

Glossary of Prehanging Terms

Section one

Active: In paired or double doors, the hinged door leaf which is primarily operable.

Affidavit Label: A label that is placed on a fire-rated door in that a manufacturer states that the door meets certain test criteria.

Air Infiltration: Air passing through a door unit when the door is under pressure, usually from wind.

Annealed Glass: Glass, which has been heat strengthened or tempered.

Astragal: A wood or aluminum 'post' attached on the latch-side edge of one of a set of paired or double doors, which covers the space between doors when they are closed. Which acts like a stop for the active door.

Backset: Recess, or spacing, for locating a machined hole. The distance from an edge or surface to the center or edge of the recess, hole or mortise.

Ball-bearing Hinge: A heavier-duty hinge than the standard hinge, with bearings supporting the pivots. Ball-bearing hinges are usually used for heavy doors that will be in commercial or industrial use.

Ball Catch: A spring loaded ball mechanism that is inserted into the top edge of doors that have dummy locks. The ball engages a plate on the header that has a dimple to receive the ball, which in turn keeps the door closed.

Boot: A term used for the rubber part at the bottom or top end of an astragal, which beds the astragal end and seals between the end and the door frame or sill.

Boss, Screw Boss: A part that enables the fastening of a screw into the feature, thereby allowing assembly of the part with another. Screw bosses are common features of molded plastic lite frames and extruded aluminum doorsills.

Box-Framed: In door and sidelite assemblies, a term used to differentiate door and sidelite units which are first framed as separate units, with heads and sills separate and the width of the door or sidelite panels. Box-framed doors are joined to box-framed sidelites.

Brad: A small nail with a small head, usually used to fasten small trim and moldings, also known as a finish nail.

Brickmold: A molding, usually 1-1/4" x 2", used to trim the outside edge of a exterior door frame.

Buck: A term usually used in masonry construction to describe a door frame or a sub-frame in a masonry opening, around which a steel door frame wraps and is fastened.

Butt: A type of hinge commonly used to assemble doors. Butt hinges are often referred to simply as butts.

Carpet Shim: A spacer block used under a doorsill to raise the sill an appropriate amount, if carpet is used, so the door clears the carpet when opened.

Casing: A horizontal or vertical molding, which accents or trims edges of doors and windows to the surrounding walls.

Caulking: Sealant, which is usually extruded or trowled into a recess or joint, to seal against air and water leakage through the joint.

Clad: Provided with a facing or jacket which works as a protection against weather, and provides a finished appearance. Cladding may be painted metal, plastic, or a heavy coating applied by the manufacturer.

Clear Jambs: Natural wood door frames, without paint or primer applied, and which appears to be made of full-length pieces of stock, without joints or knots.

Closed-Cell Foam: Sponge-like material, usually used in gaskets and weather-stripping, which compresses into joints, but absorbs little water.

Closer Block: An inside reinforcement, usually placed across the top edge of a door, to enable firm fastening of self-closing hardware to the door.

Continuous Sill: A sill used for a type of door and sidelite unit in which the unit has full-width top and bottom frame parts, and an internal post or posts separating sidelites from the door panel.

Core: The center section of a door.

Corner Plug, Corner Seal Pad: A small part, usually made of resilient material. It is used to seal water, which gets beyond the bottom ends of weather-stripping in doors, from getting between the door edge and the jambs, adjacent to the bottom gasket.

Cove Molding: A small molded wood lineal piece, usually formed with a scooped face, used to trim and fasten a panel of some type into a frame.

Cross-bore: A large through-hole, near the edge of a door panel, usually 2-1/8" inch in diameter, which houses a cylinder lockset or deadbolt latch.

Cylinder Lock, Cylindrical Lock: Lock hardware that mounts into a door which has been prepared with a bored hole or holes through the face, and into the edge.

Dado: A machined or sawn groove, across the width of a part. Rectangular groove cut into a board or part so that a matching piece can be fitted into it to form a joint.

