

Read the instructions that come with the kit carefully. This information contains tips in addition to the instructions that come with the kit.

Measuring and Planning:

1. Things to check when measuring are:
 - The clearance around the door. Do you have room to mount the hinge block and brackets on the wall?
 - Projection of the door trim from the wall in case notching is needed.
 - Make a visual observation of the position of the door. Is it even with the sheet-rock wall or is it recessed? If it's recessed, measure the depth of the recess and make note that a spacer may be needed.
 - Measure the width of the trim. This is important when figuring the height of the cornice box. For example; (1 1/2" on the door) + (3" for the trim) + (6" to make the top even with the other treatments) = Total height of the cornice.
 - If the cornice is going to come further down on the door, check the projection of any treatments on the door. Valances may need to be removed on 2" blinds. In most cases removing the valance will allow you to have a 3 1/2" return (1x4) on the cornice and clear the blinds.
 - Note the hinge side of the door.
2. The information above will provide the necessary information to plan the construction of the cornice box and adjoining treatments.
3. When planning, it is best to plan on installing the hinge block on the wall instead of on the trim because the closer your hinge block is to the hinges on the door, the less opening range you will have. For example; if the hinge block is right at the hinges on the door, your opening range will be limited to 90°. If you move the hinge block to the edge of the trim or 2" - 3" from the door hinges you will increase the range to approximately 110°. If your doors are hinged in the middle, the diagram on page 4 shows placement of the hinge block.

Basic Construction of the Cornice:

1. Most of the construction is going to be the same as cornices you've made before. The main difference when using the Swing Door Kit is that on the hinged side of the door, the return is hinged in the cornice.
2. To allow for the thickness of the hinges and clearance of the dust-board, cut the hinge block 1/4" shorter in height and projection than the return on the opening end of the box. When installing the hinges, line the bottom of the hinge block up with the bottom of the face board.
3. Cover the cornice with lining (no padding). On the back of the face board, it's a good idea to put a piece of interlining under the lining to hide the wood grain from showing through. If you are using Blackout lining, the interlining is not necessary. Use gimp (**Stk. #G22S/20 white**) to cover you staple lines. You want the back of this box to look as good as the front of the treatment. It will be seen when the door is opened.
4. Cover the hinges with a flap lining cover. Cut a piece of lining to fit the inside height of the box and that will cover the hinges with the hinge block completely opened plus enough for hems and tack strip (**Stk. #CS38 3/8" or CS50 1/2"**). Put a strip of loop tape on the flap and a piece of hook tape on the hinge block. This flap will cover the hinges to hide them from sight when the door is opened.

5. It is best to use Hook and Loop Tapes to attach the treatments when using the Swing Door Kit. Installation is much easier without the treatment hanging and getting in the way. See page 3 for more installation tips.

Working Around Trim:

1. In many applications you may find door trim in the way of your return or hinge block. You will need to notch out for the trim to allow the cornice to fit against the wall. A diagram is shown on page 4 (Doors hinged in the center). This is the case with French Doors, Triples (doors w/windows on each side) and Doors hinged in the center.
 - With French Doors you will need to notch the return on the opening end of the cornice box.
 - Triples, where the opening door is in the center you will need to notch both the return and the hinge block.
 - Doors hinged in the center will need the hinge block notched.
2. When you notch the hinge block, you have to mount the brackets above the trim to install the treatment. In this case it's a good idea to use a 2 1/2" or a 3" angle iron instead of the ones in the kit. This will give more strength and support for the hinged side of the treatment where you want most of the support to be.
3. When you have a door with a transom over it, the best approach is to have the treatment cover the transom. The reason is, in most cases the transom sits right on top of the door, and you don't have much to mount too. There are cases that you can do this if the trim around the door and between the transom and the door are large enough. There are also situations you will find where there is 6" to 8" of wall space between the door and the transom window above. In this situation you can treat the door as a standard of what ever type it is.

Single Doors:

1. When using the Swing Door Kit on single doors you shouldn't have to make any unusual modifications to the standard way of constructing a cornice, other than the hinged return (Hinge Block) being separate.
2. The single door application is probably the easiest use of the kit. The only thing I would remind you of is to make sure you construct the cornice box height to be the same as the other window treatments in the room. The bottom of the cornice box only has to come over the door 1". It can come lower if you need it too.

French Doors:

See pages 3 and 4.

