

Glossary of Terms commonly used at ABC Fire Door

ACTIVE DOOR:	In a pair of doors, the door in which the latching device is installed.
ADJUSTABLE FRAME:	A frame with profile in two or more pieces to accommodate various wall thicknesses. Also referred to as an EXPANDABLE FRAME .
ANCHOR:	A metal device provided inside of a jamb, head, sill or mullion used to secure the frame to the adjacent structure, such as wall, ceiling or floor.
BASE ANCHOR:	A metal device attached to the bottom of the frame to secure a frame to the floor.
DRYWALL ANCHOR:	A metal device secured in a frame to be used for attachment to a wall built with steel or wood studs.
EMA ANCHOR:	A hole preparation, generally in the soffit of a frame member, with internal reinforcing and/or guide for an expansion bolt, sleeve bolt, or screw. Used to secure the frame to an existing opening.
MULLION ANCHOR:	A metal clip or angle in either 1 or 2 pieces, secured to the floor in which mullion is then positioned over.
PLATE & CAP ANCHOR:	A metal strip welded across the return of the jamb. A hole preparation, generally in the soffit of a frame member, for access to attach the strip to existing stud or wall. Hole can be covered with a metal or plastic cap.
SILL ANCHOR:	A metal channel secured to the floor in which the sill section of a hollow metal frame is positioned over.
STRAP ANCHOR:	A fixed metal device welded to the jamb used to secure the frame to walls or studs.
T ANCHOR:	A loose metal device used to secure the frame to new masonry walls.
TENSION ANCHOR:	An adjustable metal device, used to secure, adjust and square a knock down frame. Also referred to as a COMPRESSION ANCHOR .
WIRE ANCHOR:	A loose metal wire device used to secure the frame to new masonry walls.
Z-CLIP ANCHOR:	A metal device recessed and secured in a frame to be used for attachment to a wall built with steel studs.
ASTRAGAL:	A component or combination of components applied to; (a) a single door; (b) one or both doors of a pair at their meeting stiles to cover the door edge clearance; (c) the bottom edge of the flush transom panel; or (d) the bottom of the top leaf of a dutch door. The Astragal closes the clearance gap for the purpose of ensuring privacy; minimizes the passage of light; retard the passage of air, sound, smoke or flame; and provides additional security. Can be provided by the hollow metal manufacturer, or the hardware supplier. FLAT ASTRAGAL: A flat steel strip attached to one door and overlapping the other door when in the closed position. Z-ASTRAGAL: A formed z-profile piece of steel attached to one leaf of a pair, and overlapping the other door when in the closed position.
BACKSET - LOCK:	The distance from the centerline of the lock edge of a door (on wide side) to the centerline of the lock face prep.
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).
BULLET RESISTANT:	A hollow metal assembly designed and manufactured to resist penetration by fire arms projectiles.
BULL-NOSE TRIM:	A radius shaped component applied to the vertical door edge. A typical application would be on double acting doors.
BUTT JOINT:	Intersection of members, which are not mitered.

