Contents & Technical Questions or Concerns

STOP! All work detailed in these instructions must be done by a qualified technician.

Subject: Caliber Access Door Installation
Date: October 26, 2026
Models / Parts Affected: CAD

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Technical Questions or Concerns

For more information, please contact our Technical Support team.

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Technical Email: TechnicalSupport@True-Caliber.com

7:00-5:30 CST Monday-Friday
8:00-12:00 Saturday

Overview

This document describes installation information for Caliber Access Door(s) (CAD). Install the unit as described in the installation procedure.

Important Safety Information

WARNING! This product can expose you to chemicals including Chromium VI Compounds, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information, go to **www.P65warnings.ca.gov**.

WARNING!

- Lifting assistance may be required. Team lift or use a lifting device. Always use proper lifting techniques or personal injury may occur.
- DO NOT pull or hang on doors. Personal injury or property damage may occur.

WARNING! Sharp edges. Take care when installing, cleaning, servicing, and maintaining the equipment.

WARNING! Pinch hazard. Keep clear of pinch-point areas

WARNING! The appliance owner is responsible for performing a Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Hazard Assessment and ensuring adequate protection during maintenance and cleaning procedures.

Use appropriate tools, safety equipment, and PPE during installation and servicing.

Required Components

The installer must provide the following:

- Shims (composite recommended; quantity varies by model)
- (4) #8 or #10 Stainless Steel Screws

Required Tools

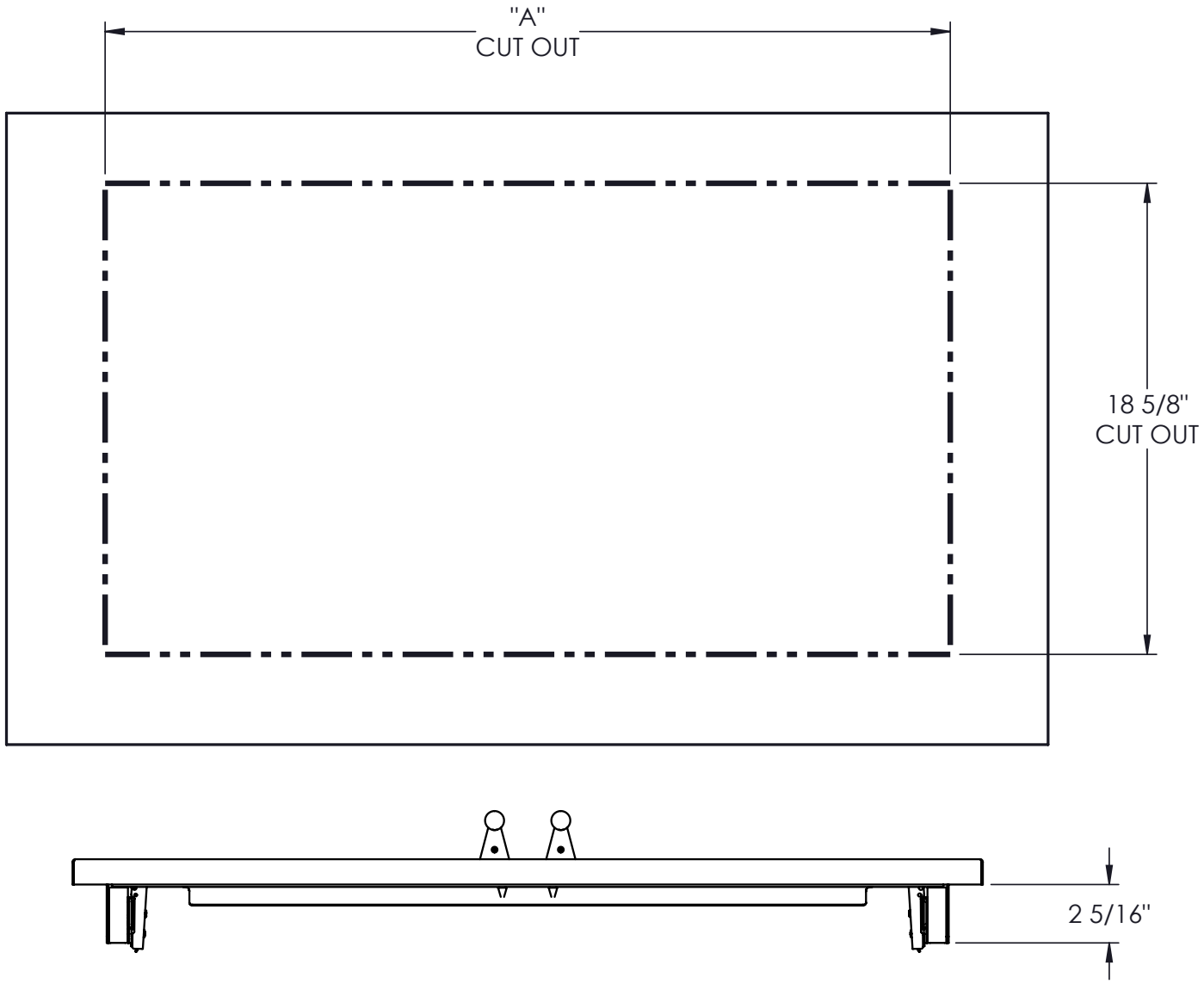
Required tools include (but may not be limited to) the following:

