HOLLOW METAL MANUAL

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METAL DOORS & FRAMES 8d NAAMM 5/98

GLOSSARY OF TERMS FOR HOLLOW METAL DOORS AND FRAMES

NAAMM 5/98 8d METAL DOORS & FRAMES

HMMA
HOLLOW METAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

A Division of
NAAMM
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTURAL METAL MANUFACTURERS

Hollow Metal Manufacturers Association

Division of the National Association of Architectural Metal Manufacturers

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This standard was developed by representative members of the Hollow Metal Manufacturers Association Division (HMMA) of the National Association of Architectural Metal Manufacturers (NAAMM) to provide their opinion and guidance on the definition of terms used with hollow metal doors and frames. This standard contains advisory information only and is published as a public service by NAAMM and its HMMA Division. NAAMM and its HMMA Division disclaim all liability of any kind for the use, application, or adaptation of material published in this standard.

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National Association of Architectural Metal Manufacturers

8 South Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60603

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

For Hollow Metal Doors and Frames

Definitions of some terms commonly used in connection with Hollow Metal Work

ACTIVE DOOR or LEAF — The first operating door of a pair of doors.

ANCHOR — See Floor Anchor or Jamb Anchor.

ANCHOR HINGE — A heavy weight hinge with each leaf extended to its top edge and bent to form a flange that fastens to the top edge of door or to the frame rabbet.

ANTI-PANIC HARDWARE — See Panic Hardware.

APPLIED TRIM — A separately applied molding used as the face trim of a frame.

APPROVED SUBMITTAL DRAWINGS — Detailed listing and description of the manufacturer's scope of work**.** which has been reviewed and approved by the party responsible for the project, e.g. design professional, general contractor, or building owner. Approved submittal drawings are required prior to fabrication.

ARC WELDING — A process for the joining of metal parts by fusion, with the necessary heat being provided by an electric arc struck between an electrode and the metal or between two electrodes. The arc is shielded from the atmosphere (oxygen) by flux or inert gas. A filler metal may or may not be used depending upon the application.

ARCHITECTURAL HARDWARE — See Hardware.

ARMOR PLATE — A plate that can be of various materials and thicknesses applied to a door, either externally or internally, and can extend to the full height and width of the door.

ASTRAGAL — A member or combination of members applied to one or both doors of a pair at their meeting edges to close the clearance gap for the purpose of either providing a weather seal, minimizing the passage of light between the doors or retarding the passage of smoke or flame during a fire.

- **Integral Astragal:** An astragal which is formed into the door from one piece of metal.
- **Mortised Astragal:** A two piece astragal having one part recessed in the edge of each door.
- **Overlapping Astragal:** A one-piece astragal attached to one door only and overlapping the other door when in the closed position.
- **Split Astragal:** A two-piece astragal, one piece of which is surface mounted on each door and provided with a means of adjustment to abut the other piece and provide a seal.

BACKBEND (BACKBAND) or RETURN — The return face to the wall surface, at the outer edge of the frame trim.

BACKSET

- **Flush Bolt Backset:** The distance from the vertical centerline of the leading edge of a door to the centerline of the bolt.
- **Hinge Backset:** On a door, the distance from the stop face, or narrow side, to the edge of the hinge cutout. On a frame, the distance from the stop to the edge of the hinge cutout.

Lock Backset: The distance from the vertical centerline of the leading edge of a door to the centerline of the lock cylinder, measured horizontally and parallel to the door face.

Strike Backset: On a door frame, the distance from the stop to the edge of the strike cutout.

BASE That member of a sidelight frame which extends along the floor to form a base.

BASE ANCHOR See Floor Anchor.

BASE CLIP See Floor Anchor.

BEVELED EDGE A vertical door edge which has a 1/8 in. in 2 in. (3 mm in. 48 mm) slope from a plane perpendicular to the door face.

BLANK JAMB See Jamb.

BLAST RESISTANT Refers to a hollow metal assembly designed and manufactured to resist a specified series of impulse pressures of designated magnitude in pounds-force (Newtons) and duration in milli-seconds.

BLOCKING Wood spacers used in storage of doors and frames.

BOLT A metal bar which, when actuated, is projected (thrown) either horizontally or vertically into a retaining member, such as a strike plate to prevent a door from moving or opening.

BORROWED LIGHT A window frame for use in an interior partition.

BOTTOM ARM The arm mechanism attached to the bottom rail of a door and connecting to the spindle of a floor closer or pivot.

BOX STRIKE See Strike.

BUCK See Integral Frame.

