

Definitions of terms commonly used in connection with Hollow Metal work, defined as they apply specifically to hollow metal, may be defined differently by other industries.

ACTIVE DOOR or LEAF In a pair of doors, the one in which the latching device is installed.

ACTUAL DOOR SIZE For hollow metal swing doors, the exact width and height of the door leaf itself.

HEIGHT: Nominal Door Height (or Door Opening Height) minus Top Clearances and Undercut.

WIDTH: Nominal Door Width (or Door Opening Width) minus Door Edge Clearances.

ANCHOR A metal device provided inside of a jamb, head, sill or mullion used to secure the frame to the adjacent wall, ceiling or floor. Also referred to as jamb anchor, head wall anchor, floor anchor, etc.

COMPRESSION ANCHOR: An adjustable metal device, located in the soffit near the top of the jamb, used in slip-on (knocked down) frames to secure, adjust and square an assembled frame into a finished frame in a finished stud and drywall opening. Also referred to as Tension Anchor.

EXISTING WALL ANCHOR: A hole preparation, generally in the soffit of a frame member, with internal reinforcing and/or guide for an expansion or machine bolt.

EMBEDMENT ANCHOR: Used in masonry walls. Part of it is built into wall during construction and during frame installation welded in specific locations in the frame.

EXPANSION BOLT ANCHOR: A bolt with a malleable shell component that enlarges to fill a pre-drilled hole as the bolt is threaded into the shell.

MACHINE BOLT ANCHOR: Used with steel column or structural steel channel where frame is attached using a bolt and nut through the column or channel.

ROUGH BUCK: A steel channel which attaches to both vertical sides and head of a prepared wall opening and the finished hollow metal frame either by application of screws or by welding.

FLOOR ANCHOR: May be either fixed or adjustable in height. Also referred to as Base Anchor, Base Clip, Base Runner or Sill Anchor.

MASONRY ANCHOR: An anchor used in new masonry wall.

STUD ANCHOR: An anchor used in a wall built with steel or wood studs.

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 and to the frame rabbet.

APPLIED STOP A separate surface mounted channel, typically used on a cased opening. Creates a rabbeted frame profile.

APPLIED TRIM A separate molding, mounted to the face of a frame section.

APPROVED Acceptable to the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

APPROVED HARDWARE The Hardware Schedule, noted as reviewed and accepted by **SCHEDULE** individual or entity authorized to provide such. Considered part of the Contract Documents.

APPROVED SUBMITTAL The hollow metal Submittal Drawings, (shop drawing), noted as **DRAWINGS** reviewed and accepted by individual or entity authorized to provide such. They are considered part of the contract documents. They are for the manufacturers internal use and not intended for other trades

ARC WELDING See **WELDING**.

ARCHITECT An individual who is registered or licensed to practice their respective design profession as defined by the statutory requirements of the professional registration laws of the state of jurisdiction in which the project is to be constructed. A representative of the building owner.

ARCHITECTURAL HARDWARE See **FINISH HARDWARE**.

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

ASTRAGAL A component or combination of components applied to; (a) one or both doors of a pair at their meeting stiles to cover the door edge clearance; (b) the top clearance of doors with flush panels above; or (c) the horizontal clearance between dutch doors. Astragals provide a weather or sound seal, minimize the passage of light, retard the passage of smoke or flame, or provide additional security.

INTEGRAL ASTRAGAL: Either face of a door in a pair, formed at its lock edge to overlap the adjacent leaf.

MORTISED ASTRAGAL: An astragal 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.

AUTHORITY HAVING The individual or entity responsible for approving equipment, **JURISDICTION**, installation procedure, and/or enforcement of code, by-law, or other regulatory requirements. Abbreviation: AHJ

BACKBEND See **RETURN**.

BACKBEND RETURN The element of the frame member, which extends from the return and is formed parallel to the wall, inside the throat. Also referred to as second return, double return or drywall return.

BACKSET The dimension from a cutout or datum line for a hardware preparation from a defined datum on a door or frame.

FLUSH BOLT BACKSET: The dimension from the vertical centerline of the leading edge of a door to the centerline of the bolt.

HINGE BACKSET: On a door, the dimension 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 dimension 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 dimension from the stop to the edge of the strike cutout.

