

Newton Commercial

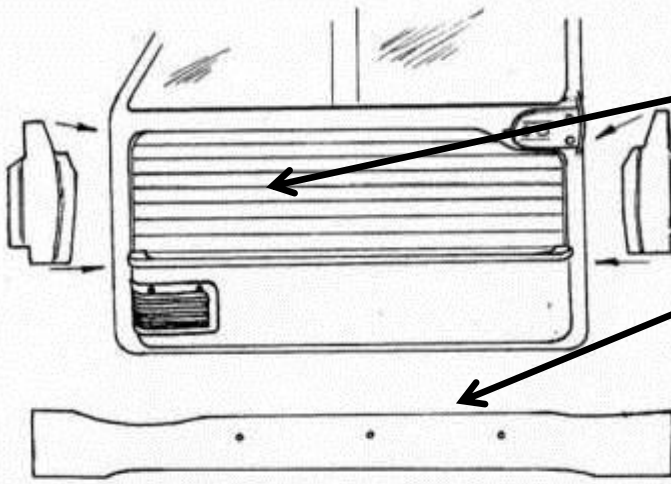
MINI - Mk1 & Mk2 Door Panels

FITTING INSTRUCTIONS

(Including fillets and pocket liners)

We suggest that it is a good idea to read through these instructions before starting to fit your panels and trim. The instructions should give you an idea of the best order of work, and the processes involved in the job.

TRIM PARTS OF R/H DOOR PANEL



Door Panel / Door Card (1 pair)

Fillet Panels (1 pair per door)

Door Bin / Pocket Liners (1 pair)

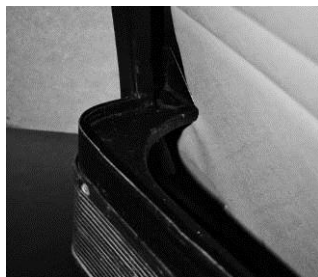
Notice that these are handed; this diagram shows a right-hand door complete with its correct liner. The largest curved piece is designed to clear the front internal drain pipe, which runs in front of the main door panel when fitted, and then behind the liner.

Before fitting your new Door Panels you may wish to place some bitumen pads onto the inside of the external door skin, to lessen the drumming tendency of the sheet metal. This is available in packs of small self-adhesive pads from Newton Commercial, Part No. - PT 4008. Originally a type of felt was used to the same effect; however this can absorb and retain moisture in the door, and we have found that it can make the fitting of the trim panels more difficult. You may find it easier to fit the new panels if their edges and the areas they will run against (ends of door bins and each end of the door skin) are lubricated lightly. Spray silicone is preferable here, however if it is not available a mild washing liquid or hand soap applied very sparingly should also do the job. These instructions show a spare door held in a vice, being fitted with its panel on a bench in our workshop. If anything, it should be found easier to fit into a door fixed to the car and held open. Complete one door at a time- no doubt the second time around it will be found easier.

FITTING THE DOOR PANELS



1: First of all, check that you are happy with the condition of your doors. Check that there is sufficient clearance between the ends of the door bins and the door skin, and that there are no projecting sharp edges. Generally if you can get your fingers between the two this should be fine.

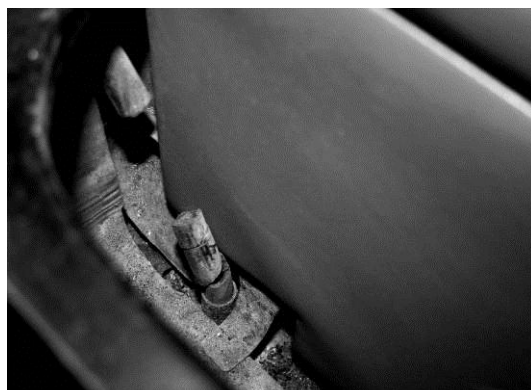


2: The first stage of fitting each new panel is to slot the panel into place carefully behind each end of the door bins, as shown here. The door panel should be held in by an equal amount on each side.



3.

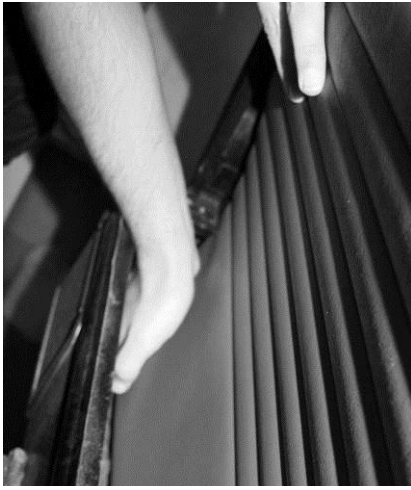
3: (See Previous Picture)
Once the panel is slotted into place, behind each end of the bin, ease the panel down the door. Working on one end at a time, use one hand to hold the panel flat inside the frame, smooth the panel downwards using the other hand. Take care that the vinyl does not snag on the edge of the door bin.



4: Before working the panel all the way down inside the door in the manner described, there are a couple of things to watch out for.