- Gloves
- Eye Protection
- Phillips Screwdriver
- Drill Bit for Pilot Hole (suitable for enclosure material)
- Drill

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Before You Begin

Cutout Dimensions

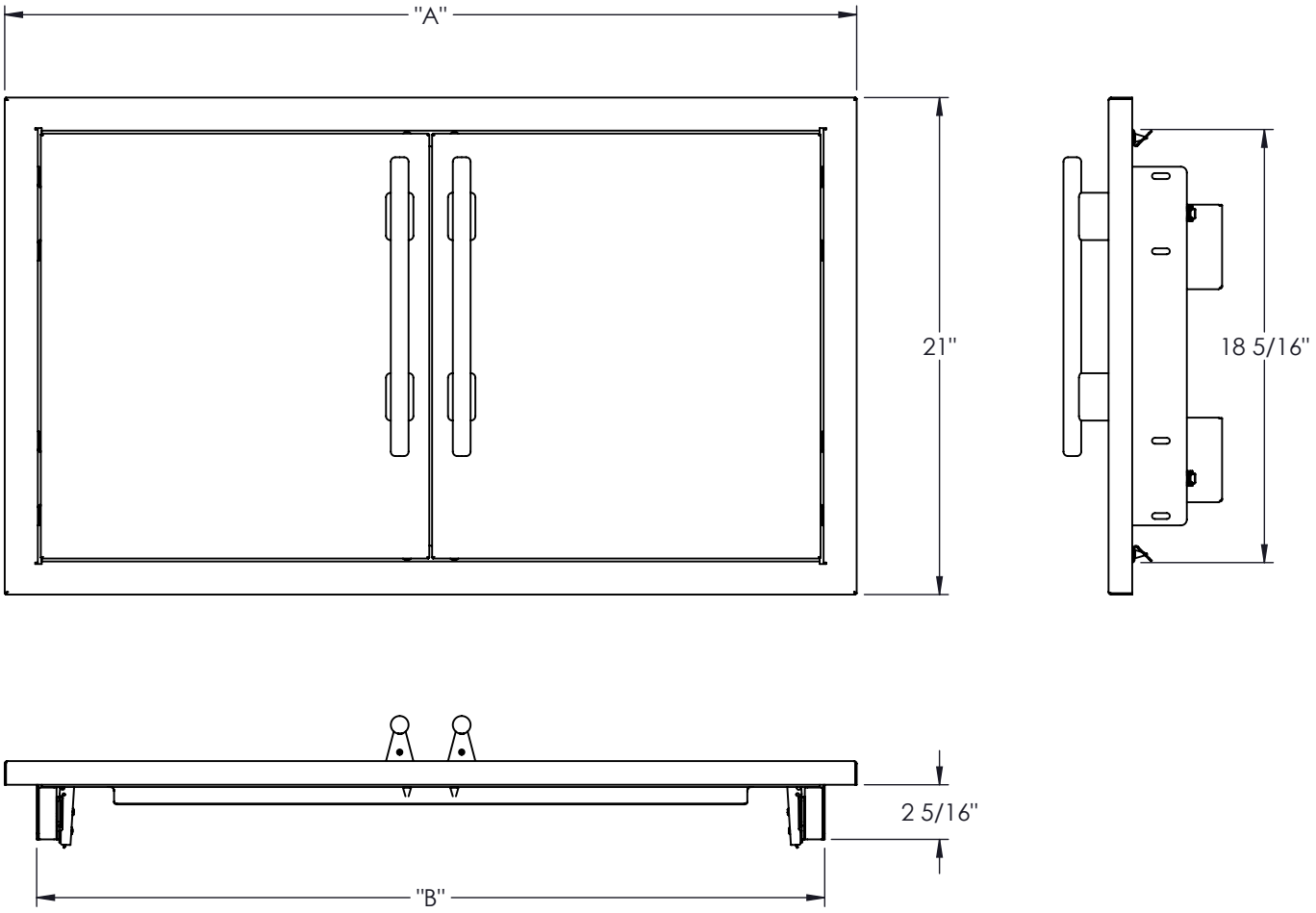


Model	"A" Cut Out*
18"	15-7/16 (392.1 mm)
36"	33-7/16" (849.3 mm)
42"	39-7/16" (1001.7 mm)
48"	45-7/16" (1154.1 mm)

*Shim sides to keep doors centered

Before You Begin (cont.)

Door Casing Specifications



Model	A*	B
18”	18” (457.2 mm)	15-5/16” (381 mm)
36”	36” (914.4 mm)	33-5/16” (838.2 mm)
42”	42” (1066.8 mm)	39-5/16” (990.6 mm)
48”	48” (1219.2 mm)	45-5/16” (1143 mm)

*Shim sides to keep doors centered

Installation

Door Installation

NOTE: The following procedure assumes you leave the doors installed in the door casing. If you prefer to remove the doors, see "Appendix A" starting on pg. 10.

