GLOSSARY OF ARCHITECTURAL HARDWARE TERMS

2025 M Street NW, Suite 800 | Washington, DC 20036
P:202-367-1134 | WWW.DHI.ORG

A

Abrasive (n.) Hard granular material of varying fineness, used in grinding and/or polishing, or incorporated with metal to provide a non-slip surface.

Abrasive Coat (n.) Hard granular material applied to a knob or lever to provide a non-slip tactile surface for the visually impaired.

Access Door (n.) A door with a four sided frame installed above the finish floor that provides occasional access to a closet, compartment or mechanical space

Accordion Door (n.) A door with multiple hinged or pivoted sections that collapse against one or both jambs when opened.

Accessory Equipment (n.) Pieces of equipment attached to or added to a product and are of such size that they are capable of being marked for identification by a catalog number or equivalent. Accessory equipment usually is dependent upon a basic part of a system for mechanical support, electrical input, or both; and may or may not, by itself, perform a complete function.

Acrylic Lacquers (n.) In finishing, high quality clear system for finishing furniture.

Activating Zone (n.) An area created by (a) sensor(s) such that the door will open when the area is entered by (a) person(s) or object(s)

Active Door (in a pair of doors) (n.) The leaf that opens first and the one to which the lock is applied.

Actual Door Size (n.) 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.

Actuating Bar (n.) The activating mechanism of an exit device is located on the egress side of a door and extends at least half the width of the door. The active surface of the actuating bar shall be visually and physically distinct from the rest of the device. Refer to local codes for location and length. Also called cross bar or push pad.

Actuator (Operator) (n.) The mechanical device used to move (a) door(s)

Addendum (n.) A written document defining changes made to architectural drawings and/or specifications by the architect (plural - Addenda)

Adhesive (n.) A material used to bond components together

Adhesive (Wood Door) (n.) Adhesive material used to bond wood door components to one another. Type I adhesives are exterior glues and must withstand a bond test described in ANSI/WDMA I.S.-1 Series. Type II adhesives are interior lues and must withstand a bond test described in ANSI/WDMA I.S.-1 Series.

Adjustable Backcheck (n.) A feature of a door closer that allows for adjustment of the cushioning feature of a door closer becoming effective between 60 and 85 degrees of door opening.

Adjustable Door Frame (n.) A frame specifically designed to expand in width for various wall thicknesses.

Adjustable Shelves (n.) Generally accomplished through the use of multiple holes with either plastic or metal pins to hold the shelves.

Adventitious (adj.) Added from an outside and often unexpected source rather than intrinsic; developing in an unusual position.

Air Dried (adj.) Seasoned by exposure to the atmosphere, in the open or under cover, without artificial heat.

Alcove (n.) A recessed space connected with, or at the side of, a large room.

Aligner (n.) A component added to a 4-door bi-fold set to keep the leading edge of doors flush when closed.

Alignment (n.) The proper positioning or state of adjustment of doors, frames and hardware resulting in uniform reveals and clearances and unimpaired function.

All Heart (adj.) Of heartwood throughout; that is, free of sapwood.

Alloy (n.) A metal having a combination of two or more metal elements to achieve special strength, hardness or appearance characteristics.

Alternates (n.) Options designated by the contract documents during the bidding process that provide additional options for materials that may be used in lieu of the base bid materials. Alternates give the architect and contractor costing information for additional options for the project.

Alumilite (n.) A trade name used by the Aluminum Co. of America (Alcoa) for its clear or color-impregnated anodized finishes on aluminum.

Anchor (n.) A device used to attach auxiliary components to the building structure.

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

Anchor, Existing Opening (n.) A device used to attach a steel masonry frame to and existing masonry or wood stud wall. The device employs a lag bolt for wood studs or an expansion bolt for masonry construction.

Anchor, Floor (n.) A device used to attach a steel frame to the floor. It may be fixed or adjustable in height. Also referred to as Base Anchor, Base Clip, Base Runner or Sill Anchor.

Anchor, Masonry (n.) A device made of galvanized sheet or wire used to attached steel masonry frames to masonry walls

Anchor, Steel Stud (n.) A device made of sheet steel used to attach steel masonry frames to steel stud walls

Anchor, Wood Stud (n.) A device made of sheet steel used to attach steel masonry frames to wood stud walls

Anchor Hinge (n.) Butt-type hinge with extended angle plates on one or both leaves, which are mortised (anchored) into top edge of door and/or header, providing additional support for heavy or high frequency doors

Anchor Strips (n.) Wood securely fastened to the structure and used to mount woodwork to the wall. Other names include: Nailers, mounting cleats, hanging strips, wall cleats.

Anneal (v.) To heat metal, glass or other materials above the critical or recrystallization temperature, then cool, to eliminate the effects of color working, relieve internal stresses or improve electrical, magnetic or other properties.

Anodic Coating (n.) The surface finish resulting from anodizing. See anodize.

Anodize (v.) To provide a non-corrosive oxide film on the surface of a metal, particularly aluminum by electrochemical action.

Anodizing (Aluminum) (v.) Coating by electro-chemical process which converts the surface (aluminum) metal to (aluminum) oxide due to reactions at the anode in an acidic solution.

ANSI Wrought Strike Box (n.) A metal box installed with the strike to provide a secure area for the latchbolt and deadbolt to engage.

Anti-Friction Bearing (n.) Bearing material between the various moving parts of a hinge.

Anti-Friction Latchbolt (n.) The latchbolt of a lock that has been equipped with a device for lessening friction between bolt and strike. May be a small trigger attached to the bolt that contacts the strike and exerts a lever action to depress the bolt (three-piece latchbolt) May also be a latchbolt with some form of nylon insert or surface.

Applied (adj.) (adj.) Adjective used to describe how a material is attached to an object (i.e. "The gasketing is applied to a door or frame or both in the field using double stick adhesive")

Applied Casing (n.) Casing fastened to a door frame after the frame has been installed.

Applied Stop (n.) A separate surface mounted channel, typically used on a cased opening. When the stop is applied a simulated rabbeted frame profile is created

Applied Trim (n.) A separate molding, mounted to the face of a frame section.

Approved (adj.) Acceptable to the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

Approved Hardware Schedule (n.) The Hardware Schedule, noted as reviewed and accepted by individual or entity authorized to provide such. Considered part of the Contract Documents.

Approved Submittal Drawings (n.) The door and frame submittal Drawings, (shop drawings), noted as reviewed and accepted by individual or entity authorized to provide such. They are considered part of the contract documents. They are for the distributor's and/or manufacturer's internal use and not intended for other trades.

Arc Welding (v.) See "Welding, Arc"

Arch (n.) A curved structure that carries the weight over an opening.

Architect (n.) 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 Finish Hardware (n.) Functional hardware with a finished appearance. A part of the decorative treatment of the building and its rooms.

Architectural Woodwork (n.) Fine custom woodworking, so varied in design and complexity that it becomes difficult to define. Specified for special applications and functions by design professionals and created by woodworkers. It includes all exterior and interior woodwork exposed to view in a finished building (except lumber yard or specialty items of flooring, shingles, exposed roof decking, ceiling, siding, structural wood trusses and rafters, and overhead-type doors), including all exposed wood, plywood, high and low pressure decorative laminates and wood doors. Items made of other materials are included only if called for in the specifications. Finishing may be included if specified. Site installation may also be included if specified.

Armature (n.) A plate attracted by the energized electromagnet component of the lock and when in contact with the magnet, resistant to being separated from the magnet. Also called a strike.

Armor Plate (n.) 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.

Armored Front (n.) An additional front, applied to the regular front of a lock by machine screws, which protects the cylinder set screws, so that they cannot be loosened without removing the armored front. The armored front need not be applied until after the door has been painted, thus giving the additional advantage of preserving the finish during painting operations.

Armored Strike (n.) A strike reinforced in such a way as to strengthen the frame to which it is applied to prevent physical break-in.

Arris (n.) In architecture, a sharp edge formed by the meeting of two flat or curved surfaces.

Articulated Joint (n.) In architectural paneling, joint details which allow for field variations. See Section 500 of the Standards.

Astragal (n.) 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) for flush transom panels, applied to the panel to cover the space between the top of the doors and the panels above (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.

Astragal, Lock (n.) A term used for a piece of metal applied to a door in the lock area to cover the strike and latch area when the door is closed. Also called a "Lock Guard"

Astragal, Overlapping (n.) A type of astragal that is fastened to one door and overlaps the opposite door. When applied to the inactive door, the astragal forms the stop.

Astragal, Tee (n.) A type of astragal with a flat surface extending between the doors allowing the astragal to be installed on the door edge concealing the fasteners when the door is closed

Astragal, Split (n.) A type of astragal that has two pieces, each piece applied to the meeting stile of a door. The two pieces meet when the door is closed to form a seal but also allow either door to be opened in emergency

Astragal, Zee (n.) A type of astragal applied to an inactive door with a "U" shape to wrap completely around the door edge and extend onto both door faces. An additional piece extends into the opening providing a stop for the active door.

Audit Trail (n.) A retrievable, recorded chronology of the individual valid keys inserted into the electrified cylinder.

Authority Having Jurisdiction (n.) The individual or entity responsible for approving equipment, installation procedure, and/or enforcement of code, by-law, or other regulatory requirements. Abbreviation AHJ

Automatic Door Operator (n.) A power operated mechanism that is attached to a revolving door for the purpose of mechanically opening a door upon the receipt of an activating signal. (Also called a power operated door.)

Automatic Flush Bolt (n.) A flush mounted locking device for the inactive leaf of a pair of doors. When the active leaf is opened, the inactive leaf is capable of being pushed open and when it closes, the bolt latches automatically by the closing of the active leaf and is held latched by the closed active leaf.

Automatic Latching Two Point Bolts (n.) A surface or concealed mounted top and bottom locking device for the inactive leaf of a pair of doors. It is manually unlocked to open, but

when the leaf is closed, the bolts latch automatically.

Auxiliary Dead Latch (n.) A plunger which, when actuated, automatically locks a projected latch bolt against return by end pressure.

Auxiliary Latchbolt (n.) A supplementary latch which, when the door is closed, automatically deadlocks the latchbolt. Protects the latchbolt from forced retraction or "credit carding."

Auxiliary Lock (n.) A lock having a latchbolt or a deadbolt operated by a key or a thumbturn, or both. This lock often is used in addition to another lock, which may or may not be key operated, but which has a latchbolt operated by knobs or levers.

Awning Window (n.) A window whose frame is hinged at the top.

Awning Window Control (n.) A mechanism to control and limit the swing of an unlatched awning window.

B

B1E (adj.) Abbreviation used for door sizing meaning Bevel 1 Edge, most commonly, the latch edge of the door

B2E (adj.) Abbreviation used for door sizing meaning Bevel 2 Edges, both the hinge edge and latch edge are beveled.

Back (n.) The side reverse paneling, joint details which allow for field variations.

Backbend (n.) See "Return"

Backbend Return (n.) 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.

Backcheck (n.) The checking or increased opening pressure felt during the opening swing of a door quipped with a closer used to slow the speed slightly before the door reaches its maximum open position.

Backcheck Location (n.) The point (approximately 70°) in the opening cycle where backcheck takes effect.

Backfill (n.) Earth replaced around a foundation.

Backfill (v.) The act of placing backfill material in place

Backset (n.) The dimension from a cutout or datum line for a hardware preparation from a defined datum on a door or frame.

Backset, Lock (n.) See "Lock Backset"

Backset, Strike (n.) See "Strike Backset"

Back Veneer (n.) The veneer placed on the Semi-exposed or Concealed face of a veneered panel construction to balance the construction. Also, the side reverse to the face of a panel, or the poorer side of panel in any Grade calling for a face and a back.

Balance Matched (adj.) Two or more veneer components or leaves of equal size (prior to edge trimming) to make up a single face.

Balanced Construction (adj.) Arrangement of flitch panels to create an absolutely symmetrical appearance from the center line.

Balanced Door (n.) A door equipped with a hinge which moves the hinge pivot point from the hinge stile of the door towards centerline of the door a small distance. A balanced door is employed when reducing the opening force is required.

Balanced Matched (adj.) Two or more veneer components or leaves of equal size (prior to edge trimming) to make up a single face.

Balcony (n.) A platform projecting from the wall of a building, above the ground.

Ball Bearing Hinge (n.) A hinge equipped with ball bearings between the hinge knuckles to reduce friction.

Baluster (n.) In stairwork, the vertical members which support the handrail.

Bar (n.) A narrow, horizontal, vertical or diagonal wood member extending the total length or width of a glazed opening, used to separate individual pieces of glazing.

Barber Pole (n.) An effect in book matching of veneers resulting from tight and loose sides of veneers having different light reflections when finished.

Bark Pocket (n.) Comparatively small area of bark around which normal wood has grown. Also a patch of bark partially or wholly enclosed in the wood. Classified by size the same as pitch pockets.

Barn Door (n.) A sliding door that moves along a track mounted to the face of a frame or wall. In the open position, the barn door is parallel to the wall and reveals a cased opening in the wall.

Barrel (n.) That portion of a hinge that is enlarges to receive the pin and act as the pivot point. It includes one or more knuckles from each individual leaf.

Barrel key (n.) A key with a round shank and wing bit. the shank has a hole in the end, which is inserted in the lock. Used chiefly for cabinet locks.

Barrel Type (adj.) A continuous hinge with knuckles formed around a pin extending the entire length of the hinge.

Base (n.) See "Sill"

Base Anchor (n.) See "Anchor, Floor"

Base Clip (n.) See "Anchor, Floor"

Base Moldings (n.) Moldings used to trim the intersection of a wall or cabinet and the floor. See Section 300 of the Standards.

Base Shoe (n.) A small molding combined with a base molding to complete the trimming of the wall and floor intersection.

Baseboard (n.) The finishing board covering a wall where it meets the floor.

Basement (n.) The lowest story of a building partially or entirely below ground.

Batten (n.) A strip of board for use in fastening other boards together.

Beam (n.) A horizontal structural member that carries a load.

Bearing Partition (n.) A partition supporting any vertical load in addition to its own weight.

Below Floor (adj.) Below the top of the concrete or structural slab. See also "Jamb Extension"

Benchmark (n.) A reference point used by surveyors to establish lines and grades.

Bevel (n.) A machined angle other than a right angle, i.e. a 3-degree bevel that is equivalent to a 1/8 inch drop in a 2-inch span. Most commonly used on vertical door edges to ensure proper closing

Bevel, Opposing (n.) A term to describe a meeting stile of two doors with bevels in opposite directions allowing a small gap on the high side of the door but allowing either door to be opened

Bevel, Parallel (n.) A term to describe a meeting stile of two doors with bevels exactly parallel.

This is used for double egress doors where each door swings in opposite directions

Bevel of Door (n.) The angle of the edge of the door in relation to the inside and outside surfaces of the stile. Thin doors are not usually beveled. The commonly used bevel for heavier doors is 1/8 inch in two inches. (A beveled edge on a thick door is necessary for a close fit when the door is closed because of the arched swing of the door.)

Beveled Edge (adj.) An edge of the door which forms an angle of less than 90 degrees with the face of the door, such as a 3-degree beveled edge.

Bi-fold (n.) Folding doors consisting of pairs of door panels which fold out of the way using pivots and guide track to access an opening.

Bi-pass (n.) An opening with two or more doors that slide in the same plane as the wall on separate tracks allowing one door to pass in front of another

Biometrics (n.) A method to identify a user from within a population of possible users, according to a characteristic, or multiple characteristics which can be reliably associated with a particular individual, without an identity being explicitly claimed by the user.

Bird Peck (n.) A mark or a wound in a tree or piece of wood caused by birds pecking on the growing tree in search of insects.

Bird's Eye (adj.) Decorative figure due to small conical depression in the outer annual rings, which appear to follow the same contour in subsequent growth rings, probably for many years. Rotary slicing cuts the depressions crosswise, exposing a series of circlets called bird's eyes.

Biscuit (n.) An oblong shaped flat piece of wood inserted into a spline in to join two pieces of wood

Biscuit Joint (n.) A joint made with a biscuit in a spline.

Bit Key (n.) A key with a solid cylinder shank, stem and wing bit. The wing bit may be tapered, flat or curved. Bit keys are available in a variety of sizes.

Bitting (n.) A number that represents a depth of a cut on a pin tumbler-type key. A bitting is often expressed as a series of numbers and/or letters that designate all the cuts on a key.

Blackened (adj.) A surface treated to be light absorbing and not reflective.

Bladder Pressed Panel (adj.) See "Membrane Pressed Panel"

Blank Jamb (n.) See Jamb

Blast Resistant (adj.) 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 milliseconds.

Bleaching (v.) In finishing, the removal of color or whitening of wood cells. See Section 1500 of the Standards.

Blended Repair Tapering (v.) A repair referring to end splits, repaired with wood or filler similar in color to blend well with adjacent wood.

Blending (adj.) Color change that is detectable at a distance of 1.8m to 2.4m (6 ft. to 8 ft.) but which does not detract from the overall appearance of the door.

Blind Mortise and Tenon (n.) A method of construction of stile and rail wood doors where openings are machined into, but not through the stiles and where the ends of the rails are so machined as to fit these openings.

Blister (n.) Spot or area where veneer does not adhere, or a figure resembling an uneven

collection of rounded, or blister-like bulges caused by the uneven contour of annual growth rings.

Block Free (adj.) In finishing, material that has dried sufficiently to prevent finished items from sticking together when stacked.

Blocking (n.) Small, wood framing members used to ensure adequate anchorage of surface applied components.

Blockout Cylinder (n.) A cylinder which allows all keys to be temporarily blocked from operating. It is set by a blockout key.

Blueprint Matched (adj.) A specification for sequence matched panels and components selected and manufactured for a specific project to achieve the maximum grain continuity of all panels, doors and other veneered components. All components are made to the exact size required and must be installed in exact veneer sequence.

Blushing (n.) The whitish cloudlike haze that occurs in fast-drying finishes, especially lacquer, when they are sprayed in very humid conditions. Blush is most often due to moisture (water vapor) trapped under the film or to bits of resin precipitating out of solution.

Board Foot (n.) A piece of wood one inch thick, twelve inches long and twelve inches wide, or its equivalent (144 cubic inches) When stock is less than one inch thick it is usually calculated as if it were a full one inch thick.

Bolt (n.) 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.

Bolt, Chain (n.) A locking device that uses a chain to manually pull the bolt open

Bolt, Spring (n.) A specialized bolt operated by a spring used to fasten transom or sidelight panels into door frames with no exposed fasteners. Spring bolts are commonly used to install fire rated wood transom panels.

Bolt, Surface (n.) A rod or bolt mounted on the face of the inactive door of a pair to lock it to the frame and/or sill; operated manually.

Bond (n.) Mortar bond between mortar and masonry units; structural bond between wythes; pattern bond for decorative effect.

Book Size (adj.) The height and width of a wood door prior to prefitting.

Bookfold Position (adj.) When each wing has been released from its fixed position permitting wings to pivot in the direction of egress.

Bored Dead Latch (n.) A lock fitting round bored openings in the face and edge of a door and having a dead latch operated by a key or turn or both.

Bored Dead Lock (n.) A lock fitting round bored openings in the face and edge of a door and having a dead bolt operated by a key or turn or both.

Borrowed Light (n.) A window for use in an interior partition.

Bottom Arm (n.) The arm mechanism attached to the bottom rail of a door and connecting to the spindle of a floor closer or pivot.

Bottom Channel (n.) A steel channel or stiffener welded into the bottom of a steel door.

Bottom Rail (n.) The lower horizontal member of the door wing.

Bow (Key) (n.) The portion of a key which serves as a grip or handle.

Bow (Door) (n.) A flatwise deviation from a straight line drawn from top to bottom; a curvature along the length of the door.

Bow (Frame) (n.) A flatwise deviation from a straight line drawn from top to bottom; a curvature along the length of the frame. May also refer\ to a deflection the frame when the plane of the cross section of the frame extends into the door area. Frame bow is a major cause of hinge binding.

Bow Handle (n.) A pull for use on heavy doors.

Box strike (n.) A strike containing a housing in the back to enclose the bolt opening in the frame. May be a separate piece from the strike. Metal frames usually have a box already built into the strike area to protect it from mortar and cement.

Brashness (n.) Condition of wood characterized by a low resistance to shock and by abrupt failure across the grain without splintering.

Break Away Device (n.) A safety device other than an exit device that permits egress under emergency conditions. (Also called Emergency Release.)

Break Out (n.) A process whereby wings can be pushed open manually in the swing mode for emergency egress with all wings positioned beside each other in the direction of egress (codes refer to this as bookfold)

Break Out Opening (n.) The clear space in a doorway when a swinging or sliding door is operated in the emergency mode. This opening is not necessarily the same as the clear opening in the doorway when the door is operated in the normal mode.

