NOBLE TRUCK SHUTTERS

MANUFACTURE - INSTALLATION - REPAIRS

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SLIDING SHUTTER INFORMATION

Please see the "OUR PRODUCTS" page of this site for individual component measurements and shutter options.

Sliding shutters are usually restricted to a maximum of 1.5 metres squared.

Most commonly used in toolboxes, these shutters are small enough to be handled without the need of a central sprung roller. Instead, they rely upon a track and nylon corner system that travels up the front of the toolbox, turns 90 degrees and follows the ceiling before turning 90 degrees again and travelling down the back of the toolbox, (See Figure 2.0).

Information required for the manufacture of sliding shutters includes: (See Figure 1.0)

1. Daylight width,
2. Daylight height,
3. Depth of box,
4. Header height,
5. Fit between (recommended)
   or Fit behind.
6. Shutter finish.
7. Track type required.
8. Lock type required.

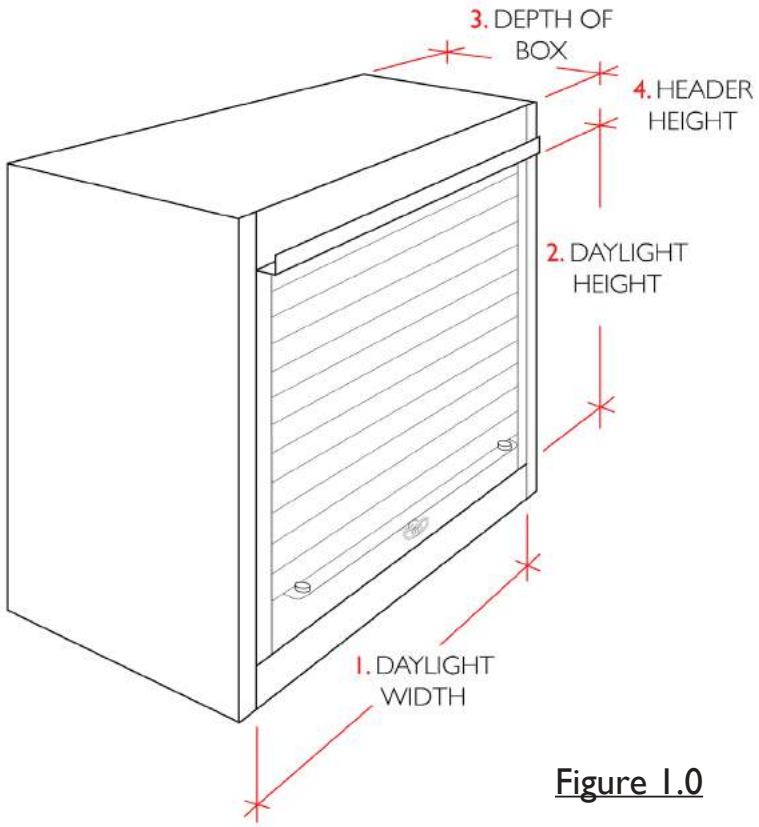


Figure 1.0

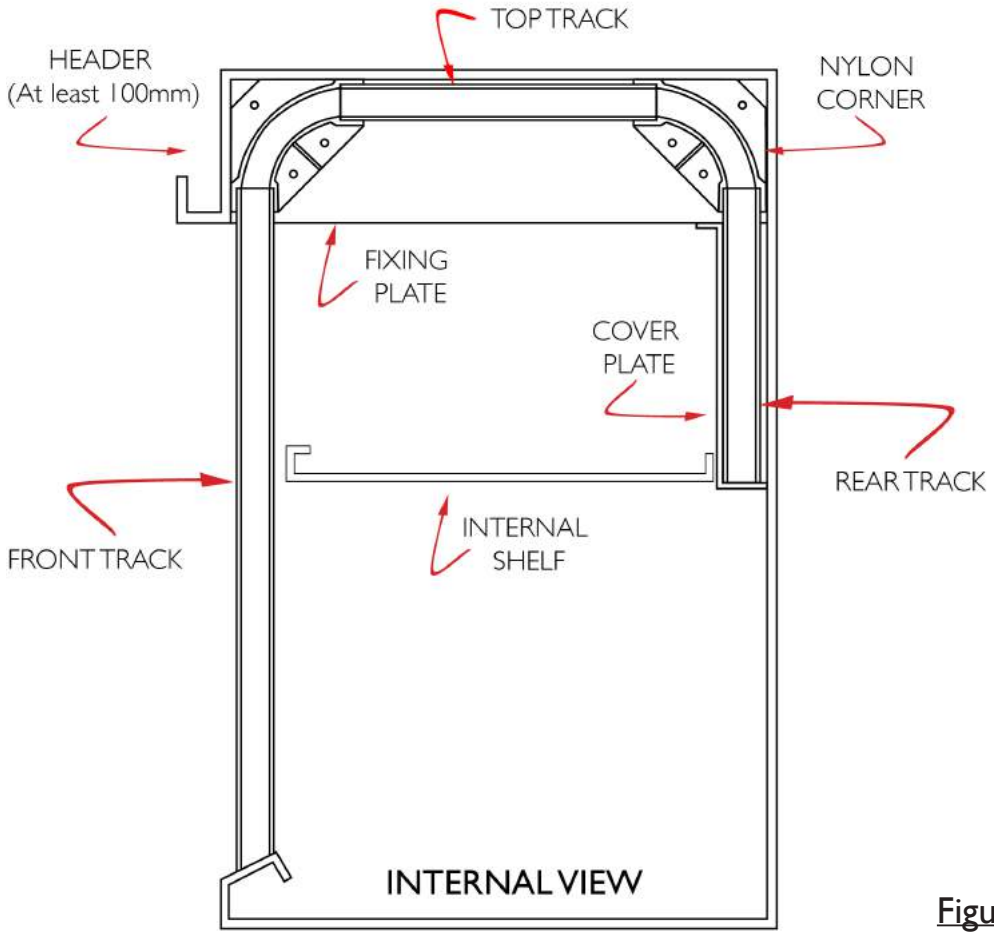


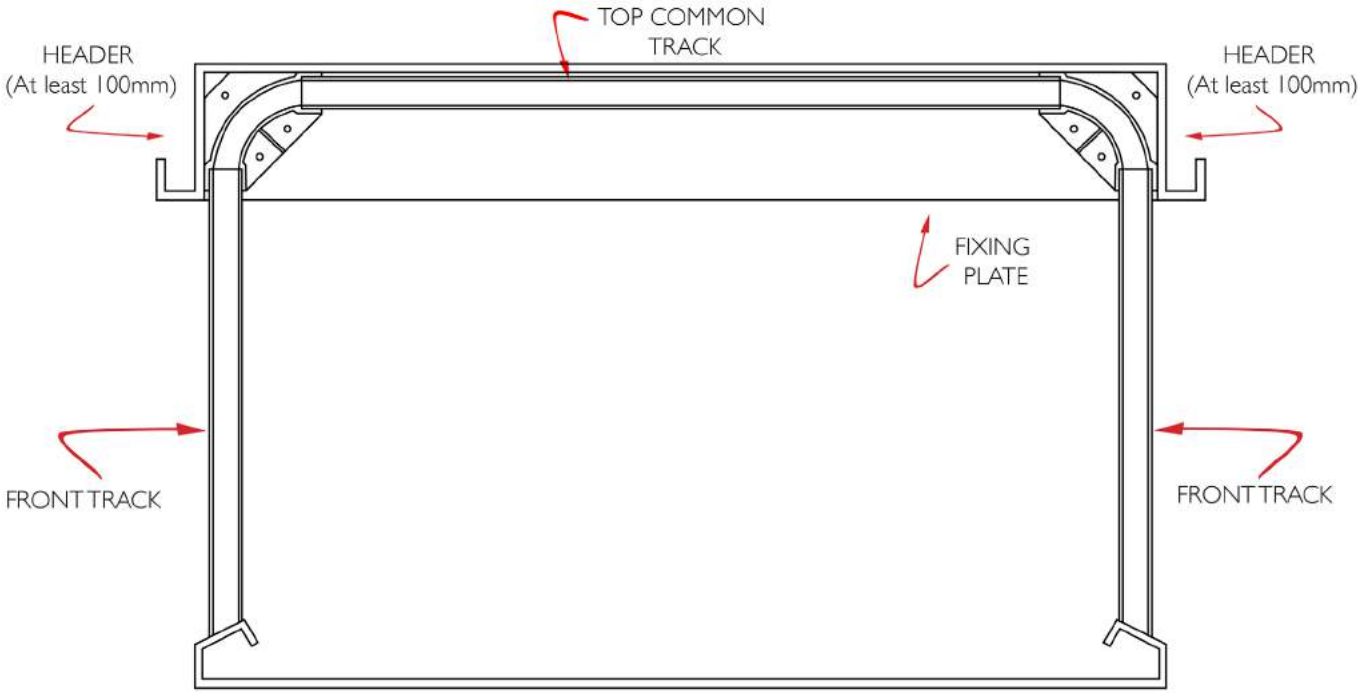
Figure 2.0

This may sound intrusive to the layout of your toolbox, however the track system only takes up 25mm of the top and rear wall and does not need to continue all the way to the floor at the rear. A cover plate is then folded by the toolbox manufacturer and fitted up against the rear track creating a cavity where the shutter can travel unhindered and protected from the contents of the toolbox. Shelves and drawers can then be fitted within the toolbox directly in front of the cover plate.

PLEASE NOTE: When the shutter is in the fully opened position, the bottom rail will sit under the header subtracting 70mm from the daylight opening height on all types of bottom rails excluding the barlock bottom rail, which will subtract 130mm from the daylight opening height.