NOTICE! Be sure to periodically inspect door assembly screws (see fig. 1) and tighten as needed. Inspection frequency varies by application.

1. Position the door assembly in the cutout. Rest the door assembly's bottom edge on the cutout's bottom edge. Then, tilt the door assembly backward into the cutout.
2. While holding the door assembly in position, open a door and then, with installer-provided hardware (and shims, if applicable), fasten the top of the door assembly to the enclosure. See fig. 1.
3. Repeat the previous step on the opposite side.
4. Repeat steps 2 and 3 at the bottom of the door assembly.
5. Proceed to "Door Adjustment" (starting on pg. 6).

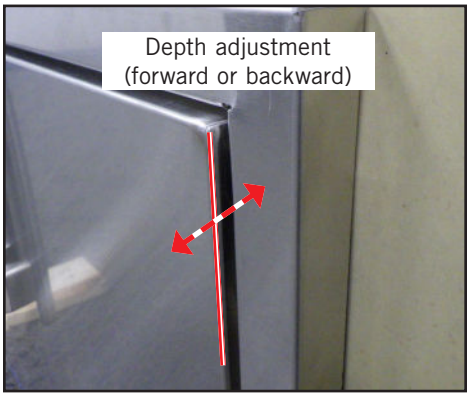


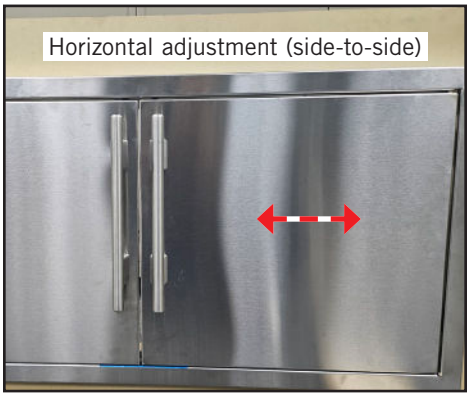
Fig. 1. Door assembly screw locations. Hardware supplied by the installer.