You will notice at the front / hinge end of the door, there should be a spacer with the drain pipe running in front. The door panel has a right angle cut out to clear this. It must be made to fit as shown here, effectively sat between the spacer and the drain pipe, so that it is held in tension. This tension gives the panel the correct curve inside the door frame.

Getting the panel to sit proud of the spacer can be quite tricky, as shown in the next picture



5: So that it sits in front of the spacer, you will need to pull the bottom of the panel forward. This can be difficult and will need some force. However by grasping it with one hand inside the bin to locate it, and pushing the panel down from its top with the other hand, it will fit quite snugly between the spacer and the drain pipe.



6. With the panel inserted correctly at the front end of the door frame, if you have not already got the opposite end of the panel down into the bottom of the door frame, push it down also. Take care to support the middle of the board pushing the panel so that it bows to the shape of the door, to protect the material from snags.

The following two pictures show that at this stage, with the panel sitting level on the bottom of the frame, the bottom weld lines should be roughly level and in line with the top of the door bin at each end.



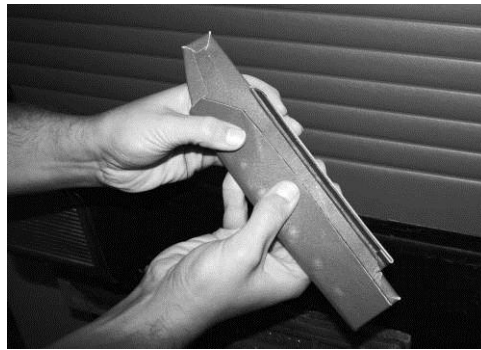
7: The panel should now be located correctly. The top edge will still be standing proud of the frame, and ready to be turned under the lip at the bottom of the window runners. Starting at the front of the door, push the panel under the lip with the palm or side of your hand, and work your way backwards along the panel. This requires quite a bit of effort as the panels are a tight fit. Do not be afraid of breaking the panel at this stage as the material strengthens the board considerably. As previously mentioned some lubrication may be useful here to help them slide under the lip, although it is not absolutely necessary and we fit them without. The three pictures below show this final stage of door panel fitting.



8: The final corner around the door latch will probably be the most difficult part of the board to turn under. It really does need a good push to go under the lip. You will find once it has, your door should look something like this, awaiting only the fillets and liner to complete the trim. These panels are held in by tension alone, the fillet panels keep them curved to shape, and stops them moving inside the door.



9: The fillet panels tidy the area around the ends of the inner door frame, basically filling the gaps- hiding the door latch mechanism at one end, the hinges at the other, and the myriad of pipes that the sliding window channels drain into. Make sure before fitting that the pipes and any other obstructions are well back into their recesses.



10: Prepare the fillet panels by folding over the flaps to stretch them into the shape they hold when fitted. The flaps are creased into the fibreboard material so this is quite simple. The riveted flap with the curved edge is wider, and on each fillet this is the part that bears against the door panel to help it keep its shape. The straight edge with the small flap is the side that bears along the vertical edge of the inner door frame.



11: When inserting the fillets, hold them so that they are fold as flat as possible so that they fit into place more easily. When released the flaps soon spring back into shape.



12: It does not matter which order the fillets are fitted in- we are fitting the front fillet to a Right-hand door here. Insert it with the straight edge to the door by pushing it up into the slot made for it.



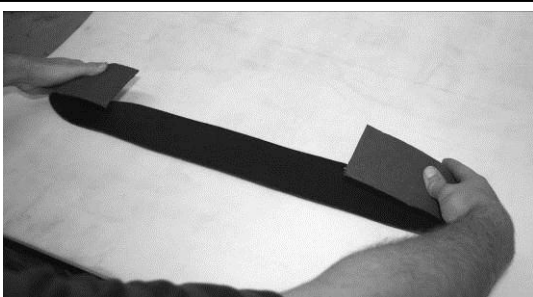
13: When the fillet is running straight against the inside of the door, bring it down the slot so that it sits level on to the top of the ledge that forms part of the door bins.



14: To finish fitting the fillets you then have to use both hands to fold the fillet back against the door panel very firmly. This can be quite tricky and it might take a couple of attempts first time round to get them far enough. They have to be a very tight fit to retain their final position. When they are fitted, they should be almost at about 120° to the new door panel- they will then be under enough tension to be self supporting and will be difficult to dislodge!



15: This shows how the fillets and door panel should look when correctly fitted. The horizontal lines of the door design should be level, the fillets are vertical and fill the door gaps nicely.



FITTING THE DOOR BIN LINERS

The bin liners are a handed piece- i.e. a left hand door liner will not fit a right hand door. The diagram at the beginning of these instructions shows the correct liner for a right hand door; the opposite liner will therefore fit the left hand doors. You will note that they are scalloped at the front, on the side which faces out of the car, to clear the drain pipe. They are most easily fitted by bending at the ends and inserting into the bin, before folding out inside the bin.



With the fitting of the liners, your door trim should now be completed.

Happy Motoring!