CAMLIFT HINGE:	A hinge designed and manufactured to provide lifting of the door to a specific height as it is opened through a specific degree of opening. Commonly used on sound retardant door.
CASED OPENING FRAME:	A frame without a stop and soffit.
CLEARANCE - DOOR EDGE:	The distance between either the edge of the door and frame rabbet, or the edges of two doors of a pair.
CLEARANCE - FLOOR:	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.
CLOSER REINFORCEMENT:	A metal plate or channel in a door or frame to provide additional strength for the attachment of a door closer. PARALLEL ARM: Reinforcing in soffit of frame header or transom mullion. TOP JAMB MOUNT: Reinforcing in push side face of frame header, transom mullion, or panel. REGULAR ARM: Reinforcing in pull side face of frame header, transom mullion, or panel.
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, and acoustical applications.
CONTINUOUSLY WELDED DOOR:	A door having all joints on its vertical edge continuously welded and finished smooth. Also called FULLY WELDED SEAMS .
CONTINUOUSLY WELDED FRAME:	Corner joints shall have all elements of the frame member continuously welded: soffits, stops, rabbet and faces. Also called FULLY WELDED .
CONTRA-SWING FRAME:	A frame with two doors swinging in opposite direction incorporating a fixed or removable hollow metal mullion between the doors.
CORE:	The material(s) of a hollow metal door or panel between the metal facing.
CORNER POST (MULLION):	A closed section, 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.
COVER PLATE:	A removable piece of metal used to cover the hardware preparation or provide access to the interior of door or frame.
CUTOUT:	A hole in the hollow metal door or frame to accommodate hardware, light kits, louvers or other options.
DOOR EDGE SEAM:	The connection of face sheets at the vertical edge.
DOOR FACE:	The exposed surface of the door not including the vertical edges and top and bottom.
DOOR HINGE EDGE:	The vertical edge of a door to which hinges or pivots are attached.
DOOR LIGHT:	The provision for glazing material in a door.
DOOR LOCK EDGE:	The vertical edge of a door in which locking or latching hardware may be installed.
DOOR SCHEDULE:	The listing of all door openings on the project by the Architect's/Designer's mark number, including a description of each door opening. The schedule is normally found in the drawings or specifications.
DOOR STOP:	That part of a frame profile against which the door closes.
DOUBLE EGRESS DOORS:	A pair of doors swinging in opposite directions, located in the same plane within the frame.
DOUBLE RABBET:	A frame provided with two rabbets.
DOUBLE EQUAL RABBET:	A frame provided with two rabbets of equal sizes.
DOUBLE RETURN:	The element of the frame profile which extends from the return and is formed parallel to the wall, inside the throat. Also referred to as BACKBEND or DRYWALL RETURN .
DOUBLE-ACTING DOOR:	A door that swings in both directions. May incorporate bull-nose edge[s].

DRIP:	A head mounted molding designed to reduce rainwater infiltration at top of door.
DRYWALL FRAME:	A frame designed for installation in a wall constructed with studs and gypsum wallboard. Can be knock-down or welded.
DUST COVER BOX:	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 Grout Guard, Masonry Guard, Mortar Guard, or Plaster Guard.
DUTCH DOOR:	A door consisting of two separate leaves, one above the other. May be provided with a shelf at the top edge of the bottom leaf.
EDGE PROFILE - BEVELED:	The vertical door edge has a 1/8" in 2" (3.1 mm in, 50.8 mm) slope from a plane perpendicular to the door pull side face.
EDGE PROFILE - NO BEVEL:	The vertical door edge that is formed 90 degree to the face of the door. Also referred to as SQUARE EDGE .
EDGE PROFILE - RABBETED:	The vertical door edge which overlaps another door or frame.
EDGE SEAM:	The connection of the face sheet at the vertical edge.
ELEVATION:	A drawing 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.
END CHANNEL:	The horizontal stiffener channel secured into the bottom of a door. Also referred to as TOP CHANNEL and BOTTOM CHANNEL .
EXACT DOOR SIZE:	The largest measured width by height of the door leaf as manufactured. Also referred to as ACTUAL DOOR SIZE .
FIELD SPLICE:	A connection of hollow metal frame components accomplished in the field.
FILLER PLATE:	A metal plate used to fill unused mortise cut-outs in a door or frame.
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 hour, 1-1/2 (90 min), 1 hr (60 min), 3/4 hr (45 min), and 1/3 hr (20 min).
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.
FRAME FACE:	The elements of a frame profile which is visual on the vertical side of a hollow metal assembly.
FRAME PROFILE:	Visual description of a frame member. Typically referred to as cased opening, single rabbet, double rabbet, and double egress.
GAUGE:	A numeric value used to define the nominal thickness of material. Typically 14, 16, 18 or 20 gauge in HM materials.
GLAZED 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 bead 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 cut-out in the door and equipping it with molding and removable bead to receive the glazing.
GLAZING BEAD:	A removable formed metal section used to secure glazing or panel in a door or frame.
GLAZING MOLDING:	The portion of the assembly retaining glazing materials or in-fill panels in a hollow metal door which contain the integral stop, and to which a glazing bead is attached. Also referred to as Glazing Stop.
GPW	Georgian Polished Wired glass used for glazing in fire rated doors.