BUILDER'S HARDWARE See Hardware.

BULKHEAD See Base.

BULL-NOSE A door edge profile which is rounded on a 2-1/8 in.(54 mm) radius.

BULL-NOSE TRIM Trim having a nominal radius of 1/4 in. (6 mm), rather than a 90? bend, at the edge next to the door opening.

BULLET RESISTANT A hollow metal assembly designed and manufactured to resist penetration by fire arms projectiles.

BUTT Abbreviation for butt hinge.

BUTT HINGE A hinge with rectangular leaves, usually of the same size, and multiple bearing contacts.

BUTT-HUNG DOOR A door hung on butt hinges.

BUTT JOINT Intersecting members which are not mitered.

CABINET JAMB A door frame in three or more pieces, usually shipped knocked down for field assembly over a rough buck.

CAMLIFT HINGE A hinge that is designed and manufactured to provide lifting of the door to a specified height as it is opened through a specified degree of opening. Commonly used on sound retardant doors to provide seating of threshold gasketing as the door is closed.

CASED OPENING A wall opening which has a frame without a stop.

CAULKING A material used to seal joints or seams to resist water, air or sound infiltration.

CEILING STRUT An adjustable member extending vertically from the head of a door frame to a rigid support above, to hold the frame in place.

CENTER-HUNG DOOR A door hung on center pivots.

CENTER PIVOT Swing door hardware having its pivot axis on the thickness centerline of the door and normally located about 2 3/4 in. (70 mm) from hinge jamb.

CHANNEL, TOP AND BOTTOM See Top and Bottom Channels.

CHECK See Door Closer.

CLOSER See Door Closer.

CLOSER REINFORCEMENT A metal plate or channel in a door or frame to provide additional strength and screw thread engagement for the attachment of a door closer.

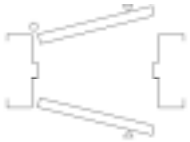
CLOSING CHANNEL An additional channel section fitted between the flanges of the top or bottom channel of a door, with its flanges projecting inward and its web in line with the door edge.

COLD-ROLLED STEEL Cold-rolled steel is made from hot-rolled, descaled coils, which are further processed by annealing and reduction in the cold rolling process to the desired thickness.

COMMERCIAL HOLLOW METAL Hollow metal (see "Hollow Metal") manufactured for use in commercial applications such as office buildings, schools, hospitals, stores and other commercial projects. Commercial hollow metal is fabricated in accordance with the architectural specifications for the commercial project.

COMMERCIAL SECURITY Hollow metal assembly designed and manufactured to resist intrusion or forced entry in commercial applications.

COMMUNICATING FRAME Hollow metal frame fabricated such that a door is installed in each rabbet of a double rabbetted frame (2 doors total) to facilitate dual access and control of the opening, i.e. hotel/motel suites, etc.



COMPRESSION ANCHOR A type of anchor used in slip-on (knocked down) frames to secure the assembled frame into a finished wall opening. The Compression Anchor located at the top of each jamb is used to adjust, square and secure the frame.

CONTINUOUS WELD See Weld, Continuous.

CONTINUOUSLY WELDED See Welded, Continuously.

CONTRASWING FRAME A double egress frame with a fixed or removable mullion between the doors.

COORDINATOR A mechanism which controls the order of closing of a pair of swing doors; used with doors equipped with overlapping astragals and certain panic and fire exit hardware which requires one door to close ahead of the other.

CORE The interior construction of a hollow metal door.

CORNER BRACKET A bracket which is connected to a door frame jamb and head at the upper hinge corner to support an exposed overhead door closer; used only on out-swinging doors.

CORNER JOINT The intersection of two perimeter members of a hollow metal frame.

CORNER MULLION A hollow metal mullion which facilitates a turn in the hollow metal frame assembly. The angle of the turn may vary, although 45 degree and 90 degree turns are common.

CORNER POST Vertical closed profile used at the intersection of frames having more than one horizontal direction.

COVEMOLD FRAME A frame having a concave profile at the outer edge of its trim.

COVER PLATE A finish plate used to cover the exposed face of either a floor closer not covered by the threshold or a closer mounted in the head of a door frame.

CRASH BAR See Cross Bar.

CROSS BAR The horizontal bar of an exit hardware or panic hardware device, serving as a push bar to actuate the latch or latches.

CURTAIN WALL An assembly of specially designed components within a frame or other supporting members which functions to withstand the action of the elements, control the passage inward and outward of heat, moisture, light, air, and sound; and to prevent or control access from the outside.