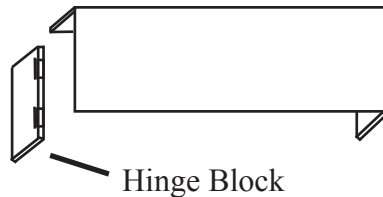
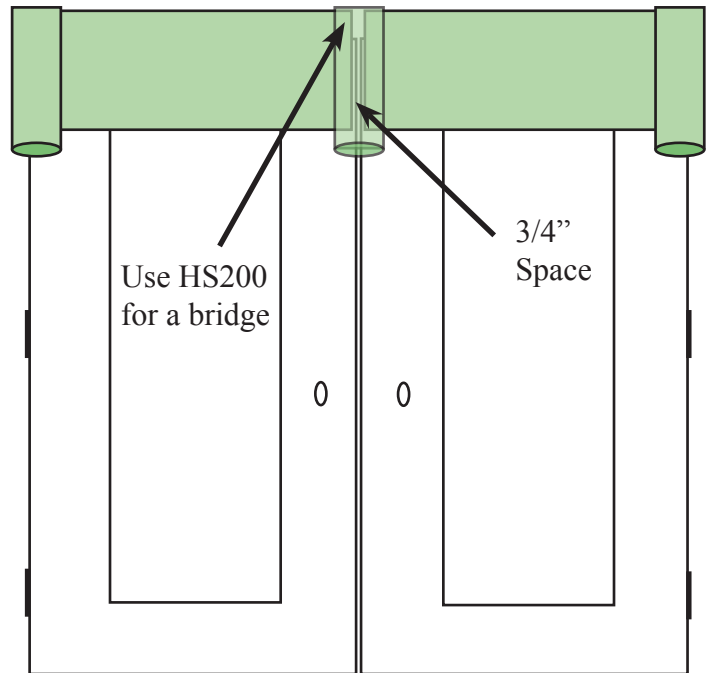
Extreme Uses of the Swing Door Kit:

1. There are some treatments that are extreme uses of the Swing Door Kit. In cases where you are making a treatment using the Swing Door Kit and it isn't normally mounted on a standard dust-board some creative engineering will be needed. Examples are, pole treatments and medallion treatments.
2. It is not recommended to start out with an extreme use. Start simple with basic treatments that are normally board mounted. After doing a few and the learning curve has been mastered you will begin to have ideas of things that may work, try them out. Experimenting in your down time will sharpen your skills and generate new ideas.
3. See pages 5 - 7 for ideas on pole treatments and medallion treatments.

Installing the Swing Door Kit -French Doors-

Construction Tips:

1. Read the instructions that come with the kit carefully. This information contains tips in addition to the instructions.
2. On French Doors a 3/4" space needs to be allowed between the two cornice boxes. This is to prevent them from hitting when the doors open and close.
3. You will need to fabricate a bridge over the 3/4" space creating the illusion of a complete treatment. Use our HS200 Right Angle Hook Strip to do this. Cut a piece slightly shorter than the width of the center piece of your treatment. With the hook side on top, attach it on the cornice of the door that opens first. Mount the piece where it will be centered over the space.
4. When cutting the hinge block, cut the projection and height 1/4" shorter than the return on the fixed end. This will allow for the hinges on the projection and clearance at the dust-board.



