

Manual Gliding Glass Door Roller Replacement JHA

Worked instructional example

Work and worksite

A glazing service team renews worn rollers on one identified manual E-Series gliding patio-door leaf. The factory-glazed leaf is removed intact, supported on a suitable flat padded service surface, repaired and returned to its retained frame. The entrance stays closed to occupants until track retention and locking are verified. This fictional learning example describes planned controls; it records no actual inspection or work authorization.

- Partial glazing repair coverage: manual door roller renewal with intact leaf removal and reinstatement; no automatic operator, sensor or energized entrance work.
- Manufacturer guide 9069167 applies to the actual door, compatible rollers are supplied and frame, track and glass are sound.
- The crew has an accepted handling method, protected service surface and alternate access or egress during the closure.

Questions before work

- When do head-track fixings cease to retain the leaf, and how will support remain continuous?
- Does the service surface support the intact leaf in the orientation required by the actual guide?
- Which track, stop, rolling and locking checks must pass before the door is returned to occupants?

Task Hazard Control

1 Accept the repair and entrance closure

Hazard: Misidentified parts or blocked egress can make a routine service unsafe.

Control: Identify the door and applicable service guide, match the roller kit, inspect glass and track condition and confirm alternate access. Close both sides, clear the transfer route and record any defect beyond roller replacement.

Verification: Service lead records door identity, compatible parts and the closure before removing hardware.

Reasoning: A similar roller or sliding panel does not establish compatibility with the retained assembly.

2 Establish leaf support before track release

Hazard: The glazed leaf can tip inward as its upper restraint is loosened.

Control: Prepare the accepted handling support and flat padded receiving surface. Follow the guide's opening, locking and fixing-release sequence while maintaining support; retain reusable track hardware and keep people outside the tipping path.

Verification: Crew verifies engaged leaf support before each retaining connection is removed.

Reasoning: The upper track can move with the leaf and must remain controlled during release.

3 Remove and set down the intact glazed leaf

Hazard: An awkward leaf can twist, drop or trap fingers during the transition to the bench.

Control: On agreed commands, support and remove the leaf by the identified service method. Control the track/stop parts and place the panel on the prepared surface in the instructed orientation without bearing on vulnerable glass edges.

Verification: Lead checks stable support and intact glass before handlers release the panel.

Reasoning: A door suitable for rolling on a track is not automatically stable when laid down for service.

Complete the work and hand over

4 Renew the specified roller assemblies

Hazard: Sharp pockets, slipping tools or incompatible orientation can damage the panel or injure hands.

Control: Keep the panel secured. Remove and capture the original rollers and fixings, inspect the released pockets and install the specified assemblies in the instructed orientation; use controlled tools without modifying the frame or glass.

Verification: Installer checks roller identity, orientation and fastening against the service instructions.

Reasoning: New rollers cannot compensate for a damaged pocket or unsupported frame alteration.

5 Reinstate the leaf and complete its retention

Hazard: A panel that rolls can still derail if the upper track or stops remain incomplete.

Control: Return the supported leaf to its sill track and restore the head track and panel stops in the actual sequence. Maintain handling support until all required retention is complete; control pinch zones during adjustment.

Verification: Service lead verifies restored retaining hardware before releasing the handling equipment or testing travel.

Reasoning: Free rolling demonstrates motion, not completed anti-release retention.

6 Test manual movement and hand over

Hazard: Binding, incorrect locking or loose retained parts can endanger the returning users.

Control: From controlled positions, check prescribed travel, clearances and correct lock engagement. Resolve faults, collect tools and old parts, and record the repair and any restrictions before reopening the entrance.

Verification: Lead records successful service checks and occupant handover; incomplete retention or locking prevents release.

Reasoning: The repair is complete only when the retained door works and remains safely captured.

Pause and reassess

- Pause for cracked glass, unsupported leaf, unsuitable service surface or unverified replacement rollers.
- Stop for frame damage, an unidentified retention detail or travel and lock tests that fail.
- Automatic entrances and damaged glass require separately authorized specialist scopes.

Improve the controls

Needs improvement: Work carefully and wear PPE.

More useful: On agreed commands, support and remove the leaf by the identified service method. Control the track/stop parts and place the panel on the prepared surface in the instructed orientation without bearing on vulnerable glass edges.

Needs improvement: Check that everything is ready.

More useful: Identify the door and applicable service guide, match the roller kit, inspect glass and track condition and confirm alternate access. Close both sides, clear the transfer route and record any defect beyond roller replacement.

Decisions that change the analysis

Why is this not another glass-door installation?

It services the concealed rollers of an existing manual leaf by temporarily removing and reinstating its capture system. New pivot-door setting and automatic sliding-door commissioning do not develop this maintenance sequence.

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

- Practice the actual supported-leaf release, safe service orientation and controlled reinstallation sequence.
- Verify technicians can identify correct rollers, restore all capture hardware and document manual travel and lock acceptance.

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

References and adaptation

Andersen E-Series manual gliding-door roller service guide 9069167

<https://www.andersenwindows.com/-/media/Project/AndersenCorporation/AndersenWindows/AndersenWindows/files/technical-docs/service-guide/9069167.pdf>

OSHA 1926.300 Hand and power tools

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

OSHA 1926.102 Eye and face protection

<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.102>

OSHA 1926.21 Safety training and education

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

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.