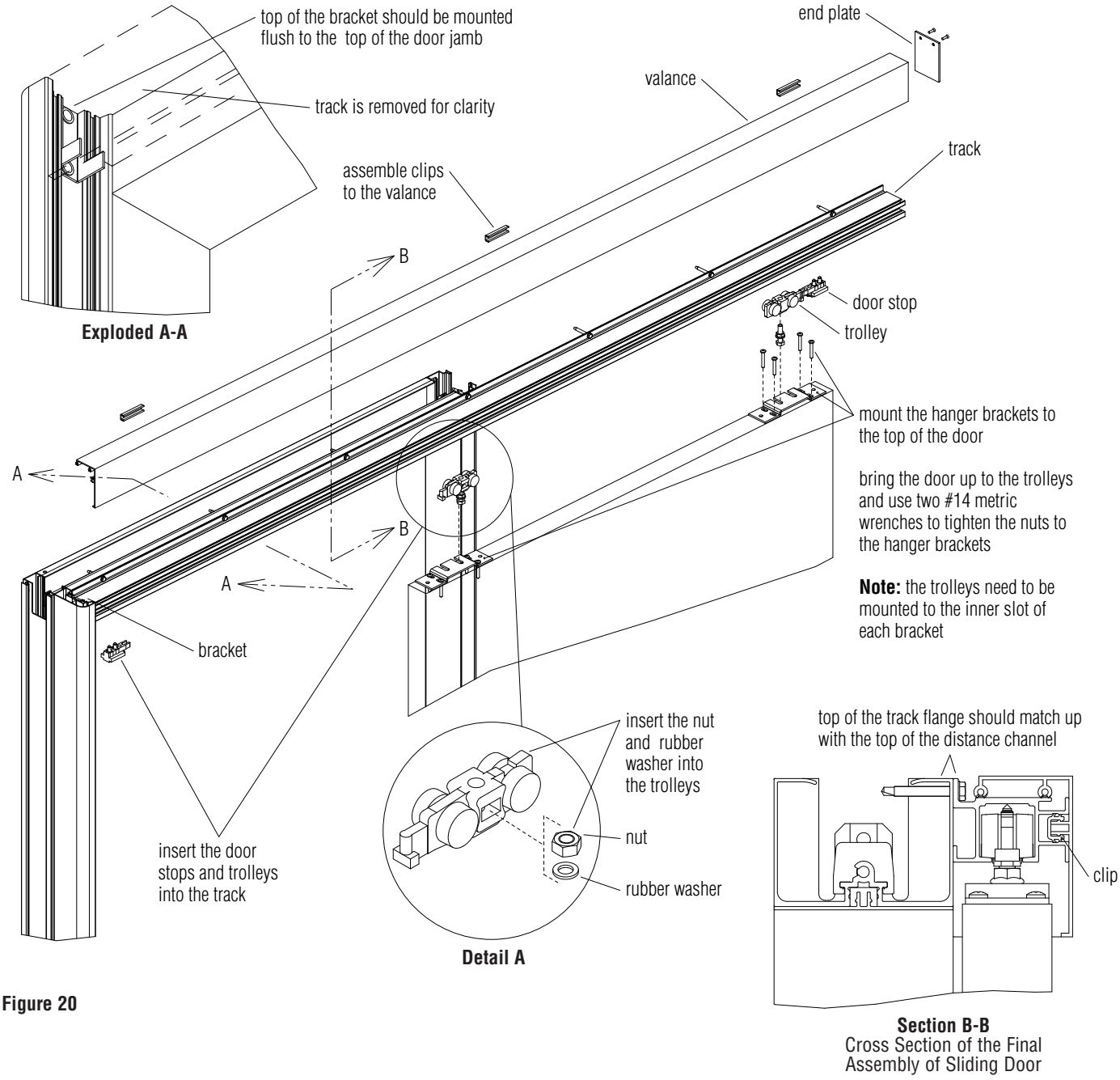
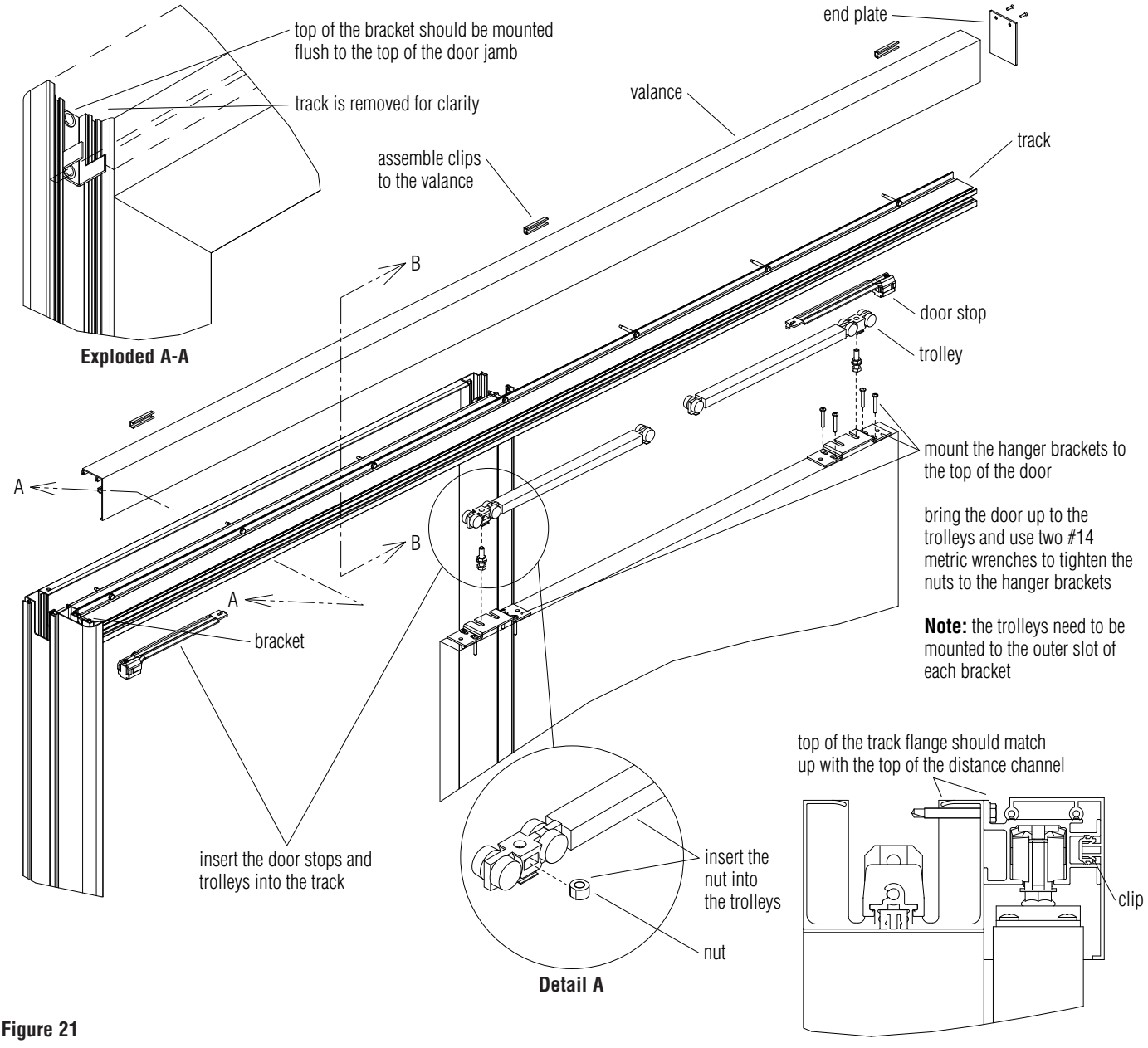