GROUT:	A substance used to fill up voids in hollow metal frame cavities.
HANDING:	A term used to designate the direction of door swing.
HARDWARE SCHEDULE:	Complete listing of all hardware specified for a project, organized by opening numbers including Door Headings, manufacturers' names, template numbers, and special hardware locations. Prepared in accordance with industry standards for or by the Architect/Designer and issued for bid. Once contract is awarded and Hardware Schedule is approved, it becomes part of construction contract.
HARDWARE TEMPLATE:	A detailed drawing of the hardware preparation provided by hardware manufacturing for providing preparation of hardware.
HEADER:	The horizontal member which forms the top of a frame.
HINGE REINFORCEMENT:	A metal plate or angle attached to a door or frame to which a hinge is attached.
HOSPITAL PROFILE:	A frame member where the transition from stop to opposite face is sloped. Also referred to as SPLADE STOP .
HOSPITAL 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 square or at an angle. To facilitate cleaning the floor. Also referred to as SANITARY BASE .
INACTIVE DOOR:	The leaf of a pair of doors which does not contain a lock but is secured, when closed, by top and/or bottom bolts and contains a strike to receive the latch or bolt of the active leaf.
JAMB - BLANK:	The vertical perimeter frame member. A jamb without mortised hardware preparation.
JAMB - HINGE:	The vertical perimeter frame member. A jamb of a frame prepared for hinges or pivots.
JAMB - STRIKE:	The vertical perimeter frame member. A jamb prepared for a strike.
JAMB DEPTH / JAMB WIDTH:	The dimension of a frame member measured perpendicular to the face from one face to the other.
JAMB EXTENSION:	That portion of a jamb which extends below the level of the floor.
KALAMEIN DOOR:	A door consisting of a wood core bonded to a metal facing.
KNOCKED DOWN:	A frame product that is shipped disassembled, commonly abbreviated KD or 3-PIECE or SLIP-ON
LABEL:	A metal plate, sticker, or embossment, on a product to indicate a performance level in accordance with a specific standard.
LEADING EDGE:	Intersection of the lock edge and the pull side face of a door.
LEAD-LINED:	A door or frame, which is lined with lead to prevent radiation penetration.
LITE KIT	A rectangular or shaped molding and removable bead to receive the glazing.
LOCK REINFORCEMENT:	A plate attached inside of a door to which a lock is fastened.
LOCK SEAM:	Interlocking construction of a door or panel edge.
LOUVER INSERT:	A louver that is fabricated separately and inserted into a preparation in the door or frame.
LOUVER:	A series of slats, blades, or piercings to allow passage of air through an opening.
MITER JOINT:	The intersection of frame members in which the faces meet at an angle.
MORTISE PREPARATION:	For hardware, a cut-out recessed into a door or frame, which may include, drilling and tapping.
MORTISE:	A recess of a hardware preparation closely surrounding the contour of the item allowing its faceplate to finish flush with the door or frame finished surface.
MULLION:	A closed member within a frame, separating doors, a door and sidelights, glazed areas or panels. A mullion may be fixed or removable.
NOMINAL DOOR SIZE:	(Door opening width) by (door opening height).