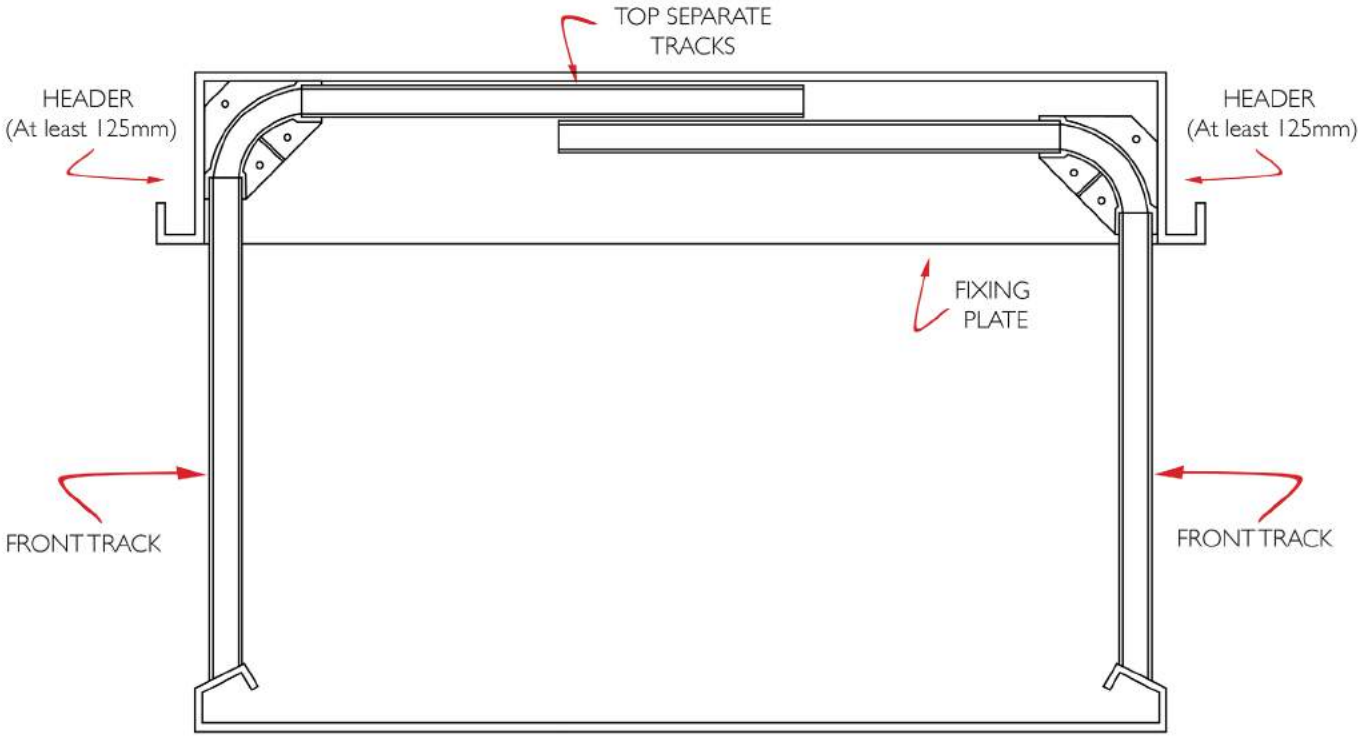
SHUTTERS ON EACH SIDE OF TOOL BOX

If sliding shutters are fitted to either side of a toolbox, a common top track can be used for lower height shutters (See Figure 2.1). Note that if the shutters are high, the travel of each shutter may be more than half the depth of the toolbox allowing only one shutter to be operated at a time. Both shutters may not be able to be at the open position simultaneously. To combat this, separate top tracks can be installed so that each shutter passes the other unhindered (See Figure 2.2).