Figure 20

CAUTION

Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and injury.

Single Sliding Wood/Alum "Soft Stop" Door Hardware
(Figure 21)



Exploded A-A

Detail A

Section B-B
Cross Section of the Final Assembly of Sliding Door

Figure 21

CAUTION

Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and injury.

Panel Shell Removal

1. Remove connectors between panels (Figure 1).

2. Start prying the side edge of the shell at the bottom. Two people should do this at the same time (Figure 2).

3. Once opened at the bottom, continue to zip open the shell from the post. Finally, zip open the top edge and remove the shell completely (Figure 3).

Panel Shell Re-Installation

1. Installing panel shells requires two people. Holding the shell from the sides, rest the bottom of the shell on the small ledges protruding from glide housings and push the two outer sides into the vertical post. Start from the bottom and zip your way to the top by pushing the side of the shell at all times. Once the sides are properly engaged, push the top of the shell into the horizontal distance channel to engage the top as well (Figures 4 and 5).

Figure 1

Figure 2

Figure 3

Figure 4

Figure 5

CAUTION

Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and injury.

Figure 1

Figure 2

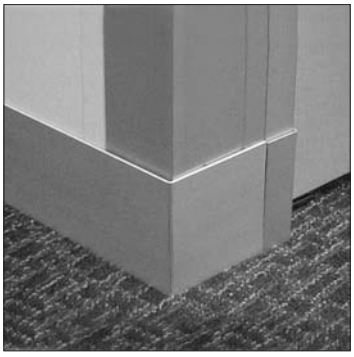


Figure 3

Figure 4

Figure 5

Standard Base Covers

1. To install the base covers, firmly press the cover onto the floor channel lip. The plastic base cover clip will securely engage with the floor channel (Figures 1 and 2).

Corner Base Cover

1. Corners ship pre-bent from the factory. It may be necessary to trim the length of the corner base cover (Figure 3).

Base Cover Next to the Door

1. Align the base cover past the connector and square with the edge of the frame (Figure 4).

Light Switch Post

1. The light switch post arrives standard with the electrical box and conduit cut in and attached with a cover plate. Light switch and final hardwiring by others (Figure 5).

CAUTION

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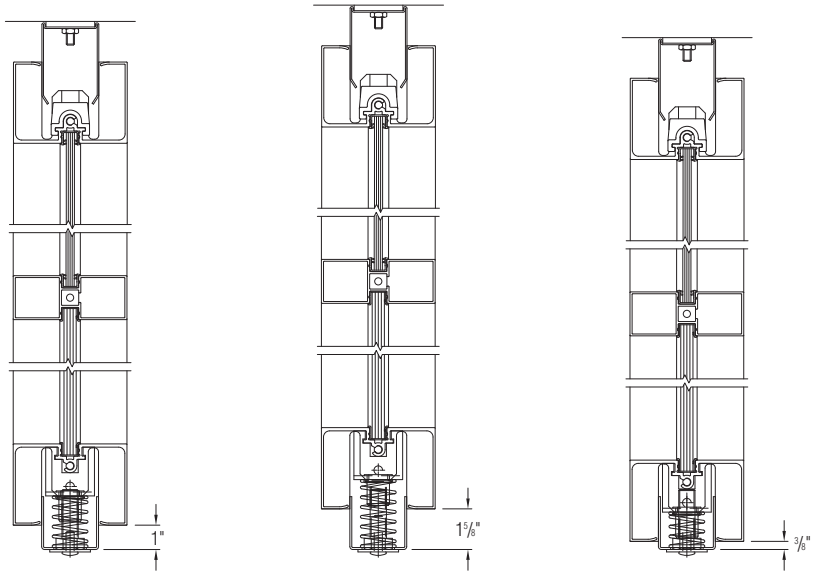
Recess Base