Break Out Side (n.) The side of the opening to which the door swings when broken out.

Bright (n.) A reflective mirror like surface.

Bright Finish (n.) A term used to describe builder's hardware that is polished and buffed to achieve a mirror-like surface.

Buck (n.) See "Integral Frame"

Buffing (v.) The process of providing a lustrous finish by means of power-operated soft fabric wheels coated with a wax compound containing fine, abrasive particles.

Built-Up Beam (n.) A beam constructed of smaller members fastened together with the grains parallel.

Builder's Hardware (n.) All hardware used in building construction, both finish and rough. See Architectural Hardware, Rough Hardware.

Building Line (n.) An imaginary line on a plot beyond which a building may not extend.

Bull Nose Trim (n.) Trim having a normal radius of 1/4 inch rather than a 90º bend, at the edge next to the door opening.

Bull-Nose (n.) A door edge profile, which is rounded on a 2-1/8 inch radius.

Bullet Resistant (n.) A hollow metal assembly designed and manufactured to resist penetration by fire arms projectiles.

Bullet Resistant Doors (n.) Doors that resist penetration by shots of varying caliber. Resistance may be rated as resistant to medium power, high power small arms and high power rifles.

Bumper Shoe (n.) A protection plate for the bottom edge of a door where it hits a stop.

Burl (n.) A swirl, twist or distortion in the grain of the wood which usually occurs near a knot or crotch. A burl can often be associated with abrupt color variation and/or a cluster of adventitious buds.

Burl, Bending (n.) A swirl, twist or distortion in the grain of the wood which usually occurs near a knot or crotch but does not contain a knot and does not contain abrupt color variation. A bending burl is detectable at 1.8m to 2.4m (6 ft. to 8 ft.) as a swirl.

Burl, Conspicuous (n.) A swirl, twist or distortion in the grain of the wood which usually occurs near a knot or crotch. A conspicuous burl can often be associated with abrupt color variation and/or cluster of small dark piths caused by a cluster of adventitious buds. Burl is also used to describe a figure in wood.

Burnishing (v.) The process of developing a smooth lustrous surface on metal parts by tumbling in a drum with small steel balls or by rubbing with hard metal pads.

Butcher Block (n.) Generally refers to face laminate hardwoods (usually Maple) forming a work surface in which the edge grain is exposed to wear. See Section 400 of these Standards.

Butt (n.) Short form of Butt Hinge

Butt Hinge (n.) A hinge attached to the edge of a cabinet door and the edge of a cabinet face frame.

Butt Joint (n.) A joint formed by square edge surfaces (ends, edges and faces) coming together; end butt joint, edge butt joint.

Butt Weld (n.) A weld of members butting against each other.

Butt-Hung Door (n.) A door hung on butt hinges.

Butted Frame (n.) A frame which fits against a wall rather than around it.

Button-in-Knob (n.) An inside knob with a built-in button that controls the locking and unlocking of the outside knob. May be either push button or turn button.

Bi-pass (adj.) Doors which slide past each other to access an opening.

C

Cabinet Jamb (n.) A door frame consisting of three or more pieces, designed for field assembly over a rough buck.

Cabinet locks (n.) includes a variety of applications such as school lockers, store display cases, panels, desk drawers, showcases, letter boxes, sliding doors, wardrobe doors, file cabinets, chests, luggage and trunks, metal boxes, cupboards and others.

Cam (n.) A component fastened to the back of a mortise cylinder plug or mortise cylinder turn. When rotated, it engages the lock mechanism.

Cam (of a cylinder) (n.) A piece attached to the end of the cylinder plug. As the proper key turns the cylinder plug, the cam is rotated. This, in turn, moves the bolt or other locking mechanism.

Camlift Hinge (n.) 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.

Canceled (v.) Terminated or ended by decree.

Cane Bolt (n.) An L shaped rod held by guides which fixes a door in a closed or open position.

Canopy (n.) The area above the wings and enclosure comprised of a ceiling (soffit), fascia, and roof (optional)

Cantilever (n.) A projecting structure that is attached or supported at only one end or a bracket that supports a balcony or a cornice.

Sometimes us as a verb meaning to construct something in such a way that it is attached or supported at only one end. Also an adjective used to describe something that projects outward like a cantilever.

Cap (n.) An extruded channel housing the intermeshing geared leaves of a gear type hinge.

Carbon Steel (n.) An alloy of iron and carbon, with varying small proportions of other materials such as manganese, silicon and cooper.

Case (n.) The housing of a lock.

Case Harden (v.) To produce a hard surface later on steel by a process of heating, then cooling the metal.

Cased Opening Frame (n.) A frame without a stop and soffit.

Casement Window (n.) A window whose frame is hinged at the side.

Casement Window Control (n.) A mechanism to control and limit the swing of an unlatched casement window.

Casework (n.) Base and wall cabinets, display fixtures, and storage shelves. The generic term for both "boxes" and special desks, reception counters, nurses stations, and the like. Generally includes the tops and work surfaces. See Section 400 and 1600 of the Standards.

Casing (n.) Material attached to a door or window frame to conceal the space between the frame and wall or to cover surface applied fasteners.

Catalyst (n.) In finishing, an ingredient added to a basic product to provide additional performance characteristics.

Catalyze (v.) The chemical process that takes place when a catalyst is added to a base ingredient to create a stronger end product

Catch (n.) A product with a holding capacity that keeps a cabinet door closed.

Cathedral (n.) A grain appearance characterized by a series of stacked and inverted "V," or cathedral type of springwood (early wood) summerwood (late wood) patterns common in plain sliced (flat cut) veneer (see "split heart")

Caulk (v.) The act of applying caulking to a surface.

Caulk (n.) Material used to make a watertight or airtight seal between two adjacent surfaces. Caulk is pliable when and dries as a semi-solid component.

Caulking (n.) Same as "Caulk"

Cavity Wall (n.) A masonry wall having an air space of about two inches.

Ceiling Strut (n.) An adjustable member extending vertically from the head of a door frame to a rigid support above, to hold the frame in place.

Cement (n.) A masonry material purchased in the form of a highly pulverized powder, usually medium gray in color.

Center Match (adj.) An even number of veneer components or leaves of equal size (prior to edge trimming) matched with a joint in the center of the panel to achieve horizontal symmetry.

Center Pivot (n.) A special type of hanging device for heavy-duty doors that are capable of swinging both ways (double acting) unless controlled by other hardware or stops.

Center Pivoted (adj.) A door which has the pivot point of the hinge located on the centerline of the door thickness.

Center Shaft (n.) The rotating center, 12 in. (150 mm) or less in diameter, of revolving doors to which the wings are attached.

Center-Hung Door (n.) A door hung on center pivots.

Certified Wood (adj.) Wood products that have been qualified by an independent third party agency as satisfying their proprietary requirements for responsible environmental practices.

Certifier (n.) The individual or organization who issues a certification.

Certify (v.) The act of a recognized authority to state that established standards have been complied with.

Chain Bolt (n.) See "Bolt, Chain"

Chair Rail (n.) A decorative molding placed at a height on the wall comparable to the place where the back of a chair would impact the wall surface.

Chalk (n.) White or other color chalk marks used by the mills for some form of identification to the mill or for marking defects for repair.

Change Key (n.) A key which operates only one cylinder or one group of keyed alike cylinders in a keying system.

Channel (n.) A standard form of structure rolled steel, consisting of three sides at right angles in channel form.

Chatter (n.) Line appearing across the face at right angles to the grain giving the appearance of one or more corrugations resulting from bad setting of sanding equipment.

Checks (n.) Small slits running parallel to grain of wood, caused chiefly by strains produced in seasoning.

Chicken Tracks (n.) Expression denoting scars which give the particular effect of a chicken's footprint, caused by air roots or vines. Small sections of chicken tracks appear to be part of the wood when more highly densified. Chicken tracks that generally follow the grain, and are of an individual line rather than a series of lines merging on each other, are not considered to be a defect.

Chip Core (n.) See "Particleboard Core"

Chip Marks (n.) Shallow depressions or indentations on or in the surface of dressed lumber caused by shavings or chips getting embedded in the surface during dressing. very light chip marks- not over 0.4 mm [1/64 inch] deep. light chip marks- not over 0.8 mm [1/32 inch] deep. medium chip marks- not over 1.6 mm [1/16 inch] deep. heavy chip marks- not over 3.2 mm [1/8 inch] deep.

Chipped Grain (n.) A barely perceptible irregularity in the surface of a piece caused when particles of wood are chipped or broken below the line of cut. It is too small to be classed as torn grain and is not considered unless in excess of 25 percent of the surface involved.

Circuit (n.) The path for an electric current.

Clamp Flange (n.) A spring hinge flange, which wraps around the edge of the door and is fastened with thru-bolts and nuts.

Classified (n.) 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.

Classroom Lock (n.) A lock function that requires a key to lock or unlock the door. The key is turned to allow free egress at certain times. The key is turned the opposite direction to lock the outside trim. The inside trim is always free for egress unless the lock is provided with a "lock down" override function

Clearance (n.) A space intentionally provided between building parts, either to facilitate operation or installation, to insure proper separation, to accommodate dimensional variations or for other reasons.

Clearance, Door (n.) The space around the perimeter of the door that separates the door from the frame and facilitates proper operation without excessive gap.

Clear Width (n.) The measurement between the surface of a door opened 90° to the surface of the jamb stop on the strike side. For a pair of doors, it is the measurement from the surface of one door to the surface of the other door when both doors are opened 90°.

Cleats (n.) In closet and utility shelving, the wood members furnished to support the shelf.

Closed Section (n.) A frame member without a throat opening: such as a mullion or transom bar.

Close Grain (adj.) Refers to certain hardwoods such as Cherry, Maple, Birch, and Yellow Poplar, which are "diffuse-porous" species. These species have small, dense pores resulting in less distinct figure and grain.

Closer (n.) A spring powered device having a controlling means used to close a door.

Closer Holder Release Device (n.) A floor, door or header mounted closing device connected with separate or integral releasing and fire or smoke detecting devices.

Closer Reinforcement (n.) A metal plate or channel applied to a steel door or frame designed to provide additional metal thickness for additional thread capture for the attachment of a door closer.

Closing Channel (n.) 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.

Closing Cycle (n.) Movement of a swinging or sliding door from the fully open position to the fully closed position.

Closing Speed (n.) The speed at which a door swings from the open position to within a few degrees of latching. See Latching Speed.

Closing Time (n.) Time from starting of a door closing until it is at rest fully closed.

Cluster (n.) When a defect described in the grading rule is sufficient in number and sufficiently close together to appear to be concentrated in one area.

Coating (v.) Coating is the application, of organic or inorganic materials to, or the conversion of the surface of the base material, which is then termed a substrate for the changing of appearance, or for protection or both. The topcoat when applied establishes the type of coating for test purposes. The top coat, when transparent, is often referred to as a clear coat.

Cold Rolled (adj.) A term applied to metal sheet or plate that has been brought to final thickness and finish by being passed, unheated, between heavy rollers.

Cold-Rolled Steel (adj.) 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

Column (n.) A vertical supporting member.

Comb Grain (adj.) A quality of rift cut Oak veneer with exceptionally straight grain and closely spaced growth increments resembling the appearance of long strands of comber hair. This veneer cut is somewhat difficult and expensive to acquire.

Combinate (v.) To set a combination in a lock, cylinder or key.

Combination Door Stop & Holder (n.) A device which combines the features of a door stop and a door holder by stopping and holding a door at predetermined points.

Combination Garment Rod & Support Bracket (n.) A device used for supporting a garment rod and a shelf.

Combination Intumescent Gasket (n.) A product comprised of both intumescent material and gasketing.

Combination Locker Lock (n.) A locking device that combines a combination dial with a key operation, which permits the lock to operate either with the combination or master key.

Combination Push Button/Turn Button (n.) A single inside locking device that when depressed, locks the outside operating trim, or when depressed and rotated maintains the locked state.

Commercial Hollow Metal (n.) Hollow metal manufactured for use in commercial, educational, industrial, institutional, and other similar applications. Also see Hollow Metal.

Commercial Security (n.) Hollow metal assembly designed and manufactured to resist intrusion or forced entry in commercial applications. See ANSI/NAAMM HMMA 862 Guide Specifications.

Communicating Frame (n.) An opening with a 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 normally used in hotel/motel suites.

Compatible (adj.) When relating solid lumber components to face veneer, the solid lumber is not the same species as the face; however, it must be similar in overall color, grain, character and contrast as the face veneer.

Compatible Edge Band (adj.) When relating door edge to face appearance, the edge is not the same species as the face, however, it must be similar in overall color, grain, character and contrast as the face (CE) See Matching Edge Band (ME)

Compatible for Color and/or Grain (adj.) Arrangement of veneers so lighter-than-average color members will not be adjacent to darker-than-average color members, and there will be no sharp contrast in color between the adjacent members. For color and grain two adjacent members cannot be widely dissimilar in grain, character, and figure.

Compliance (n.) An assessment of a component or document to determine its qualifications when compared to an established standard or specification

Compliant (adj.) A component or document that has been determined to have met the established standards or specifications.

Component (of Face) (n.) An individual piece of veneer that is jointed to other pieces to achieve a full length and width face. Terms used interchangeably with component in the context of face are piece and leaf.

Composite Panel (n.) A door panel composed of a wood derivative such as MDF. Used for opaque finishes.

Composite Wall (n.) A masonry wall of at least two adjacent widths of different materials.

Composition Face Panels (n.) A door face panel composed of a wood derivative.

Compressing Top Threshold (n.) A threshold with a compressible seal which seals against the door.

Compression Anchor (n.) See "Anchor, Compression"

Compressive Strength (n.) Resistance to a force ending to crush the material.

Concealed Closer (n.) A door closer installed in a door or frame that is not visible when the door is closed

Concealed Hinge (n.) A hinge installed in such a way that it cannot be seen from the outside when the door is in a closed position.

Concealed Holder (n.) A door control device used to limit the degree of opening and hold the door in a fixed position that is mortised into the door and frame and is not visible when the door is closed

Concealed Key Control (CKC) (n.) A specification that all lock cylinders be marked with standard keying symbols in a location which is concealed while the cylinder is installed.

Concealed Stop (n.) A door control device used to limit the degree of opening that is mortised into the door and frame and is not visible when the door is closed

Concealed Surfaces (n.) Surface not visible after installation. In casework, surfaces are considered concealed when: 1. Surfaces are not visible after installation; 2. Bottoms of cabinets are less than 30" above finished floor; 3.Tops of cabinets are over 78" above finished floor and not visible from an upper level; 4. Stretchers, blocking, and components are concealed by drawers. 5. Corners are created by tall, wall, or base cabinets, and shall be non-accessible.

Concealed Vertical Rod Exit Device (n.) An exit device that uses rods or other means concealed within the door edge to control latching at the top and or bottom of the door.

Concrete (n.) A masonry mixture of portland cement, sand, aggregate and water in proper proportions.

Condensation (n.) Water formed by warm, moist air contacting a cold surface.

Conduit (n.) A pipe or trough that carries water, electrical wiring, cables or other flexible materials that must be routed inside walls.

Conspicuous (n.) Detectable, which is to say readily visible with the naked eye when observed in normal light at a distance of 1.5 mm [60"], or the distance stated in a specific reference of a standard or specification.

Construction Core (n.) An interchangeable or removable core designed for use during the construction phase of a building. The cores are normally keyed alike and, upon completion of construction, they are to be replaced by the permanent system's cores.

Construction Master Key (n.) A key normally used by construction personnel for a temporary period during building construction. It may be rendered permanently inoperative without disassembling the cylinder.

Contact Cement (n.) A spreadable adhesive normally used for bonding high-pressure decorative laminates to a substrate.

Continuous Duty (adj.) A characteristic of a product that is rated for being powered indefinitely.

Continuous Hinge (n.) A single hinge used to hang a door and having the same or nearly the same height (length) as the door.

Continuous Weld (adj.) See "Weld, Continuous"

Continuously Welded (adj.) See "Welded, Continuously"

Contract Documents (n.) Those items which detail the hollow metal manufacturer's 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.

Contractor (n.) A General Contractor, normally holding the legal agreement for construction of an Owner's building project.

Contraswing Frame (n.) A frame with two doors swinging in opposite directions incorporating a fixed or removable mullion between the doors.

Control (n.) A unit containing electrical components for automatic control of door operation and overload protection.

Control Joint (n.) A joint to divert cracking in a masonry wall. Formed by raking mortar from a continuous vertical joint.

Control Key (n.) A key used to remove the removable core from a removable core cylinder or lock.

Control Mat (n.) A presence sensing mat that detects people or objects at the point of entry to the door, inside the enclosure, or the leading face of the wing that gives a control signal to the automatic revolving door. Used as an activating device, it causes the door to open, and when used as a detection device, it verifies the presence of a person and signals the door operator.

Controlling Device (n.) A device that processes the input signal and gives instructions to the output device to perform certain functions.

Conversion Varnish (n.) In finishing, a class of coatings that are tough and exhibit excellent resistance to household chemicals.

Coordinator (n.) A device used on a pair of doors to insure that the inactive leaf closers first, before the active leaf. Necessary when an overlapping astragal is present, with certain exit device combinations and when automatic or self-latching bolts are used. Both door leaves must have closers.

Cope (v.) To cut or shape the end of a moulded wood member so that it will cover and fit the contour of the sticking coping at the joint.

Coped Construction (adj.) The end of rails, mullions, muntins or bars so machined that they will fit and cover the contour of the sticking.

Coping (n.) A masonry cap on top of a wall to protect it from water penetration.

Core (Door) (n.) The innermost layer or section in door component construction. For wood door constructions see: "Particleboard Core," "Medium Density Fiberboard Core," "Structural Composite Lumber Core," "Stave Lumber Core," "Laminated Veneer Lumber Core," "Fire Resistant Composite Core." For Steel doors see: "Honeycomb," Polystyrene," "Polyurethane," "Temperature Rise," "Bullet Resistant," "Sound Rated."

Core (Mold Process) (n.) The proportion of a mold used to form the hollow interior of a casting during the casting process.

Core (Hollow) (n.) A core assembly of strips or other unit of wood, wood derivative, or insulation board with intervening hollow cells or spaces which support the outer faces.

Core (Mineral) (n.) A fire resistant core material generally used in wood doors requiring fire ratings of 3/4 hour or more.

Core (Solid) (n.) The innermost layer or section in flush door construction. Typical constructions are as follows: Particleboard- A solid core of wood or other lignocellulose particles bonded together with a suitable binder, curled under heat and pressed into a rigid panel in a flat press. Stave- A solid core of wood blocks or strips. Wood Block, Lined- A solid core or two parts; a central wood block core bonded to two core liners of wood or other lignocellulose materials.

Core (Fire Resistant) (n.) A fire resistant core material generally used in wood doors requiring fire ratings of 3/4 hour or more. Also includes engineered composite wood products meeting the minimum requirements of ANSI/WDMA.

Core (Revolving Door) (n.) The rotating central portion, greater than 12 in. (150 mm) in diameter, of a large diameter revolving door to which the wings are attached.

Corner Bracket (n.) 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 Bracket (Door Closer Bracket) (n.) A bracket that is connected to a door frame jamb and head at the upper hinge corner, to support an exposed overhead door closer.

Corner Joint (n.) The intersection of either; (a) perimeter members of a metal frame product, or (b) glass stops.

Corner Mullion Corner Post (n.) A vertical 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.

Cornice (n.) The part of a roof that extends or projects beyond the wall; the architectural treatment thereof, as a "box cornice."

Corrosion (n.) Breakdown or eating away of the base material or substrate, not to be confused with staining. Corrosion of brass or bronze material can be green, brown or pink corrosion; corrosion of steel or stainless steel material is red rust, corrosion of aluminum or zinc base material is white.

Corrosion Protection (n.) Additional painted covering on all external parts to deter oxidation and corrosion.

Court (n.) An open space surrounded partly or entirely by a building.

Cove Molding (n.) Similar to crown molding, normally smaller in size and less decorative.

Cover Plate (n.) 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 (n.) The horizontal bar of an exit hardware or panic hardware device, serving as a push bar to actuate the latch or latches.

Crawl Space (n.) The space between the floor joists and the surface below when there is no basement. This is used to make repairs on plumbing and other utilities.

Cremone Bolt (n.) Rods held by guides and controlled by a knob or lever. The rods project into members above and below a door.

Credentials (n.) The key media containing the combination code that identifies a user.

Cross banding (n.) A ply placed between the core and face typically of hardwood veneer or engineered composite.

Cross Bar (n.) The horizontal bar of an exit hardware or panic hardware device, serving as a push bar to actuate the latch or latches.

Cross Bar (veneer) (n.) Irregularity of grain resembling a dip in the grain running at right angles, or nearly so, to the length of the veneer.