SIDE VIEW - LOW SHUTTERS EACH SIDE OF TOOL BOX
COMMON TOP TRACK

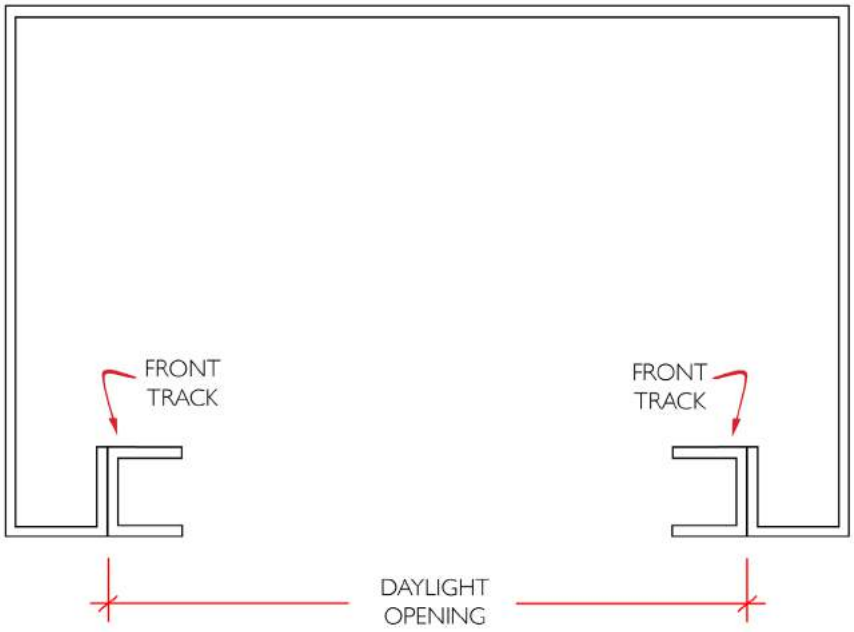
Figure 2.1



SIDE VIEW - SHUTTERS EACH SIDE OF TOOL BOX
SEPARATE TOP TRACK

Figure 2.2

The toolbox will need at least a 100mm header (125mm if separate top tracks are required) to cover the nylon corners and the turn back radius of the shutter. A side room folding of at least 25mm is required on each side of the shutter opening to create side room for securing the tracks and also the extension motion of the locking bars (See Figure 3.0).