1. The recess base can adjust to a minimum of ⅜" to 1⅝" maximum. To adjust the panel, the installer needs to pry the floor channel up so the head of the bolt is exposed. Using a ¾" open end box wrench or our pivot door tool, turn the head of the bolt to adjust either up or down (Figure 1).



nominal height location | adjusted up for maximum height | adjusted down for minimum height

Figure 1

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Base Electrical

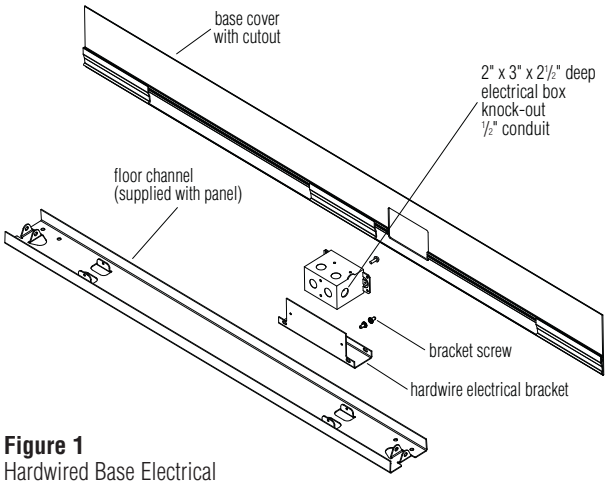


Figure 1
Hardwired Base Electrical

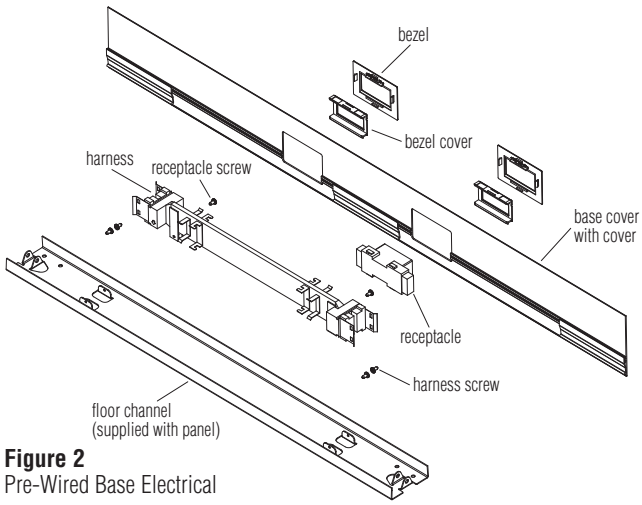
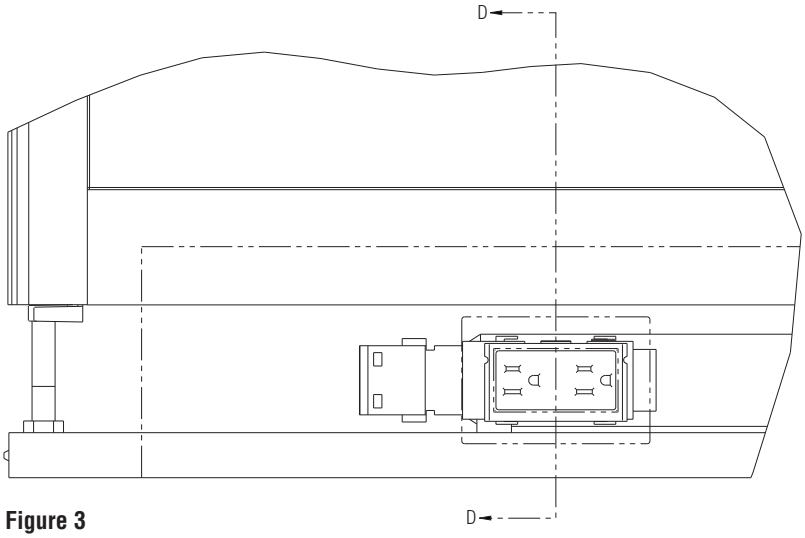


Figure 2
Pre-Wired Base Electrical



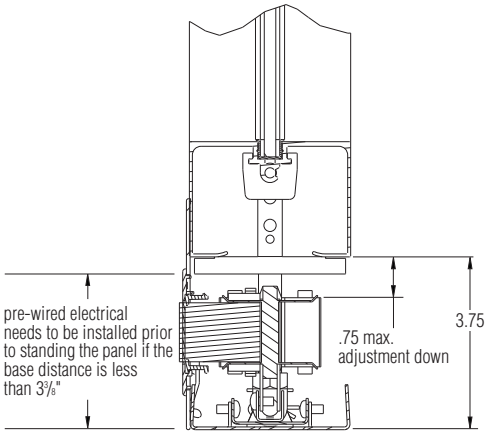


Figure 3

CAUTION

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Permanent Wall/Mid-Panel Connection Detail

1. The bulb seal will need to be trimmed to the height of the panel and rest on the floor. A notch will also be required at the top of the bulb seal to avoid the ceiling rail (Figure 1, Detail A).