BASE CLIP See **ANCHOR, FLOOR ANCHOR**.

BELOW FLOOR Below the top of the concrete or structural slab. See also **JAMB EXTENSION**.

BEVELED EDGE A vertical door edge which has a 1/8 in. in 2 in. (3.1 mm in, 50.8 mm) slope from a plane perpendicular to the door face.

BLANK JAMB See **JAMB**.

BLAST RESISTANT 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 See **PLANKING**.

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 operating or opening.

BORROWED LIGHT A window 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**.

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. (6.3 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.

BUTTED FRAME A frame which fits against a wall rather than around it.

CABINET JAMB A door frame consisting of three or more pieces, designed 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 FRAME A frame without a stop and soffit.

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 See **TOP AND BOTTOM CHANNELS**.

CLASSIFIED A term that defines a specific category of a group of products that are constructed, inspected, tested, and subsequently reinspected in accordance with an established set of requirements for a specific performance criteria (for doors, fire containment), performed by an organization acceptable to the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

CLEARANCE A term used to define a distance between two surfaces.

FLOOR CLEARANCE: The distance between the bottom of the door and the top of the material directly below the door. This varies with applications, such as concrete, any floor covering, and/or a threshold. NOTE:

1. When the frame is installed on the floor without additional coverings: Floor Clearance is the distance between the bottom of the door and the top of the floor.
2. When additional floor coverings are used: Floor clearance is the distance between the bottom of the door and the top of the floor covering.
3. When a threshold is used: Floor Clearance is the distance between the bottom of the door and the top of the threshold.

DESIGN CLEARANCE: The nominal dimension between a door and the frame opening, established by the manufacturer, used to determine the Actual Door Size.

DOOR EDGE CLEARANCE: The clear distance between either (a) the edge of the door and frame rabbet, or (b) the edges of two doors of a pair.

FRAME CLEARANCE: The space between the door face and the frame stop. Normally designed to accommodate rubber silencers.

INSTALLATION CLEARANCE: The dimension used to accommodate wall thickness irregularities when frame is capping (wraps) the wall, or between frame and an existing wall construction where frame butts the wall.

CLOSED SECTION A frame member without a throat opening: such as a mullion or transom bar.

CLOSER A device or mechanism to control the closing of a swing door.

CLOSER REINFORCEMENT A metal plate or channel designed to provide additional strength to a door or frame 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. ASTM A1008/A1008M. It can be further processed to receive Galvanized or Galvannealed coating. Abbreviation: CRS

COMMERCIAL HOLLOW METAL Hollow metal manufactured for use in commercial, educational, industrial, institutional, and other similar applications. Also see Hollow Metal

COMMERCIAL SECURITY Hollow metal assembly designed and manufactured to resist intrusion or forced entry in commercial applications. See ANSI/NAAMM HMMMA 862 Guide Specifications.

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

CONTINUOUS WELD See **WELD, CONTINUOUS.**

CONTINUOUSLY WELDED See **WELDED, CONTINUOUSLY.**

CONTRACT DOCUMENTS Those items which detail the hollow metal manufacturers Scope of Work for a project and are the legally binding obligations between the parties. These include the architectural plans and specifications, Approved Hollow Metal Submittal Drawings, Approved Hardware Schedule and Templates, Approved Glazing Schedule, the Sellers Proposal, the Buyers Purchase Documents and all other executed agreements between the parties.

CONTRASWING FRAME A frame with two doors swinging in opposite direction incorporating a fixed or removable hollow metal 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 either; (a) perimeter members of a metal frame product, or (b) glass stops.

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

COVER PLATE A flat piece of metal used at corner conditions to cover abutting frame members and 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 including glazing panels, frame and/or other supporting members which functions to withstand the action of the elements to 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 The stops and soffit on a jamb or mullion at a door opening that are terminated at a specified distance above the floor, and are closed at an angle. Also referred to as Hospital Stop, Sanitary Base or Terminated Stop.

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

CYLINDER The cylindrical mechanism, which receives the key, used to operate a lock. The sub-assembly of a lock contains the cylinder core, tumbler mechanism, and the key way. There are two basic types:

MORTISE TYPE: having a threaded surface screwing directly into a lock case, with a cam engaging 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.