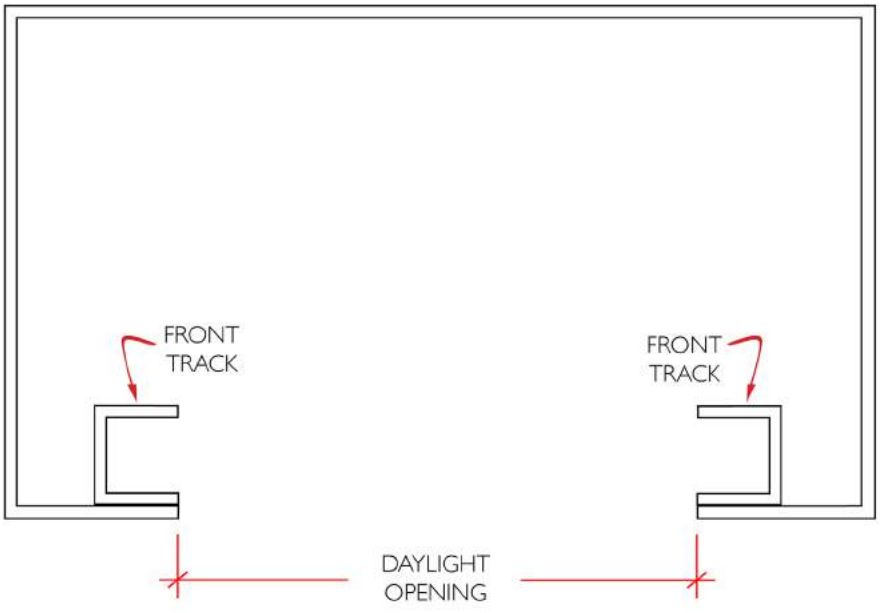


TOP VIEW - FIT BETWEEN TRACKS

Figure 3.0

The tracks of the shutter usually **'FIT BETWEEN'** the daylight opening width. This means that on each side, the tracks project into the opening 25mm. Making the opening 50mm smaller. A fixing plate will be required at the top of the toolbox to take the nylon corners and top track. Of course, the tracks on either side need to run parallel with each other throughout the toolbox.

When using **'FIT BEHIND'** tracks, there must still be 25mm side room to allow for the projection of the locking bars. However, this method makes the tracks harder to install, as welding is required. (See Figure 4.0)



TOP VIEW - FIT BEHIND TRACKS

Figure 4.0

Tube steel is also a common material used for tool box framework when folding of sheet metal is not available. The screws or rivets used to hold the track in place and the motion of the locking bars can project into the cavity of the SHS or RHS.

Sliding shutters can also be used for kitchen and storage applications, covering up unsightly hardware or messy stock items.

SLIDING SHUTTER INSTALLATION

1. NYLON CORNERS

Fit the two rear nylon corners to the top internal corners of the toolbox with rivets or screws. They can be pushed hard against the rear wall and ceiling of the box. When using standard aluminium or standard steel 25mm tracks, the two nylon corners above the opening can be installed hard up against the rear of the header and ceiling of the toolbox.

Please note that if rubber sealed tracks have been provided, a 5mm gap is needed between the corners and the header above the opening to allow for the depth of the rubber seal. These corners can still be pushed hard up to the ceiling (See Figure 5.0).