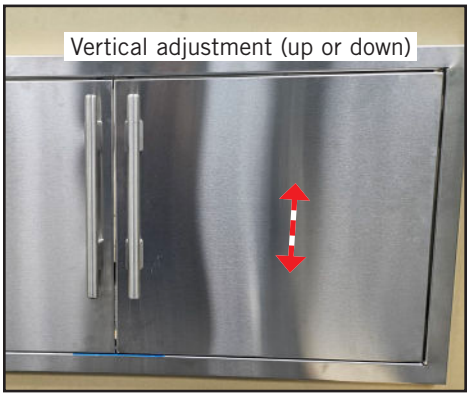
Installation (cont.)

Door Adjustment

CRD models are adjustable in three directions. See the figures below.







Required Tools

Required tools include (but may not be limited to) the following:

- Gloves
- Eye Protection
- Phillips Screwdriver

Depth Adjustment (forward or backward)

1. Loosen the indicated hinge adjustment screw. See fig. 1.
2. Slide the door hinge forward or backward until the door front is flush with the door casing.
3. Tighten the hinge adjustment screw.

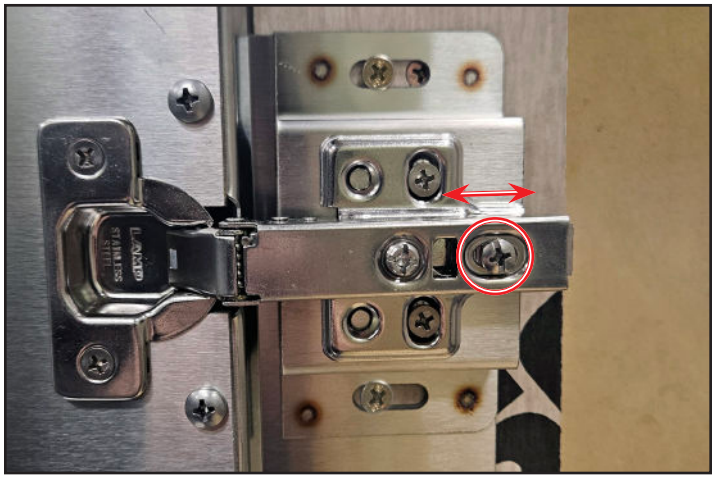


Fig. 1. Depth adjustment screw location.

Installation (cont.)

Door Adjustment (cont.)

Horizontal Adjustment (side-to-side)

Turn the hotizontal adjustment screw (see fig. 2) to move the door side-to-side.

- **Counterclockwise** turn moves the door closer to the door casing. See fig. 3.
- **Clockwise** turn moves the door away from the door casing. See fig. 4.

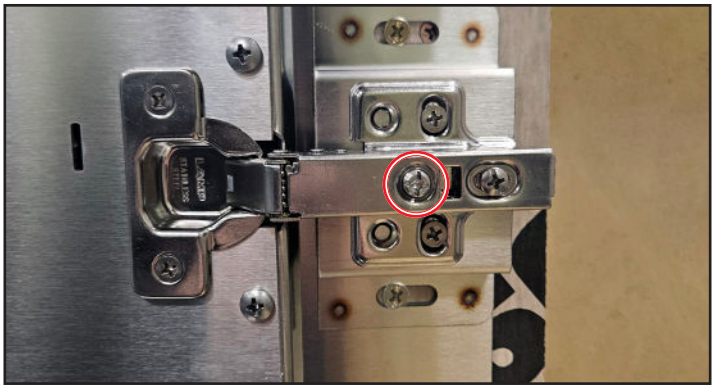


Fig. 2. Horizontal adjustment screw location.