NOMINAL DOOR HEIGHT:	The distance measured vertically between door rabbet and the top of floor or bottom of frame minus jamb extensions. Also referred to as DOOR OPENING HEIGHT .
NOMINAL DOOR WIDTH:	The distance measured horizontally between door rabbets. Also referred to as DOOR OPENING WIDTH .
PANEL, HOLLOW METAL:	An assembly made of the same material and construction as a door.
PANEL, INFILL:	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.
POCKET DOOR:	A door designed to slide/recess into a wall cavity to open, and slide out of the wall cavity to close.
PREHANG	Factory assembly of hardware components.
PRIMER / PRIME PAINT:	Paint coating used as a base for finish paint.
PULL SIDE OF DOOR:	The face of a door opposite the frame stops. Also referred to as HINGE SIDE or WIDE SIDE .
PUSH SIDE OF DOOR:	The face of door, which contacts the frame stops. Also referred to as STOP SIDE or NARROW SIDE .
RABBET:	On a frame, the area that is between the stop and the face, capable of accepting doors, panels or glazing materials.
RAIL:	The horizontal member forming the top or bottom edge of a door, or separating panels or glazed areas. Referred to as TOP RAIL , CENTER RAIL or BOTTOM RAIL .
REINFORCING GUSSETT:	A flat or formed component at junction of head and jamb used in interlocking of knock-down (KD) frames. May be used as an alignment feature on punch mitered frames.
RETURN:	The element of the frame profile, which extends inward from the face to the throat.
REVEAL FLANGE:	The element of the frame profile, which extends from the return. Typically formed parallel to the wall.
REVEAL RETURN:	The element of the frame profile, which extends from the reveal flange.
ROUGH OPENING:	The size of the wall opening into which a frame is to be installed.
SCREEN:	A frame consisting of a door opening and a framed area(s) which may contain fixed glazing, panel or other filler adjacent to the door opening.
SEAMLESS DOOR:	A door having no visible seams on its faces or edges.
SIDELIGHT:	A framed area immediately adjacent to a door opening which may contain fixed glazing, panel or other filler. Also refers to a light opening on one side of a door.
SILENCER:	A of resilient material attached to the stop on a frame to cushion the closing of a door. Also referred to as RUBBER BUMPER .
SILL (BASE):	The bottom horizontal member of a sidelight or borrowed light frame. Also referred to as BASE .
SINGLE RABBET FRAME:	A frame having only one rabbet. Also referred as B-PROFILE .
SLAB (FLUSH) DOOR:	A door having no glass lights, panels, louvers or grilles.
SLIP ON FRAME	A frame which fits over the wall. The frame has no returns off the face and may be prepped with holes for mounting. The frame throat is nominal 1/8" (3mm) larger than the wall thickness.
SLEEVE:	Reinforcing inside frame header conforming to soffit, rabbet, stop, and face.
SMOKE CONTROL ASSEMBL	A door and frame assembly with gasketing (by others) designed to resist the passage of smoke when the door is in the closed position. May or may not be Fire-Rated.

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.
SOUND RETARDANT:	A characteristic of a hollow metal assembly designed and manufactured to resist sound transmission. The Sound Transmission Classification (STC) rating of the assembly indicates the level of resistance to sound transmission.
SPREADER:	A metal channel or angle temporarily attached to the base of a door frame, extending between jambs, to keep the frame in proper alignment during shipping and handling.
STIFFENER:	An internal formed steel component used to strengthen a door panel or frame member.
STILE:	The vertical member which form the edge of a door.
STRIKE REINFORCEMENT:	A metal plate or formed unit attached inside a door or frame to attach a strike.
SURFACE HARDWARE REINFORCEMENT:	A metal plate attached inside a door or frame to receive surface-mounted hardware applied in the field.
SWING:	A term used to describe the operation of a hinged door.
TEMPERATURE RISE DOOR:	A fire rated door designed to limit the transfer of heat over a specified duration to a specified temperature.
THERMALLY BROKEN FRAME:	A frame in which the exterior and interior metal portions of the frame are separated by a vinyl gasket.
TOLERANCE:	Permissible deviation from a nominal or specified dimension or value.
TRANSOM FRAME:	A frame containing a door opening and transom with or without a transom mullion.
TRANSOM MULLION:	The horizontal frame member, which separates the door opening from the transom. Also referred to as transom bar.
TRANSOM:	A framed area immediately above a door opening which may containing fixed glazing, an operating sash, panel or other filler.
UNDERCUT:	The Distance between the bottom of door and the bottom of the frame.
WEATHERSTRIPPING:	Material applied around the door or frame to close the clearance opening and minimize or restrict the passage of smoke, light, sound or weather. Also referred to as GASKETING .
WICKET DOOR:	A swinging door within a door.
WINDOW:	A glazed opening frame installed in an exterior wall prepared for field installation stationary (fixed) glazing. Mullions may be used to divide individual glazed areas. Also known as BORROWED LIGHT .