Clip-On Filler Trim

1. To achieve the desired look, the rubber fin on the plastic extrusion will need to be trimmed to fill the gap between the panel and wall (Figure 2, Detail B).

2. The rigid plastic will need to be cut and notched to allow the rubber fin to remain continuous. The rigid plastic will be covered with aluminum trim. It will be critical to attach the plastic to the filler panel so it is square. The aluminum trim will need to be cut to length and mitre cut.

   Note: Figure 3 shows the nominal clearance required to install the trim.

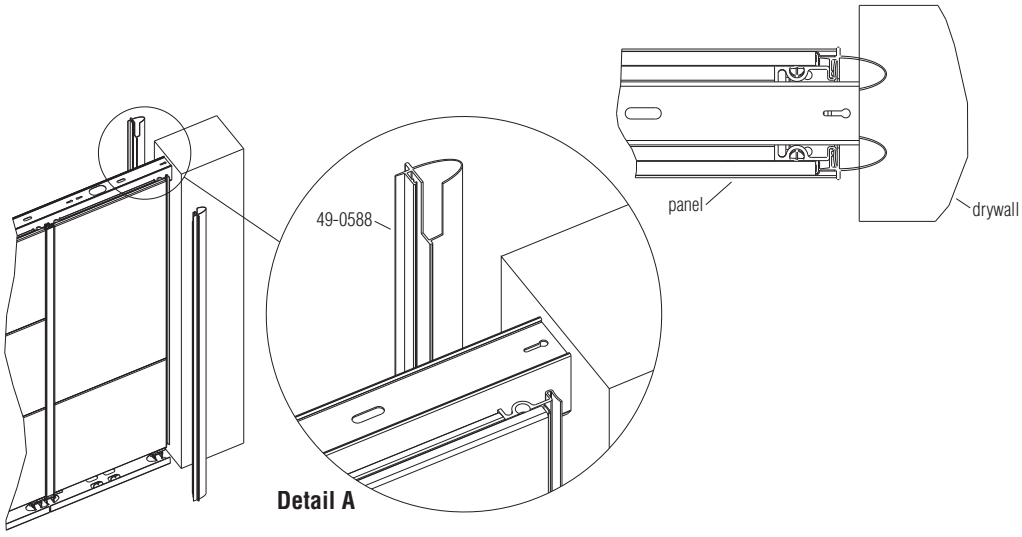

Figure 1
Bulb Seal Installation

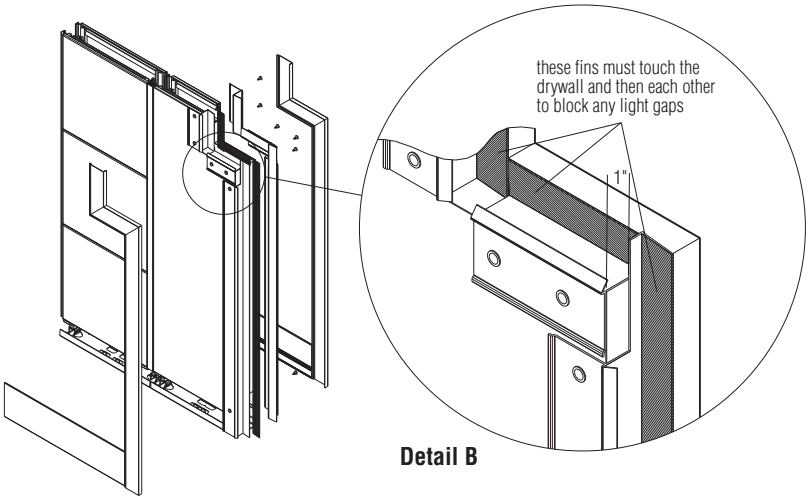

Figure 2

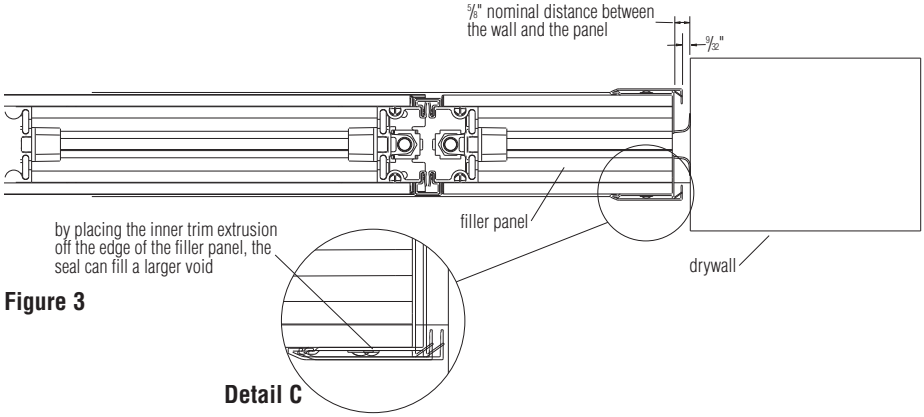

Figure 3

CAUTION