Cross Break (n.) Separation (break) of the wood cells across the grain. Such breaks may be due to internal strains resulting from unequal longitudinal shrinkage, or to external forces.

Cross Figure (n.) A series of naturally occurring figure effects characterized by mild or dominant patterns across the grain in some faces. For example, a washboard effect occurs in fiddleback cross figure; and cross wrinkles occur in the mottle figure. Sometimes called cross fire.

Cross Grain (n.) Applied to wood in which the grain is not running lengthwise of the material of in one direction. The irregularity is due to interlocked fiber, or to uneven annual rings, or to intersection of branch and stem.

Cross Keying (n.) The deliberate process of combining a cylinder (usually in a master key system) to two or more different keys which would not normally be expected to operate together.

Crossbanding (n.) A ply placed between the core and face veneer in 5-ply construction or a ply placed between the back and face of a 3-ply skin in 7-ply construction. When the crossbanding has directional grain it is placed at right angles to the grain of the face veneer. When used with laminate face doors, crossbanding may consist of more than one ply.

Crossfire (n.) Figure extending across the grain such as fiddleback, raindrop, and mottle.

Crotch (adj.) A term to describe veneer that comes from the portion of a tree just below the point where it forks into two limbs. The grain is crushed and twisted, creating a variety of plume and flame figures, often resembling a well formed feather. The outside of the block produces a swirl figure that changes to full crotch figure as the cutting approaches the center of the block.

Crown Moldings (n.) Moldings used to accent ceiling intersections and traditional pediments and casework tops.

Cup (n.) A deviation from a straight line drawn from side to side; a curvature along the width of the door or a frame cross section where the rabbet is deflected away from the door area.

Cupola (n.) A small structure built on top of a roof.

Curly (adj.) Figure which occurs when the fibers are distorted producing a wavy or curly effect in the lumber or veneer. Primarily found in Maple or Birch.

Curtain Wall (n.) 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.

Curved Lip Strike (n.) A strike with the lip curved to conform to the detail of the door frame.

Custom Grade (n.) The middle or normal grade in both material and workmanship and intended for high-quality conventional work. See the Standards.

Cut-Off Stop (n.) 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 (n.) An opening in a door or frame to accommodate hardware, glazing, louvers or other options.

Cuts (Key) (n.) Indentations or notches made in a key that enable it to turn. It may be either square or rounded. In tumbler locks, the cuts align the tumblers properly to allow the key to rotate. In warded locks, the cuts clear the wards and allow the key to rotate.

Cycle (Lockset) (n.) The projection and retraction of a bolt or the rotation of a cam to the locked and unlocked position.

Cycle (Door) (n.) The action of an automatic door operator starting with activation through opening and full closing of (a) door(s)

Cyclinder Ring (or Cylinder Collar) (n.) A collar or washer that fits snugly around the head of a cylinder. It enhances the appearance of the installation, and in some cases, protects the cylinder from tampering.

Cylinder (n.) 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 keyway.

Cylinder, Mortise (n.) A key cylinder assembly having an outside threaded surface which screws directly into a lock case, with a cam engaging the lock mechanism

Cylinder, Rim (n.) A key cylinder assembly 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.

Cylinder, Double (n.) A lock that has a key actuated cylinder on both the exterior and interior of the door.

Cylinder Body (n.) The portion of a cylinder that surrounds the plug and contains the tumbler mechanism. The cylinder body is sometimes called a cylinder shell.

Cylinder Cam (n.) The flat metal plate at the end of a mortise type cylinder, serving to actuate the lock mechanism.

Cylinder Guard (n.) Material surrounding the otherwise exposed portion of a cylinder to protect the cylinder from wrenching, cutting, pulling or prying.

Cylinder Housing (n.) The portion of a lock that surrounds and retains the cylinder body. It is often part of a lock case or it may be a part of a lever or knob.

Cylinder Plug (n.) A component of the cylinder within the body which is actuated when the correct key is inserted.

Cylinder Ring (or Cylinder Collar) (n.) A collar or washer that fits snugly around the head of a cylinder. It enhances the appearance of the installation, and in some cases, protects the cylinder from tampering.

Cylinder Set Screw (n.) The set screw in the front of a lock that prevents the mortise cylinder from being removed after installation.

Cylindrical Lock (n.) A type of bored lock. The locking mechanism is usually contained within a cylindrical case, and actuated by a cylinder and/or a button in the knob.

D

Dado Joint (n.) A groove cut across the grain of the face of a member to receive the edge or end thickness of another member. See Section 400 of the Standards.

Dead Bolt (n.) A lock component which projects from and is withdrawn into, the lock case by action of the lock mechanism. When the door is closed and the dead bolt thrown, it extends into the strike, locks the door, and does not release with end pressure.

Dead Knots (Open Knots) (n.) Opening where a portion of the wood substance of the knot has dropped out or where cross checks have occurred to present an opening.

Dead Locking Latch Bolt (n.) A type latch bolt incorporating a plunger which, when depressed, automatically locks the projected latch bolt against return by end pressure. Also called dead latch.

Deadlatch (n.) A latch having an auxiliary feature which prevents its retraction by end pressure when in the projected position.

Deadlock (n.) Lock having a deadbolt only.

Decay (n.) The decomposition of wood substance by fungi.

Declining Step Key (n.) A key whose cuts are progressively deeper from bow to tip.

Decoding (n.) Obtaining the dimensions of a key or cylinder without disassembling the cylinder.

Defect, Open (n.) Open joints, knotholes, cracks, loose knots, wormholes, gaps, voids, or other openings interrupting the smooth continuity of the wood surface.

Delamination (n.) Separation of plies or layers of wood or other materials through failure of the adhesive point.

Delayed Action (n.) A temporary slowing of the door closing speed between maximum opening and approximately 70°. Often specified to meet barrier-free codes which require delayed closing.

Delayed Egress Locking System (n.) An egress locking system consisting of a device or combination of devices arranged to be locked in the direction of egress for a predetermined time after the normal releasing process has been initiated. After the predetermined time, the door allows egress.

Depth Key Set (n.) A set of keys used to calibrate or code a key duplicating machine to a lock manufacturer's given set of key bitting specifications. Each key is cut with the correct spacing to one depth only in all bitting positions, with one key for each depth.

Design Clearance (n.) The nominal dimension between a door and the frame opening, established by the manufacturer, used to determine the actual door size.

Design Professional (n.) An architect, interior designer, specification writer or other individual qualified by virtue of education and or training to provide services for the design of buildings, interiors and furnishings.

Details (n.) Drawings of door and frame components shown in cross section identifying the shape, size and anchorage to structural members

Detention Hinge (n.) A hinge having higher security attributes than conventional hinges and subject to more stringent tests. These hinges are usually constructed with a maximum security pin. Alternate designs which meet the higher security attributes are acceptable.

Detention Security (n.) A hollow metal assembly designed and manufactured to assure the containment of individuals to designated

areas. See also ANSI/NAAMM HMMA 863 Guide Specifications.

Direct Pull (n.) The mounting arrangement of any two objects whereby a force applied to one object is linearly opposed by the other object. For electromagnetic hardware, a force is applied linearly from the wall magnet to the armature on the door along an axis perpendicular to the face of the door. The opposite of a shear force where the force is perpendicular to axis of the objects

Discolorations (n.) Stains in wood substances. Some common veneer stains are sap stains, blue stains, stain produced by chemical action caused by the iron in the cutting knife coming into contact with the tannic acid in the wood, and those resulting from the chemical action of the glue.

Display Key (n.) A key for guest rooms used as sample rooms or when extra security is required. This key locks a single guest room against other keys except emergency or shutout key.

Distressing (n.) In finishing, either a mechanical or chemical special effect.

Distributor (n.) A person or organization that provides products on a wholesale basis to a manufacturer of woodwork or an organization who sells products directly to a contractor.

Dogging (n.) Terms used with exit devices. A mechanism that allows the latchbolt to remain in a retracted position thus permitting free push-pull operation of the door from either side. Cannot be used on fire-rated exit devices.

Door Bolt or Fastener (n.) A mechanical device operable from one side of a door and used to fasten the door in a closed position.

Door Clearance (n.) See "Clearance, Door"

Door Closer (n.) See "Closer"

Door Check (n.) See "Closer"

Door Edge Clearance (n.) The clear distance between either (a) the edge of the door and frame rabbet, or (b) the edges of two doors of a pair.

Door Edging (n.) Protective material applied to the edge of a door.

Door Face (n.) The surface of the door viewed in elevation.

Door Frame (n.) A group of components (wood, aluminum, fiberglass, or steel) that are assembled to form an enclosure and support for a door. Also known as door jambs.

Door Guard (n.) A connectable device used to limit the extent to which a door is opened.

Door Holder (n.) A device for holding a door in a predetermined open position until released by manual or automatic means.

Door Knocker (n.) A sounding mechanism used to announce one's presence at a door.

Door Light (n.) The glass area in a glazed door.

Door Opening (n.) The area in a frame product into which a door or doors are installed.

Door Opening Size (n.) The actual measurement of the opening, usually the frame rabbet to rabbet dimension into which the door is installed

Door Protection Plate (n.) Protective material applied to the face of a door.

Door Pull (n.) A device applied to the face of a door and when grasped permits the user to pull a door open.

Door Rabbet (n.) See "Rabbet"

Door Schedule (n.) 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 Silencer (n.) A device used to cushion the sound of a door closing into a frame.

Door Stop (n.) 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.

Door Viewer (n.) An optical device which permits an inside observer an undetected view of the outside area.

Door, Bifold (n.) Doors hinged to fold against the door jamb. Bifold doors are normally classified as either two or four leaf units.

Door, Combination (n.) A door assembly of stiles and rails that will include multiple door types within a single door. These door types would typically include combinations of flat or raised panels, lites and/or louvers.

Door, French (n.) A door assembly of stiles and rails (and possibly muntins and bars) surrounding a single or multiple glazed opening.

Door, Louvered (n.) A door assembly of stiles and rails where the interior is filled with slat or chevron louvers.

Door, Panel (n.) A door assembly of stiles, rails and one or more panels. Intermediate rails or mullions are used to separate panels. Panels can be raised or flat.

Double Acting Door (n.) A door equipped with hardware that permits it to swing to either side of the plane of its frame.

Double Egress Doors (n.) A pair of doors swinging in opposite directions without a vertical mullion. The door rabbet is in the center of the jamb so both door leaves are in the same plane.

Double Egress Frame (n.) A door frame prepared to receive two single-acting doors swinging in opposite directions, without a center mullion. Both door leaves are in the same plane.

Double Hung Window (n.) A window having top and bottom sashes, each capable of movement up and down in its own grooves.

Double Lipped Strike (n.) See "Strike, Double Lipped"

Double Rabbet Frame (n.) A door frame having two rabbets.

Double-Acting Spring Hinge (n.) A spring loaded device for hanging a door, permitting the door to swing in either direction and return to a close position.

Dovetail Joint (n.) Multi-finger interlocking joining method used to form a corner joint (e.g. drawer construction) Through Dovetail or French Dovetail- similar to a dado, a form of locking joint.

Dowel Joint (n.) A method of joining two pieces of wood using short, round wooden pegs or pins. Pegs or pins are inserted into pre-drilled holes to reinforce edge or butt joints. Strength is similar to that of mortise and tenon joints.

Doweled Construction (n.) A method of construction of stile and rail wood doors where holes are machined into, but not through, the stiles and where matching holes are machined into the ends of the rails. Glue and dowels are

inserted into these holes to attach the rail to the stile.

Doze (n.) A form of incipient decay characterized by dull and lifeless appearance of the wood, accompanied by a lack of strength and softening of the wood.

Draftsman (n.) A man or woman who draws plans using drafting instruments.

Drawer Slide (n.) Elements suspending a drawer and in which the drawer moves.

Drawer Slide, Heavy Duty (n.) Drawer slide hardware specially manufactured to support very heavy (over 100 lbs.) drawers.

Drawing (Metal) (v.) The process of pulling metal in solid form through dies to alter its finish, mechanical properties or cross-sectional shape.

Drawings (n.) The project documents put in place by the owner and/or design professionals that, in combination with written specifications, define the scope, quality assurance, requirements, submittals, field dimensions, product handling, and product specifications.

Drawings, Shop (n.) A set of documents prepared by a fabricator and approved by the architect and contractor that define the manufacturing standards, methods and locations for preparing doors and frames and/or millwork for jobsite conditions and the hardware to be used as defined in the Finish Hardware Schedule

Drip (n.) A molding designed to prevent rainwater from running down the face of a wall, or to protect the bottom of a door or window from leakage.

Drivers (or Top Pins) (n.) The upper set of pins in a pin tumbler cylinder, which when activated by springs, projects into the plug until raised by insertion of the key to the proper shear line for operation.

Drywall (n.) A wall made of wood or steel studs with applied pre-formed gypsum wallboard in place of plaster. A generic term used to describe the pre-formed gypsum wallboard material. Also may refer to a stone wall built without mortar.

Drywall Frame (n.) A frame designed for installation in a wall constructed with studs and gypsum wallboard or other dry sheet facing material. A drywall frame is installed after the wall is framed and other wall components are installed.

Drywall Profile (n.) Description of a frame member with backbend returns. Intended to provide protection for wall surfaces, (gypsum), during installation. Slip-on frames utilize this type of profile.

Drywall Return (n.) See "Backbend Return"

Duct (n.) Sheet-metal cylinder or rectangular tube used as a conductor for air distribution.

Ductile (n.) A term used to describe metals soft enough to be stretched, drawn or hammered without breaking.

Dummy Cylinder (n.) An inoperable piece of hardware resembling a mortise or rim cylinder used to balance appearance on a pair of doors.

Dummy Trim (n.) Lockset or latchset trim only, without the lock or latching mechanism, usually used on the inactive door of a pair of doors for design.

Duranodic (n.) Trade name used by the Aluminum Co. of America for its hard anodic coatings. See "Hard Anodic Coating"

Dust Cover Box (n.) An enclosed piece of plastic or metal installed behind a strike to enclose the

area behind the strike to keep the strike area free of dust

Dutch Door (n.) 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.

Dutch Door Bolt (n.) A device for locking together the upper and lower leaves of a Dutch door.

Duty Cycle (n.) A figure of merit applied to devices designed to operate only intermittently. It requires two numbers to specify: the maximum percentage of time the device may be activated and the maximum continuous activation time.

Dynamic Authentication (n.) Requires the code that is transmitted to be different in every usage.

E

Eased Edges (n.) For the vast majority of work a sharp arris or edge is not permitted. Such edges are traditionally "eased" by lightly striking the edge with a fine abrasive. Less often, or as a design element, such edges are machined to a small radius.

Easement (n.) In stair work, a short bend changing the direction or pitch of a handrail.

Eave (n.) The lower portion of a roof that extends beyond the wall.

Economy Grade (n.) The lower grade in both material and workmanship and intended for work where price outweighs quality considerations.

Edge (n.) The vertical surface of a door perpendicular to the faces.

Edge Band (n.) A strip of solid wood that is visible after construction of the door. This may be an outside vertical edge, or an inside profiled edge (sticking).

Edge Grain (EG) or **Vertical Grain** (VG) (n.) A piece or pieces sawn at approximately right angles to the annual growth rings so that the rings from an angle of 45 degrees or more with the surface of the piece.

Edge Joint (n.) A joint formed by gluing the edges of boards together to increase the width.

Edge Mounted (adj.) Having one leaf applied to the surface of the butt edge of the door and the other leaf applied to the surface of the rabbet of the frame.

Edge Plate (n.) An angle-or channel- shaped guard used to protect the edge of a door.

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

Edge Pull (n.) A pull inserted into the edge of a sliding door.

Edge Seal System (n.) Listed Category G products used to provide protection to the perimeter and meeting edge of doors and door frames to prevent the flow of smoke or hot gasses around a door and frame assembly in the event of fire.

Effect (n.) The final results achieved in a finished wood surface, after the application of a clearly specified series of finishing procedures (steps) have been completed. Successfully achieving a specified "effect" usually requires the active participation of the design professional and/or woodwork finisher.

Effective Changes (n.) Differences between cylinders of similar designs, achieved only by the movable detainer, which allows each cylinder to be operated only by its own key. The number of effective changes is equal to the number of theoretical changes after deduction of the changes suppressed by the manufacturer due to technical constraints. Also called differs.

Electric Hinge (n.) A type of hinge modified to be used as a means to transfer low voltage power from its source to wiring in a door. The hinge may also contain a door position monitor.

Electric Lock (n.) See "Electrified Locking Device"

Electric Strike (n.) An electro-mechanical device used in place of a standard strike for the purpose of allowing a locked door to be opened by push or pull without manual lock operation.

Electrical Fast Transient (EFT) (n.) A term applied to either current or voltage describing either parameter as a function of time during the period of adjustment (the transient period) when in a steady-state-circuit, a switch is activated which changes the circuit and the parameters are adjusted to their new steady-state values. "Fast" is an arbitrary term, which describes the time between switch activation and the parameter becoming asymptotic to its new value. A transient period of a millisecond or less is regarded as a "fast transient" or EFT.

Electrified Cylinder (n.) The components of an electrically powered lock containing the input device which decodes the key, or user input, and the controlling device or output device.

Electrified Locking Device (n.) An electrically powered device which enables a door to be locked or unlocked in response to an electric signal from an input or controlling device. Also called Electrified Output Device.

Electro Galvanized (adj.) Steel having gone through the process by which 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.

Electro-Magnetic or Electro-Mechanical Release Device (n.) A wall, floor or door mounted appliance that, on signal, releases doors from an open position for simultaneous closing upon signal from a smoke detector or other source.

Electro-Static Discharge (ESD) (n.) A transfer of electric charge between bodies of different electrostatic potential in proximity or through direct contact.

Electrogalvanizing (v.) The coating of ferrous metal with zinc by an electric plating process. (See "Electro Galvanized")

Electromagnetic Lock (n.) An electrically powered lock. It locks or unlocks a door by the activation or deactivation of an electromagnet coupled to an armature.

Electronic Power Transfer (EPT) (n.) A device installed in a frame and door allowing electrical power to be transmitted from the wall to an electrified lock or exit device. An EPT is used instead of or in conjunction with an electric hinge depending on power and amperage requirement.

Electroplating (v.) The coating of metal by the action of an electric current passing through a chemical compound solution.

Element (n.) Any number of basic substances (i.e., iron, copper, zinc and nickel) whose characteristics are determined by the structure of their atoms.

Elevation (Door) (n.) An orthographic projection of the vertical side of a door and frame assembly.

Elevation (Plan) (n.) An orthographic projection of the vertical side of a building.

Embedment Anchor (n.) Used in masonry walls. Part of it is built into wall during construction and during frame installation welded in specific locations in the frame.

Embossed (adj.) Having a raised and/or indented (debossed) pattern impressed on a surface by means of patterned rolls or stamping dies.

Emergency Key (n.) A key that operates all guest room locks even when locked from the inside.

Emergency Release (Lock) (n.) The component of a privacy, bedroom or bath lock receiving a blank key or other device which when actuated enables entry from the outside.

Emergency Release (n.) A safety device other than panic or fire exit hardware, which permits egress under emergency conditions.

Emergency Release Stop (n.) A device used as a door stop on double acting doors that can be engaged permitting the door to swing in the opposite direction. Normally used in patient room toilet openings.

Emergency Stop (n.) Any action or signal that causes a revolving door to stop rotation.

Enclosure (n.) The walls in which the wings of a revolving door operate. Also known as Drum.

End Butt Joint (n.) 1. When one end is glued to an edge or face of another board to form an angle (e.g., stiles and rails of a face frame). 2. When the end of one board is fastened to the end of another to increase its length (e.g. running trim)

End Match (n.) Matching between adjacent veneer leaves on one panel face. Veneer leaves are book matched end to end as well as side to side. Generally used for very small panels or for projects in which only short length veneers are available.

Engineered Construction (adj.) A method of constructing a wood stile and rail door that minimizes the use of solid lumber components. Stiles, rails and mullions have solid lumber edges only (where visible), and have face veneers over a composite core. Panels are also produced using face veneers and/or composite cores.

Equilibrium Moisture Content (n.) The moisture content at which wood neither gains nor loses moisture when surrounded by air at a given relative humidity and temperature.

Escutcheon (n.) An elongated plate, either protective or ornamental, containing opening for the cylinder, knob or thumbturn.

Etch (v.) To produce a textured finished on metal or glass by the corrosive action of an acid.

Execution (n.) The part of the specification that lays out a description of how the hardware should be handled. Includes marking of cartons, receiving and storage at the job site, installation, final adjustment and cleaning, and

additional requirements. Also lists hardware sets as appropriate for the job.

Existing Opening Anchor (n.) See "Anchor, Existing Opening"

Exit Alarm (n.) An electrically operated monitoring device indicating, either audibly or by other signal, unauthorized opening of a door and is either stand alone, integral, or used in conjunction with an exit device or exit lock.