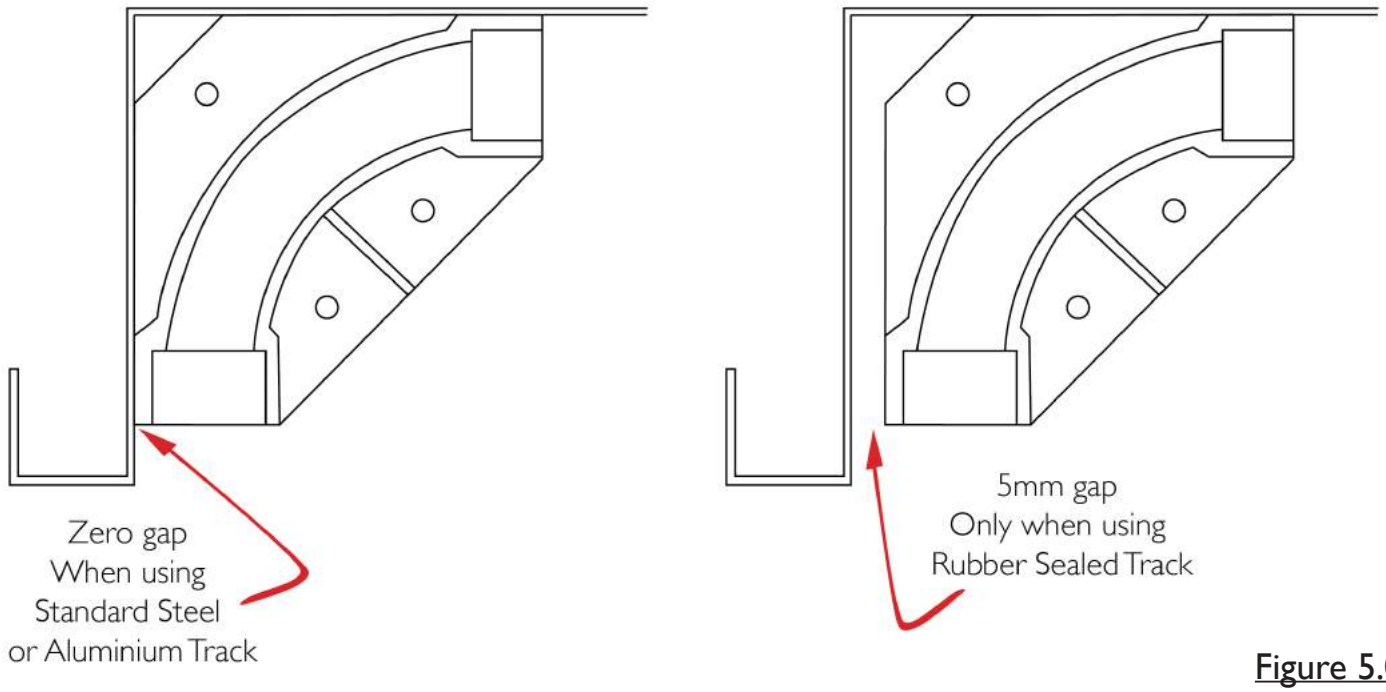


Figure 5.0

2. TOP STANDARD TRACK

After the nylon corners are installed, cut the top track to the desired length and fit it along the ceiling between the nylon corners. Note that the track will press firmly into the 15mm socket space built into each corner. Tracks may be welded into position or drill and countersink holes for screws/rivets within the track to hold it to the fixing plate of the toolbox.

3. **SHUTTER CURTAIN AND REAR TRACK**

Unpack the shutter and slide the top of the curtain into the front nylon corners, along the top tracks and through the rear corners until the shutter is in its final 'opened' position. This will indicate the length that the rear track is required to be. Cut the rear track 50mm longer than needed so that there is room to rivet the cover plate to the bottom of the rear track. Install the rear track.

4. **REAR COVER PLATE**

It is necessary to fit a folded plate to cover the open space between the rear tracks. This plate prevents any obstruction interfering with the shutter operation. Eg: Loose tools or power leads. To give the plate strength, it should be folded into a 'Z' shape and fixed to the bottom of the rear track and to the fixing plate, which holds the nylon corners (See Figure 2.0).