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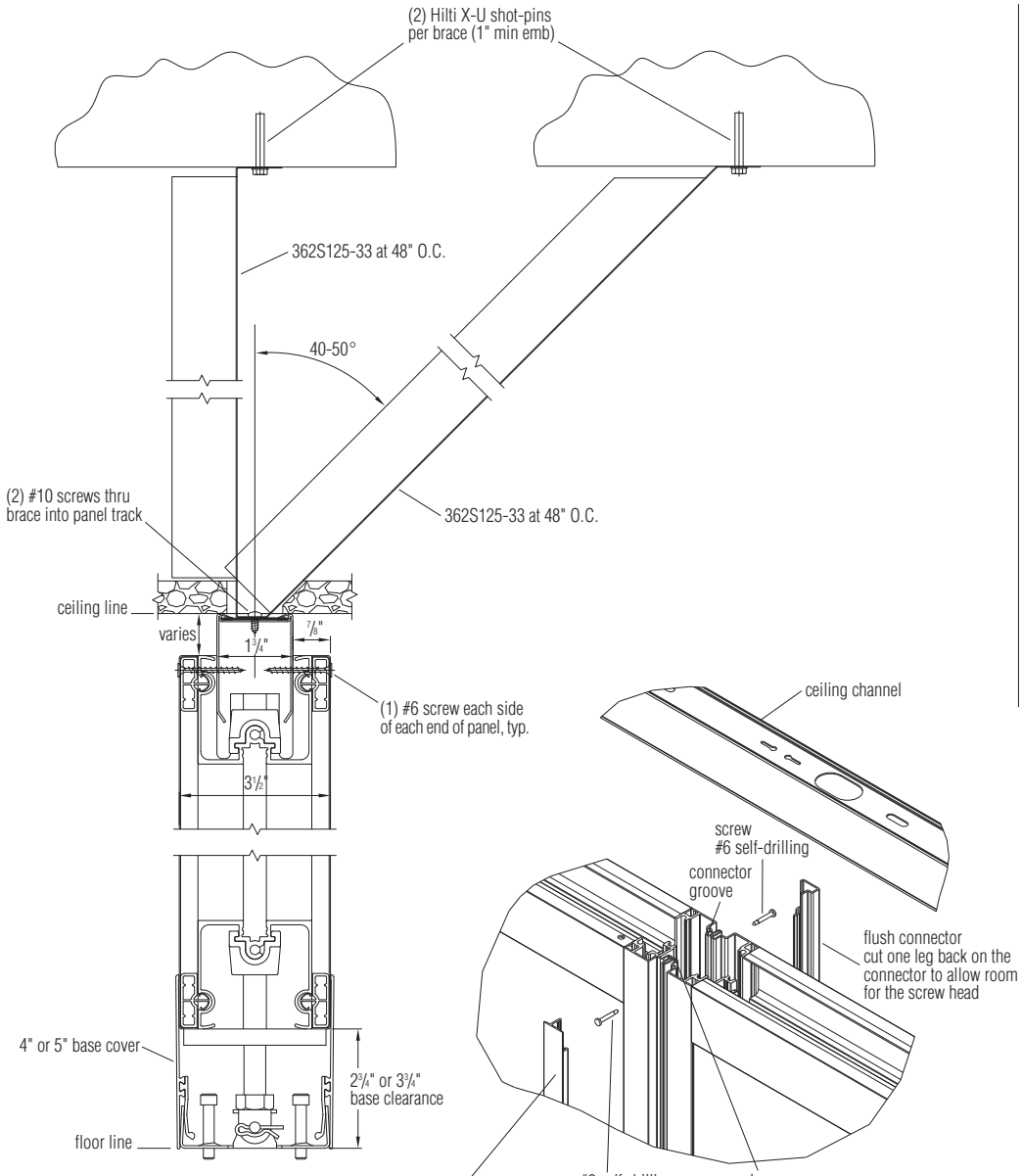

Figure 1

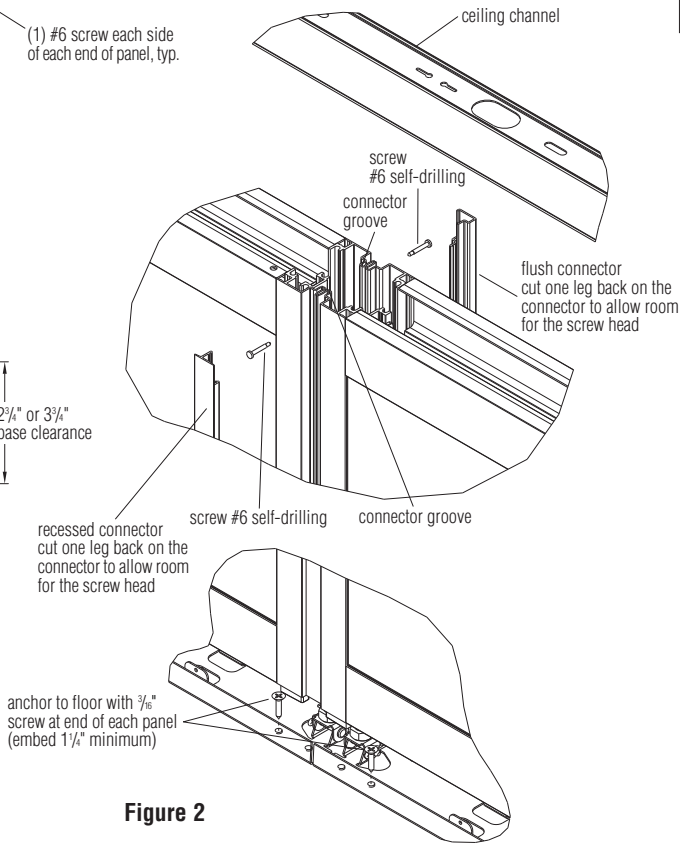

Figure 2

ICC/Seismic Panel Attachment

1. Genius panels are ICC approved for installation in seismic zones provided the ceiling has been properly reinforced (by others) (see Figure 1), and the Genius panels are mechanically fastened to the ceiling and floor. The ceiling attachment is made by driving a #6 self-drilling screw through the connector groove (one per panel) and into the ceiling channel. The panel connector will need to be trimmed to fit around the screw head (Figure 2). The floor attachment is made by driving a 3/16" diameter Tapcon screw through the holes in the end of the floor channel and into the floor, one screw on each end of the panel.