CUT-OFF STOP Door stops on both jambs of a door frame that are cut off and closed at 45? or 90? angle, several inches above the finished floor. Also referred to as Sanitary Base or Terminated Stop.

CUTOUT An opening in the hollow metal door or frame to accommodate hardware, glazing, louvers or other options.

CYLINDER

1) The cylindrical mechanism which receives the key used to operate a lock. There are two basic types:

   Mortise type, having a threaded surface which screws directly into a lock case, with a cam engaging the lock mechanism.

   Rim type, mounted on the surface of the door independently of lock, usually by screws from the reverse side, and engaging with the lock mechanism by means of a tail-piece or metal extension.

2) The sub-assembly of a lock containing the cylinder core, tumbler mechanism, and the key way. A double cylinder lock is one which has a key actuated cylinder on both the exterior and interior of the door.

CYLINDER CAM V The flat metal plate at the end of a mortise type cylinder, serving to actuate the lock mechanism.

CYLINDRICAL (BORED) A cylindrical lock with the cylinder through the knob or lever. It is installed in a door having one hole through the thickness of the door and another in from the edge.

DEADBOLT (of a lock) A lock bolt having no spring action or bevel; and which is operated by a key or a thumb turn.

DEADLATCH A latch having an auxiliary feature which prevents its retraction by end pressure when in the projected position.

DEADLOCK A lock in which a bolt is moved by means of a key or thumb turn, and which is positively held in its projected position. A lock equipped with a deadbolt only.

DEADLOCK AND LATCH A hardware item containing both a deadbolt and a latchbolt.

DETENTION SECURITY A hollow metal assembly designed and manufactured to assure the containment of individuals to designated areas.

DIMENSION A linear measurement such as length, width or thickness.

DOOR BUCK See Integral Frame.

DOOR CLEARANCE The width of space between a door and either its frame or the finished floor or threshold, or between the two doors of a pair.

DOOR CLOSER A device or mechanism to control the closing of a swing door; may be overhead or floor mounted and either exposed or concealed.

DOOR FRAME An assembly of members surrounding and supporting a door or doors, and perhaps also one or more transom lights and/or sidelights. See also Integral Frame.

DOOR HOLDER A hardware device designed to hold a door in the open position.

DOOR LIGHT The glass area in a glazed door.

DOOR OPENING The opening dimension of a doorway, measured between jamb rabbets and from floor line to head rabbet. The opening size is usually the nominal door size, and is equal to the actual door size plus clearance and threshold height.

DOOR PULL A handle or grip designed for attachment to a door to facilitate opening and closing.

DOOR SCHEDULE

1) The architectural listing of all door openings on the project by Architect's mark number including description of each. The schedule is normally found in the contract plans, but also is sometimes found elsewhere in the contract documents.

2) The portion of the hollow metal manufacturer's submittal drawing that provides a listing of all door openings, borrowed lights, and other hollow metal assemblies including descriptions.

DOOR SIZE, ACTUAL

1) For swing doors, the actual width and height of the door leaf itself.

2) For revolving doors, the inside diameter of the enclosure walls and the height from floor to underside of ceiling.

DOOR SIZE, NOMINAL See Door Opening.

DOOR STOP A device to stop the swing or movement of a door at a certain point. Also, an architectural term defining that part of a door frame against which the door closes.

DOUBLE-ACTING DOOR A door equipped with hardware which permits it to swing to either side of the plane of its frame.

DOUBLE-ACTING FRAME A door frame prepared to receive one or two double-acting doors. Generally a cased-opening door frame prepared to receive one or two double acting doors.

DOUBLE EGRESS FRAME A door frame prepared to receive two single-acting doors swinging in opposite directions, both doors being of the same hand.

DOUBLE RABBET FRAME A frame having two rabbets.

DOUBLE SWING FRAME A frame prepared to receive a pair of single-acting doors, both of which swing in the same direction.

DRIP A molding designed to prevent rainwater from running down the face of a door or window, or to protect the bottom of a window or door from leakage.

DRYWALL FRAME A frame designed for installation in a wall constructed with studs and gypsum wallboard or other dry sheet facing material.

DUST COVER BOX A metal cover attached to a frame behind reinforcement for any mortised or recessed hardware, to prevent mortar or plaster from entering the mounting holes. If mortar or grout of light consistency, slump value greater than 5 in. (125 mm) is used, dust cover boxes and grout guards must be additionally sealed in the field by the contractor responsible for installation to prevent mortar or grout from entering the mounting holes.