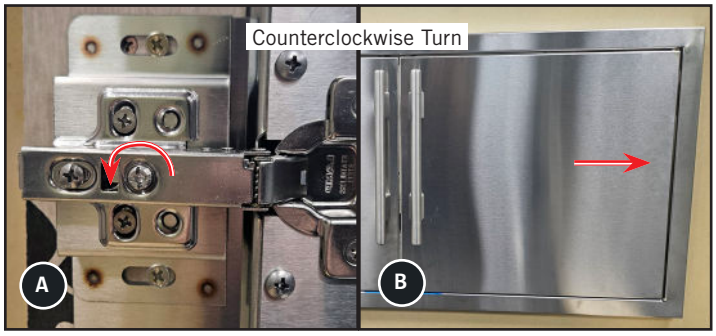


Fig. 3. Turn the horizontal adjustment screw counterclockwise to move the door towards the door casing.

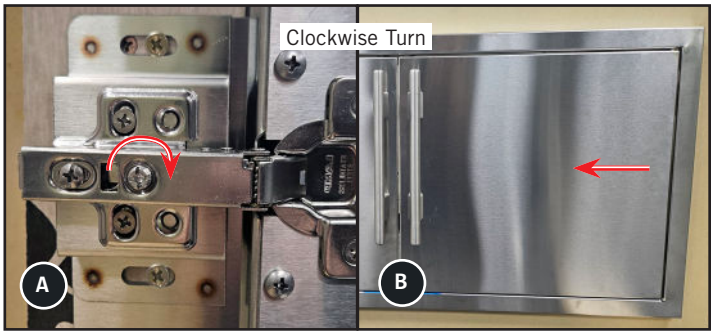


Fig. 4. Turn the horizontal adjustment screw clockwise to move the door away from the door casing.

Vertical Adjustment (up or down)

1. Loosen (**DO NOT remove**) the vertical adjustment screws on both hinges. See fig. 5.
2. Adjust the door up or down.
3. With the door in the desired position, tighten the vertical adjustment screws.

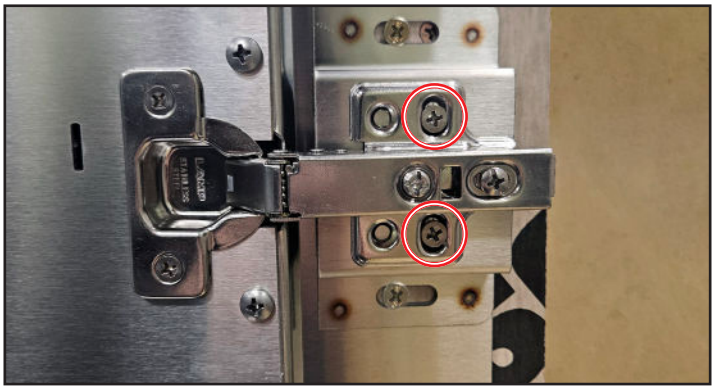


Fig. 5. Vertical adjustment screw locations.

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Appendix A

Door Removal

1. If present, remove the door bin.
2. While supporting the door, pull the hinge release tab at the back of the hinge. See fig. 1. Then, slide the hinge forward.
3. Repeat the previous step for the other door hinge.