ICC/Seismic Suspended Ceiling Brace Detail

1. Seismic detail instructions, refer to Figure 1.

CAUTION

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General Instructions for All Cornice Caps

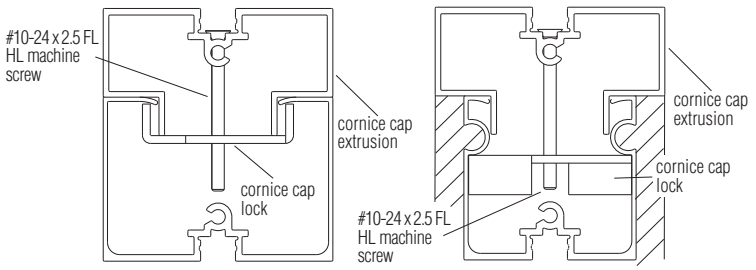
1. Cornice caps must run across the seams of the panels and must butt together near the center of a panel.

   Refer to Figure 1 for cross sections and exploded views.

   Section A-A shows the cornice cap lock engaged in a glass panel.

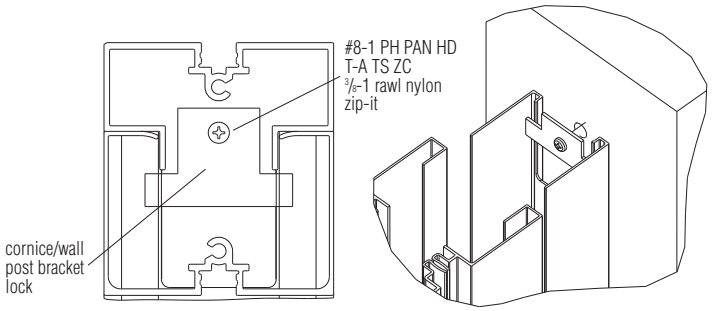
   Section B-B shows the cornice cap lock engaged in a solid panel.

   Section C-C and Explode C-C show how to lock a wall post to drywall.