Deadbolt: A latch used to secure a door closed, the latch being driven from the door into a receiver in the jamb or frame.

Deadbolt Spacing: The distance between the cylinder lock to the bore for the deadbolt lock.

Door Hand: The door hand is the description of which side of the door the lockset is on and consequently, which side of the door has the hinge pins visible.

Doorlite: An assembly of frame and glass panel, which when fitted to a door in a formed or cut-out hole, creates a door with a glass opening.

Double-Glazed: Outfitted with two panes of glass with a sealed airspace between.

Drip Strip: In exterior doors, a fitting used across the outside face of the door adjacent to the bottom edge. It is used to divert cascading rain away from the door bottom edge and away from the door/sill joint.

Drywall Opening: A rectangular opening in a wall, usually an interior wall, prepared to the size necessary to receive a pre-hung door assembly.

Dummy Cylinder: A lock without a latch, typically used for the passive door panel of a double door unit, so that the hardware appears equal to that used on the active panel.

Edge Bore: The hole bored through the edge of a door to allow the latch hardware to pass through, into the jamb strike prep.

Electric Strike: A mechanism, which allows a switch to open the latch of a door.

End Seal Pad: A closed-cell foam piece, about 1/16-inch thick, in the shape of a sill profile, fastened between the sill and the jamb to seal the joint.

Escutcheon: A stamped decorative plate, usually circular. It is used to trim the shaft of a door knob or deadbolt latch or to trim the opening where the shaft or latch adjoins the face of a door.

Etched Glass: Glass used for doorlites on which a decorative pattern is engraved by means of chemical action or mechanical sandblasting.

Faceplate: The plated or solid metal trim piece, usually about 1 x 2-1/4 inches, that is housed flush into the edge of a door, which projects the latch of a passage lock or deadbolt.

Faceplate Mortise: The pocket in the edge of the door that is mortised to receive the Faceplate.

Finger Joint: A way of joining short sections of board stock together, end to end to make longer stock. Door and frame parts are often made using finger-jointed pine stock.

Fire Door: A door of a construction type, which has been tested to contain the spread of fire from one room or occupancy area to another. Fire doors are listed and labeled to show their ratings in terms of time, i.e., 1/2 hour, 1-1/2 hour, etc.

Flush-Glazed: A type of glazed door which has its glass perimeter moldings flush with or set down from the face of the surrounding door.

Foam: Rigid or flexible plastic, light in weight and cellular in structure, used in door construction. Rigid foam is used as the insulating and binding core for doors. Flexible foam is sometimes used as a gasket around door open-

ings.

Foot Bolt: A steel pin housed in a door bottom edge or astragal, with a latch mechanism, which can be driven down into a receiver socket or hole in the floor or threshold. It allows the door to be better secured when closed.

Frame: In door assemblies, the perimeter members at the top and sides, to which the door is hinged and latched. See jamb.

Glazing: The elastic material used to seal glass to a surrounding frame.

Grille: For doors with glass lites or inserts, a removable face-mounted assembly of thin wood or plastic pieces, which when in place, gives the lite or insert a patterned multi-pane look. **Grooved Glass:** Glass, which has been decorated with abrasively routed recesses. Grooving can give a single piece of glass a multi-paned look.

Handing: A term, which describes or determines the direction of swing of a door when opening.

Head Bolt: A steel pin housed in a door top edge or astragal. See foot bolt.

Head, Head Jamb: The horizontal top frame member of a door assembly.

Header Clearance: The clearance between the top edge of the door and the head jamb.

Hinge: An assembly of metal plates and a cylindrical metal pin, which when fastened to a door edge and to a doorframe, allow the door to swing or rotate in its frame.

Hinge Pattern: The dimensions that locate the hinges on the door edge.

Hinge Sizes: The distance across the hinge, measured parallel to the hinge pin.

Hinge Stile: The full-length vertical pane of a door, at the side or edge of the door, which fastens to its frame with hinges.

Inactive: A term for a door panel fixed in its frame. Inactive door panels are not hinged and are not operable.