DOUBLE: A double cylinder lock has a key actuated cylinder on both the exterior and interior of the door.

CYLINDER CAM 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 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.

DESIGN CLEARANCE See **CLEARANCE, DESIGN CLEARANCE.**

DETENTION SECURITY A hollow metal assembly designed and manufactured to assure the containment of individuals to designated areas. See also ANSI/NAAMM HMMA 863 Guide Specifications.

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

DOOR BUCK See **INTEGRAL FRAME**

DOOR CLEARANCE See **CLEARANCE, DOOR EDGE CLEARANCE.**

DOOR CLOSER See **CLOSER**

DOOR EDGE The four surfaces of the door that are normally perpendicular to the door face.

DOOR FACE The surface of the door viewed in elevation.

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 area in a frame product into which a door or doors are installed.

DOOR OPENING SIZE HEIGHT: The distance measured vertically between frame head rabbet and the bottom of the frame. Equal to the Actual Door Height + Undercut + Top Clearance. Also referred to as a Nominal Door Height or Nominal Door Size.

WIDTH: The distance measured horizontally between jamb rabbets. Equal to the Actual Door Width (or widths for pairs) + Door Edge Clearance. Also referred to as Nominal Door Width, or Nominal Door Size.

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

DOOR RABBET See **RABBET.**

DOOR SCHEDULE 1)The listing of all door openings on the project by Architect's mark number, including a description of each door opening. The schedule is normally found in the contract plans or in the specification portion of the contract documents. 2)The portion of the hollow metal manufacturer's submittal drawing that provides a listing of all door openings, other hollow metal assemblies, and descriptions.

DOOR SIZE See **ACTUAL DOOR SIZE, DOOR OPENING SIZE, and NOMINAL DOOR SIZE.**

DOOR STOP A device to limit the swing or movement of a door at a certain point. Also defining that part of a frame element against which the door closes, or against which glazing and panels can be installed.

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

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 DOORS: A pair of doors swinging in opposite directions without a vertical mullion. **FRAME:** A door frame prepared to receive two single-acting doors swinging in opposite directions, without a center mullion.

DOUBLE RABBET FRAME A frame having two rabbets.

DOUBLE RETURN See **BACKBEND RETURN.**

DOUBLE SWING FRAME Frame prepared to receive a pair of single-acting doors, both of which swing in 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.

DRYWALL PROFILE Description of a frame member with backbend returns. Intended to provide protection for wall surfaces, (gypsum), during installation. Slipon frames utilize this type of profile.

DRYWALL RETURN See **BACKBEND RETURN**

DUST COVER BOX See **GROUT GUARD.**

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.

EDGE PROFILE Description of the condition at a vertical door edge; beveled, squared, radiused, or rabbeted.

ELECTRIC STRIKE See **STRIKE**.

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

ELEVATION An orthographic projection of the vertical side of a hollow metal assembly (doors, frames, etc.).

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

EMERGENCY RELEASE Safety device other than panic or fire exit hardware; permits egress under emergency conditions.

EXISTING WALL ANCHORS See **ANCHORS, EXISTING WALL ANCHOR**.

EXIT HARDWARE See **HARDWARE, EXIT HARDWARE**.

FACE DOOR FACE: The exposed vertical portion, viewed in elevation from either the push or pull side.

FRAME FACE: The element of a frame member, which parallels the wall plane and joins the Return to the Rabbet; can be either flat, molded, or a combination of the two. Also referred to as Trim.

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. Also referred to as Shipping Splice.

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 Hardware.

FINISHED FLOOR See **FLOOR**.

FIRE ENDURANCE RATING See **FIRE RATING**.

FIRE EXIT HARDWARE Exit hardware, which has been investigated and labeled for both "Panic" and "Fire Protection" for use on swinging labeled fire doors. See also **HARDWARE, EXIT HARDWARE**.

FIRE PROTECTION RATING See **FIRE RATING**.

FIRE-RATED A product which has successfully met all conditions of acceptance of the fire test standard specified in the governing model or building code, is "Listed" or "Classified" and eligible for labeling by a recognized testing agency having a factory inspection service.