DUTCH DOOR A door consisting of two separate leaves, one above the other, which may be operated either independently or together, the lower leaf usually having a service shelf at its top edge.

EDGE PLATE/GUARD An angle or channel shaped guard used to protect the edge of a door or frame.

ELECTRIC STRIKE See Strike.

ELECTRO GALVANIZED The process by which steel sheets are zinc-coated by electro-deposition in accordance with ASTM A 591 "Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, Electrolytic Zinc-Coated, for Light Coating Mass Applications".

ELEVATION An orthographic projection of the vertical side of a hollow metal assembly (doors, frames, etc.) usually shown on the architectural plans in conjunction with the vertical side view of a building wall.

EMBOSSED Having a raised and/or indented pattern impressed on a surface by means of patterned rolls or stamping dies.

EMERGENCY RELEASE A safety device other than panic or fire exit hardware which permits egress under emergency conditions.

EXISTING WALL ANCHORS See Jamb Anchor and Rough Buck.

EXIT HARDWARE A door locking or latching mechanism which is designed to be operable in the direction of egress travel. The locking or latching mechanism shall release through pressure on a touch/push bar. If tested and approved, exit hardware can bear a fire rating label certifying its suitability for use on fire-rated emergency doors. Such hardware may be one of the following:

MORTISE TYPE, having the lock mechanism mortised into the edge of the door or concealed within the door;

RIM TYPE, having the lock mechanism mounted on the interior face of the door, or

VERTICAL ROD TYPE, surface or concealed, having the latches in or on the top and/or bottom of the door and activated by the cross bar through a rod linkage extending vertically on or in the lock stile of the door.

FACE The exposed part of a door frame which, in general, parallels the wall plane and can overlap the wall; can be either flat, molded, or a combination of the two.

FENESTRATION The arrangement and design of windows in a building.

FERROUS METAL A metal which contains iron.

FIELD SPLICE A connection of hollow metal frame components accomplished in the field.

FILLER PLATE A metal plate used to fill unwanted mortise cutouts in a door or frame.

FINISH HARDWARE Hardware that has a finished appearance as well as a functional purpose and that may be considered a part of the decorative treatment of a room or building. Also termed Architectural.

FINISHED FLOOR Top surface of the floor, except that when terrazzo resilient tile or carpet is used, it is the top surface of the underlying concrete.

FIRE EXIT HARDWARE See Exit Hardware.

FLOOR ANCHOR A metal device attached to the back of a door frame jamb at its base, to secure the frame to the floor; may be either fixed or adjustable in height.

FLOOR CHECK See Floor Closer, the preferred term.

FLOOR CLEARANCE	T- he width of the space between the bottom of a door and the finished floor or threshold.
FLOOR CLOSER	A door-closing device that is installed in a recess in the floor below the door to regulate the opening and closing of a swing door.
FLOOR HINGE	See Floor Closer, the preferred term.
FLOOR PIVOT	A center or offset pivot located at the floor or threshold.
FLOOR STILT	A metal device attached to the jamb of a door frame to hold the frame above the finished floor level. (See ceiling strut).
FLUSH BOLT	A rod or bolt which is mounted flush with the edge or face of the inactive door of a pair, to lock the door to the frame at the head and/or sill. When mounted in the edge, operation is by means of a recessed lever. See Surface Bolt.
FLUSH DOOR	A door having flush surfaces, with no glass lights, panels, louvers or grilles.
FRAME	See Door Frame, also Integral Frame.
FRAME CLEARANCE	Space between door and stop of frame. Normally designed to accommodate rubber silencers.
FRAME GASKET	Resilient material in strip form attached to door frame stops to provide tight closure of the door.
FULLY WELDED SEAMLESS DOOR	A door having all joints on its vertical edge continuously welded and finished flush and smooth.
FULL WELDED FRAME	Corner joints are continuously welded at the backbends, faces, rabbets and soffits. The stops are not welded. Mullion joints are face welded only.
GALVANNEALED	Steel that is zinc-iron alloy-coated by the hot-dip process followed by heating the steel to induce diffusion alloying between the molten zinc coating and the steel. The resulting finish is a dull matte surface. ASTM A 653/A 653M
GALVANIZED	Steel that is zinc-coated by the hot-dip process, resulting in a full spangled finish. ASTM A 653/A 653M
GLASS STOP	A formed metal section used to secure glazing in a door or frame.
GLASS LIGHT	In a frame, the glass light is formed by the assembly of jamb, head, sill and mullion members into a rectangular or shaped opening. The glass light is equipped with factory installed glass stop used to retain the glass that is installed by the glazing contractor. In a door, the glass light is formed by providing a rectangular or shaped cutout in the door and equipping it with glass molding and removable stop to receive the glass.
GLAZING	A transparent or translucent material used in door assemblies and windows. Also, the process of installing glazing materials.
GLAZING BEAD	See Glass Stop.
GROUT	A form of mortar used to fill up interstices in masonry. The process is often carried out by injecting the mixture under pressure.
GROUTED FRAME	Frame completely filled with grout.
HAND (of door)	A term used to designate the direction of a door swing.
HANDLE	See Lever Handle.
HARDWARE	Any mechanism which is designed to perform an operable function inthe use of a door and frame.