Hinge Block



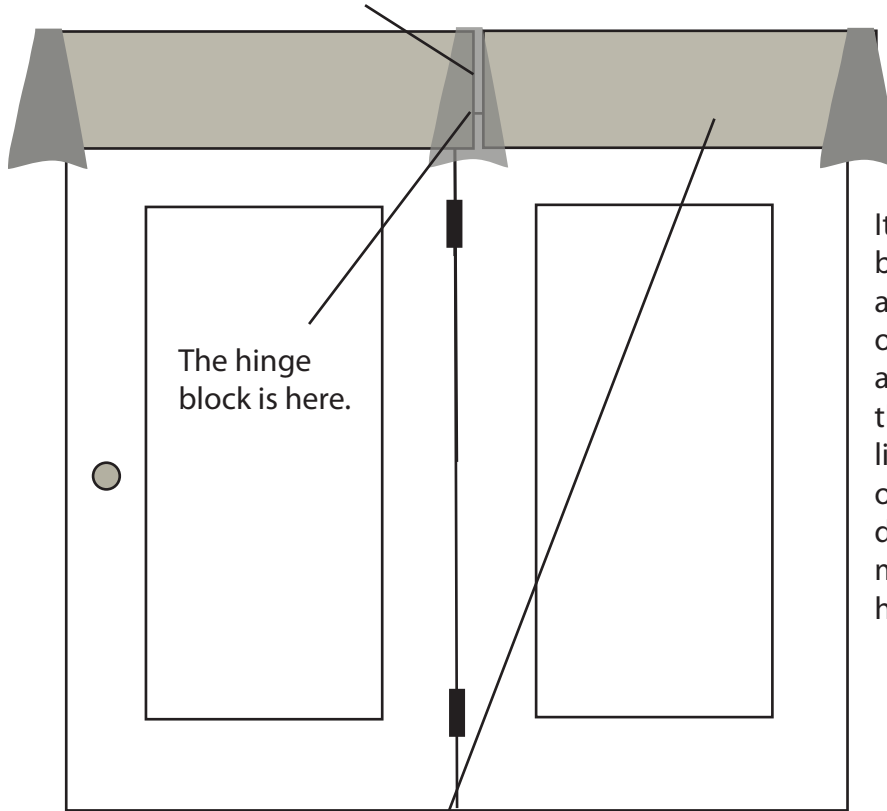
HS200 Right Angle Hook Strip

Installation Tips:

1. When installing, the following tools will be needed in addition to your normal installation tools:
 - a. Straight Screw Driver
 - b. 9" or 12" Torpedo Level
 - c. PM21, our Purple Fabric Marking Pen
 - d. Pliers
2. With the hinge pins removed, mount the Hinge Block first using the level to make sure it's straight vertically. Then mount the "L" bracket on the opening corner of the door. The screw driver and pliers are for putting the slide pin on the "L" bracket.
3. Put the cornice on the Hinge Block (do not put the hinge pins all the way in yet). Use the PM21 and cover the tip end of the "L" bracket with the purple ink. With the torpedo level on top of the cornice, hold the cornice box level and pull the door against the inside of the box allowing the "L" bracket to make a mark on the back side of the cornice. This is the line you want to use to install the slot track on the inside of the cornice.
4. One thing that makes installing the Swing Door treatment easier is to use hook and loop tapes to attach the treatment to the dust-board of the cornice. It's a lot easier without all the fabric hanging and flopping when trying to level, mark and balance on a ladder.

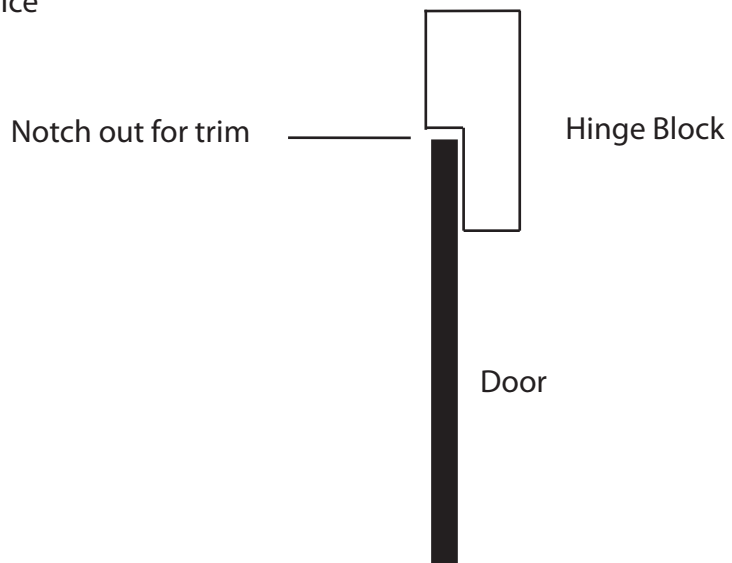
Doors hinged in the center

At least a 3/4" space is need to keep the face from hitting the next box.



It is best if the hinge block is at least 2" away from the hinges on the door. If they are too close together the door will have limited range of opening. The more distance you have, the more range you will have.

When making a soft treatment this side can be a dust-board instead of another cornice box.



Two Creative Ways of Using Swing Door Top Treatment Kit.

Swing Door Top Treatment Kit (Stk. #MP20) is a unique system designed to be used with operable doors. It can be used on single and double door, regardless of which side the hinges are on. The kit allows top treatments to be mounted over doors at the same height as adjoining window treatments. The result is a consistent, unbroken design line. The basic instructions for how to build and mount a cornice with the Swing Door Top Treatment Kit on a double or single door are included with the kit.



This open swag on a pole appears to be one continuous treatment across the width of the French Doors.



Since the swags were overlapping, the pole had to be cut in half so the cuts would overlap each other. A coping saw was used to make this special cut.

Making Modifications to the Wood Pole

Top view of pole



Cut the wood pole along the white dotted lines using a hand help coping saw.