Insulated Glass, Insulating Glass: A glass assembly of multiple full-lite pieces, separated by a perimeter spacer and sealed as a unit. Insulated glass in residential doors is usually made with two thicknesses of 1/8-inch glass, separated by an airspace up to 3/4-inch thick.

Inswing: A term used to describe an exterior entry door unit for which, when the hinged door panel is opened, the panel swings into the building.

Jamb: A vertical perimeter frame part of a door unit.

Jamb Jack: A fastener device for fixing a door frame to a wall structure, which allows the space or margin between the frame and the structure opening, to be varied by turning the fastener screw.

Jamb Stop: In interior door frames the stop is the material attached to the jamb to which the door closes against. In exterior doorframes, the molded-in rebate surface of the jamb against which door panels close and seal.

Kerf: A thin slot cut into the mitered end of casing to attach and align the pieces using a kerfing nail, a specialty fastener. A thin slot cut into an exterior jamb, that weather-stripping can be inserted.

King Stud: In a wood-framed rough opening, the stud which runs full height from floor plate to ceiling plate, against which trimmer stud attaches.

Knuckle: The feature of a hinge where the hinge leaf is cut for two or three projections which wrap and form a barrel or socket for the hinge pin.

Laminate: A thin sheet of wood or plastic that is bonded with adhesive to a core or substrate, which creates a decorative and usable surface.

Latch: A moveable, usually spring-loaded pin or bolt, which is part of a lock mechanism, and engages a socket or clip on a door jamb, retaining the door closed.

Latch Bore: The hole drilled into the edge of a door to accept the door latch portion of the lock hardware.

Leaf: A term which can apply to a door or hinge and which defines a part of the assembly which can swing on a pivot. Butt hinges have two leaves.

Lite: An assembly of glass and a surrounding frame, which is assembled to a door, or is integrally built into the door at the factory.

- Lock Block:** A rectangular block of wood or other solid material, placed inside a door assembly at the lock side edge, which reinforces the assembly when the lock hardware is installed.
- Lock Bore:** For cylindrical locksets, the large through hole, usually 2-1/8-inches in diameter, bored near the door panel's lock edge, into which the lock mechanism is placed and installed.
- Lock Height:** The dimension from the top of the door to the center line of the lock bore.
- Lock Stile:** In insulated door assemblies, the full-length part, usually wood, which makes up the lock edge of the door panel. In wood stile and rail doors, the full length wood piece, 4 to 6-inches wide, at the lock edge of the door.
- Low-E Glass:** Glass which has been factory coated with a thin layer of material, nearly clear, which acts to absorb and reflect heat and UV rays.
- Miter:** An angled cut across the end of a lineal part, usually done to join with a similarly cut part at a corner. Most typically used in casing.
- Mortise:** A recess cut into the surface or edge of a part, usually for the purpose of housing hardware such as hinges, latch plates etc.
- Mortise-Type Lock:** A lockset which usually has a rectangular-shaped mechanism, which is housed into a deep recess cut into the edge of a door.
- Mull:** A short term for mullion. Used occasionally as a verb to describe the joining of two door units together, or the joining of a door to a sidelite unit.
- Mulled:** An adjective describing a door and sidelite unit which has been made up by edge-joining two framed units together.
- Mullion:** A post or divider which runs from sill to frame top in a multi-panel door, or door and sidelite assembly. In stile and rail doors, the vertical wood parts which separate panels.
- Multiple Extension Unit:** In patio door assemblies, a fixed door panel in a separate frame, edge-joined to a patio door unit to add another glass panel to the installation.
- Muntins:** In glazed lite assemblies, thin vertical and horizontal divider bars, which give the lite a multi-paned look. Muntins may be part of lite frames, and on the outside surface of the glass, or assembled between glass in insulated glass units.
- NRP Hinge:** An abbreviation for a hinge with a non-removable pivot pin. NRP hinges are used when exterior doors swing out, as a security feature. The fixed pins make it impossible to remove a door by driving out pivot pins.
- Open-Cell Foam:** A foam material which has passageways between cells. Open-cell foam will absorb and retain water, because the water will penetrate deeply inside the foam.
- Outswing:** An exterior door assembly in which the door panel swings outside the building.
- Panic-proof Lock:** A lock and latch device, which permits a door to be, opened outward by pressure being applied to a horizontal bar mounted across the inside face of the door.
- Passage Lock:** A lock-set, which will retain a door, closed, but which cannot be locked.
- Passive:** In a double or two-panel door assembly, the door, which usually remains, closed and fixed by bolts at top and bottom. The other door panel is used for regular passage.
- Plant:** A decorative molding applied to the surface of a flush door, to give the appearance of a raised-molding design.
- PVC:** Abbreviation for polyvinyl chloride, a plastic material used to make molded or extruded parts.
- R-Value:** A number which describes in relative terms the ability of a material or assembly to resist the flow or transmittance of heat. Assemblies or materials with high R-values are better insulators than those with lower R-values.
- Rabbit, Rebate:** A groove or step cut along the length of the edge of a piece of wood that is to be joined to another with a corresponding tongue or ledge cut into it.

