

Automatic Sliding Glass Entrance Installation and Commissioning JHA

Worked instructional example

Work and worksite

A trained entrance-system crew installs and commissions one factory-glazed automatic sliding door at a released ground-level building entrance. The project-approved supporting opening and exact operator, leaves, sensors and emergency functions are specified; public access remains closed until acceptance. This fictional learning example describes planned controls; it records no actual inspection or work authorization.

- Partial glass-door coverage: one powered sliding entrance system; manual pivot doors, storefront pane setting and live electrical troubleshooting are separate.
- Current installation and sensor instructions for the selected system govern connections and settings; qualified electrical work is coordinated as a separate authorized role.
- The building has an accepted alternate access and egress arrangement while mechanical assembly and controlled powered testing take place.

Questions before work

- Who accepts supporting fixings and the compatibility of the operator, glazed leaves and sensors?
- How are mains and any emergency stored energy isolated during installation and changes after testing?
- Which documented detection, movement and emergency checks must pass before public use?

Task Hazard Control

1 Accept the system package and entrance closure

Hazard: Incompatible parts or loss of required egress can create unsafe powered movement or trap building users.

Control: Match component labels to the approved package and installation instructions. Confirm support acceptance, assigned specialist roles and the alternate access and egress plan; close the entire work and travel zone.

Verification: Lead records system identity, instruction revisions and the entrance closure before components are unpacked.

Reasoning: An automatic entrance is a coordinated safety system, rather than a manual glass leaf with an added motor.

2 Isolate energy and install the support assembly

Hazard: Unexpected energization or a poorly supported overhead operator can strike installers.

Control: Have authorized people isolate and verify all applicable supplies, including emergency energy. Support the header and operator during installation, use the specified fixing arrangement and secure covers and tools against falling.

Verification: Responsible installers record energy control and support-connection acceptance before hanging leaves.

Reasoning: The operator must remain safely supported even while its enclosure is open or power is unavailable.

3 Hang and retain the glazed sliding leaves

Hazard: A leaf can roll or drop from incomplete suspension, trapping fingers or breaking glazing.

Control: Use the accepted handling method to fit each identified leaf. Complete its specified carriers, anti-drop retention, guides and stops while maintaining handling support; keep hands outside the travel and pinch zones.

Verification: Lead checks leaf suspension and retention before releasing handling equipment or allowing controlled manual travel.

Reasoning: Free movement does not prove that a glazed leaf is protected against derailment or unintended release.

Complete the work and hand over

4 Fit controls and prepare controlled energization

Hazard: Incorrect sensing or lock interfaces can permit a door to move toward someone or obstruct escape.

Control: Fit the specified sensors and interfaces using their current instructions. Qualified people complete electrical connections; inspect mechanical clearance and establish a guarded test zone before authorized energization.

Verification: Commissioning lead records completed connections and clearance checks and confirms everyone is outside the moving-leaf area.

Reasoning: A sensor that lights up may still have the wrong field or response for the installed entrance.

5 Commission the movement and safety functions

Hazard: Unverified closing, side detection or emergency behavior can expose users to impact or entrapment.

Control: The trained technician applies the actual system commissioning criteria. Verify movement, detection and the specified emergency and egress functions from controlled test positions; isolate again before corrective work.

Verification: Record each required test, result and correction; failed or incomplete safety checks prevent release.

Reasoning: One successful opening cycle does not verify the different hazards present during closing or loss of power.

6 Hand over the accepted entrance

Hazard: Users may assume the door is ready although restrictions, checks or faults remain unresolved.

Control: Complete the acceptance record and owner instruction for routine checks, fault reporting and service. Secure covers and clean the route; reopen only after authorized acceptance of the whole entrance and egress arrangement.

Verification: Lead and building representative record system status, documentation and the public-access release.

Reasoning: The handover needs usable safety-check instructions as well as a mechanically finished installation.

Pause and reassess

- Pause for incompatible parts, missing support details, inadequate energy isolation or loss of required egress.
- Keep public access closed for unexpected travel, failed detection, incomplete emergency tests or unresolved commissioning faults.
- Changes to sensors, leaves, locks or emergency functions require the appropriate rechecks before renewed acceptance.

Improve the controls

Needs improvement: Work carefully and wear PPE.

More useful: Use the accepted handling method to fit each identified leaf. Complete its specified carriers, anti-drop retention, guides and stops while maintaining handling support; keep hands outside the travel and pinch zones.

Needs improvement: Check that everything is ready.

More useful: Match component labels to the approved package and installation instructions. Confirm support acceptance, assigned specialist roles and the alternate access and egress plan; close the entire work and travel zone.

Decisions that change the analysis

Can a glazing crew release the entrance after hanging the leaves?

Leaf retention is only one stage. The powered system also needs the specified specialist commissioning, sensing, emergency-function and owner-handover checks. Assign qualified roles rather than assuming glazing experience supplies them.

What must the crew record for actual use?

Identify the actual equipment and work boundaries, responsible people, applicable criteria, inspection findings and open actions. Resolve changes with affected crews and obtain required project authorization before work.

Training needs

- Verify manufacturer-system installation and commissioning competence, including the separate electrical responsibilities and energy controls.
- Train the building representative on the actual routine safety checks, defect response and service documentation supplied at handover.

Confirm applicable qualifications and actual training evidence for the people assigned. Related toolbox talks support discussion; they do not establish competence.

References and adaptation

ASSA ABLOY Sliding-door user manual: safety systems, checks and handover

<https://www.assaabloy.com/sg/en/documents/esd/user-manual/sliding-door-operators/sl500-sl510-sl520-sl521/user-manual-assa-abloy-sl500-sl510-sl520-sl521.pdf>

OSHA 1926.21 Safety training and education

<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.21>

OSHA 1926.404 Wiring design and protection

<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.404>

OSHA 1926.417 Electrical lockout and tagging of circuits

<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.417>

OSHA 1926.300 Hand and power tools

<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.300>

References reviewed October 9, 2026. Use actual equipment and product instructions, project design and site requirements. This original draft supplies no fabricated inspection, signature or approval.