Exit Device (n.) A door latching assembly incorporating an actuating member usually called an actuating bar which releases the latch bolt(s) upon the application of force in the direction of exit travel.

Exit Device, Concealed Vertical Rod (n.) See "Concealed Vertical Rod Exit Device"

Exit Device, Mortise (n.) See "Mortise Exit Device"

Exit Device, Rim (n.) See "Rim Exit Device"

Exit Device, Vertical Rod (n.) See "Vertical Rod Exit Device"

Exit Lock (n.) A lock operated by an actuating bar or paddle and used for egress where exit devices are not required. Often includes an Exit Alarm. Does not meet ANSI/BHMA A156.3 Exit Device requirements.

Expansion Bolt Anchor (n.) A bolt with a malleable shell component that enlarges to fill a pre-drilled hole as the bolt is threaded into the shell. Commonly used in conjunction with an existing opening anchor on a steel door frame.

Expire (v.) To lapse, or become inactive without cause of termination or cancellation.

Exposed Area (n.) The visible area of a control mat after the trim is installed.

Exposed Surfaces (n.) Surfaces visible after installation, except for casework. In casework, surfaces visible when: 1. Drawer fronts and doors are closed; 2. Cabinets and shelving are open-type or behind clear glass doors; 3.Bottoms of cabinets are seen 1220 mm [48"] or more above finished floor; 4. Tops of cabinets are seen below 1829 mm [72"] above finished floor, or are visible from an upper floor or staircase after installed; 5. Portions of cabinet are visible after appliances are installed; 6. Front edges of cabinet body members are visible or seen through a gap of greater than 3.2 mm [1/8"] with doors and drawers closed (sim. Tests 400A-C-1 & 400B-C-1).

Extended Sill (n.) A sill on a full height sidelight or borrowed light that is larger than the standard face dimension. Typically extended sills are 4", 6", 8", 10" or 12" high. Extended sills are used to raise the glass off the floor for cleanliness.

Extension Bolt (n.) A type of dead bolt, which projects laterally after entering the strike and interlocks with the strike.

Extension Flush Bolt (n.) A flush mounted deadbolt in which the connection between bolt head and operating mechanism is by means of a rod of various lengths inserted through a hole bored in the thickness of the door.

Externally Powered (adj.) A conditioned or non-conditioned power source originating outside the product and providing power to the product using field wires or cables.

Extreme Temperature Fluid (n.) Special hydraulic fluid which allows full valve function

without readjustment when temperature varies by 50°-70° F.

Extrusion (n.) The process of producing metal shapes by forcing heated metal through an orifice in a die by means of a pressure ram; any item made by this process.

F

Facade (n.) The front or face of a building.

Face Joint (n.) When the faces of boards are glued together to increase the thickness.

Face Veneer (n.) The outermost exposed wood veneer surface of a veneered wood door.

Face Width (n.) The total width of the stile, rail or panel minus the width of the moulding patterns. The most common way of showing dimensions on a stile and rail door elevation.

Face, Door (n.) The exposed vertical portion, viewed in elevation from either the push or pull side.

Face, Frame (n.) 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.

Face, Lock (n.) See "Front, Lock"

Face, Panel (n.) The better side of any panel in which the outer plies are of different veneer grades. Also, either side of a panel in which there is no difference in veneer grades.

Facing (n.) Any material forming a part of a wall used as a finished surface.

Fail Maintained (n.) An output device to which the removal of power does not change the locked or unlocked mode.

Fail Safe (adj.) Locking an output device with the application of power and having the device unlock when the power is removed. Also called "Fail Unlock," "Reverse Action," and "Power Locked."

Fail Secure (adj.) Unlocking an output device with the application of power and having the device lock when the power is removed. Also called "Failed Locked", "Non fail safe, power to unlock, and standard action.

Fascia (n.) The vertical surface(s) of the canopy.

Fast Pin Butt (Hinge) (n.) A hinge in which the pin is fastened permanently in place, preventing separation of the two leaves.

Fatigue (n.) Structural failure of a material caused by repeated application of stresses.

Feathered Sheets (n.) The top outer sheets of some fliches, generally containing sapwood, that do not run full length.

Fenestration (n.) The arrangement and design of windows in a building.

Ferrous (adj.) A term applied to materials containing iron.

Ferrous Metal (n.) A metal which contains iron.

Few (adj.) A small number of characteristics without regard to their arrangement in the piece.

Fiberboard (n.) Sheet material of refined wood fibers.

Fiberboard Core (n.) A material manufactured from wood reduced to fine fibers mixed with binders and formed by the use of heat and pressure into panels.

Fiberglass (n.) A material composed of thin glass threads used for insulation or with resin for a finished surface.

Fiddleback (n.) A fine, strong, even, ripple figure as frequently seen on the backs of violins. The figure is found principally in Mahogany and Maple, but occurs sometimes in other species.

Field Splice (n.) A connection of hollow metal frame components accomplished in the field. Also referred to as "Shipping Splice."

Figure (n.) The natural design produced in the wood surface by annual growth rings, rays, knots, and natural deviations from the normal grain, such as interlocked and wavy grain, and irregular coloration.

Filigree (n.) Fine, decorative openwork.

Fill (Putty Repairs) (n.) A repair to an open defect, usually made with fast drying plastic putty. Should be well made with non-shrinking putty of a color matching the surrounding area of the wood. To be flat and level with the face and panel, and to be sanded after application and drying.

Filler (Finishing) (n.) In finishing, ground inert solids specifically designed to fill pores or small cavities in wood as one step in the overall finishing process.

Filler (Cabinetry) (n.) In cabinetry, paneling, ornamental work, stairwork, frames, and some other millwork applications, an additional piece of trim material between woodwork members or between woodwork and some other material used to create a fill or transition between the members.

Filler Plate (n.) A metal plate used to fill unwanted mortise cutouts in a door or frame.

Finger Guard (n.) A device applied at the hinge stile of a door or to the hinge jamb adjacent to the door preventing damage to hands or fingers.

Finger Joint (n.) An end joint used to increase the length of a board that uses a series of interlocking fingers precision cut on the ends of two pieces of wood which mesh together and are held rigidly in place with adhesive.

Finish (n.) The material applied to a surface as a final covering or coating.

Finish Hardware (n.) 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 (n.) The final material or coating placed on a floor prior to building occupancy.

Fire Exit Hardware (n.) Panic hardware which additionally provides fire protection when used as part of a fire door assembly and is labeled by a NRTL and is subject to follow-up inspection service.

Fire Label (n.) An object applied or debossed on a door or frame designating its compliance with certain fire test standards including the opening configuration limitations, hardware requirements and time period for the specified rating

Fire Protection Rating (n.) See "Fire Rating"

Fire-Rated Assembly (n.) A combination of door, frame and hardware that have been tested and approved according to the ASTM E-152 standards. All components of a fire rated assembly must have a label applied to denote compliance

Fire Rated Door (n.) A door which has been constructed in such a manner that when installed in an assembly and tested will pass ASTM E-152 "Fire Test of Door Assemblies", and can be rated as resisting fire for 20 minutes (1/3 hour), 30 minutes (1/2 hour), 45 minutes (3/4 hour) (C), 1 hour (B), or 1-1/2 hours (B). The door must be tested and carry an identifying label from a qualified testing and inspection agency.

Fire Rated Frame (n.) A frame component that has been tested and approved according to ASTM E-152 criteria, has a label applied and is used as part of a fire rated assembly

Fire Rated Glass (n.) Glass, glazing, ceramics or other components that have been tested according to ASTM E-152 requirements and bear a label stating their compliance

Fire Rated Hardware (n.) Functional finished hardware components that have been tested and approved according to ASTM E-152 criteria, have a label applied and are used as part of a fire rated assembly

Fire Rating (n.) 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.

Fire Stopping (n.) Obstructions across air passages in buildings to prevent the spread of hot gases and flames. Normally accomplished with horizontal blocking between wall studs.

Fire Wall (n.) A wall extending from foundation through the roof to subdivide a building in order to restrict the spread of fire. Wall construction must be tested and approved for the designated fire separation

Fireproofing (n.) Any material protecting structural members to increase their fire resistance.

Fixed Stop (n.) See "Integral Stop"

Flake (n.) See "Fleck, Ray"

Flakeboard (n.) See "Particleboard."

Flamespread Classification (n.) The generally accepted measurement for fire rating of materials. It compares the rate of flamespread on a particular species with the rate of flame spread on untreated Red Oak.

Flashing (n.) The sheet metal work used over windows and doors, around chimneys, and at the intersection of different wall surfaces and roof planes to prevent moisture from penetrating the opening.

Flat Cut (adj.) See "Plain Sliced"

Flat Grain (FG) also **Slash Grain** (SG) (adj.) A piece or pieces sawn approximately parallel to the annual growth rings so that all or some of the rings form an angle of less than 45 degrees with surface of the pieces.

Flat Key (n.) A thin, flat, stamped key, usually steel and usually having square-cut bitting on one or both sides.

Flat Lip Strike (n.) A strike with a flat (non-curved) lip. Screw holes may be countersunk on both side to make the strike non-handed.

Flat Saddle (n.) A threshold with a flat top that is smooth or fluted.

Flat-Cut (adj.) See "Plain Sliced"

Fleck (n.) Portion of a medullary ray as it appears on the quartered or riftcut surface. Fleck is often a dominant appearance feature in Oak and is sometimes referred to as ray flake or silver grain.

Fleck, Ray (Flake) (n.) Portion of a ray as it appears on the quartered surface. Fleck can be a dominant appearance feature in oak and is sometimes referred to as flake.

Flex Head Cylinder (n.) A cylinder with built-in adjustments for minor variations in door and trim thickness.

Flitch (n.) A complete bundle of veneer sheets laid together in sequence as they are cut from a given log or section of log.

Floor (n.) The top of the concrete or structural slab. Also referred to as Finished Floor.

Floor Anchor (n.) See "Anchor, Floor"

Floor Channel (n.) Steel member attached to a floor used to anchor a full height sidelight frame at the sell. The floor channel is used instead of a stub wall.

Floor Clearance (n.) The size of the space between the bottom of a door and the finished floor.

Floor Closer (n.) A door closing device that is installed in a recess in the floor below the door in order to regulate and control the opening and closing of the door.

Floor Covering (n.) Any material applied on top of the floor.

Floor Plan (n.) An orthographic projection of the floor of a building.

Floor Stilt (n.) A metal device attached to the jamb of a door frame to hold the frame above the finished floor.

Flue (n.) A passage in the chimney to convey smoke to the outer air.

Flush Bolt (n.) A door bolt so designed that when installed the face is flush with the face or edge of the door.

Flush Bolt Backset (n.) The dimension from the vertical centerline of the leading edge of a door to the centerline of the bolt.

Flush Construction (adj.) Cabinet construction in which door and drawer faces are set within and flush with the body members or face frames of the cabinet, with spaces between face surfaces sufficient for operating clearance.

Flush Door (n.) A door having flush surfaces, with no glass lights, panels, louvers or grilles.

Flush Overlay (adj.) Cabinet construction in which door and drawer faces cover the body members of the cabinet, with spaces between face surfaces sufficient for operating clearance.

Flush Pull (n.) A pull mortised into the face of a door.

Folding Door (n.) A pivoted swing panel hinged to a passive panel, the other end of which is captured in a guide, thus allowing it to slide as both panels swing into a V shape (the fold).

Foot Bolt (n.) A bolt projected with one's foot and released against a spring loaded trigger mechanism. Fixes a door in a closed or open position.

Footing (n.) The wide base upon which the foundation and posts rest.

Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) (n.) An independent organization that promotes responsible forest management.

Forging (v.) Shaping metal by impact or pressure. May be heated prior to shaping.

Formica (n.) A registered brand name of a high pressured decorative laminate manufacturer.

Foundation (n.) The supporting wall of a building below the first floor level.

Frame (n.) See "Door Frame", also "Integral Frame."

Frame Clearance (n.) The space between the door face and the frame stop. Normally designed to accommodate rubber silencers.

Frame Element(s) (n.) Specific parts of a frame member or profile, such as; soffit, stop, rabbets, faces and returns.

Frame Gasket (n.) See "Gasketing" and/or "Weatherstrip."

Frame Member (n.) A component in a frame product such as a jamb, head, mullion or sill.

Frame Mounted Actuator (n.) A frame mounted mechanism, which manipulates the lock or unlock function of a cooperating locking mechanism in a door in response to signals from an input or controlling device.

Frame Products (n.) Used to describe, as a group, Frames, Transom Frames, Sidelight and Window Frames.

Frame Profile (n.) Visual description of a frame member describing the cross-section view.

Frame Section (n.) Cross cut of a frame member.

Framing (n.) Steel or wood used for the structural framing of a building.

Free Swinging Release (n.) A function where the opening and closing control of a door closer is de-energized until a signal is received from a smoke detector or other source when the closer then performs its normal function and closes the door.

French Door (n.) A door with glass panes throughout its length, usually with narrow stiles.

Friction Hinge (n.) A hinge designed to swing a door and hold it at any desired position by means of friction control incorporated in the knuckles of the hinge.

Front, Lock (n.) The part of a lock visible in the edge of a door after installation.

Frost Line (n.) The depth of frost penetration in soil.

Full (Fully) Welded Frame (n.) See "Welded, Continuous"

Full Indoor Type (adj.) An electrified locking device which, when installed as intended by the manufacturer, has the entire electrified locking device fully exposed to an indoor environment.

Full Mortise Hinge (n.) A hinge having one leaf mortised into the hinge edge of a door and the other leaf mortised into the rabbet of a frame.

Full Outdoor Type (adj.) An electrified device which, when installed as intended by the manufacturer, has the entire electrified locking device fully exposed to an outdoor environment.

Full Profile Welded (n.) See "Welded, Continuously"

Full Surface (adj.) Having one leaf applied to the face of the door and the other leaf applied to the face of the door frame.

Fully Welded Door (n.) See "Welded, Continuously (Door)"

Fully Welded Seamless Door (n.) See "Welded, Continuously (Door)"

Furring (n.) Wood strips fastened to a wall or ceiling for the purpose of attaching wallboards or ceiling tile.

Fusible Link (n.) A soldered piece of metal, usually lead, installed in the operating mechanism of doors or hardware that melts at a certain temperature allowing a door to move into the closed position for fire protection.

G

Gable (n.) The triangular portion of an end wall formed by a sloping roof.

Gage (n.) See "Gauge"

Galvanized (adj.) 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.

Galvanizing (v.) The process of coating metal with zinc, either by dipping in a bath of molten zinc or by electrolytic action.

Galvannealed (adj.) 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.

Gaps (adj.) Open slits in the inner ply or plies, or improperly joined veneer when joined veneers are used for inner plies.

Garment Hook (n.) A device with one or more arms projecting from an attachment base on which to hang garments.

Garment Rod Assembly (n.) A pole device, usually anchored at each end and sometimes supported between, for hanging garments.

Gasketing (n.) Certain items and equipment used to seal gaps between doors and frames for the control of environment, weather, sound, vision, or smoke.

Gate (n.) A channel in a foundry mold through which the molten metal flows into the cavity made by the pattern.

Gauge (n.) A number indicating the thickness of materials.

Gear Type (adj.) A continuous hinge with each leaf having a spline intermembering with the other and contained within a cap.

General Contractor (n.) See "Contractor"

Glass and Glazing (n.) Components used to complete glazed openings in doors, frames or walls. Includes glass, wire glass, ceramics, glass block and the soft materials used to seal in protect the glazing.

Glass Stop (n.) A small wood or steel moulding (bead) applied to the perimeter of glazed openings to secure the glazing materials within a door or frame.

Glazed (Glass) Light (n.) 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 (v.) The process of installing glazing materials.

Glazing (Wood Finishing) (n.) In finishing, an added step for achieving color or to heighten grain appearance.

Glazing (Glass) Molding (n.) 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 (Glass) Stop (n.) A formed metal section used to secure glazing in a door or frame. Also referred to as Glazing Bead.

Glazing Material (n.) A transparent or translucent material used in door assemblies and windows.

Gloss (n.) See "Sheen"

Grading Rules (n.) A collection of rules used to determine quality, appearance and functionality for various types of wood. Different agencies govern different types of wood including hardwoods, softwoods, veneers and plywood.

Grain (n.) The direction, size, arrangement and appearance of the fibers in wood or veneer.

Grain Slope (n.) Expression of the angle of the grain to the long edges of the veneer component.

Grain Sweep (n.) Expression of the angle of the grain to the long edges of the veneer component over a 12" length from each end of the door.

Grand Master Key (GMK) (n.) A key that operates all of a large group of locks, which contain two or more master key groups.

Grand Master Keying System (GMK) (n.) A master key system which has exactly three levels of keying.

Gravity Pivot Hinge (n.) A pivot hinge with a sloped bearing surface so that the weight of the door causes it to close from an open position or open from a closed position.

Great Grand Master Key (GGMK) (n.) The key which operates two or more separate groups of locks, which are each operated by a different grand master key.

Great Grand Master Key System (GGMK) (n.) A master key system which has exactly four levels of keying.

Grout (n.) Mortar of pouring or easily spread consistency.

Grout Guard (n.) 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 a "Masonry Guard," "Mortar Guard" or "Plaster Guard."

Grouted Frame (n.) Hollow metal frame filled with grout.

Guide (n.) Device used to control lateral movement of a marking, cutting or scoring tool, or to control a sliding door.

Guide Rail (n.) A separator used with power operated doors for traffic separation and control.

Gum Pockets (n.) Well-defined opening between rings of annual growth, containing gum or evidence of prior gum accumulations.

Gum Spots (n.) Gum or color spots caused by prior resin accumulations, sometimes found on panel surfaces.

Gutter (n.) A trough or depression for carrying off water.

Gypsum Board (n.) Board made of plaster with a covering of paper (also called "Plasterboard" or "Drywall").

H

Hairline (n.) Thin, perceptible line showing at the joint of two pieces of wood.

Half Edge Mounted (n.) Having one leaf applied to the surface of the butt edge of the door and the other leaf applied to the face of the door frame.

Half Mortise (adj.) A hinge having one leaf mortised into the butt edge of a door and the other leaf attached to the face of a door frame.

Half Round (adj.) A method of cutting veneers on an off-center lathe that results in modified characteristics of both rotary and plain sliced veneers. Often used in red and white oak.

Half Saddle (n.) A threshold with a flat top that is smooth or fluted and lies flush with an offset.

Half Surface (adj.) A hinge having one hinge flange or leaf fastened to the surface of the door and the other into the mortise cut-out of the frame.

Half Surface, edge mounted (adj.) Having one leaf applied to the face of the door and the other leaf applied to the surface of the rabbet edge of the door frame.

Half Surface 3/4 Offset (adj.) A barrel type that is half surface applied and has a pivot point that is offset 3/4 in (19 mm).

Hand (n.) The term used to indicate the direction a door swings.

Hand Rail Bracket (n.) A device used to anchor and support a handrail.

Hand-Rubbed Finish (adj.) In finishing, a manual step performed to smooth, flatten, or dull the topcoat.

Handed Hardware (n.) Locks, closers and other hardware, limited to use with doors that swing in a given direction.

Handle (n.) See "Lever Handle"

Handrail (n.) In stair work, the member which follows the pitch of the stair for grasping by the hand.

Hanger (n.) Rollers with a connection to a door which suspend the door and allow it to travel in a track.

Hard Anodic Coating (n.) A coating provided on aluminum by an anodizing process, without the use of dyes or pigments. It provides a high resistance to abrasion and corrosion, and is produced in various shades of bronze and gray, as well as black.

Hardboard (n.) Sheet material constructed of inter-felted fibers consolidated and formed under heat and pressure into panels.

Hardness (n.) The measure of the resistance of a material to indentation, wear or abrasion.

Hardware, Cabinet (n.) Hinges, pulls, knobs, slides, and latches used for operating doors and drawers in casework.

Hardware, Finish (n.) Hinges, locks, latches, pivots, closers, exit devices and other metal devices used to operate, control and protect doors and frames in building walls.

Hardware, Rough (n.) Anchors, bolts, nails and other metal objects used in the construction of the framework of a building. Rough hardware is almost always concealed when the building is finished.

Hardware, Storefront (n.) Hinges, locks, latches, pivots, closers, exit devices and other metal devices used to operate, control and protect aluminum storefront doors and frames in exterior walls.

Hardware Schedule (n.) 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 Sets (n.) A group of hardware listed in the specification, under execution, for a specific opening or group of identical openings

Hardwood (n.) Wood from trees having broad leaves in contrast to needles. The term does not necessarily refer to the hardness of the wood.