FIRE RATING A numeric designation indicating the duration of fire test exposure to which a product has been exposed, and successfully met all acceptance criteria of the Standard to which it is tested. For swinging doors and frame products, typical fire ratings include 3, 1-1/2, 1, 3/4, and 1/3 hour. Also called Fire Endurance Rating or Fire Protection Rating.

FIXED STOP See **INTEGRAL STOP**.

FLOOR The top of the concrete or structural slab. Also referred to as Finished Floor.

FLOOR ANCHOR See **ANCHOR, FLOOR ANCHOR**.

FLOOR CLEARANCE See **CLEARANCE, FLOOR CLEARANCE**.

FLOOR COVERING Any material applied on top of the floor.

FLOOR STILT A metal device attached to the jamb of a door frame to hold the frame above the finished floor.

FLUSH BOLT A rod or bolt, which is mounted flush with the edge or face of the inactive door in a pair, to lock the door to the frame at the head and/or sill.

FLUSH DOOR A door having flush surfaces, with no glass lights, panels, louvers or grilles.

FRAME See **DOOR FRAME**, also **INTEGRAL FRAME**.

FRAME CLEARANCE See **CLEARANCE, FRAME CLEARANCE**.

FRAME ELEMENTS Specific parts of a frame member or profile, such as; soffit, stop, rabbets, faces and returns.

FRAME GASKET See **WEATHERSTRIP**.

FRAME MEMBER A component in a frame product such as a jamb, head, mullion or sill. Also referred to as Frame Section or Frame Profile.

FRAME PROFILE Visual description of a frame member. See **FRAME MEMBER**.

FRAME PRODUCTS Used to describe, as a group, "Frames", "Transom Frames", "Sidelight" and "Window Frames".

FRAME SECTION Cross cut of a frame member.

FULL PROFILE WELDED See **WELDED CONTINUOUSLY - FRAME**.

FULL (FULLY) WELDED See **WELDED CONTINUOUSLY**.

FULL (FULLY)WELDED FRAME See **WELDED CONTINUOUSLY - FRAME**.

FULLY WELDED DOOR See **WELDED CONTINUOUSLY – DOOR**.

FULLY WELDED See **WELDED CONTINUOUSLY – SEAMLESS DOOR. SEAMLESS DOOR**

GAGE (GAUGE) An archaic numeric value used to define a range of thickness of material. No longer used, replaced with "Thickness".

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. Coating designation "A" series for imperial, "Z" for metric.

GALVANIZED Steel that is zinc-coated by the hot-dip process, resulting in a full spangled finish. ASTM A 653/A 653M. Coating designation "G" series imperial, "ZF" for metric.

GLAZING (GLASS) STOP A formed metal section used to secure glazing in a door or frame. Also referred to as Glazing Bead.

GLAZED (GLASS) LIGHT In a frame, the light is formed by the assembly of jamb, head, sill and mullion members into a rectangular or shaped opening. The light is equipped with factory installed glazing stop used to retain the glazing that is installed by the glazing contractor. In a door, the light is formed by providing a rectangular or shaped cutout in the door and equipping it with molding and removable stop to receive the glazing.

GLAZING (GLASS) MOLDING The portion of the assembly retaining glazing materials or in-fill panels in a hollow metal door which contain the integral glazing stop, or to which a glazing stop is attached.

GLAZING The process of installing glazing materials.

GLAZING MATERIAL A transparent or translucent material used in door assemblies and windows.

GROUT A substance used to fill up interstices in masonry. (*See NAAMM/HMMA 820 TN1-03 Technical Note on grouting*)

MORTAR: A masonry mixture of lime, cement, sand and water, which cures by chemical reaction.

PLASTER: A gypsum base product which requires air to cure, (dry).

GROUT GUARD A metal cover attached to a frame behind reinforcement for mortised or recessed hardware items, to prevent grout from entering the mounting holes. Also referred to as Dust Cover Box, Masonry Guard, Mortar Guard, or Plaster Guard.

GROUTED FRAME Frame 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 in the use of a door and frame. A generic term describing Builders Hardware. Includes Finish Hardware and Rough Hardware.