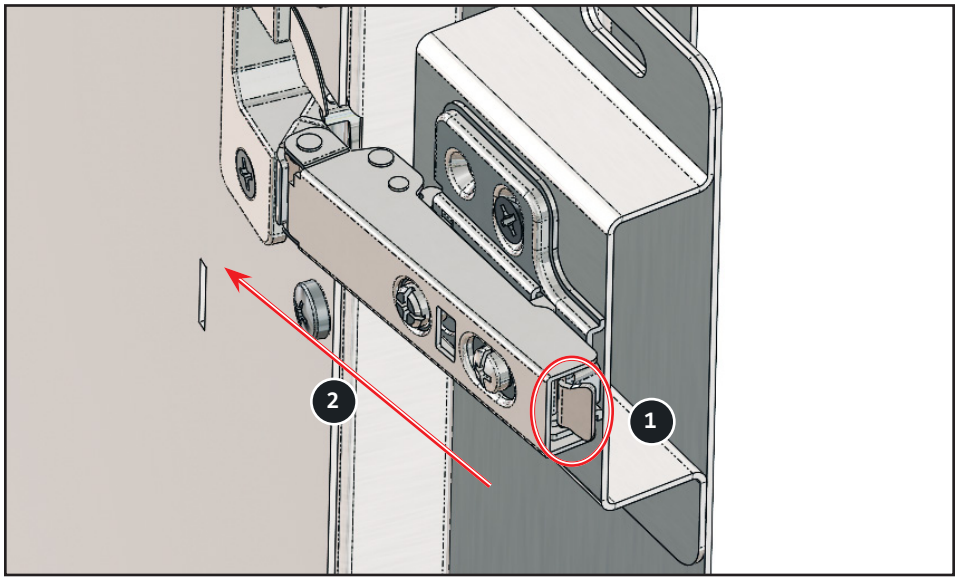


Fig. 1. Hinge release tab location.

Door Reinstallation

1. Hook one door hinge onto the corresponding hinge base. See fig. 1.
2. Push the door hinge rear towards the hinge base to snap the door hinge into place. See fig. 2.
3. Repeat for the other hinge.

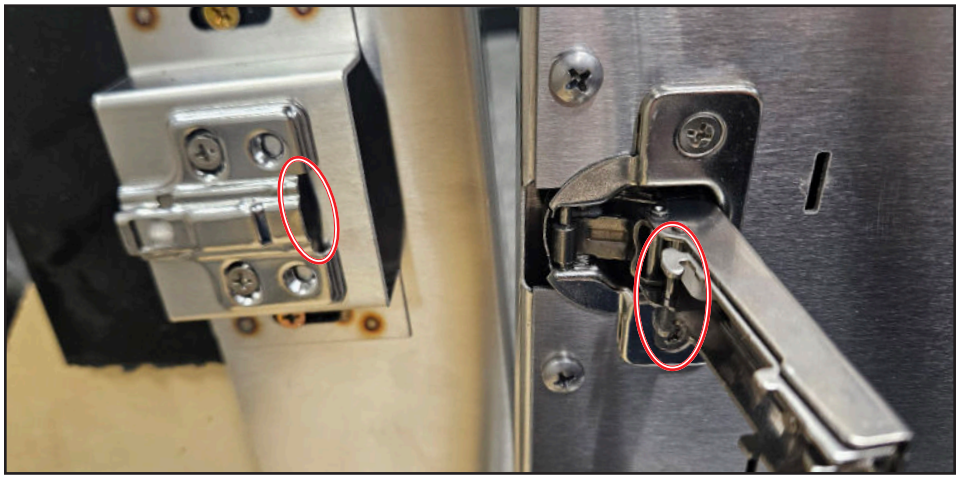


Fig. 1. Hinge base slot and hinge hook locations.