HARDWARE SET The itemized listing of hardware that is specified to be installed on an opening or group of openings. The hardware set also includes handing, fire ratings and opening numbers.

HARDWARE SCHEDULE Complete listing of all hardware specified for the project organized by opening numbers including hardware sets, manufacturers names, template numbers, and special hardware locations.

HEAD or HEADER The horizontal member which forms the top of a frame.

HEAD STIFFENER An angle or channel section placed inside of, and attached to, the head of a wide door frame to maintain its alignment; not to be used as a load-carrying member.

HINGE A hardware device generally consisting of two metal plates having loops formed along one edge of each to engage and rotate about a common pivot rod or "pin;" used to suspend and support a swing door in its frame.

HINGE EDGE or HINGE STILE The vertical edge or stile of a door to which hinges or pivots are attached.

HINGE REINFORCEMENT A metal plate attached to a door or frame to receive a hinge.

HINGE SIDE The face of a door which is opposite to that which contacts the frame stops.

HOLD-BACK FEATURE A mechanism on a latch which serves to hold the latchbolt in a retracted position.

HOLLOW METAL A term used in reference to such items as doors, frames, partitions, enclosures and other items which are fabricated from cold formed metal sheet, usually carbon steel. These products are usually internally reinforced but hollow, hence the term "hollow metal." In doors and partitions, the voids are normally filled with insulation. In frames the jambs and sometimes heads are grouted where installed in masonry walls, or of such construction that they may be left hollow.

HOSPITAL STOP See Cut-Off Stop

HOT-DIP GALVANIZED Sheet or coil steel that has been zinc-coated (galvanized) by the hot-dip process.

HOT-ROLLED STEEL A flat rolled steel product reduced to final thickness by heating and rolling. Hot-rolled used in hollow metal must be pickled and oiled.

INACTIVE DOOR or LEAF The leaf of a pair of doors which does not contain a lock but is secured, when closed, by top and bottom bolts and contains a strike to receive the latch or bolt of the active leaf.

INTEGRAL FRAME A frame in which the jambs and head have trim, backbends, rabbets and stops all formed from one piece of metal.

INTERLOCKING TAB Tab and slot combination used to align the joint in machined mitered frame corner joints.

JAMB The vertical member forming the side of a frame.

- **Blank Jamb:** A jamb which has not been prepared to receive hardware.
- **Hinge Jamb:** The jamb at which hinges or pivots are installed.
- **Strike Jamb:** The jamb at the leading edge of a door, in which a strike may be installed.

JAMB ANCHOR A metal device secured to the back of a frame jamb to anchor the frame to the wall.