EXIT HARDWARE: A latching mechanism for swinging doors designed to be operable in the direction of egress travel and to provide exiting for occupants in an emergency. The latching mechanism release through pressure on a touch or cross bar mortised or mounted on the push side of the door. There are two classifications: Panic Exit Hardware and Fire Exit Hardware, and three types within each classification: Rim, Mortise, and Vertical Rod (either Surface or Concealed). If tested and approved, exit hardware can bear a fire rating label certifying its suitability for use on fire-rated emergency doors.

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 a project, organized by opening numbers including hardware sets, manufacturers names, template numbers, and special hardware locations. Prepared in accordance with the industry standards and adopted formats.

HARDWARE SUPPLIER The entity providing the products specified in the Approved Hardware Schedule.

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

HEAD STIFFENER A metal angle or channel attached inside the head of a 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 The vertical edge or stile of a door to which hinges or pivots are **or HINGE STILE** attached.

HINGE JAMB A frame member at which hinges or pivots are used.

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. Also referred to as Pull Side or Wide Side.

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.

HOSPITAL PROFILE A frame member where the transition from opposite rabbet to soffit is sloped.

HOSPITAL STOP See **CUT-OFF STOP**

HOT-DIP GALVANIZED See **GALVANIZED**.

HOT-DIP GALVANNEALED See **GALVANNEALED**.

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. ASTM A 1011/A 1011M. Abbreviation: HRPO (Hot Rolled, Pickled and Oiled).

INACTIVE DOOR or LEAF The leaf of a pair of doors which does not contain a lock.

INFILL PANEL An assembly comprised of steel sheet secured to each face of a backing material (gypsum or cement board, etc.), installed like glazing materials, in doors, transom, sidelight and window assemblies.

INSTALLER The person or persons who installs the hollow metal products.

INTEGRAL ASTRAGAL See **ASTRAGAL, INTEGRAL ASTRAGAL**.

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

INTEGRAL STOP A stop, which is not removable.

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

JAMB The vertical frame member forming the perimeter 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 See **ANCHOR**.

JAMB DEPTH Dimension of frame member measured perpendicular to the **JAMB WIDTH** face from one face to the other.

JAMB EXTENSION That portion of a jamb which extends below the level of the finish floor for attachment to the rough floor. See also **BELOW FLOOR**.

JAMB OPENING See **DOOR OPENING SIZE, WIDTH**.

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 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.

KNOCKED DOWN A term used in reference to any frame product that is shipped disassembled, for assembly at the building site; commonly abbreviated "KD."

LABEL A metal plate, sticker, or embossment, placed on a product by the manufacturer to signify a performance level in accordance with a specific standard.

LABELED DOOR A hollow metal door which bears a label.

LABELED FRAME A pressed metal frame which bears a label.

LAMINATED CORE A material such as Kraft paper honeycomb, plastic foam, or mineral blocking, to which steel face sheets are bonded 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 lock component having a beveled edge, which is operated by the hardware mechanism. See **LATCH**.

LEADING EDGE That vertical edge of a swing door, which is opposite the hinge edge. Also referred to as Lock Edge.

LEAD-LINED DOOR A door or frame which is lined with sheet lead to prevent radiation **or FRAME** penetration.

LEAF An individual door, used either singly or in multiples, (*leaves*).

LEVER HANDLE A bar-like grip, which is rotated about a horizontal axis at one of its ends to operate a latch.

LISTED Products or materials that are constructed, inspected, tested and subsequently re-inspected in accordance with an established set of requirements, generally for most foreseeable hazards, performed by an organization acceptable to the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

LOCK A hardware mechanism having a retractable bolt operated by a key, thumb turn or other means, designed to hold a door securely closed against unauthorized opening.

MORTISED LOCK: A lock designed to be installed in a recessed preparation rather than applied to the door's surface.

POCKET LOCK: DETENTION: Term used to describe a mechanical detention deadlock or deadlatch which is installed into a recessed box shaped preparation in the door and/or frame.

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 referred to as a preassembled lock.

LOCK CLIP A flexible metal part attached to the inside of a door face to position a mortised lock during installation.

LOCK EDGE The vertical edge or stile of a door in which a lock or latch may be **or LOCK STILE** installed. Also referred to as the Leading Edge.