- Rail:** In stile and rail doors, horizontal pieces at the top and bottom edges, and at intermediate points, connecting the stiles together.
- Rebate:** See rabbet.
- Reveal:** The offset or space between edges of parts.
- Riser:** A term which describes the part of an adjustable sill which can be moved up or down by turning adjusting screws.
- Rough Opening:** A structurally-framed opening in a wall which receives a door unit or window.
- Safety Glass:** Glass which when broken, shatters into small pieces without sharp edges.
- Sealant:** Elastic material pumped or trowled into a joint to prevent water penetration.
- Shim:** A thin piece of material used between parts of an assembly, to change and fix the distance between parts, when they are fastened.
- Sidelite:** A fixed narrow panel, installed next to a door panel, for decorative purposes. Sidelites almost always contain glass.
- Slide Bolt:** The part of an astragal assembly which, by means of moving latches at the tops and bottoms of astragals, places bolts into frame heads and sills. It is for fixing passive doors closed.
- Stile:** In stile and rail doors, the vertical pieces on both sides that connect the rails together, enabling lock, latch and hinge mortising to be done.
- Strike:** A metal part with a hole or recess for receiving a door latch. It has a curved or ramped face so that a spring-loaded latch contacts it when closing. Strikes are fit into mortises in doorjambes or mullions, and screw-fastened.
- Stile and Rail Doors:** A type of door constructed without a door skin, so that the vertical and horizontal members are visible and panels are held in place between both stile and rail.
- Substrate:** The base or core material in an assembly of parts. The full-length wood or composite part of the sill.
- Tempered Glass:** A glass sheet, which has been strengthened by heat processing.
- Template:** A pattern or jig used to machine-cut a precise hole or recess into a door or frame part.
- Thermal Break:** A feature of a door or frame assembly which separates metal or glass exposed to outside temperatures from coming into contact and transmitting heat to or from inside-exposed parts.
- Threshold:** Another term for sill. The horizontal part of a door assembly, fixed under the door panel and bearing on the floor.
- Transom:** A framed glass assembly mounted atop a door assembly. Transoms are rectangular curved or arched tops. One design of a curved top transom has the shape of a half-ellipse.
- Trimmer Stud:** In a wood-framed rough opening, the stud or framing member which runs vertically from the sub-floor to and supporting the structural header member, into which a door frame is fastened.
- Triple-Glazed:** An insulated glass assembly made of three thicknesses of glass, with air spaces between the outer and inner thicknesses.
- Veneer:** A thin film or facing, adhesively bonded to a core or substrate, which makes up the exposed and decorative face of an assembly.
- Warp:** A permanent curvature or deviation from straightness, which can be induced in a part or assembly by a load or force, or by exposure to heat or moisture.
- Wired Glass:** Glass made for use in fire doors, which has embedded wires which bind the glass, and permit the glass to remain solid when exposed to fire.