Hasp (n.) A surface mounted device using a hinged plate that interlocks with a protruding loop. When the plate is interlocked with the loop (staple), a padlock is inserted into the loop to secure the hinged plate

Hasp, Adjustable Staple (n.) A hasp with a staple that will adjust to compensate for shrinking or sagging of the door.

Hasp, Rotating Post (n.) A hasp with a loop (staple) that rotates to secure the hinged plate when engaged.

Hasp, Safety (n.) A hasp that has no exposed screws when in the closed position.

Hasp Size (n.) The nominal overall closed length of a hasp (± 1/8 in (3.2 mm)).

Head, Header (n.) The horizontal member of a door frame, borrowed light frame forming the top component

Head Stiffener (n.) 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.

Headroom (n.) The vertical clearance in a room or on a stairway.

Heartwood (n.) The non-active center of a tree generally distinguishable from the outer portion (sapwood) by its darker color.

Heavy Sliding Door (n.) Sliding doors weighing over 240 lbs (109 kg) and generally used for industrial applications.

Height, Net (n.) Actual net height dimension of a door or frame member

Height, Nominal (n.) Term to denote the "call out" height of a door or frame, not necessarily the actual height.

High Density Fiberboard (HDF) (n.) A marketing term used to define MDF grades above Grade 150

High Pressure Decorative Laminate (HPL or HPDL) (n.) Melamine and phenolic resin impregnated papers with decorative surfaces protected by a clear melamine coating.

High Pressure Decorative Laminate Finish (n.) A finished surface made of High Pressure Decorative Laminate

High Pressure Decorative Laminate Edge Band (n.) A separate strip of high pressure decorative laminate, applied to the edges of the stile or rail of a door.

High Security Cylinder (n.) A cylinder which provides extra resistance to picking and unauthorized duplication of keys.

High Voltage Circuit (n.) A circuit involving voltage in excess of the low voltage but not exceeding 600 volts.

Highlighted (adj.) A term describing a part of the finish that is visually emphasized

Hinge (n.) Two jointed plates hinge together and attached to a door and its frame. Serves to support or "hang" the door and allows the door to swing or move.

Hinge Backset, Door (n.) The dimension from the stop face (narrow side) of the door to the edge of the hinge cutout. On a frame, the distance from the stop to the edge of the hinge cutout.

Hinge Backset, Frame (n.) The distance from the stop to the edge of the hinge cutout.

Hinge Catch (n.) A semi concealed hinge incorporating a cabinet catch.

Hinge Edge (n.) The vertical edge or stile of a door to which hinges or pivots are attached.

Hinge Height (n.) The vertical dimension of a hinge leaf. Does not include the barrel or tips

Hinge Jamb (n.) Vertical member of door frame to which the hinges are applied.

Hinge Knuckle (n.) The enlarged part of a hinge into which the pin is inserted.

Hinge Pin (n.) A metal rod inserted in the hole created by the hinge knuckles to keep the hinge leaves assembled

Hinge Reinforcement (n.) A metal plate attached to a door or frame prepared for screw holes to adequately secure a hinge.

Hinge Side (n.) The face of a door, which is opposite to that which contacts the frame stops. Also referred to as "Pull Side" or "Wide Side"

Hinge Size (n.) The nominal overall length of the closed hinge not including the barrel tips. Also referred to as "Hinge Height"

Hinge Stile (n.) The door stile to which the hinges are applied.

Hip Roof (n.) A roof with four sloping sides.

Hold-Back Feature (n.) A mechanism on a latch, which serves to hold the latchbolt in a retracted position.

Hold-Open (n.) A device used in connection with a door closer holding the door in an open position against the closing force of the closer.

Holes, Worm (n.) Holes resulting from infestation by worms greater than 1/16 inch in diameter and not exceeding 5/8 inch in length.

Hollow Metal (n.) 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.

Hook Bolt (n.) A type of dead bolt, which after entering the strike expands or moves vertically to interlock with the strike.

Hook Strip (n.) A member applied to the bottom or face of a door that engages an interlocking threshold and thus contributes to inhibiting the passage of air, water, or airborne particles.

Horizontal Schedule (n.) A scheduling of doors, frames and hardware done in a horizontal format, similar to what is found as a door schedule on some architectural plans.

Hospital Profile (n.) A frame member where the transition from opposite rabbet to soffit is sloped.

Hospital Stop (n.) 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 used to facilitate cleaning at the base of the frame.

Hospital Tips (n.) A hinge barrel having sloped ends.

Hot Rolled (adj.) Shaping a heated form of metal between rollers.

Hot Working (n.) The process of forming a metal at extremely high temperature.

Hot-Dip Galvanized (adj.) See "Galvanized, Hot Dipped"

Hot-Rolled Steel (n.) A flat rolled steel product reduced to final thickness by heating and rolling. Hot-rolled used in hollow metal must be pickled and oiled.

Hotel Lock (n.) A lock having special locking and access characteristics, especially designed for use in a hotel/motel.

HPDL (n.) Abbreviation for "High Pressure Decorative Laminate."

Hub (n.) The part of a lock through which a spindle passes (either knob or turnknob) to actuate the mechanism.

I

I-Beam (n.) A steel beam with an I-shaped cross section

I/O Conducting Terminals (n.) The electrical inputs or outputs that conduct signals with keys or other user interface devices.

Inactive Door (n.) That leaf of a pair of doors that is bolted when closed and to which the lock strike is fastened to receive the latch of the active door.

Incidental Master Key (n.) A key cut to an unplanned shear line created when the cylinder is combinated to the top master key and a change key.

Inconspicuous (n.) Barely detectable with the naked eye at a distance of 6' to 8'.

Indentations (n.) Areas in the face that have been compressed as the result of residue on the platens of the hot press or handing damage through the factory.

Indentification sign (n.) An ornamental device fastened on or near an entrance which identifies an address, occupant, or contents of room or area beyond.

Indicator (n.) A device, usually an inward-or outward-moving button, used in connection

with hotel locks to indicate whether room is occupied.

Indicator Button (n.) The component of a hotel guest room lock which when activated, indicates on the outside that the room is occupied.

Indoor-Only (n.) Electromagnetic locks which are not suitable for continuous exposure to an outdoor environment.

Interlocking Tab (n.) Tab and slot combination used to align the joint in machined mitered frame corner joints.

Infill Panel (n.) 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.

Inorganic Coating (n.) Coating with metallic or other non-carbonaceous materials or conversion of the surface to an oxide.

Input Device (n.) The device that activates or communicates with a controlling device or the output device.

Inset (n.) The measurement from the door face to the frame face on the pull side of the door (see reveal, hinge side).

Inspection Costs (n.) All related and reasonable cost incurred in connection to a program inspection to include travel, meals, lodging and per diems.

Installation Clearance (n.) 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.

Installer (n.) The person or persons who installs the opening components.

Insulation (n.) Material for obstructing passage of sound, heat or cold from one surface to another.

Integral (n.) Gasketing that is installed or incorporated in a door or frame or both during the manufacturing process.

Integral Astragal (n.) One leaf of a pair of doors with an astragal formed as part of its lock edge to overlap the adjacent leaf.

Integral Frame (n.) 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 (n.) A frame stop that is not removable.

Interchangeable Core (n.) A cylinder that is removed from the lock with a designated key or other means which does not require disassembly of the lock.

Interchangeable Core (IC) Mortise Cylinder (n.) The combination of a mortise interchangeable core housing, integrated with a corresponding interchangeable core cylinder.

Interchangeable Core (IC) Rim Cyclinder (n.) The combination of a rim cylinder IC housing, integrated with a corresponding interchangeable core cylinder.

Interconnected Lock (n.) A mechanically interconnected locking mechanism having a separate latch bolt or dead locking latch bolt and dead bolt designed for installation in round bored openings in the edge and face of a door

Interlocking Joint (n.) A joint formed between sheet metal parts by engaging their edges, which have been pre-formed to provide a continuous splice.

Intermediate Pivot (n.) A pivot hinge used between the top and bottom pivot to assist in maintaining proper alignment of the pivot point from top to bottom

Interlocking Threshold (n.) A threshold with a lip which engages a hook strip applied to a door.

Intermittent Duty (n.) A characteristic of a product that is not rated for continuous powered operation intended for occasional or intermittent use.

Intumescent (n.) A material that expands when exposed to specific temperatures and fills any gaps between the door and frame or between doors.

Intumescent Coatings (n.) Intumescent materials applied to the surface of flammable products to reduce flammability.

J

Jalousie Window (n.) A type of window consisting of a number of long, thin, hinged panels.

Jamb (n.) The vertical member forming the side of a door, window or wall opening frame. The hinge jamb is the jamb at which the hinges or pivots are installed. The strike jamb is the jamb in which a strike may be installed and away from which the door or window swings. A blank jamb is one that has not been prepared to receive hardware.

Jamb Anchor (n.) See "Anchor"

Jamb Depth (n.) The width of a jamb, measured perpendicular to the door or wall face at the edge of the opening.

Jamb Extension (n.) 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 (n.) See "Door Opening Size"

Jamb Switch (n.) A mechanical switch mounted on the jamb rabbet connected to a light or sensor used to illuminate a room or closet when the door is in the open position

Jamb Width (n.) The dimension measured horizontally between the two vertical jambs in an opening

Joint (n.) The line of junction between the edges or ends of two adjacent sheets of veneer.

Joint, Open (n.) Joint in which two adjacent pieces of veneer do not fit tightly together.

K

Kalamein Door (n.) A type of door construction that uses a metal covering over a wood core.

Kalcolor (n.) The trade name used by Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp. for its hard anodic coatings. See "Hard Anodic Coating"

KCPI (n.) Stands for knife cuts per inch. Generally used when describing the result of moulded profiles or S4S materials.

Keeper (n.) See "Strike."

Kerf (n.) A cut or channel produced by a tool most often used to insert gasketing or other door seals into a door frame component.

Key (n.) A properly combinated device which is, or most closely resembles, the device specifically intended by the lock manufacturer to operate the corresponding lock.

Key Blank (n.) Any material manufactured to the proper size and configuration, which allows its entry into the keyway of a specific locking device. A key blank has not yet been combinated or cut.

Key Change (n.) The bitting of a key to operate the lock for which it is intended.

Key Change Number (n.) The recorded code or bitting number indicating the key change, usually stamped on key.

Key Interchange (n.) An undesirable condition, usually in a master key system, whereby a key unintentionally operates a cylinder or lock.

Key Section (n.) The cross-sectional shape or configuration applied lengthwise to a key blade that may restrict its insertion into the lock mechanism through the keyway. Each key section is usually assigned a designation or code by the manufacturer. This is usually shown as a cross-section view from the bow toward the tip of the key.

Key Set Symbols (n.) The symbols that identify keying instructions for each lock in the schedule.

Key Symbol (n.) A designation used for a key combination in the standard key coding systems e.g., A,AA, AA1, etc.

Key-in-the-Knob (adj.) A door knob with built-in cylinder for locking and unlocking with a key.

Keyed Alike (KA) (adj.) Pertaining to a group of locks in which each is operated by the same change key.

Keyed Different (KD) (adj.) Of or pertaining to a group of locks or cylinders, each of which is or is to be combinated differently from the others. They may or may not be part of a keying system.

Keyed-Alike Cylinders (n.) Cylinders that are designed to be operated by the same change key and/or masterkeys.

Keyed-Different Cylinders (n.) Cylinders requiring specific individual change keys for operation but may be part of a masterkeyed system.

Keying Conference (n.) A meeting of the end user and the key system supplier at which the keying and levels of keying, including future expansion, are determined and specified.

Keying Schedule (n.) A complete listing and explanation of all keys and keying requirements.

Keyway (n.) The shape or configuration of the hole in the lock mechanism that allows only a key with the proper key section to enter. See "Key Section"

Kick Plate (n.) A protective plate applied on the lower rail of the door to protect against the door being marred.

Kiln-Dried (n.) Lumber dried in a closed chamber in which the removal of moisture is controlled by artificial heat and usually by relative humidity.

Knife Cuts per inch (KCPI) (n.) See "KCPI"

Knife Marks (n.) Very fine lines that appear across the panel that can look as though they are raised resulting from some defect in the lathe knife that cannot be removed with sanding.

Knob (n.) The portion of the lock protruding from the door, normally round or oblong, that is grasped and turned to allow door opening.

Knob Shank (n.) The projecting stem of a knob into which the spindle is fastened.

Knocked Down (KD) (adj.) A term used in reference to any product that is shipped disassembled, for assembly at the building site.

Knot (n.) Cross section of tree branch or limb with grain usually running at right angles to that of the piece of wood in which it occurs.

Knot Holes (n.) Voids produced by dropping of knots from the wood in which they were originally embedded.

Knots, Blending Pin (n.) Sound knots 6.4 mm (1/4 in) or less those generally do not contain dark centers. Blending pin knots are barely detectable at a distance of 1.8m to 2.4 m (6ft to 8ft), do not detract from the overall appearance of the piece, and are not prohibited from appearing in all grades.

Knots, Conspicuous Pin (n.) Sound knots 6.4mm [1/4"] or less in diameter containing dark centers.

Knots, Open (n.) Openings where a portion of the wood substance of the knot was dropped out, or where cross checks have occurred to present an opening.

Knots, Sound, Tight (n.) Knots that are solid across their face and fixed by growth to retain their place.

Knots, Spike (n.) Knots cut from 0° to 45° to the long axis of limbs.

Knowing Act (n.) With reference to the act of operating a door operator, such as pressing a switch with the knowledge of what will happen.

Knuckle (n.) The enlarged part of a hinge into which the pin is inserted.

L

Label (n.) A plate, sticker, or embossment, placed on a product by the manufacturer to signify a performance level in accordance with a specific standard.

Labeled Door (or Frame) (n.) A door or frame that conforms to all the applicable requirements- in respect to fire resistance- of a nationally recognized testing authority and bears a label designating that fire rating.

Lally Column (n.) A steel column.

Laminate (v.) The process of bonding together two or more layers of material or materials.

Laminate (n.) A product made by bonding together two or more layers of material or materials.

Laminated Core (n.) A material such as Kraft paper honeycomb, plastic foam, or mineral blocking, to which steel face sheets are bonded using a structural adhesive.

Laminated Veneer Lumber Core (LVLC) (n.) A door core manufactured by laminating veneer with all grain laid-up parallel. It can be manufactured by using various species of wood fiber in various thicknesses.

Landing (n.) A stair platform.

Lap (n.) A condition where the pieces of veneer are so misplaced that one piece overlaps the other and does not make a smooth joint.

Latch (n.) A device used to hold a door and requiring movement of an element before the door is released for opening.

Latch Bolt (n.) A lock component, usually spring loaded, which projects from the assembly to an extended position, but can be forced back into the lock case by end pressure or drawn back the lock mechanism. When the door is closed, the latch bolt engages the strike, and holds the door in the closed position.

Latch Retractor (n.) In a cylindrical lock, the device that is activated by the spindle, and in turn, retracts the latchbolt.

Latch Unit (n.) See "Latch Bolt"

Latchbolt (n.) See "Latch Bolt"

Latching Speed (n.) The speed of the door during the last few degrees of closing. Allows positive latching while preventing slamming.

Latching/Panic Thresholds (n.) A threshold with an integral stop that the door closes against and shaped to provide a latching element for the bottom latches of surface mounted vertical rod devices. May include a gasket.

Lateral Movement (n.) Movement toward the side, sideways.

Lath (Metal) (n.) Sheet metal or wire screening used as a base for plastering.

Lath (Wood) (n.) Thin wood used to level a surface in preparation for plastering or composition tiles.

Lattice (n.) Openwork made by crossed or interlaced strips of material.

Lavatory (n.) A washbasin or room equipped with a washbasin.

Lead-Lined (adj.) A door, frame or lock designed for use in hospitals or other areas where there is a potential radiation hazard. The door or frame is lined with sheet lead. The lock is sheathed or lined with lead.

Leading Edge (n.) That vertical edge of a swing door which is opposite the hinge edge. Also referred to as "Lock Edge"

Leaf, Hinge (n.) One of the two movable plates which, when fastened together by the hinge pin, form a complete hinge.

Leaf, Door (n.) One of the two doors forming a pair of a double door.

LEED Certification (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) (n.) US Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design (LEED) guidelines used for commercial buildings by private industry. The US Green Building Council oversees the LEED Rating System.

Lemon Spline (n.) Flat wood shaped similar to a lemon used to join wood members.

Lever Catch (Knob catch) (n.) The spring activated retainer which engages the lever in order to maintain its attachment to the lever spindle.

Lever Handle (n.) A horizontal handle on a lockset or auxiliary lock allowing the unit to be opened with a downward force rather than a rotating force.

Lights (Lites) (n.) In door construction, beaded openings to receive glazing.

Lintel (n.) A structural member placed at the head of an opening to provide support and deflect the load to the structure on both sides of the opening. A lintel is most commonly used

in masonry construction to support the masonry at the top of a window or door opening.

Lip, Strike (n.) The projecting part of a strike that when contacted by the latchbolt, the latch is forced to retract allowing the door to close without damaging the frame face or casing. It may be either a curved-lip or flat lip.

Listed (n.) 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 (n.) 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. Access can only be achieved with a key or other authorized method of releasing the lock.

Lock, Cylindrical (n.) A type of bored lock. The locking mechanism is usually contained within a cylindrical case, and actuated by a cylinder and/or a button in the knob.

Lock, Detention (n.) 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.

Lock, Mortise (n.) A lock designed to be installed in a recessed preparation in the door. Mortise locks commonly incorporate both a latching mechanism and deadbolt in the same lock case.

Lock, Pocket Door (n.) A lock installed in a rectangular notch or mortise cut into the edge of a pocket door.

Lock, Unit (n.) 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 Astragal (n.) See "Astragal, Lock"

Lock Backset (n.) 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.

Lock Block (n.) A concealed block the same thickness as the door stile or core which is adjacent to the stile at a location corresponding to the lock location and into which a lock is fitted.

Lock Clip (n.) A flexible metal part attached to the inside of a door face to position a mortised lock during installation.

Lock Edge or Lock Stile (n.) 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 Faceplate (n.) The exposed plate, placed in the edge of a door to cover a lock mechanism. Also referred to as a "Lock Front."

Lock Front (n.) A plate fastened to the edge of a door through which the bolts pass.

Lock Rail (of a door) (n.) The horizontal member of a door that receives the locking mechanism.

Lock Reinforcing Unit (n.) A metal device used in a door to contain and support a lock.

Lock Seam Door (n.) A door which has its face sheets secured in place by an exposed mechanical interlock seam on each of its two vertical edges.

Lock Stile (of a door) (n.) The vertical member of a door to which the lock is applied, as distinguished from the hinge stile.

Locked (adj.) When the dead locking latch bolt or dead bolt or both cannot be retracted by operating the outside lever or knob.

Locked Indoor Type (adj.) An electrified locking device which, when installed as intended by the manufacturer, has the unlocked side exposed to the outdoor environment on one side and an indoor environment on the other side of the electrified locking device.

Locked Outdoor Type (adj.) An electrified locking device which, when installed as intended by the manufacturer, has the locked side exposed to the outdoor environment on one side and an indoor environment on the other side of the electrified locking device.

Locking Joint (n.) A joint having numerous forms that is produced by machining the adjoining pieces into an inter-locking configuration.

Lockset (n.) A complete lock or latch assembly, includes the lock or latch mechanism and trim (knobs, levers, handles, roses and escutcheons).

Loiding (n.) Insertion of a piece of celluloid or other shim material between the door and the jamb at the latch bolt location to attempt forcible retraction of the latch bolt.

Longwood (n.) Wood produced from the trunk or stem, from stump to first branch or fork, where the majority of wood is taken from the tree.

Loose Joint Hinge (n.) A hinge having only two knuckles, to one of which the pin is fastened permanently, the other containing the pinhole, whereby the two parts of the hinge can easily be separated. These hinges are handed.

Loose Pin Hinge (n.) A hinge having a removable pin to permit the two leaves of the hinge to be separated.

Loose Side (n.) In knife-cut veneer, that side of the sheet that was in contact with the knife as the veneer was being cut, and containing cutting checks (lathe checks) because of the bending of the wood at the knife edge.

Loss of Power (n.) Electrical power failure or voltage drop in the building or at the delayed egress locking system to the extent that the lock will release if configured as "fail safe."

Lot Line (n.) The limit of a building lot.

Louver (n.) A panel constructed of wood or metal slats installed in an opening to allow light, air and noise. Common types are slat and Chevron (Inverted V).

Low Energy Power Open Door (n.) A door with (a) power mechanism(s) that opens and closes the door upon receipt of an actuating signal and does not generate more kinetic energy than specified in this Standard.

Low Voltage Circuit (n.) A circuit involving potential of not more than 30 volts AC rms (42.4 volts peak or direct current).

LPDL (n.) Abbreviation for Low Pressure Pecorative Laminate. This product is obsolete.