LOCK EDGE DOOR A door which has its face sheets secured in place by an exposed **or LOCK SEAM DOOR** 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 A series of slats or blades, or piercings to allow passage of air. It may be either an inserted assembly or welded internally.

MACHINE BOLT ANCHOR See **ANCHOR, EXISTING WALL ANCHOR,** and **MACHINE BOLT ANCHOR**

MASONRY GUARD See **GROUT GUARD.**

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.

MEETING STILE The vertical edge of a door, in a pair, which is adjacent to the other door.

MINERAL CORE Fire resistive 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 intersection of frame members, (typically head and jambs) or frame elements (stops) in which the faces meet at an angle.

MODULAR FRAME Frame designed to fit a module or unit of measurement.

MORTAR See **GROUT**.

MORTAR GUARD See **GROUT GUARD**.

MORTISE A recess on a minimum of 3 sides of a hardware item closely surrounding the contour of the item allowing its faceplate to finish flush with the door or frame finished surface.

MORTISED LOCK See **LOCK, MORTISED LOCK**.

MORTISE PREPARATION A cutout, which may include reinforcing, drilling and tapping for hardware, which is to be recessed into a door or frame.

MORTISED ASTRAGAL See **ASTRAGAL, MORTISED ASTRAGAL**.

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 or formed material separating panes of glass within a door, sash, or glazed frame.

MUTE See **SILENCER**.

NAILING FLANGE The element of the frame member, which extends from the return formed parallel to the wall outside the throat, in which holes are provided for nails to be driven through.

NARROW SIDE See **STOP SIDE**.

NOMINAL DOOR OPENING See **DOOR OPENING SIZE**.

NOMINAL DOOR SIZE See **DOOR OPENING SIZE**.

OVERLAPPING ASTRAGAL See **ASTRAGAL, OVERLAPPING ASTRAGAL**

PANIC BAR See **CROSS BAR**.

PANIC HARDWARE See **HARDWARE, EXIT HARDWARE**.

PERIMETER JOINT The intersection of frame members that make up the outside boundary of a frame.

PICKLING Acid wash used to de-scale hot-rolled steel as part of the hot rolling process.

PIVOTED DOOR A door hung on pivots rather than hinges.

PIVOT REINFORCED HINGE A heavy weight hinge with an added pivot on the same pin. Pivot leaves are interlocked with the hinge leaves.

PLANKING Wood spacers used in storage of doors and frames.

PLASTER GUARD See **GROUT GUARD**.

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. It is flush with the jamb on all surfaces and fixed to the upper frame section.

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 See **LOCK, POCKET LOCK**.

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.

PROTECTIVE PLATE Material applied to the face of a door and/or frame and generally made of approximately 0.05 in. (1.2 mm) thick brass, bronze aluminum, or stainless steel or 1/8 in. (3.2 mm) thick laminated plastic.

PULL SIDE See **HINGE SIDE**.

PUSH SIDE See **STOP SIDE**.

RABBET On a frame, the area that is between the stop and the face, capable of accepting doors, panels or glazing materials. Also referred to as Door Rabbet.

RABBETED Description of a door edge formed to interlock with another door, frame or panel.

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 The element of the frame member, which extends inward from the face, to the throat, perpendicular to the wall.

REVEAL The projection and/or space between the frame face and the finished wall to produce an aesthetic or architectural design.

REVEAL FLANGE The element of the frame member, which extends from the return formed parallel to the wall outside the throat.

REVEAL RETURN The element of the frame member, which extends from the reveal flange formed outwards, perpendicular to the wall.

REVERSE BEVEL A term used to designate the hand of a door. It is when the key is on the pull side of the door and the door swings toward the pull side. 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 See **ANCHOR, EXISTING WALL ANCHOR, ROUGH BUCK**.

ROUGH OPENING The wall opening into which a frame or rough buck is to be installed.

SANITARY BASE See **CUT-OFF STOP. (Hospital Stop)**

SEAMLESS DOOR A door having no visible seams on its faces or edges.

SHIPPING SPLICE See **FIELD SPLICE**.

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. Also referred to as Mute.

SILL DOOR SILL: The area of the floor below a door.