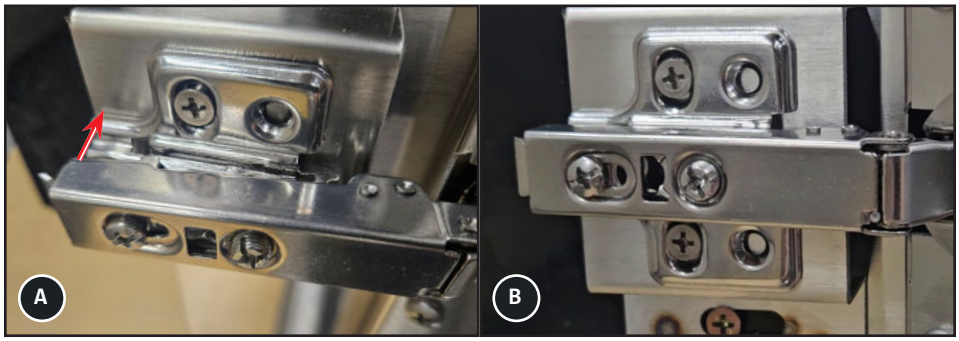


Fig. 2. Push the door hinge towards the hinge base (A) to complete reinstallation (B).

Appendix A (cont.)

Handle Removal/Tightening

Required Tools

Required tools include (but may not be limited to) the following:

- Gloves
- Eye Protection
- 3/32" Allen Wrench
- Phillips Screwdriver

Procedure

1. With a 3/32" Allen wrench, loosen (**DO NOT REMOVE**) the handle base set screws. See fig. 1.
2. Remove the handle assembly from the door.
3. With a Phillips screwdriver, carefully tighten the handle screws. See fig. 2.

   NOTE: DO NOT overtighten.
4. Position the tightened handle assembly on the door. Then, carefully tighten the handle base set screws.

   NOTE: DO NOT overtighten.
5. Verify the handle does not move.

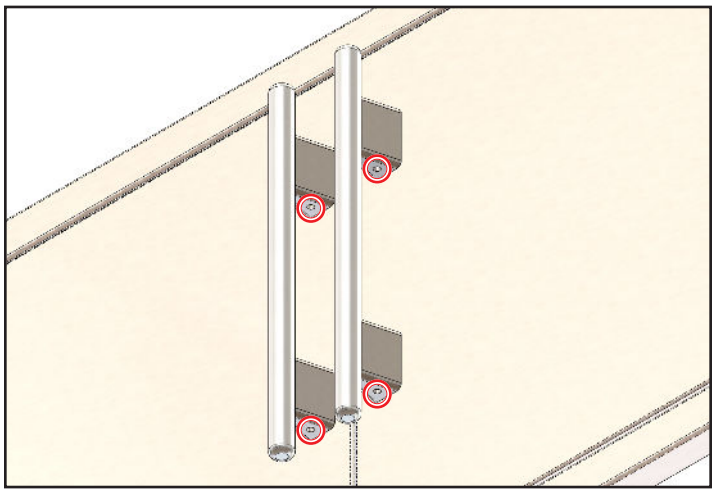


Fig. 1. Handle base set screw locations.

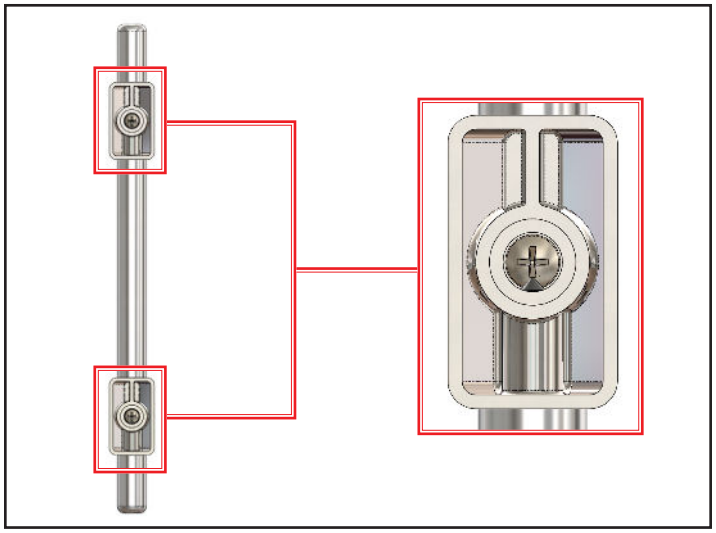


Fig. 2. Handle screws.