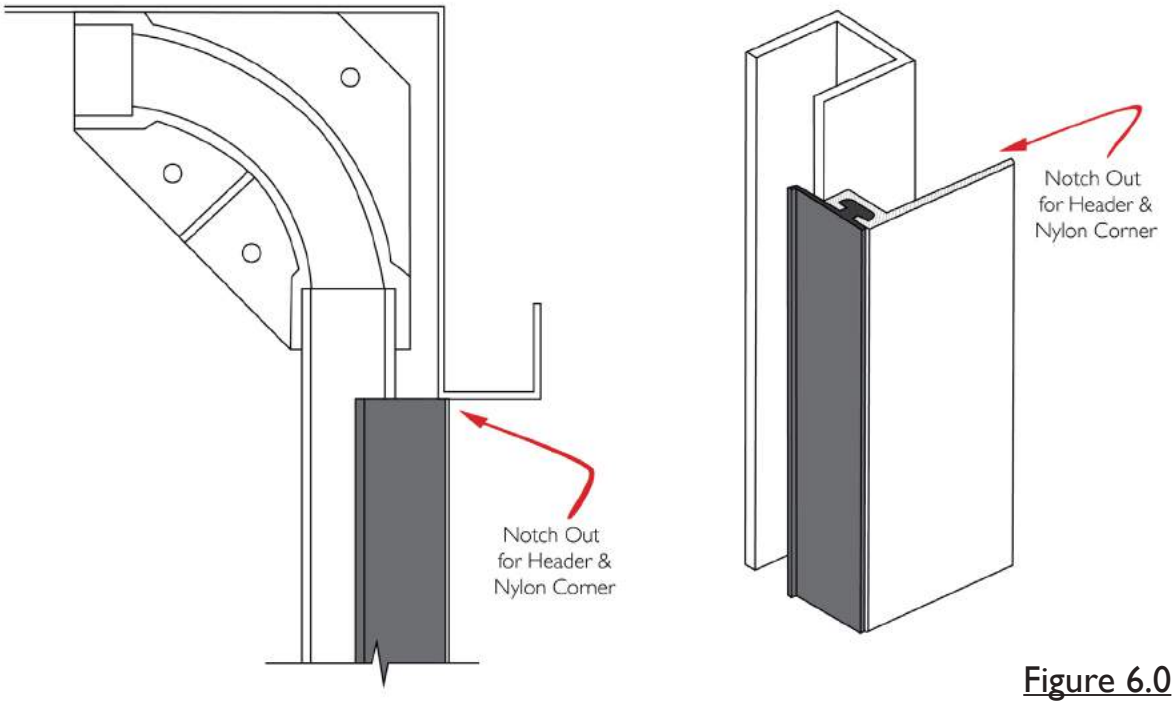


Figure 6.0

5. **FRONT TRACKS**

When using standard 25mm aluminium or steel front tracks, they can be cut to size and fitted immediately. Be sure not to drill and countersink holes where the bottom rail will sit at the top of the tracks when in the fully opened position and where the bottom rail locking bar holes will need to be drilled near the bottom.

If sealed tracks have been provided, the top of the track will need to be notched to miss the header and to allow the channel of the track to push into the nylon corner socket. You may also need to trim back the rubber seal as it is supplied with some extra length (See Figure 6.0).

6. **SHUTTER OPERATION**

The shutter is now usable. Check that the operation is smooth. A sliding shutter should be controlled during its decent. Even though the shutter is light, if released from grip, its weight will cause it to drop rapidly. Keep a firm hold when operating the shutter in either the ‘up’ or ‘down’ direction.

Note that lubricants are not required for the shutter operation. However, WD40 spray or equivalent is recommended for smoothness. It will not attract unwanted dirt and grime and will help ease unwanted friction.

7. **COMMISSIONING THE LOCK**

Mark the location of the locking bars by turning the lock and dragging the shutter to the closed position. The locking bars will work like a scribe, scoring the inner wall of the tracks. Put a centre punch mark just below where the scribe lines end.

It is better to drill the locking bar holes lower at first and use a carbide burr, drill bit or round file to raise the hole to the desired height. This way the shutter will not be loose when locked. A loosely locked shutter will jump around as the vehicle is driven, causing excessive wear to the locking bar holes. The locking bars are manufactured from 10mm mild steel, so an 11mm hole is required. Once the holes are drilled, test that the locking mechanism is smooth and free from obstruction.

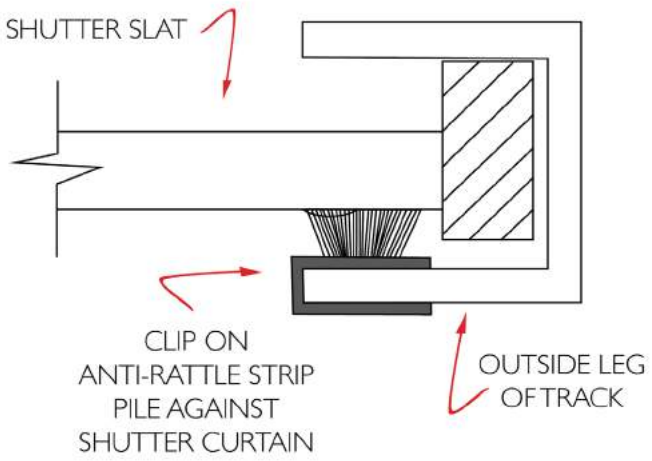


Figure 7.0

8. **ANTI-RATTLE STRIP**

If anti-rattle strip has been supplied for standard tracks, simply cut it to the ‘daylight height’ of the opening and push it onto the front leg of the track with the pile located facing the shutter curtain (See Figure 7.0). An adhesive within the push on clip of the anti-rattle is not necessary, however, a small amount every few hundred millimetres is recommended for longevity.