Section A-A
Glass Panel with Cornice Cap

Section B-B
Solid Panel with Cornice Cap



Section C-C
Wall Post Anchor with Cornice Cap

Explode C-C

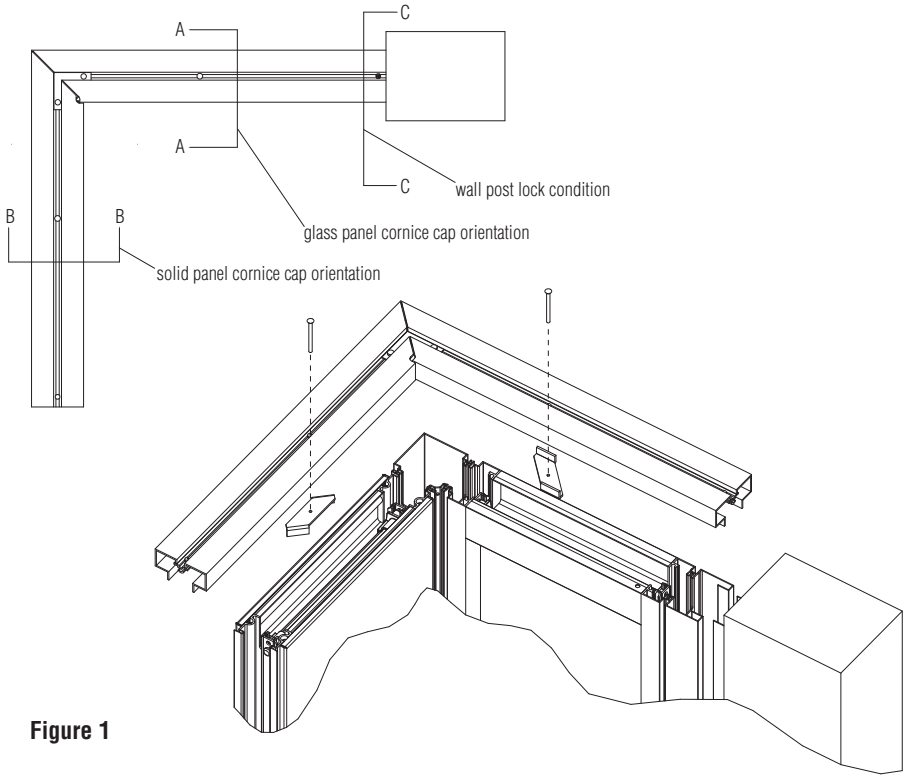


Figure 1

CAUTION

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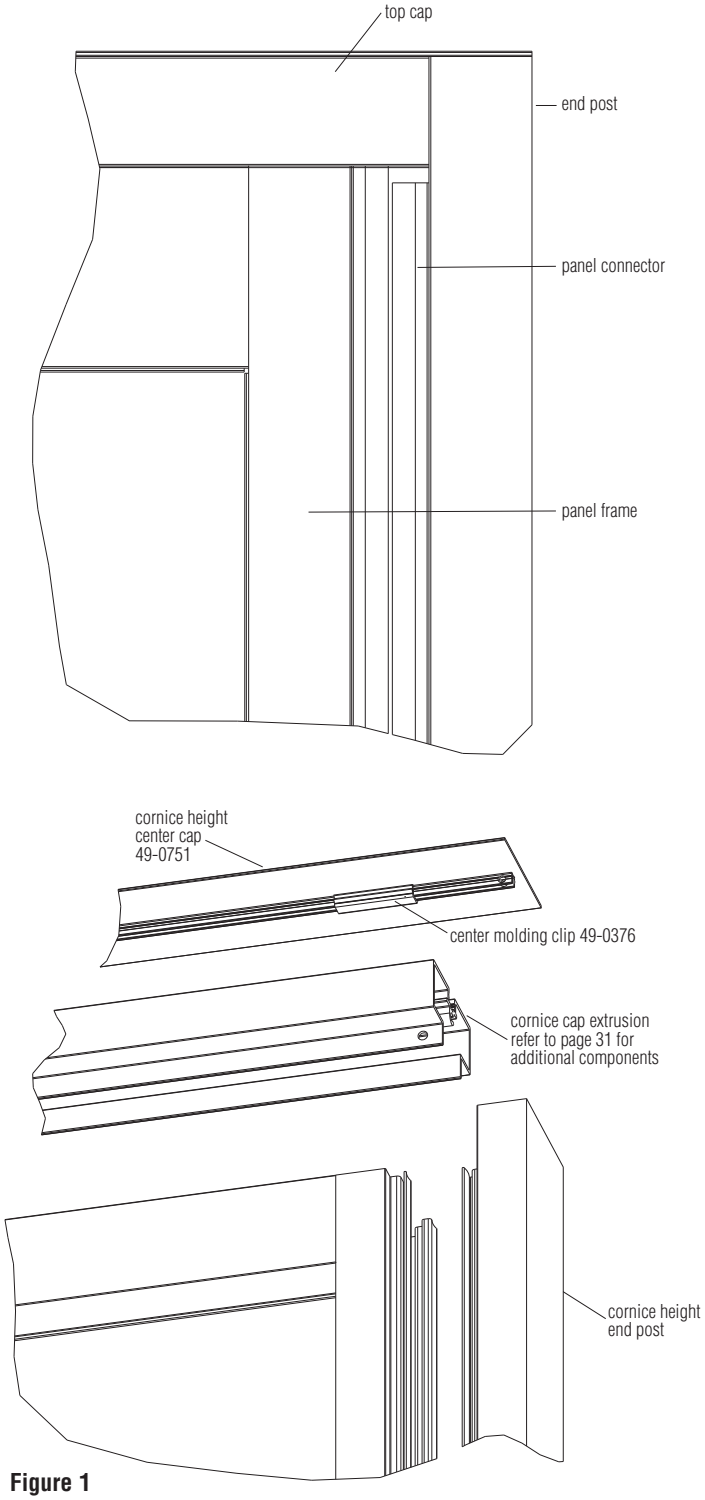

Figure 1

79" or Shorter Cornice Kit

1. Cornice caps must run across the seams of the panels and must be butt together near the center of a panel (see Figure 1).

2. Cut the top cap to size. Assemble the cornice cap locks into the pre-drilled holes in the cornice cap.

   Note: On solid panels, the legs on the lock point down and on glass panels, they point up.

3. Place it on top of the panels. It will be necessary to strike the top cap with a mallet to engage the top cap into the panel. Now tighten the cornice cap locks. Panels 79" tall or less will include a center molding cap to dress off the top of the panel.

   Note: 49-0376 is to be assembled to 49-0751 approximately 12" apart. Minimum of 2 clips per extrusion.

CAUTION

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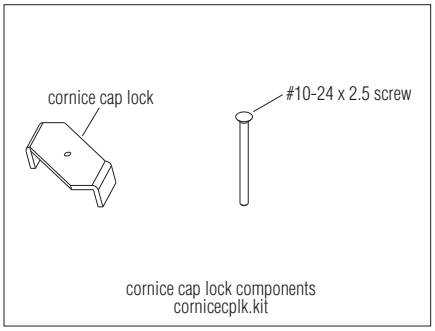
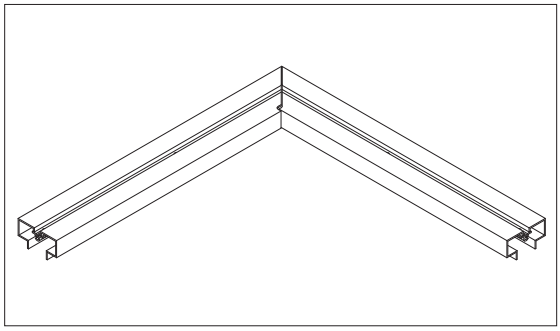
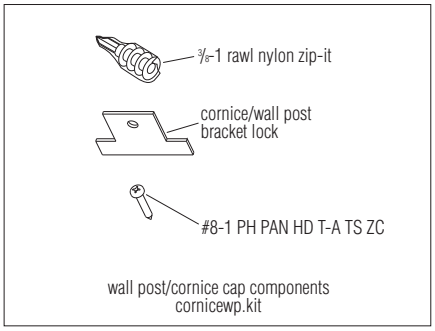
Components: Cornice Kits

Cornice cap
Cornice cap lock
Cornice corner cap
Cornice wall starter bracket
(see Figure 1).