Lubricity (n.) A term describing the extent of inherent lubrication in an object.

Lumber (n.) Wood that has been sawed, re-sawed, planed, crosscut or matched.

Luster (n.) See "Sheen"

M

Machine Bite (n.) A depressed cut of the machine knives at the end of a piece.

Machine Bolt Anchor (n.) Used with steel column or structural steel channel where frame is attached using a bolt and nut through the column or channel.

Machine Burn (n.) A darkening of the wood due to overheating by machine knives or rolls when pieces are stopped in the machine.

Magnetic Catch (n.) A catch that uses a surface-mounted magnetized housing that connects to a steel strike to hold a door closed.

Mahogany (n.) A term used to describe one of many different species of wood or wood veneers available for door construction. African, Central and South American or Tropical American including Honduras Mahogany are genuine and true mahoganies. True or genuine Mahogany varies in color from light pink to light red; reddish brown to golden brown or yellowish tan. The figure of grain in genuine Mahogany runs from plain sliced, place stripe to broken stripe, mottled, fiddleback, swirl, and crotches. When only the word "Mahogany" is specified, it usually (but not always) means a true mahogany as selected by the fabricator unless a specific species is called for in the specifications.

Mahogany, Philippine (n.) The wood name Philippine Mahogany is a loose term that applies to a number of wood species coming from southeast Asia. Another common name for this wood is Meranti; while yet another name that is commonly used when referring to plywood made of this type of wood is Lauan. (And even though it's called Philippine Mahogany, it bears no relation to what is considered to be "true" mahogany) There is an abundance of variety between the difference species, each with different working properties, appearances, and mechanical strength values. The five main groupings for Philippine Mahogany (Meranti/Lauan) are: Light Red Meranti, Dark Red Meranti, White Meranti, Yellow Meranti and Balau.

Malleable (adj.) A term used to describe metals that can be hammered, pounded or pressed into various shapes.

Manual Operation (n.) The capability of rotating a revolving door by a person applying a force to a door wing.

Manual Speed Control (n.) A device used to regulate revolving door speed.

Masonry Guard (n.) See "Grout Guard."

Masonite (n.) A trade name for a specific type of hardboard used for door construction.

Masonry (n.) Material such as stone, brick and block used by a mason.

Masonry Anchor (n.) An anchor used to secure a steel door frame in a new masonry wall.

Master Key (MK) (n.) A key which operates all the master keyed locks or cylinders in a group, each lock or cylinder usually operated by its own change key.

Master Key (v.) To combinate a group of locks or cylinders such that each is operated by its own change key as well as by a master key for the entire group.

Master Key System (n.) Any keying arrangement which has two or more levels of keying or a keying arrangement which has exactly two levels of keying.

Master Keying (n.) Preparation of a cylinder to operate with keys of different levels of access.

Master Ring Cylinder (n.) A cylinder that incorporates an additional shear line within the housing offering a wider range of keying while still maintaining security.

Mastic (n.) A waterproof material used to seal cracks or to secure ceramic tile to prepared surfaces.

Matching Edge Band (n.) An door edge band that is the same species or material as the face veneer.

Matching Finish (n.) Equivalent in color, texture, base material, overall aesthetics and appearance.

Maximum Security Pin (MSP) (n.) A hinge pin that has been fixed after insertion by welding, pinning or other permanent means to prevent hinge pin removal without the use of special tools. Set screws are not permitted. Affords greater security than a non-removable pin.

Mechanical Cylinder (n.) The sub-assembly of a lock containing a plug with keyway and a body with tumbler mechanism.

Mechanical Fastener (n.) The generic term used for securing devices used in the fabrication and/or installation of millwork such as dowels, dowel screws, spline, nails, screws, bolts, pinks, shot pins, etc.

Medium Density Fiberboard (MDF) (n.) The generic name for a material manufactured from lignocellulosic fibers combined with a synthetic resin or other suitable binder and bonded together under heat and pressure in a hot press by a process in which the added binder creates the entire bond.

Medium Density Fiberboard Core (MDFC) (n.) Wood fiber and/or agri-fiber based door core materials that comply with ANSI A208.2- 2002 Standard for MDF.

Medium Density Overlay (n.) A thermosetting resin impregnated paper applied to a door face to provide the optimum surface for paint finish.

Medium Density Particleboard (n.) Generally refers to particleboard manufactured to an approximate density of 45 pounds per cubic foot. The type of particleboard used for architectural woodworking substrates.

Meeting Stile (n.) The vertical edge of a door or window, in a pair, which is adjacent to the other door or window. A parallel bevel meeting stile is one which has a beveled edge paralleling the edge of the other door. A round (radius) Stile is one having a rounded edge. A V-bevel meeting stile has edges that bevel in opposite direction, thus forming a "V."

Membrane (Bladder) Pressed Panel (n.) Insert panel produced by moulding to profile a wood or composite core (usually MDF or particleboard) then pressing veneer to the core using a flexible pressing surface.

Metallurgy (n.) The science or technology of metals.

Millwork (n.) Woodwork that has been finished (milled) in a milling plant.

Mineral Core (n.) Fire resistive insulating filler material used to form the cores of certain types of doors.

Mineral Filler (n.) Non-metallic material used to conceal tool and weld marks.

Mineral Stain (n.) Olive and greenish-black streaks believed to designate areas of abnormal

concentration of mineral matter; common in hard maple, hickory, and basswood; also called "Mineral Streak."

Mineral Streak (n.) See "Mineral Stain"

Mirror Polish Finish (n.) In finishing, several steps of wet sanding, mechanical buffing, and polishing used to produce a very high gloss surface.

Mismatch (n.) An uneven fit in worked lumber when adjoining pieces do not meet tightly at all points of contact or when the surfaces of adjoining pieces are not in the same plane.

Miter (n.) An angular cut on wood or steel. A miter is normally used to facilitate the joining of two components at a specified angle. The degree of the miter angle is equal to 1/2 the degree of the angle formed when the two pieces are joined. For example, a 90° angle formed by two parts requires a 45° miter on each component.

Miter (v.) The act of cutting a piece of material at an angle most commonly to be used with another piece to form a joint of a specified degree.

Miter Joint (n.) The intersection of frame members, (typically head and jambs) or frame elements (stops) in which the faces meet at an angle.

Miterfold (n.) A process used to create a miter joint in a single panel in one machining process. Includes placement of tape, machining, application of adhesive, folding, glue, clamp, and clean.

Modular Casework (n.) Casework produced from a manufacturer's standard details adapted to use for a particular project.

Modular Frame (n.) Frame designed to fit a module or unit of measurement.

Module (n.) A standardized unit of measurement.

Modulus of Elasticity (n.) A measurement of deformations produced by a low stress load that are completely recoverable after the load is removed.

Moisture Content (n.) The amount of water contained in wood, expressed as a percentage that indicates the relative weight of the water in the piece compared to the oven dry weight.

Mold (n.) A form into which molten metal is poured to produce a casting.

Mold (v.) The act of forming a malleable substance into a desired shape

Molding (n.) Strips used for ornamentation or to conceal gaps in joinery

Molding, Inlay (n.) Profiled wood trim pieces that surround the perimeter of panels or glazing, but does not protrude above the surface of the surrounding stiles and rails.

Molding, Overlay (n.) Profiled wood trim pieces that surround the perimeter of panels or glazing, and protrudes above the surface of the surrounding stiles and rails.

Monitor Switch (n.) One or more sensors that indicate various door or door and latch positions.

Mop Plate (n.) A four-inch high protective plate applied to both sides of the lower part of a door to protect the door from moisture exposure from mopping.

Mortar (n.) A mixture of cement, sand and water used as a bonding agent by masons.

Mortar Guard (n.) See "Grout Guard."

Mortise (n.) An opening, recess or cutout created by tooling to facilitate flush installation of a piece of hardware. Also the act of making sure an opening.

Mortise (v.) The process of creating a mortise recess.

Mortise and Tenon Joint (n.) A method of joining two pieces of wood using a mortise (recessed cut out) and a tenon (mirror image of the mortise shape). The two pieces are joined by inserting the tenon of one piece into the mortise on the other piece.

Mortise Bolt (n.) A bolt assembly designed to be mortised into a door for a flush mounted installation as opposed to being surface mounted.

Mortise Cylinder (n.) A key cylinder assembly having an outside threaded surface which screws directly into a lock case, with a cam engaging the lock mechanism

Mortise Dead Latch (n.) A lock fitting a mortised cavity prepared in the edge of a door and having a dead latch operated by a key or turn or both. The key or turn engage the lock through holes prepared in the faces of the door.

Mortise Exit Device (n.) An exit device with the lock mechanism installed into a mortise provided in the edge of a door. Mortise exit devices can be either Panic or Fire Exit Hardware.

Mortise Lock (n.) A lock assembly designed to be mortised into the edge cut out in a door.

Mortise Preparation (n.) A cutout, which may include reinforcing, drilling and tapping for hardware, which is to be recessed into a door or frame.

Mortised Astragal (n.) An astragal recessed in the edge of each door.

Mortise Dead Lock (n.) A lock having a dead bolt and otherwise the same as a mortise dead latch.

Motion Sensor (n.) A device designed to detect the movement of a person or other moving object in the vicinity of an open space or doorway. The device may control another signaling or lighting device, may activate a power operated door and may provide a notification or warning to a monitored control panel.

Mottle (n.) Broken wavy patches across the face of wood that give the impression of an uneven although smooth surface, caused by a twisted interwoven grain with irregular cross figure, which is the mottle. The effect is due to reflected light on the uneven arrangement of the fibers. Other terms used to describe variation include: bee's wing, fiddle, peacock, plum, ram, block, or stop mottle.

Moulding (n.) See "Molding." ("Moulding" is the British and Canadian spelling for "Molding")

Mounting (n.) The method by which a closer or other hardware component is attached to the door and frame.

Mounting Plate (n.) A plate mounted on the inside of a door through which mounting bolts pass to attach the outside locking mechanism.

Moveable Detainer (n.) Part of the mechanism of the cylinder which first should be moved by

the key into a predetermined position before the key or plug can release.

Mullion (n.) A fixed or movable vertical member dividing a door opening. A mullion can be located between two doors with each door latching directly to the mullion or it can be located in the center of an opening on the push side of doors. Push side surface application is used with rim exit devices. Vertical rod or mortise exit devices cannot be used with push side astragals supplied with exit hardware.

Multi-Keyway System (n.) See "Multiplex Key System"

Multiple Backcheck Location Valve (n.) Unique valve which can change where backcheck occurs.

Multiple-Point Hold-Open (n.) A hold-open device holding the door in more than one hold-open position without manual adjustment.

Multiplex Key System (n.) A keying system that uses a series of different key sections, which may be used to expand a master key system by repeated bittings on additional key sections. The keys of one key section will not enter the keyway of another key section. This type of system always includes at least one key section which will enter more than one or all the keyways.

Muntin (n.) A bar or formed material separating panes of glass within a door, sash, or glazed frame.

Mute (n.) See "Silencer."

N

Nailing Flange (n.) 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 (n.) See "Stop Side."

Narrow Stile Dead Latch (n.) A lock having a dead latch and operated by a key, push button mechanism, lever, paddle, or a turn specifically designed for use in aluminum doors with stiles as narrow as 2" (51 mm) but may also be used on other doors.

Narrow Stile Dead Lock (n.) A lock having a dead bolt and operated by a key, push button mechanism, lever, paddle or a turn specifically designed for use in aluminum doors with stiles as narrow as 2" (51 mm) but may also be used on other doors.

Narrow Stile Door (n.) Usually a door having a stile less than 2 3/4" wide, commonly seen on aluminum or glass storefront applications.

Narrow Stile Latch (n.) A device for automatically retaining a narrow stile (stile less than 2 3/4" wide) door in the closed position. Typically operated by lever or paddle operator inside and key, lever or paddle outside.

Natural (n.) When referring to selection, color and matching, veneers or lumber containing any amount of sapwood and/or heartwood.

Negative Pressure (n.) See "Neutral Pressure."

Neutral Pressure (n.) A fire door test procedure where the neutral pressure plane is at or near the top of the door. Sometimes referred to as "Negative Pressure."

Newel Post (n.) In stair work, an upright post which supports or receives the handrail at critical points of the stair, such as starting, landing, or top.

NGR Stains (n.) Abbreviation for Non-Grain Raising stains.

Niche (n.) A small recess in the wall.

NMK (Not Master Keyed) (adj.) A keying symbol which means "Not Master Keyed" and may be suffixed in parentheses to the regular key symbol. It indicates that the cylinder is not to be operated by the master key(s) specified in the regular key symbol; e.g. AB6(NMK).

Nominal (n.) A term that designates a stated dimension as being approximate and subject to allowances for variation.

Nominal Door Opening (n.) See "Door Opening Size"

Nominal Door Size (n.) See "Door Opening Size"

Nominal Size (n.) The "name" by which lumber is identified and sold but not the actual net dimensions.

Non-Ferrous (n.) Metals that do not contain iron.

Non-Removable Pin (NRP) (n.) A hinge pin secured by a set screw and affords less security than the Maximum Security Pin. This modification is intended as a deterrent only.

Non-Sized Closer (n.) A closer whose spring tube design allows full adjustment of the spring power size from 1 through 6.

Nosing (n.) The rounded edge of a stair tread.

Not Restricted (adj.) Allowed, unlimited.

O

Occasional (adj.) A small number of characteristics that are arranged somewhat diversely within the panel face.

Office Lock (n.) A lock function that allows a lock to be controlled by a turn button or push button on the inside. The lock may be unlocked except when locked by the inside button or turnpiece.

Offset Hung (n.) A door which has a hinge pivot point located off the centerline of the door thickness

Offset Pivot (n.) A special hanging device for heavy-duty doors, used on doors swinging one way only.

Olive Knuckle Hinge (n.) A hinge with an oval shaped single knuckle.

On Center (adj.)Measurement from the center of one member to the center of another. Also called "Center to Center" or "CTC"

One Way Screw (n.) A screw with a special head configuration that allows it to be driven in with a screwdriver but cannot be removed with the same tool

Open Back Strike (n.) For use with a pair of doors. The back of the strike is cut away, permitting the inactive door to be opened independently.

Open Grain (n.) (adj.) Open Grain hardwoods, such as Elm, Oak, Ash, and Chestnut are "ring-porous" species. These species have distinct figure and grain patterns.

Opening Size (n.) The size of a doorframe opening, measured horizontally between jamb rabbets and vertically between the head rabbet

and the bottom of the jamb leg. For a door frame, the opening size and nominal size are equal.

Operating Trim, Lock (n.) Components of a lock or latch including levers, knobs, paddles, or handle sets use to retract and/or extend locking and latching mechanisms.

Orange Peel (n.) In finishing, slight depressions in surface, similar to the skin of an orange.

Organic Coating (n.) A coating such as paint, lacquer, enamel or film in which the principal ingredients are derived from animal or vegetable matter or from some compound of carbon.

Outlet (n.) An electric socket.

Output Device (n.) The electrified locking device that locks or unlocks the door.

Overhang (n.) The horizontal distance that a roof projects beyond a wall.

Overhead Concealed Closer (n.) A closer concealed in the door or frame header that is invisible when the door is in the closed position.

Overhead Holder (n.) A device surface mounted or concealed at the top of a door with a connecting arm attached to the door frame. It holds a door in a pre-determined open position (or positions) and also limits the door travel to a maximum of 110°.

Overhead Stop (n.) A device surface mounted or concealed at the top of a door with a connecting arm attached to the door frame which limits the opening travel of a door and does not provide a hold open feature.

Overlapping Astragal (n.) See "Astragal, Overlapping"

Oxidation (n.) The natural tendency of compounds to break down and return to their basic, original forms. This characteristic is both beneficial and detrimental in builders' hardware. Rust and corrosion are detrimental, destructive forms or oxidation. On the other hand, a finish that darkens with use, i.e., oxidized bronze or copper's "patina" are examples of attractive, essentially non-destructive forms of oxidation.

Oxidizing (v.) Coating by conversion of the surface of the base material to an oxide by addition of oxygen or removal of hydrogen.

P

Padlock (n.) A small, portable lock consisting of a case containing a loch mechanism, a shackle or U-shaped bar that fastens into the lock case, and a key or combination dial to open the locking mechanism.

Pair of Doors (n.) Any opening using two doors in tandem to close the opening.

Pair of Doors, Sliding (n.) An opening with two doors equipped with rollers, guides or other hardware allowing the doors to slide in the same plane as the wall surface. Doors can be butted (surface slider or barn door application) or Bi-passing.

Pair of Doors, Swinging (n.) An opening with two doors equipped with hinges or pivots that swing in an arc. Doors can be of different widths and usually meet at a point in the same plane as the wall for latching or locking.

Panel (n.) A flat wood, metal or glass surface framed in either wood or metal.

Panel Board (n.) A device providing visual monitoring and switching capability for controlling electrical circuits.

Panel Products (n.) Manufactured panels used in architectural woodwork.

Panel, Flat (n.) A door panel in which the perimeter does not contain a machined profile (panel raise). Panel may be constructed from solid wood, with veneer on the face and a composite core for a stained finish, or MDF for a painted finish.

Panel, Raised (n.) A door panel whose faces are raised above the perimeter and whose edges are shaped to fit into grooves in the stiles, rails and mullions. These panels are either solid wood, veneered with a bladder press for a stained finish or MDF for a painted finish.

Panelboard (n.) See "Panel Board"

Panelwork (n.) Includes stile and rail paneling and all kinds of flush panel work made of lumber, panel products and high pressure decorative laminates.

Panic Bar (n.) See "Cross Bar"

Panic Hardware (n.) See "Exit Device"

Panic Hardware (n.) A door latching assembly incorporating an actuating member usually called an actuating bar which releases the latch bolt(s) upon the application of force in the direction of exit travel. See "Exit Device."

Parapet (n.) The portion of a wall extended above the roof.

Particleboard (n.) A panel or core product composed of small particles of agri-fiber or wood fiber that are bonded together with synthetic resin adhesives in the presence of heat and pressure.

Particleboard Core (n.) A panel made of particleboard or other approved composite wood construction used for the center of a door or architectural woodwork panel

Partition (n.) An interior structure that separates two or more spaces in a building. Partitions are usually constructed of studs but may also use other materials.

Passage Set (n.) A latchset that cannot be locked and provides free passage at all times

Patches (n.) Matching wood pieces carefully inserted and glued into wood product after defective portions have been removed.

Patina (n.) A film on bronze or copper formed by oxidation. Also called "Verdigris"

Paumelle Hinge (n.) A style of hinge using a single, pivot-type knuckle. Generally modern, or streamlined design.

Pecky (adj.) Wood or veneers containing pockets of disintegrated wood caused by localized decay, or wood areas with abrupt color change related to localized injury such as bird peck. Peck is sometimes considered as a decorative effect, such as bird peck in Pecan and Hickory or pecky in Cypress.

Penetrating Oil (n.) In finishing, an oil-based material designed to penetrate the wood.

Penny (n.) A term for the length of a nail, abbreviated "d." Originally, it meant the price per hundred nails (i.e., 8-penny = 8 cents per hundred nails).

Penthouse (n.) A housing above the roof for elevator machinery.

Perimeter Joint (n.) The intersection of frame members that make up the outside boundary of a frame.

Peripheral Speed (n.) The rotating speed of a revolving door measured at the outer edge of the wing.

Permalam (n.) The registered collective trademark of members of former American Laminators Association used to indicate decorative laminates conforming to The Performance Standard for Thermoset Decorative Panels, ALA 1992.

Phenol Formaldehyde Resin (n.) Adhesive for wood members used for exterior construction. Plywood and doors bonded with this adhesive have a high resistance to moisture. The most common types require high temperatures during pressing to aid in the curing process.

Physical Properties (n.) Those properties of a material such as specific gravity or density, electrical and thermal conductivities, and co-efficient of thermal expansion, which serve to characterize and distinguish between different materials.

Piano Hinge (n.) See "Continuous Hinge"

Picking (v.) Manipulation of the tumblers or by-passing the wards in a lock mechanism, without a key, permitting the mechanism to be unlocked.

Pickling (v.) The treatment of metal surfaces with a strong oxidizing agent such as nitric acid, to make them chemically clean and provide a strong, inert oxide film.

Pitting (n.) Localized surface defects on metals, in the form of small depressions, or "pits."

Pilaster (n.) Specifically, an attached pier used to strengthen a wall.

Pin (n.) In a barrel hinge, the rod running through the entire length of the barrel which is contained within the knuckles.

Pin Holes (n.) Small, circular or nearly circular holes in the exposed surface.

Pin Tumblers (n.) Small sliding pins in a lock cylinder working against coil springs and preventing the cylinder plug from rotating until aligned by the bitting of the correct key.

Pitch (n.) A term applied to the amount of a roof slope.