Another example:



The system can not only be used for cornice boards, it can also be used for board mounted top treatment, wood pole treatments and decoative medallions etc.

Sigmon's Interior Design, fabricated the treatments on this and next page using the Swing Door Top Treatment Kit. Some modifications are necessary for adapting the kit to pole mounted and medallion mounted treatments.



By using the Swing Door Top Treatment Kit, the entire treatment swings open with the doors. The hardware in the kit was modified for this application.

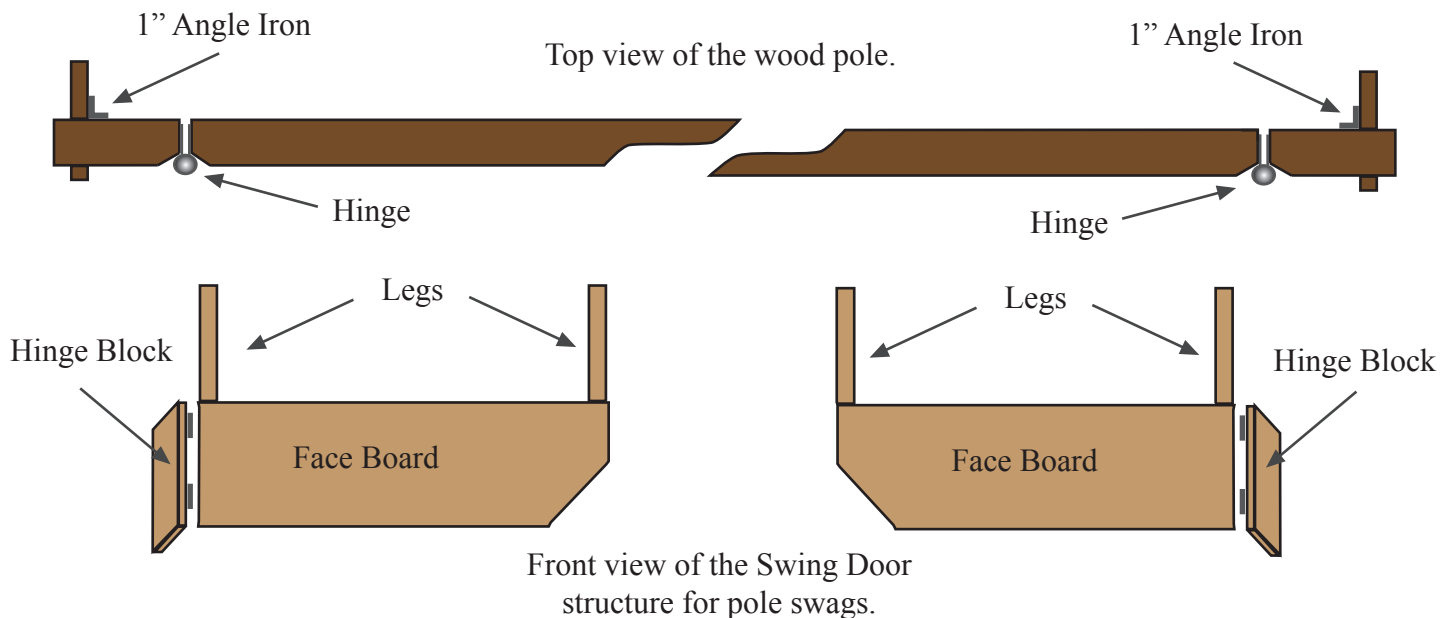


The "cornice" portion of the treatment has been modified to accommodate the pole. Note how the face board has been cut at an angle behind the swag.

The right side of the Left Swag is stapled to the back side of the left portion of the pole.



The left side of the Right Swag is stapled to the top side of the right portion of the pole.