Appendix B

Stainless Steel Care & Cleaning

USER ACTION!

DO NOT use any steel wool, abrasive, or chlorine-based products to clean stainless steel surfaces.

Stainless Steel Opponents

There are three basic things which can break down your stainless steel's passivity layer and allow corrosion to form.

- Scratches from wire brushes, scrapers, steel pads, and other items that can be abrasive to stainless steel's surface.
- Deposits left on your stainless steel can leave spots. You may have hard or soft water depending on what part of the country you live in. Hard water can leave spots. Hard water that is heated can leave deposits if left to sit too long. These deposits can cause the passive layer to break down and rust your stainless steel. All deposits left from food prep or service should be removed as soon as possible.
- Avoid exposure to chlorides, which can corrode stainless steel. Common sources include salt, food, water, and many household and industrial cleaners. Remove chloride-containing substances promptly and rinse surfaces with clean water when appropriate.

Stainless Steel Cleaning and Restoration

Stainless steel cleaners must be free of phosphates, chlorine, chloride, and ammonia.

True Caliber offers environmentally-friendly stainless steel cleaner and polish through the True Caliber store's maintenance collection at **https://store.trueresidential.com/collections/maintenance-1** or scan the QR code.

EXCEPTION: Custom Painted Appliance and Hardware

For painted doors and other surfaces, use a mild solution of soap and water with a soft microfiber cloth.

For True Caliber's color finish cleaning kit, please visit our Maintenance Collection at **https://store.trueresidential.com/collections/maintenance-1** or scan the QR code.

Appendix B (cont.)

8 Tips to Help Prevent Rust on Stainless Steel

Maintain the Cleanliness of Your Equipment
Avoid build-up of hard stains by cleaning frequently. Use cleaners at the recommended strength (alkaline chlorinated or non-chloride).

Use the Correct Cleaning Tools
Use non-abrasive tools when cleaning your stainless steel products. The stainless steel's passive layer will not be harmed by soft cloths and plastic scouring pads.

Clean Along Polishing Lines
Polishing lines (grain) are visible on some stainless steels. Always scrub parallel to polishing lines when visible. Use a plastic scouring pad or soft cloth when you cannot see the grain.

Use Alkaline, Alkaline-Chlorinated or Non-Chloride Cleaners
While many traditional cleaners are loaded with chlorides, the industry is providing an ever increasing choice of non-chloride cleaners. If you are not sure of your cleaner's chloride content, contact your cleaner supplier. If they tell you that your present cleaner contains chlorides, ask if they have an alternative. Avoid cleaners containing quaternary salts, as they can attack stainless steel, causing pitting and rusting.

Rinse
When using chlorinated cleaners, you must rinse and wipe dry immediately. It is better to wipe standing cleaning agents and water as soon as possible. Allow the stainless steel equipment to air dry. Oxygen helps maintain the passivity film on stainless steel.

Never Use Hydrochloric Acid (Muriatic Acid) on Stainless Steel
Even diluted, hydrochloric acid can cause corrosion, pitting and stress corrosion cracking of stainless steel.

Treat Hard Water
To reduce deposits, soften hard water when possible. Installation of certain filters can remove corrosive and distasteful elements. Salts in a properly maintained water softener can also be to your advantage. Contact a treatment specialist if you are not sure of the proper water treatment.

Regularly Restore & Passivate Stainless Steel
Stainless steel gets its stainless properties from the protective chromium oxides on its surface. If these oxides are removed by scouring, or by reaction with harmful chemicals, then the iron in the steel is exposed and can begin to oxidize, or rust. Passivation is a chemical process that removes free iron and other contaminants from the surface of stainless steel, allowing the protective chromium oxides to re-form.

Appendix B (cont.)

Warranty Information

To view and download warranty information, scan the QR code below.

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