Pitch (n.) Hard or soft resin appearing naturally in wood

Pitch Pocket (n.) Well-defined opening between the annual growth rings that contains pitch.

Pitch Streak (n.) A well-defined accumulation of pitch in the wood cells in a more or less regular streak.

Pitting (n.) Localized surface defects on metals, in the form of small depressions, or "pits."

Pivot Hinge (n.) A hinge with a fixed pin and a single joint having a height less than the adjacent hinge leaves.

Pivot Reinforced Hinge (n.) A heavy weight hinge with an added pivot on the same pin. Pivot leaves are interlocked with the hinge leaves.

Pivoted Door (n.) A door hung on pivots rather than hinges.

Plain Bearing (adj.) A standard hinge without ball, oil-impregnated or anti-friction bearings.

Plain Sliced (adj.) Veneer sliced parallel to the pith of the log and approximately tangent to the growth rings to achieve flat cut veneer. Plain sliced veneer can be cut using either a horizontal or vertical slicing machine or by the half-round method using a rotary lathe. Also known as "Flat Cut."

Plain Saw (n.) (adj.) A method of cutting a log resulting in broad grain patterns, wide boards and the least amount of waste.

Plank (n.) Lumber 2" or more in thickness

Planking (n.) Wood spacers used in storage of doors and frames.

Plaster Board (n.) See "Gypsum Board."

Plaster Guard (n.) See "Grout Guard."

Plastic Laminate Finish (n.) See "High Pressure Laminate Finish" and "High Pressure Decorative Laminate."

Plate Threshold (n.) A solid flat threshold with a flat top that is smooth or fluted.

Plating (n.) Coating with a metallic deposit by chemical, electro-chemical, mechanical or electro-mechanical means.

Pleasing Match (adj.) A face containing components, which provide a pleasing overall appearance. The grain of the various components need not be matched at the joints. Sharp color contrasts at the joints of the components are not permitted.

Plinth (n.) 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.

Plough Joint (n.) A groove cut with the grain of the face of a member to receive the edge or end thickness of another member.

Plug (of a lock cylinder) (n.) The round part containing the keyway and rotated by the key to transit motion to the bolt, or other locking mechanism.

Plug Only To Show (Concealed Shell) (adj.) A cylinder whose head is cut back to fit under "plug only to show" escutcheon trim for enhanced security and appearance; also called concealed shell.

Plumb (adj.) Description of a component in a perfectly vertical position.

Ply (n.) A single sheet of veneer or several strips laid with adjoining edges that may or may not be glued, which forms one veneer lamination in a glued panel. In some constructions, a ply is used to refer to other wood components such as particleboard or MDF.

Ply (adj.) The number of layers of roofing felt, plywood veneer or other materials. (i.e. 4 Ply meaning four layers of material)

Plywood (n.) Wood made up of three or more layers of veneer bonded with glue.

Pocket Door (n.) A sliding door that slides into the wall making it disappear from sight. Pocket doors are used in both residential and commercial applications to eliminate floor space needed for swinging doors.

Pocket Door Frame (n.) A pocket door frame is the hardware and structure needed to support the door, which slides into the wall. The frame also supplies the nailing surfaces for the drywall or other wall material hiding the door.

Pocket Door Guide (n.) The plastic guides used to keep a pocket door centered and from rubbing against the sides of the split jamb when the door is operated.

Pocket Door Lock (n.) A lock or latch configured for use on a pocket door

Pocket Door Trim (n.) Wood or metal used to trim out a pocket door opening after the door has been installed on the pocket door operating hardware. Application of pocket door trim secures the door in the opening preventing the door from leaving the pocket when in the closed position.

Polyester (adj.) In finishing, a very high solids content plastic coating, leaving a deep wet look.

Polyurethane (n.) In finishing, usually a two-component system that has a higher solids content than lacquers.

Pomele (n.) A trade term for a small blister figure in Mahogany and Sapele.

Positive Pressure (n.) A fire door test procedure where the neutral pressure plane is located at or near 40" from the sill.

Power Assist Door (n.) A door with a power mechanism that reduces the opening resistance of a self-closing door.

Power Door Operator (n.) A power operated mechanism that is attached to a revolving door for the purpose of mechanically opening a door upon the receipt of an activating signal. (Also called Automatic Door.)

Power Operated Door (Automatic Door) (n.) The combination of door, operator and controls constituting the system. (Also called Automatic Door.)

Power Supply (n.)A source of electrical energy, normally low voltage.

Pre-assembled Lock (n.) A lockset of factory assembled parts that installs into a notched cutout in a door. (See also "Unit Lock" or "Unilock")

Pre-casting (n.) A casting in a mold that is not located at its final position in the structure.

Pre-finished (adj.) Door opening components that are completely finished at the factory prior to arrival at the jobsite. Prefinished components greatly reduce jobsite labor costs and guarantee high quality and uniformity.

Pre-finished Drywall Frame (n.) A type of steel door frame incorporating a flat face with no returns usually used with applied casings. The frame arrives at the jobsite pre-finished and requires no jobsite finishing.

Pre-fitting (v.) Trimming of the door for width and/or height.

Pre-qualification (n.) Prior review and approval of a bidder's qualifications to perform specified work.

Premium Grade (adj.) The highest grade available in both material and workmanship for architectural woodwork components used for the finest work.

Presence Sensor (n.) Sensor designed to detect the presence of a person or equivalent in the vicinity of the doorway and give a control signal to a power operated door or send a signal to a monitoring control panel.

Preservative(s) (n.) Substance(s) applied to wood to protect the wood from exposure to elements. All lumber species used for exterior woodwork, except the heartwood of Redwood

and Western Red Cedar must be preservative treated.

Pressure Relief Backcheck Intensity Valve (n.) A valve which reduces internal pressure when the closer is subjected to forceful opening. Helps extend closer life.

Pressure Resistant (adj.) 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 (n.) A liquid coating applied to a surface prior to application of one or more coats of paint or other applied finish.

Privacy Lock (n.) A lock that can be locked by a push button or turn button on the inside but has no key. An emergency unlock method is normally included that uses a special tool to unlock the door

Progression (n.) A logical sequence of selecting possible key bittings, usually in numerical order from the key bitting array.

Protective Plate (n.) 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 (n.) A surface or flush mounted part used to operate a door or drawer.

Pull Bar (n.) A device extending across or vertically on a door and when grasped permits the user to pull a door open.

Pull Plate (n.) An assembly consisting of a door pull with a protective plate positioned between the pull and face of a door.

Pull Side (n.) See "Hinge Side."

Punching (v.) The process of forcing a punch through metal into a die, forming an opening.

Push Bar (n.) A device extending across or vertically on a door and when contacted permits the user to push a door open.

Push Button (n.) A single inside locking device that when depressed, locks the outside operating trim.

Push Button Code Mechanism (n.)A mechanical mechanism used in place of or conjunction with a key and cylinder used to unlock the lock and/or deadbolt.

Push Plate (n.) A plate placed on the surface of a door to protect it from wear and soiling, as a result of persons pushing the door open.

Push Side (n.) See "Stop Side"

Push to slow device (n.) A switch used to signal the reduction of speed of the revolving door.

Push/Pull Unit (n.) A non-latching device applied to the face of a door and offering suitable surfaces for either a pushing or pulling operation of the door.

Puttied (adj.) See "Fill"

Putty Smear (n.) An unacceptable repair where putty has been incorrectly placed in surrounding area of wood as well into the open defect that the putty was intended to repair.

PVC (n.) Abbreviation for polyvinyl chloride, a synthetic decorative coating or edge banding.

Q

Quadrant (Dutch Door) (n.) A device to fasten together the upper and the lower leaves of a Dutch door.

Quality Standards (n.) Definition of required levels of performance or appearance established by the contract documents

Quality Standards, AWI (n.) For the Architectural Woodwork Institute (AWI), Quality Standards is a technical manual, published jointly by the Architectural Woodwork Manufacturers Association of Canada and the U.S. Architectural Woodwork Institute, that establishes construction industry standards for the design, engineering and construction of architectural woodworking in North America.

Quarter Saw (n.) (adj.) Refers to solid lumber cutting. Available in limited amounts in certain species. Yields straight grain, narrow boards, "fleck" or figure in some species. More expensive than plain sawn.

Quarter Slicing (v.) A method of cutting veneer that produces a striped grain pattern, straight in some woods, varied in others. Veneer produced by cutting in a radial direction to the pith to the extent that fleck or ray flake is produced, and the amount may be unlimited. In some woods, principally Oak, fleck results from cutting through the radial medullary rays.

Quarter-Sliced (Quarter Cut) (adj.) A straight grain appearance achieved through the process of quarter-slicing or through the use of veneer cut in any fashion that produces a straight grain effect. Cut is radial to the pith to the extent that ray fleck is produced, and the amount of fleck is not limited.

Quartered (adj.) Veneer produced by cutting in a radial direction to the pith to achieve a straight (vertical) grain pattern. In some species, principally red oak and white oak, ray fleck is produced, the amount of which may be unlimited. (see "Quarter Sliced")

Quarters (n.) The commercial thicknesses usually associated with the purchase or specification of hardwoods, such as "five quarter" (5/4ths of one inch) meaning 1 1/4" in thickness.

Quenching (v.) The process of cooling heated metal by contact with a liquid, gas or solid, for purposes of hardening or tempering.

Quick-Install Mounting Bracket (n.) Unique Bracket which simplifies installation and minimizes installer fatigue.

Quilted (adj.) A highly figured pattern of folds or waves, somewhat resembling the appearance of rectangular blisters.

R

Rabbet, Door (n.) A term used to define that portion of a doorframe into which the door fits.

Rabbet, Frame (n.) A term used to define that portion of a door frame perpendicular to the frame face into which doors may be installed. A Frame may have a single rabbet or a double rabbet with a frame stop separating the two rabbets.

Rabbet, Double (adj.) A frame profile with two rabbets separated by a stop.

Rabbet, Jamb (n.) See "Rabbet, Frame"

Rabbet, Single (adj.) A frame profile with only one rabbet.

Rabbet Joint (n.) A method of joining two pieces using a groove cut across the face of one member at the edge or end to receive the edge or end of another member forming a flush joint.

Rabbeted Frame (n.) 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 Door (n.) Door edge treatment where a groove is cut in the edge of a door or transom panel allowing the two doors or a door and panel to join together with overlapping edges, usually ½ inch.

Rabbeted Lock (or Latch) (n.) A lock whose front conforms is formed in two planes to facilitate its use on a rabbeted door edge.

Rabbeted Threshold (n.) A threshold with an integral stop that a door closes against. May include a gasket.

Rabbeted Transom (n.) Edge treatment where a groove is cut in the top edge of a door and the bottom edge of a transom panel allowing the door and panel to join together with overlapping edges, usually one-half inch.

Radiation Shielding (n.) Preparation of doors, frames, hardware and walls to resist penetration by a specified type of radiation.

Radio Frequency (RF) (n.) Electromagnetic energy at any frequency in the radio spectrum between 9 kHz and 300,000 MHz.

Radius (n.) Rounded edge or shape on a piece of hardware, steel, or wood molding

Radius Stile (n.) A vertical door edge that is rounded to allow the door to swing in both directions. See "Double Acting"

Radius Corner (n.) A rounded corner on a hinge, faceplate, strike or other hardware. Radius corners on hardware allow pieces to fit in mortises created by automated routing tools.

Rafter (n.) A member in a roof framework running from the eaves in the ridge. There are hip rafters, jack rafters and valley rafters.

Rail (n.) A full-thickness, horizontal structural member forming the top or bottom edge of a door or sash. May be located at an intermediate height in a door, separating panels or glazed area.

Rail, Bottom (n.) The bottom rail of a stile and rail door.

Rail, Intermediate (n.) A rail, other than the top and bottom rail, used to separate panels, or to separate panels from glazing materials in a combination door. Also referred to as cross rail.

Rail, Lock (n.) An intermediate rail located at approximately adjacent to the lock.

Rail, Top (n.) The uppermost rail of a stile and rail door.

Rail Support (n.) A device used to attach a rail to the structure.

Railings (n.) In stairwork, the member which follows the pitch of the stair for grasping by the hand.

Raised Barrel (n.) A hinge barrel type that is offset toward the lock jamb allowing a hinge to be fully mortised in the center of a cased opening frame.

Raised Panel (n.) Traditional door or wall panel that incorporates a panel or panels with bevelled edges captured in a stile and rail frame.

Ramped Threshold (n.) A threshold with a continuous incline.

Random Match (n.) Matching between adjacent veneer leaves on one panel face. Random selection in the arrangement of veneer leaves from one or more fliches producing a deliberate mismatch between the pieces of veneer.

Rated Line Voltage (n.) The operating voltage specified by the manufacturer for any electrically operated hardware device.

Ray (n.) Ribbon-shaped strand of tissue extending in a radial direction across the grain, so oriented that the face of the ribbon is exposed as a fleck on the quarter surface. Also known as "wood ray."

Ray Fleck (n.) See "Fleck, Ray"

RB (n.) An abbreviation used to denote a Reverse Bevel (RB) door swing meaning that the door swings toward the secure side of the opening.

Reasonable Assessment (n.) A logical and rational evaluation of the quality of woodwork certified under the program as complying with the industry standards.

Rebar (n.) Steel bars embedded in concrete to reinforce and strengthen the structure

Recap (n.) A total count and grouping, by category, of all opening components including doors, frames, and hardware.

Recapping (v.) The process of organizing a group of opening components to reach a total quantity of each type in preparation for bidding or ordering

Recessed Cylinder (n.) A cylinder wherein the cylinder housing face is flush with, or recessed below, the outside surface of the trim to protect the cylinder from wrenching, cutting, pulling or prying.

Red Birch (n.) The heartwood of the Yellow Birch tree.

Reinforced Concrete (n.) Concrete containing more than 1% in cross section of reinforcing steel.

Relieved (adj.) Heightening the effect of a finish usually by application by an abrasive.

Removable Core Cylinder (n.) A cylinder containing an easily removable core assembly, which incorporates the entire lumber mechanism including the plug, tumblers and separate shell. The cores normally are removable and interchangeable by use of a special key (called a "control key").

Removable Mullion (n.) A mullion separating doors vertically within a door frame or a mullion for latching hardware on pairs of doors that can be easily removed. Mullions are removed to facilitate movement of large objects through an opening on a temporary basis.

Removable Stop (n.) Stop which is removable to allow installation of glass, fixed panel, or door.

Repair (n.) A patch, shim, or filler material inserted and/or glued into veneer or a panel to achieve a sound surface.

Repairs, Blending (n.) Wood or filler insertions similar in color to adjacent wood so as to blend well.

Resorcinol Formaldehyde Resin (n.) For woodworking, formulated into highly water-resistant glues, usually purple in color and difficult to work.

Retainer (n.) Part of some gasketing types providing a means of holding the gasketing material. Is allowed to have flanges to facilitate mounting or serve as a housing for others components. May also be called a housing.

Return (n.) A molding turned back to the wall on which it is located.

Return, Frame (n.) The element of the frame member, which extends inward from the face, to the throat, perpendicular to the wall.

Return, Lever (n.)The part of lever handle which angles or turns back toward the face of the door.

Return, Molding (n.) Continuation in a different direction of a molding or projection, usually right angles.

Returnless Frame (n.) A steel door frame with no returns on the face. Frame is fastened through the face and trimmed with steel, aluminum, or wood casings. See "Pre-finished Drywall Frame"

Reveal, Casing (n.) The distance from the face of a frame to the edge of the trim or casing .

Reveal, Closer (n.) The depth measured from the frame face to the door face taken on the push side.

Reveal, Door Frame (n.) The distance from the face of the frame to the face of the finished wall (backbend).

Reveal, Hinge Side (n.) Depth measured from the frame face to the pull side of the door face (see inset).

Reverse Bevel (n.) A term used to designate the hand of a door when the door swings toward the outside/key side of the door. See "RB."

Reverse Safety Stud (n.) A projecting member on the back of each full mortise leaf that engages a hole in the door and jamb hinge reinforcing plates.

Rib (n.) See "Stiffener"

Rift (n.) A parallel grain pattern resulting from sawing a quartered log at right angles to the radius of the log.

Rift Cut (adj.) Veneer produced by cutting at a slight angle to the radial to produce a quartered appearance without excessive ray fleck. Oak veneer only.

Rim (adj.) A term indicating articles of hardware designed for application to the surface of the door or frame.

Rim Banded (Mitered) Panel (adj.) Insert panel with a solid lumber edge banded around the core then veneered and profiled.

Rim Cylinder (n.) See "Cylinder, Rim"

Rim Exit Device (n.) An exit device with the latching mechanism applied to the face of a door. Rim exit devices can be either Panic or Fire Exit Hardware.

Rim Lock (n.) A lock surface mounted on the inside face of a door.

Riser (n.) A spacer of specified dimension used to raise a floor mounted stop to accommodate the thickness of added floor materials

Riser (n.) In stair work, the vertical member between treads.

Roll Form (adj.) A method of shaping steel using a series of rolls instead of press brakes

Roller Latch (n.) A mechanical device used to secure a door by means of a spring loaded

rolling plunger which engages a socket or catch. Roller latches do not provide positive latching are not to be used to latch fire rated doors.

Rotary Cut (adj.) Veneer produced by centering the entire log in a lathe and turning it against a broad cutting knife.

Rotary Slicing (v.) Most common method for preparing veneers for softwood plywood. The log is placed in lathe and rotated against a stationary knife. This produces a more-or-less continuous sheet of veneer, similar to pulling a long sheet off a roll of paper towels.

Rotating Shelf (n.) A shelf unit rotating on a center member.

Rough Buck (n.) A steel channel which attaches to both vertical sides and head of a prepared wall opening to provide a means to anchor a steel door frame.

Rough Cut (adj.) Irregular shaped areas of generally uneven corrugation on the surface of veneer.

Rough Opening (n.)The wall opening into which a frame or rough buck is to be installed.

Rubber Mark (n.) A raised or hollowed cross gain cut caused by a sliver between the knife and pressure bar when slicing veneer.

Running Match (n.) A method of creating a veneer panel where each panel face is assembled from as many veneer leaves as necessary. Any portion left over from the last leaf may be used as the start of the next panel.

Running Trim (n.) Generally combined in the term "Standing and Running Trim" and refers to the trims of random, longer length delivered to the job site (e.g., baseboard, chair rail, crown molding, etc.).

Runs (n.) In finishing, running of wet film in rivulets.

Ruptured Grain (n.) (n.) A break or breaks in the grain or between springwood and summerwood caused or aggravated by excessive pressure on the wood by seasoning, manufacturing, or natural processes. Ruptured grain appears as a single or series of distinct separations in the wood such as when springwood is crushed leaving the summerwood to separate in one or more growth increments.

Rustic (n.) Lacking excessive refinement, having a rough surface or finish.

S

S4S (adj.) Means Surfaced 4 Sides, and generally refers to the process of reducing nominal-sized rough lumber to finished widths and thicknesses.

Saddle (n.) See "Threshold"

Saddle Threshold for Floor Closer (n.) A threshold that has been prepared for use with a floor closer.

Safety Glass (n.) A glass panel comprised of either fully tempered or laminated glass to prevent injuries from breakage.

Safety Glazing Materials (n.) Glazing materials so constructed, treated or combined with other material as to minimize the likelihood of cutting or piercing injuries resulting from human contact with the material. The most common types used in doors are tempered or laminated.

Safety Stud (n.) A projecting member on one surface of a full mortise hinge leaf that engages a hole in the opposite leaf when the door is closed.

Safety Zone (n.) An area protected such that when a swinging or folding door is fully open or closed or a sliding door is fully open, the door operator shall not operate when the area is occupied by a persons or equivalent.

Sag, Door (n.) Refers to a door that has a larger top clearance on the latch side than on the hinge side. Door sag is usually caused by excessive wear on the hanging hardware or by misalignment of the door and frame

Sags (n.) In finishing, partial slipping of finish film creating "curtain" effect.

Sanding (Chatter, Dust, Burns) (n.) The degree of defects allowed in sanding of the face.

Sanitary Stop (n.)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 used to facilitate cleaning at the base of the frame. Also called "Hospital Stop", "Terminated Stop", "Cut-off Stop"

Sapwood (n.) The outer layers, or living wood, which is between the bark and the heartwood of a tree. Sapwood is generally lighter in color than heartwood.

Sash (n.)A framing for windowpanes. A sash window is generally understood to be a double-hung, vertically sliding window but can also refer to a casement or awning window.

Sati (n.) (adj.) A smooth dull finish with or without a directional pattern.

Satin Finish (adj.) Builders' hardware that has been scoured with an abrasive to achieve a dull luster.

Scarf Joint (n.) When the ends of two boards are cut on an angle and glued together to increase the length of the board.

Schedule (n.) A list of parts or components (such as a hardware schedule).