FRAME SILL: The bottom horizontal member of a sidelight or borrowed light frame. Also referred to as Base.

SILL ANCHOR See **ANCHOR, FLOOR ANCHOR**.

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 See **SLIP-ON DRY WALL FRAME**.

SMOKE AND DRAFT A door and frame assembly designed to resist the passage of smoke.

SMOKE CONTROL ASSEMBLY when the door is in the closed position.

SOFFIT The element of a door frame; (a) between the stops on a double rabbeted frame, (b) between the stop and face opposite door 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 stainless steel, applied at the bottom of jambs to reduce frame damage.

SPLIT FRAME A frame in which the jamb width is made up of two pieces.

SPLIT ASTRAGAL See **ASTRAGAL, SPLIT ASTRAGAL**.

SPOT WELD See **WELDING, SPOT WELD**.

SPREADER or A metal channel or angle temporarily attached to the base of a door.

SPREADER BAR frame, extending between jambs, to keep the frame in proper alignment during shipping and handling.

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 **ANCHOR, STUD ANCHOR**.

STIFFENER An internal formed section used to strengthen doors, panels, or frame members.

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 **GLAZING (GLASS) STOP**.

STOP SIDE That face of door, which contacts the frame stops. Also referred to as Push Side or Narrow Side.

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 designed to be remotely controlled to permit the door to be opened without retracting the latch or bolt.

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 or formed unit attached to a door or frame to receive a strike.

STRUT See **CEILING STRUT**.

SUB-BUCK or **SUB-FRAME** See **ANCHOR, EXISTING WALL ANCHOR, 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 See **CUT-OFF STOP. (Hospital 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 at the floor extending between the jambs of a frame.

THROAT OPENING Opening between backbends of frames.

THROW The distance, which a lock bolt or latch bolt projects from the retracted to the locked position.

THRUST PIVOT A type of pivot used in addition to conventional butt hinges on wide doors and or those subject to abuse.

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 The horizontal frame member, which separates the door opening from the transom in a transom frame. Also referred to as Mullion.

TRANSOM FRAME A frame containing a door opening and transom.

TRIM See **FACE, FRAME FACE.**

UNDERCUT The distance between the bottom of door and the bottom of the frame. *See NAAMM/HMMA 810 TN01-03 Technical Note "Determining Undercuts"*

UNIT LOCK See **LOCK, UNIT LOCK.**

VISION LIGHT A glazed opening in a door.

WEATHERSEAL CHANNEL A top closing channel on a door, recessed for weather resistance to receive mastic or caulking after the door is installed.

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 restrict the passage of air, moisture, sound, smoke, and/or 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: Also called Full or Fully Welded and/or Full Profile Welded. Corner/Perimeter joints shall have all elements of the frame member continuously welded: soffits, stops, rabbet, faces and returns. Faces and returns may be welded either internally or externally. Soffits, stops and rabbet shall be welded internally. Flush joints at internal frame members shall be face welded only; soffits, stops and rabbet are not welded and appear as a hairline seam. Indented joints at internal frame members shall be internally reinforced and welded. Joints at faces, soffits, stops and rabbet are not welded and appear as a hairline seam. All exposed welds shall be finished smooth with no visible seams. *See NAAMM/HMMA 820 TN2-03 Technical Note "Continuously Welded Frames"*

DOOR: A door with a vertical edge seam which is welded over its entire length, except at hardware cutouts. The seam is visible.

SEAMLESS DOOR: A door having all joints on its vertical edge continuously welded and finished smooth.

WELDING ARC / FUSION WELDING: A process for the joining of metal parts, 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.

PROJECTION WELDING: A form of resistance welding which requires one piece to have a raised dimple(s), wherever a weld is to be made.

SPOT WELDING: A form of resistance welding commonly used to join two overlapping pieces of metal.

TIG WELDING: A process of fusion welding, which uses Tungsten Inert Gas to protect the weld zone from the atmosphere.

WICKET DOOR A swinging door within a door.

WIDE SIDE See **HINGE SIDE**.

WINDOW An opening in an exterior wall of a building to let light in.

WOOD STUD ANCHOR See **ANCHOR, STUD ANCHOR**.

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