	Masonry Anchor:	An anchor used in a masonry wall.
	Stud Anchor:	An anchor used in a wall built with steel or wood studs
	Expansion Joint Anchor:	An anchor used in existing walls.
JAMB DEPTH or JAMB WIDTH	The dimension of the jamb measured perpendicular to the door or wall face at the edge of the opening.	
JAMB EXTENSION	That section of a jamb which extends below the level of the finish floor for attachment to the rough floor.	
KEEPER	See Strike.	
KEYED-ALIKE CYLINDERS	Cylinders which are designed to be operated by the same key. (Not to be confused with Master Keying cylinders.)	
KEYED-DIFFERENT CYLINDERS	Cylinders requiring specific individually designed keys for their operation.	
KICKPLATE	A plate applied to the face of the lower rail of a door or sidelight to protect against abrasion or impact loads.	
KNOB	An ornamental functional round handle on a door, generally used to actuate a latch or lock.	
KNOCK DOWN	A term used in reference to any product that is shipped disassembled, for assembly at the building site; commonly abbreviated "KD."	
LABELED DOOR or FRAME	A door or frame that conforms to all applicable requirements, in respect to fire resistance, of a nationally recognized authority and bears a label designating the fire resistance rating.	
LAMINATED CORE	Sandwich door construction employing a core of impregnated kraft paper honeycomb, plastic foam or structural mineral blocking, to which the steel face sheets are laminated using a structural adhesive.	
LATCH	A hardware mechanism having a spring-activated beveled-end bolt, retractable by a knob or lever handle, but no locking device; used to hold a door in its closed position. See also Deadlatch. A beveled end latch bolt, usually operated by a knob, handle or turn piece.	
LATCHBOLT	A beveled spring bolt, which is operated by the hardware mechanism. See Latch.	
LEADING EDGE	That vertical edge of a swing door which is opposite the hinge edge; same as Lock Edge.	
LEAD-LINED DOOR or FRAME	A door or frame which is lined with sheet lead to prevent radiation penetration.	
LEAF	An individual door, used either singly or in multiples.	
LEVER HANDLE	A bar-like grip which is rotated about a horizontal axis at one of its ends to operate a latch.	
LOCK	A hardware mechanism having a retractable bolt operated by a key, thumb turn or other means, and designed to hold a door securely closed against unauthorized opening.	
LOCK CLIP	A flexible metal part attached to the inside of a door face to position a mortise lock.	
LOCK EDGE or LOCK STILE	The vertical edge or stile of a door in which a lock or latch may be installed. Also referred to as the Leading Edge.	
LOCK EDGE DOOR or LOCK SEAM DOOR	A door which has its face sheets secured in place by an exposed mechanical interlock seam on each of its two vertical edges.	

LOCK FACEPLATE	The exposed plate which sets in the edge of a door to cover a lock mechanism; also referred to as a "lock front."
LOCK REINFORCEMENT	A reinforcing plate attached inside of the lock edge or lock stile of a door to receive a lock.
LOCK REINFORCING UNIT	A metal device used in a door to contain and support a lock.
LOUVER	An opening in the door with a series of slats, blades, or piercings to allow passage of air. It may be either an inserted assembly or welded internally.
MACHINE BOLT ANCHOR	See Expansion Bolt Anchor.
MASONRY GUARD	See Dust Cover Box.
MASTER KEY	A key designed to operate a group of cylinders, each of which may be set to a different individual key.
MASTER KEYING	A system of keying cylinders so that one master key will operate all of them, secondary keys will operate only certain groups of them, and other keys will operate only certain individual cylinders. An infinite number of combinations is available, and the keying system must be set up by the cylinder manufacturer.
MEETING STILE	The vertical edge of a door, in a pair of doors, which is adjacent to the other door.
MINERAL CORE	Insulating filler material used to form the cores of certain types of doors.
MINERAL FILLER	Non-metallic material used to conceal tool and weld marks.
MITER JOINT	The corner joint of a head and jamb in which the trim faces meet at an angle.
MODULAR FRAME	Frame designed to fit a module or unit of measurement.
MORTAR GUARD	See Dust Cover box
MORTISE LOCK	A lock designed to be installed in a mortise preparation rather than applied to the door's surface.
MORTISE PREPARATION	A cutout which may include reinforcing, drilling and tapping for hardware which is to be mortised into a door or frame.
MULLION	A member within a frame, separating either doors, a door and sidelights, glazed areas or panels. A mullion between two doors of a pair may be either fixed or removable.
MUNTIN	A bar member supporting and separating panes of glass within a door, sash, or glazing frame.
MUTE	See Silencer.
NARROW SIDE	See Stop Side.
OPENING SIZE	The size of a frame opening, measured horizontally between jamb rabbets and vertically between the head rabbet and the finished floor. The opening size is usually the nominal door size, and is equal to the actual door size plus clearances and threshold height.
PANIC BAR	See Crash Bar.
PANIC HARDWARE	Hardware similar to Exit Hardware, but which has been tested and labeled for use only on emergency exit doors which are not fire doors. (See Exit Hardware)
PICKLING	Acid wash used to descale hot-rolled steel as part of the hot rolling process.
PIVOTED DOOR	A door hung on pivots rather than hinges.
PIVOT REINFORCED HINGE	See Anchor Hinge.