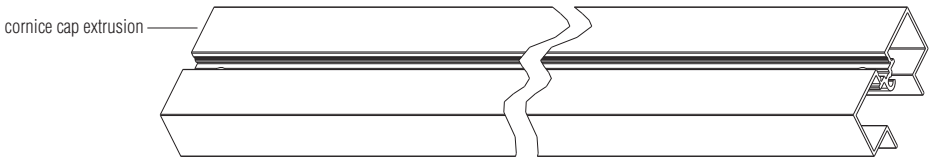


Figure 1

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Care of KI Wall Surface Materials

Instructions and Tips on How to Care for Your Surface Materials

Vertical Surface Fabrics
Clean with shampoo, foam or dry-cleaning solvents as desired. Do not saturate with liquid. Pile fabrics may require brushing to restore appearance. Remove as much soil or staining material as possible by carefully vacuuming, brushing or scraping with a dull instrument.

Water-Borne Soil
Follow these directions for removing water-borne, non-greasy soil or stains (such as coffee, milk, soft drinks, fruit juices, washable ink, etc.): Gently apply a water-based cleaner specifically made for cleaning fabric to the soiled area using a clean cloth or sponge. Suitable cleaners include Bissell® Upholstery Shampoo, Woolite® Upholstery Shampoo, or Guardsman Fabri-Kleen®. Work the cleaner into a lather or foam, if possible, to minimize soaking the fabric. Using light brushing motions, work from the outside of the soiled area toward the center to prevent rings. Allow fabric to dry completely, then vacuum thoroughly.

Oil-Borne Soil
Follow these directions for removing oil-borne soil or stains (such as salad dressing, grease, lipstick, ball-point ink, etc.): Gently apply a dry-cleaning fluid to the soiled area using a dampened clean cloth or soft-bristle brush. Using quick, light rubbing or brushing strokes, work from the outside of the soiled area toward the center to prevent rings. Avoid soaking the fabric. Gently blot with a clean, absorbent cloth to soak up and remove dampened soil. Allow fabric to dry completely, then vacuum thoroughly.

Large Areas
When large fabric areas must be cleaned, such as complete panels, it is recommended that you employ a professional cleaning firm that uses a dry-foam upholstery shampoo and an immediate wet pick-up vacuum system. Do not steam clean or use other methods that soak or heat the fabric.

Vertical Surface Vinyl
Remove as much soil or staining material as possible by carefully vacuuming, brushing or scraping with a dull instrument. Use lukewarm water and mild soap to remove most soil and stains. Work up a thin lather on a clean, damp piece of cheesecloth and rub it gently over the soiled area. Wipe off the soap with a fresh piece of cheesecloth. Finish by wiping with a soft, dry cloth.

Note: Never use furniture polishes, oils, solvents, varnishes, abrasive cleaners or ammonia water on leather.

Note: Never use furniture polishes, oils, solvents, varnishes, abrasive cleaners or ammonia water on vinyl.

Note: Naphtha or mineral spirits may be used with caution (they are flammable) to remove chewing gum, grease or other greasy soils and stains that cannot be removed with soap and water.

PVC Trim, Laminate Faces and Metal Trim
Wiping with a damp cloth will remove general soiling and water-borne stains. If needed, use a hard-surface, all-purpose cleaner such as Formula 409®, Fantastic®, Top Job®, Mr. Clean®, etc. Some oil-borne stains may require the use of a dry-cleaning fluid or naphtha. To fill scratches in wood grain laminate tops, use an oak, walnut or mahogany putty stick (available at paint supply and hardware stores).

Wood Faces
Clean by using a cleaner or flax soap formulated especially for wood furniture. Dilute the cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions. Dampen, but do not saturate, a soft cloth with the diluted cleaner and wipe the surface in the direction of the wood grain to remove dirt and finger prints. Wipe the surface clean with a soft, dry cloth. Oils, abrasives, and ammonia/bleach containing cleaners should not be used on wood surfaces. Never use any oil containing product on wood surfaces as they might discolor the finish.

Acid-Etched Glass
KI suggests not to clean sealed surface before 30 days from receipt. To maintain the sealed glass, it is important to gently clean with a soft, lint-free clean cloth and to wash with a 4:1 mixture of water and vinegar. Cleaning should always be done in a circular motion. Do not use ammonia-based cleaners. Harsh scrubbing and/or abrasive cleaners may damage the protective sealer and void your warranty.

General Cleaning
Avoid extreme temperatures and humidity. Maintain temperatures between 60- and 80-degrees Fahrenheit and humidity levels between 30 and 50 percent. Keep a supply of soft, clean, absorbent cloths handy for wiping up spills and regular dusting. To dust, wipe with a slightly damp, soft cloth using another soft cloth to dry. Always wipe the surface in the direction of the wood grain.

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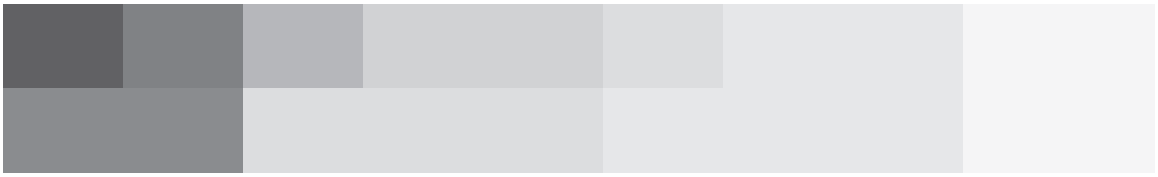

Furnishing Knowledge