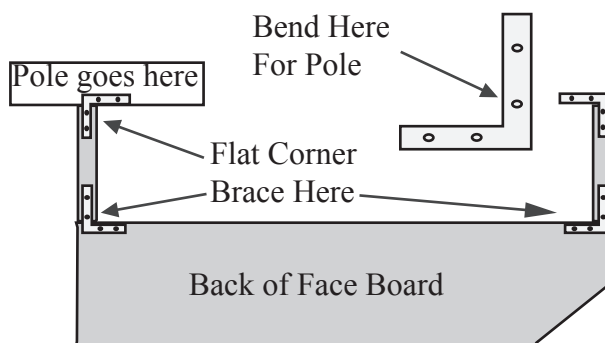
Step 1 Cutting the Pole

Determine the rod width of the treatment including the amount past the door trim. The center of the pole will be the first cut. Mark the center, then mark the overlap on each side according to the swag overlap measurement. For example; if the swags overlap 10" you will mark 5" on each side. This is the center cut. Start your cut about a 1/4" inside your mark cutting in at an angle. When you are close to the center of the pole start curving your cut to follow the center of the pole. Cut down the center until you are 2 inches from the end of your marked area. Start curving out the other side as you see in the diagram above. The hinge cuts are next. Cut the pole at the measurement from the end where you plan to mount the hinge block on the wall. **Note, the hinges on the Hinge Block must line up with the hinges in the pole.** They also must be positioned in the same direction. The knuckle area of the hinge cut needs to be notched to allow the rod to open without the pole pieces hitting. A 1" angle iron is used to join the rod bracket and this short piece of the pole. This keeps the pole from moving in the bracket when opening and closing the door.

Step 2 Building the Frame

The frame for the swing door kit is made from 1x pine boards. For the face a 1x6 will most always work. The legs, 1x2's, and the Hinge Block work best made from a piece with the wood grain running vertically. The projection will most likely need to be cut to match the outside projection of pole bracket (front of pole). The face board width is cut to the measurement from the curved cut in the pole to the hinge cut in the pole on each side. **See Diagram above.** In the diagram above, the bottom inside corner of the face board is removed to allow it to hide behind a swag. The hinge side is covered by a Panel or Jabot. The length of the legs will be determined by the height of the pole over the door to match the other treatments in the room.

To connect the pieces, use a white flat corner brace (our stk# MP64/W). These will be used to connect the Legs to the Face Board and the pole. Bend the two brackets for the pole about 10° to fit the curve of the pole. **See Diagram below.**



Swing Door Top Treatment Kit (Stk. #MP20) is used to create the unique medallion treatment on this page.

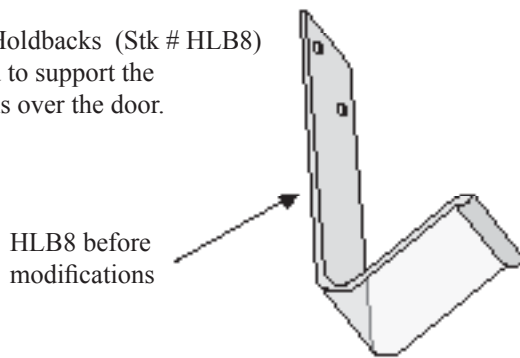


This medallion mounted treatment was installed in a bay window with a door on the left side.



The medallions above the door appear to be attached to the wall. However they are really secured to clear holdbacks which are mounted to the dustboard of the cornice.

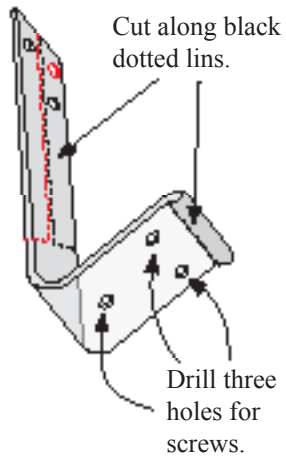
Drapery Holdbacks (Stk # HLB8) were used to support the medallions over the door.



Modified holdbacks attached to dustboard.



Making Modifications to the Holdbacks

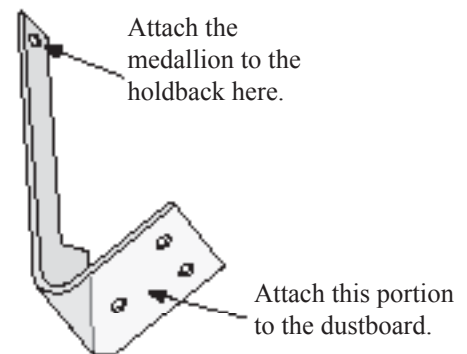


Using a jigsaw, modify the holdback as follows:
 Cut in half vertically to help conceal them behind the swags.
 Cut the front edge off so the holdback would rest evenly on the dustboard.
 Drill three holes in the holdback to accommodate screws for anchoring to the dustboard.

Holdbacks after the modifications have been made.

Note: The two holdbacks on each end of the dustboard will have to be cut opposite each other to keep them completely concealed.

You must drill an additional hole above the lowest hole on the holdback, then cut off the opposite side from what is shown in the drawing to modify the opposite holdback. Refer to the red marks on the drawing above.



All photos on this page are courtesy of Sigmon's Interior Design.