PLANKING	See Blocking.
PLASTER GUARD	See Dust Cover Box.
PLINTH	A section of sheet metal, usually stainless steel, used as a base for a door frame at the floor. It has the same thickness and profile as the jamb section, and is flush with the jamb on all surfaces.
POCKET DOOR	A door designed to slide/recess into a wall cavity to open, and slide out of the wall cavity to close.
POCKET DOOR FRAME	Frame designed to allow a door to slide inside a pocket located within the cavity of a wall.
POCKET LOCK	Term used to describe a mechanical detention deadlock or deadlatch which is installed into a recessed box shaped preparation in the door. Normally, the lock is fastened to a cover plate and the two are installed in the box preparation using security screws to form the completed lock installation.
PRESSURE RESISTANT	Refers to a hollow metal assembly designed and manufactured to resist uniform static pressure of a specified magnitude and duration over its exposed surface.
PRIMER / PRIME PAINT	Paint coating used as a base for finish paint.
RABBET	Area of the frame between the stop and the face.
RADIATION SHIELDING	Refers to a hollow metal assembly designed and manufactured to resist penetration by a specified type of radiation.
RAIL	The horizontal structural member forming the top or bottom edge of a door or sash, or located at an intermediate height in a door, separating panels or glazed areas.
REMOVABLE MULLION	A mullion separating door openings within a door frame, required for normal operation of doors but designed to permit its temporary removal on occasions.
REMOVABLE STOP	Stop which is removable to allow installation of glass, fixed panel, or door.
RETURN	See Backbend.
REVEAL	That part of a backbend which projects out from the finished wall.
REVERSE BEVEL	A term used to designate the hand of a door when the key is on the exterior and the door swings to the exterior. See Hand of Door.
RIB	See Stiffener
ROLLER LATCH	A hardware device for holding a swing door in closed position. It consists of a spring-loaded roller mortised into the door edge so as to engage with a groove strike mortised into the frame jamb.
ROLLER STRIKE	See Strike.
ROUGH BUCK	A steel channel which anchors to both vertical sides and head of a prepared wall opening and facilitates anchoring of the finished hollow metal either by application of screws or by welding.
ROUGH OPENING	The wall opening into which a frame or rough buck is to be installed.
SANITARY BASE (Hospital Stop)	See Cut-Off Stop.
SEAMLESS DOOR	A door having no visible seams on its faces or edges.
SHOP DRAWINGS	See Approved Submittal Drawings
SIDE LIGHT	A fixed light of glass located alongside a door or doors within the same frame.
SILENCER	A small piece of resilient material attached to the stop on a frame to cushion the closing of a door.

SILL	The bottom horizontal member or surface of a door opening. (The term is incorrectly used to refer to a threshold.)
SILL ANCHOR	Part used to fasten sill section to floor.
SINGLE-ACTING DOOR	A door mounted to swing on only one side of the plane of its frame.
SINGLE RABBET FRAME	A frame having only one rabbet.
SINGLE SWING FRAME	A frame prepared to receive one swing door.
SLIP-ON DRY WALL FRAME	Frame designed to be installed on a wall composed of steel or wood studs with gypsum board or other facing material not requiring wet plaster or masonry finishing. It is installed after the wall is erected.
SLIP-ON FRAME	Same as Slip-On Dry Wall Frame.
SMOKE SCREEN/BARRIER	A frame containing a single door or a pair of doors, with or without side lights on either or both sides and with or without transoms.
SMOKE AND DRAFT CONTROL ASSEMBLY	A door and frame assembly designed to resist the passage of smoke when the door is in the closed position.
SOFFIT	That portion of a door frame between the stops on a double rabbeted frame or between the stop and the inner edge of the trim on the stop side of a single rabbeted frame.
SOFFIT BRACKET	A bracket for mounting an exposed overhead door closer to the under side of a door frame head or transom bar; used for out-swinging doors only.
SOUND RETARDANT	A hollow metal assembly designed and manufactured to resist sound transmission through the assembly. The Sound Transmission Classification (STC) rating of the assembly indicates the level of resistance to sound transmission.
SPAT	A protective covering, usually of thin stainless steel, used at the bottom of frame jambs to facilitate cleaning.
SPLIT FRAME	A frame in which the jamb width is made up of two pieces.
SPOT WELD	Resistance type weld. A weld nugget is produced by passing high amperage current through steel sheets using contact electrodes.
SPREADER	A stiffening member temporarily attached to the base of a door frame, extending between jambs, to keep the frame in proper alignment during shipping and handling.
SPREADER BAR	Stiffening member placed at base of frame to keep frame in alignment before installation. It is recommended that this bar not be used for installation but that a wood spreader be used for maintaining proper spacing between jambs.
SQUARE-EDGE DOOR	A door having vertical edges that are perpendicular to the plane of its face.
STAINLESS STEEL	An alloy of iron containing at least 11% chromium which provides corrosion resistance.
STEEL STUD ANCHOR	See jamb anchor.
STIFFENER	Internal steel reinforcing used to strengthen door panels.
STILE	The vertical structural member, exclusive of glazing bead or panel mold, which forms the edge of a door.
STOP	That part of a door or window frame against which the door or window closes. See also Glass Stop.
STOP SIDE	That face of door which contacts the frame stops.

STRIKE An opening or retaining device provided in the head or jamb of a frame, or in the edge of the meeting stile of an inactive door to receive a lock or latch. (Also referred to as a Keeper or Strike Plate.)

- **Box Strike:** A strike consisting of a face plate with rectangular opening and a box-like enclosure attached to the back of the plate and surrounding the opening.
- **Dustproof Strike:** A strike which is placed in the threshold or sill of an opening, or in the floor, to receive a flush bolt, and is equipped with a spring loaded follower to cover the recess and keep out dirt.
- **Electric Strike:** A strike used with a latch lock and designed to be actuated by a remotely controlled electromagnet to permit the door to be opened without retracting the latch.
- **Roller Strike:** A strike for latch bolts, having a roller mounted on the lip to reduce friction.
- **Open Back Strike:** A strike which enables a pair of doors to close simultaneously or one ahead of the other without the assistance of a coordinator.

STRIKE JAMB See Jamb.

STRIKE PLATE See Strike.

STRIKE REINFORCEMENT A metal plate attached to a door or frame to receive a strike.

STRUT See Floor Stilt.

SUB-BUCK or SUB-FRAME See Rough Buck.

SURFACE BOLT A rod or bolt mounted on the face of the inactive door of a pair to lock it to the frame head and/or sill; operated manually by means of a small knob.

SURFACE HARDWARE PREPARATION Reinforcement of door or frame to receive surface-mounted hardware to be applied in the field.

SWING The direction of opening of a swing door; synonymous with Hand of Door.

SWING DOOR A door mounted on hinges or pivots.

TEMPLATE (for Hardware) A precise detailed layout or pattern for providing the necessary preparation of a door or frame to receive hardware.

TEMPLATED HARDWARE Hardware manufactured in accordance with a specific template.

TERMINATED STOP (Hospital Stop) See Cut-Off Stop.

THERMAL BOW A temporary condition which may occur in exterior doors due to the inside-outside temperature differential. The extent of this condition may vary with door color, door construction, length of exposure, etc. This condition can often be alleviated by painting the outside surface of the door a light color.

THRESHOLD A raised member extending between the jambs of a frame at the floor.

THROAT OPENING Opening between backbends of frames.

THROW The distance which a lock bolt or latch bolt projects when in the locked position.

THRUST PIVOT See Anchor Hinge

THUMB TURN A permanently attached small lever which, when turned, operates the bolt on a lock in the same manner as a key.

TOLERANCE Permissible deviation from a nominal or specified dimension or value.

TOP AND BOTTOM CHANNELS Horizontal stiffener channels welded into the top and bottom edges of a door.

TRANSOM A framed area immediately above a door opening and containing fixed glass, an operating sash, panel or other filler.

TRANSOM BAR or MULLION The horizontal frame member which separates the door opening from the transom in a transom frame.

TRANSOM FRAME A frame containing a door opening and transom.

TRIM See Face.

TRIMMED OPENING See Cased Opening.

UNDERCUT Clearance between finished floor and bottom of door.

UNIT LOCK A preassembled lock that has all the parts assembled as a unit at the factory, and when installed in a rectangular notch cut into the door edge, requires little or no disassembly. Also known as a preassembled lock.

VISION LIGHT An opening in a door with or without transparent glazing.

WEATHERSEAL CHANNEL A top closing channel on a door, set in mastic with flanges downward.

WEATHERSTRIP Material applied to the edges of a door or to the inner edges of its frame to close the clearance opening and minimize or prevent the passage of air, moisture and dirt.

WEEPHOLE A small opening provided to permit the drainage of moisture.

WELD, CONTINUOUS A weld which is unbroken, having no unwelded gaps or spaces, over its entire length.

WELDED, CONTINUOUSLY

Frame: Corner joints of a continuously welded frame are welded over the entire length of the interfaces between the frame members. Mullion joints are only face welded.

Door: A vertical door edge seam which is welded over its entire length, except at hardware cutouts.

WELDED FRAME Door frame assembled by spot and/or arc welding.

WIDE SIDE See Hinge Side.

WOOD STUD ANCHOR See Jamb Anchor.

WRAP-AROUND FRAME A frame which fits over the wall. The wall thickness is nominal 1/8" (3 mm) less than the frame throat.