Scheduling (v.) The detailing of openings or doors, listing their locations and the door and frame materials, and the listing of hardware, in detail.

Scheduling Sequence (n.) A proper and orderly listing of various hardware items for each door.

Scientific Certification Systems (SCS) (n.) A third-party provider of certification, auditing and testing services of forest management operations and wood product manufacturers. SCS is accredited by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) as a certification body, enabling it to evaluate forests according to the FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship.

Scouring (n.) The application of a fine abrasive to achieve a satin, or dull, finish. The abrasive may be applied by hand, wheel or belt.

Screwless Knob (n.) A knob attached to a spindle by fastenings other than screws.

Scribing (v.) Drawing a line parallel with an existing surface normally used as a technique for cutting odd shaped components resulting in a tight fit when joined together.

Sealers (n.) In finishing, materials used to seal in the stain and/or filler, prior to application of the top coats.

Seamless Door (n.) A door having no visible seams on its faces or edges. (See "Weld, Continuous (Door)")

Section (n.) An orthographic projection that has been cut apart to show interior features.

Sectional Trim (n.) Lock trim with two sections; a lever or knob with a rose which is not joined by an external plate to the cylinder above.

Securely (adj.) Describes the performance level required in connection with assembly or fastening two materials. Members are securely fastened or attached if they remain assembled during normal use.

Security Screw (n.) A screw with a special head configuration that allows it to be driven in with a screwdriver but cannot be removed with the same tool. See "One Way Screw"

Select (adj.) A lumber or veneer grading term. In architectural specifications, the term select is frequently used to describe, clarify or qualify, specific characteristics of the hardwood lumber being specified.

Self-Closing Hinge (n.) A hinge incorporating energy, usually a spring, causing a door to close from an open position.

Self-latching Flush Bolt (n.) A flush mounted device use to secure the inactive leaf of a pair of doors that latches automatically and unlatches manually.

Self-powered Lock (n.) A lock that uses integral motion or other means to generate power to operate lock.

Semi-exposed Surfaces (n.) Surfaces which are normally concealed, but can made visible by the movement or removal of a member, or are only visible under unusually close examination. In casework, surfaces which become visible when opaque doors are open or drawers are extended. Bottoms of cabinets more than 30" and less than 42" above finish floor are also considered semi-exposed.

Semi-concealed Hinge (n.) A hinge mounted to the face or edge of a door frame and to the back of a cabinet door. When the door is closed, only the pin or the frame mounted portion of the hinge is seen from the outside.

Sensor (n.)A device that detects the motion or presence of a person or object.

Sequence Matched (adj.)A method of selecting and manufacturing sets of veneers usually 48" x 96" or 48" x 120", numbered in sequence, and part of all or a single flitch (typically from 6 to 12 panels). They may be installed full width, reducing the panels at the corners or transitions; or reduced in width uniformly;

Sex Nuts and Bolts (SNBs) (n.) A fastener consisting of a bolt (male) that threads into a tubular nut (female) of a specified thickness allowing hardware components to be installed to materials that are not adequately reinforced for traditional drilling and tapping. Most common application is to apply door closers and exit devices to mineral core or hollow core doors.

Shading (n.) In finishing, transparent color used for highlighting and uniform color.

Shake (n.) A separation along the grain of wood in which the greater part occurs between the rings of annual growth.

Shank, Knob (n.) The projecting stem of a knob into which the spindle is fastened.

Sharp Contrast (n.) A visual assessment stating that veneers of lighter than average color should not be joined at the edges with veneer of darker than average color, and that two

adjacent pieces of veneer should not be widely dissimilar in grain, figure and natural character markings.

Shear Line (n.) The interface between the plug and shell in a cylinder that is normally obstructed by the pin tumblers. The pins must be raised to the shear line by the correct key to allow the plug/key to turn.

Shear Lock (n.) The mounting arrangement of an electromagnetic door lock whereby the attraction between electromagnet and armature moves one or the other (usually the smaller armature) not only into contact with each other but also into a position of mechanical restraint by a third member which prevents sliding separation (shear) of the magnet and armature along their contact plane. To unlock, the moving member is then retracted into its original resting position by mechanical, magnetic, gravitational, or other force.

Sheathing (n.) The rough boarding on the outside of a wall or roof over which is laid the finished siding or the shingles.

Shee (n.)Finish shine or brightness luster patina, or radiance.

Shelf and Rod Bracket (n.) A fixture used to support a shelf with a built-in hook that also provides support for a horizontal hanging rod

Shelf Bracket (n.) A fixture used to support a shelf.

Shelf Standard (n.) A slotted unit into which a bracket or rest is installed for supporting a shelf.

Sherardized (adj.) Steel having a thin anti-corrosive coating applied by the Sherardizing process.

Shim (n.) A piece of material used to true up or fill in the space between the two surfaces.

Shim Kit (n.) Pieces of metal that permit mounting an exit device on a door that has surface projecting vision light or other molding

Shim Sheets (n.) One or more sheets of veneer in a flitch where one side varies significantly in thickness with the other.

Shim, Veneer (n.) A split repaired in a piece of wood veneer, preferably from the same piece of veneer from which the face is made to ensure good color and grain match.

Shipping Splice (n.) See "Field Splice"

Shop Drawings (n.) See "Drawings, Shop"

Show-Through (n.) Irregular surfaces visible on the face of a veneered panel such as depressions, bumps, mechanical marks, or core or frame outlines. Show through is sometimes referred to as "telegraphing."

Shower Curtain & Rod Assembly (n.) A fixture enclosing a bathtub or shower stall on which a shower curtain is hung.

Shutter Hinge (n.) A hinge designed to swing shutters

Sidelight (n.) A fixed or operable light of glass located alongside a door or doors within the same frame.

Side Light (n.) See "Sidelight"

Sidelite (n.) See "Sidelight"

Siding (n.)The outside layer of boards on a frame wall.

Significant Surfaces (n.) Surfaces of a product that are visible or exposed after the product is installed.

Silencer (n.) A small piece of resilient material attached to the stop on a frame to cushion the closing of a door. Also called a "Mute."

Sill (n.) The stone or wood member across the bottom of a door or window opening. Also the bottom member on which a building frame rests (sill plate).

Sill, Door (n.) The area of the floor below a door. Term also used for a "Threshold."

Sill, Sidelight (n.) The member across the bottom of a sidelight frame below the glazed area.

Sill Anchor (n.) See "Floor Anchor"

Single Acting (adj.) When a door swings in one direction only.

Single Rabbet Frame (adj.) A frame having only one rabbet.

Single-point Hold Open (n.) A hold-open device holding the door open in a single selected position.

Sintering (n.) The solidification and fusing of compressed powdered metal.

Sized Closer (n.) A closer whose spring design is not adjustable for spring power (sized 1 through 6).

Skin (n.) Hardwood plywood (usually 3-ply) or hardboard or composition panel (flat or configured), used for facings for flush wood doors.

Selective Master Key (n.) An unassociated master key which can be made to operate any specific lock(s) in the entire system in addition to the regular master key(s) and or change key(s) for the cylinder without creating key interchange.

Sleeve (n.) A tubular portion of the lock through which spindles extend and which provides a bearing surface for the knobs. On heavy-duty locks the sleeve provides the threaded member to which the roses are attached.

Sliced (n.) Veneer produced by thrusting a log or sawed flitch into a slicing machine which shears off the veneer in sheets.

Sliding Door Lock or Latch (n.) A lock or latch inserted into the edge of a sliding door to lock or latch into the adjacent frame.

Sliding Door Pull (n.) A pull that is either flush with the edge of the door or mounted on the face of a sliding door.

Sliding Doors (n.) Doors that are suspended or equipped with guides and rollers allowing the door to slide in the same plane as the wall instead of swinging from a hinge or pivot. Sliding doors may be bi-pass, pocket, or surface type.

Slight (adj.) Visible on observation, but does not interfere with the overall aesthetic appearance.

Slip Match (v.) Matching between adjacent veneer leaves on one panel face. Adjoining leaves of veneer are slipped out in sequence, with all the same face side being exposed.

Slip-in Hinge (n.) A hinge where one or both leaves slide into a cavity prepared in a door or door frame thus concealing one or both hinge leaves.

Slip-on Dry Wall Frame (n.) 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 (n.) See "Slip-on Drywall Frame"

Slow Speed (n.) The reduced speed from the normal speed when a signal is given.

Small Vehicular (n.) A cart used to transport people or objects.

Smoke and Draft Control Assembly (n.) A door and frame assembly designed to resist the passage of smoke when the door is in the closed position.

Smooth, Tight cut (adj.) Veneer cut to minimize lathe checks.

Snugger (n.) A device installed in a track to keep doors in a closed position.

Soap and Grab Bar Assembly (n.) A fixture used within a bathtub or shower enclosure which provides a receptacle for soap and an assisting hand grip.

Soffit (n.)The under surface of the stop at the frame head. That portion of a doorframe between the rabbets on a double-rabbeted frame or between the rabbet and the outer edge of the frame on the stop side of a single-rabbeted frame.

Soffit Bracket (n.)A bracket for mounting an exposed overhead door closer to the underside of a door frame head or transom bar (soffit).

Softwood (n.) Wood obtained from coniferous trees. Softwood does not refer to the specific density or resistance to wear and abuse.

Sound (adj.) The woodworking term meaning free of decay.

Sound Retardant (adj.) An assembly of door, frame, hardware and sealing elements designed and manufactured to resist sound transmission through the assembly. See "Sound Transmission Class (STC) for specific ratings.

Sound Transmission Class (STC) (n.) A single number rating system derived from measured values of sound transmission loss or the acoustical performance of a building element, such as a door, window or wall. The higher the STC value, the better the rating and the better the acoustical performance value. Tested in accordance with ASTM International test methods E413 and E90.

Spackle (n.) Trade name for material used to fill and/or repair joints and screw holes in drywall partitions.

Spackle (v.) To cover wallboard joints with plaster or other spackling material.

Span (n.) The distance between structural supports (i.e., the length of a joist, rafter or other member).

Spanner Head Screwdriver (n.) A screwdriver with two small studs used to drive in or remove spanner head screws

Spanner Head Screw (n.) A security screw with two small holes in the screw head turned by a spanner wrench to drive or remove the screw

Spanner Wrench (n.) A specialized tool used to tighten a lockset rose to the lock installation flange.

Spat (n.) A protective covering, usually stainless steel, applied at the bottom of jambs to reduce frame damage.

Specifications (n.) A written document that accompanies the working drawings, which sets forth standards for, the materials used in the construction of buildings. It also covers all conditions relating to that construction; labor, bidding, purchasing, payment.

Spindle (n.) A lock component which transfers operating trim rotation to the lock mechanism.

Spindle, Knob (n.) The bar connecting the knobs or levers and passing through the hub of the lock for the purpose of transmitting the knob/lever action to the latchbolt.

Spinning (n.) A process for shaping sheet metal. During the process a tool is pressed against the metal as it revolves.

Spline Joint (n.) A flat joint between two pieces using a strip of wood or compressed "biscuit." The strip or biscuit is placed into a pre-machined slot or groove and glued to reinforce and align the joint.

Split Astragal (n.) See "Astragal, Split"

Split Frame (n.) A frame in which the jamb section is made up of two pieces. Split frames are used for odd sized or uneven walls or when an opening is to be pre-hung before arriving at the project site. See "Adjustable Door Frame."

Split Heart (adj.) A method of achieving an inverted "V" or cathedral type of springwood (earlywood)/summerwood (latewood), plain sliced (flat-cut) figure by joining two face components of similar color and grain.

Splits (n.) Separations of wood fiber running parallel to the grain.

Split, Hairline (n.) A very small but perceptible separation or absence of wood fiber running parallel with the grain.

Spot Weld (n.) See "Weld, Spot."

Spraying (v.) The process of coating materials with paint or clear lacquer by use of air pressure.

Spreader (Spreader Bar) (n.) A metal channel or angle temporarily attached to the base of a welded steel door frame, extending between jambs, to keep the frame in proper alignment during shipping and handling. A spreader bar is removed before setting the frame and is not intended to provide an accurate width dimension when installing the frame.

Spring Bolt (n.) See "Bolt, Spring."

Spring Hinge (n.) A hinge containing one or more springs to move the door into a closed position. It may be either singe-or double acting.

Spring Pivot Hinge (n.) A spring hinge employing pivot points at the top and bottom of a door.

Spring Power (n.) A measurement of closing force, or the ability to overcome draft, air pressure, weight or other resistance to door closing.

Square- Edge Door (adj.) A door having vertical edges that are perpendicular to the plane of its face.

Stain (n.) Any obvious color change other than corrosion, which cannot be removed by rinsing with water.

Stain (n.) A penetrating liquid used for finishing woodwork that produces the desired undertone color with proper distribution, depth and clarity of grain.

Stain (v.)To apply stain to woodwork

Stainless Steel (n.) An alloy of iron containing at least 11% chromium, which provides corrosion resistance.

Stair Work (n.) Wood material to form a stair, or to clad stair parts constructed of materials other than wood, and that are custom manufactured to a design for a particular project.

Stand Alone Exit Alarm (n.) Any exit alarm whose housing is not physically connected to the exit lock or exit device.

Standard Door (n.) By industry practice, a standard door is book size in both width and height.

Standard Duty Drawer Slide (n.) A drawer slide Intended for use in residential or light commercial applications.

Standard Lacquer (n.) In finishing, a nitrocellulose-based lacquer without additives.

Standing Trim (n.) Generally combined in the term "Standing and Running Trim" and refers to the trims of fixed length delivered to the job site (e.g., door jambs and casings, pre-machined window stools, etc.).

Star Punch (n.) An eight-sided socket hole in the closer arm, permitting spindle pre-loading. Provides full functioning of backcheck and delayed action valves, and additional closing force, on parallel arm mountings.

Starting Force, Automatic (n.) The amount of force generated by a power operated door from a stopped position to place it in motion.

Starting Force, Manual (n.) The manual force required to set a manual revolving door in motion

Stave Lumber Core (SLC) (n.) A door core made with any combination of blocks or strips of wood, not more than 2-1/2" (64 mm) wide, of one species of wood glued together (in butcher block fashion), with joints staggered in adjacent rows.

Stay Roller (n.) A roller used to control lateral movement of a sliding door.

Steel Stud Anchor (n.) See "Anchor, Steel Stud"

Stretcher Plate (n.) A protective plate applied to the middle part of the door surface on either side of the door for protection against damage from contact with carts or gurneys.

Stick Material (n.) Long lengths of steel frame sections used for shop fabrication of sidelights, borrowed lights and door frames.

Sticking (n.) A term used to described shaped or molded solid wood members.

Stiffener (n.) An internal formed section used to strengthen doors, panels, or frame members.

Stiles (n.) The vertical members of a door to which the lock and hinges are applied.

Stile and Rail Construction (adj.) Term to describe door panel construction using individual stiles, rails and panels to construct the door.

Stool (n.) Another name for a water closet (toilet).

Stool (n.) The wood shelf across the bottom and inside of a window.

Stop (n.) A device used to limit the travel of a swinging or sliding door.

Stop, Floor (n.) A floor mounted device to stop the swing of a door.

Stop, Frame (n.) **T**hat part of a door or window frame against which the door or window closes.

Stop, Glass (n.) A channel used to secure glass in a borrowed light, sidelight, or transom.

Stop, Lock (n.) The buttons or other manual device to lock or unlock the outside knob or thumbpiece. A similar device in an auxiliary lock to keep the latchbolt retracted.

Stop, Molding (n.) Generally a molding used to stop (secure) a door or window in its frame.

Stop, Overhead Concealed (n.) An arm and channel assembly concealed in the door and frame head used to control the degree of opening of a door.

Stop, Overhead Surface (n.) An arm and channel assembly surface mounted to the door and frame at the head to control the degree of opening of a door.

Stop, Wall (n.) A wall mounted device used to stop the swing of a door without damage to the wall.

Stop Side (n.) That face of door, which contacts the frame stops. Also referred to as "Push Side" or "Narrow Side."

Storeroom Lock (n.) A lock function where a key is always required for entry but the inside knob is free for egress.

Story (Storey) (n.) The space between two floors, or between a floor and the ceiling above.

Strap Hinge (n.) A surface mounted hinge of which both leaves are of considerable length.

Streaks, Mineral (n.) Sharply contrasting elongated discoloration of the wood substance.

Strike (n.) A metal plate or box that is pierced or recessed to receive the bolt or latch of a lock. The strike may be applied to the frame or the inactive leaf of a pair of doors. See "Keeper"

Strike Backset (n.) On a door frame, the dimension from the stop to the edge of the strike cutout.

Strike Box (n.) A housing used in back of a strike to enclose the bolt or bolt openings. A strike box is not the same as a mortar guard and is installed with the hardware after the frame has been installed in the wall.

Strike Jamb (n.) The vertical frame component opposite the hinged or pivoted jamb in a single door opening

Strike Plate (n.) See "Strike"

Strike Reinforcement (n.) A metal plate or formed unit attached to a door or frame to provide adequate anchorage for a strike.

Stringer (n.) In stairwork, the member which supports and establishes the tread and riser relationship.

Stripe (n.) A pronounced color differential present in certain types of veneers.

Stripe, Broken (n.) The figure markings taper in and out, due to twisted or interlocked grain, so that the ribbon strip in not continuous as it runs more or less the full length of the flitch.

Stripe, Plain (n.) Alternating darker and lighter stripes running continuously along the length of a piece, due to cutting wood with definite growth rings on the quarter.

Stripe, Ribbon (n.)Darker veneer markings of approximately the same width that run parallel to each other, normally vertically, in a panel

Stripe, Raindrop (n.) When the waves of the fibers occur singly or in groups with considerable intervals between, the figure looks like streaks made by raindrops striking a window pane at a slant. Ribbon Stripe- In some wood with interwoven grain, such as Mahogany, wide unbroken stripes can be produced by cutting on the quarter.

Stripe, Rose (Rosey) (n.) Short broken ribbon, or stripe, figure on quarter sliced or sawn wood, due to spiral formation of the fibers, or interlocked grain, in the growth rings. The irregular growth produces alternate bands or varying shades of color and degrees of luster.

Structural Composite Lumber (n.) A man-made composite that utilizes stranded wood fibers from a variety of tree species providing an alternative to dimension lumber. The material is engineered for strength and stability.

Structural Composite Lumber Core (SCLC) (n.) An engineered wood product made by fusing a network of wood strands together with a water-resistant adhesive to produce a strong, solid and stable door core with true structural properties including excellent screw holding properties and very high split resistance.

Strut (n.) See "Ceiling Strut"

Stud (n.) The vertical member that forms the framework of a partition or wall.

Stud, Jack (n.) The stud exposed in a rough framed opening used to support the framing header

Stud, King (n.) The stud adjacent to the Jack stud that provides anchorage of the opening to the top and bottom of the structure.

Stud Anchor (n.) An anchor used in a wall built with steel or wood studs.

Sub Buck (n.) See "Rough Buck"

Subfloor (n.) The rough flooring under the finish floor.

Sub Frame (n.) See "Rough Buck"

Substrate (n.) A panel product upon which a decorative finish material is applied. See "Core"

Sugar (n.) Color streaks or spots attributed to discoloration involving sap in Maple veneer or lumber.

Surface Bolt (n.) See "Bolt, Surface"

Surface Check (n.) A check of little depth, and chiefly confined to the surface. (See "Checks")

Surface Hardware Preparation (n.) Reinforcement of door or frame to adequately support surface-mounted hardware applied at the jobsite.

Surface Hinge (n.) A hinge with both leaves secured to the surface of the door and frame.

Surface Pull (n.) A pull applied to the face of the door.

Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) (n.) An independent organization that promotes responsible forest management.

Swaging (n.) A slight offset of the hinge leaves at the barrel, which permits the leaves to come closer together.

Swing (n.) The direction of opening of a swinging door, synonymous with the "hand of a door."

Swing Clear (adj.) A hinge modified to move the pivot point away from the latch side of a door

allowing the door to be completely clear of the opening when opened 90° - 95°.

Swing Door (n.) A door mounted on hinges or pivots.

Swirl (n.) Figure obtained from that part of a tree where the crotch figure fades into the figure of the normal stem.

Swivel Spindle (n.) A spindle having a joint midway in its length to permit the knob at one end to be made rigid by the stop work, which the other end is free to operate.

T

T-Hinge (n.) A surface hinge with the short member attached to the jamb and the long member attached to the door.

Tailpiece (n.) The connecting link attached to the end of a rim cylinder, which transmits the rotary motion of the key through the door, into the locking mechanism.

Takeoff (n.)The listing of openings and the appropriate hardware from a set of floor plans and door schedule used for estimating purposes.

Tannin Bleed (n.) The visual effect caused by waterborne coatings on Maple and Red Oak that results in a pink color. Naturally occurring tannic acids are water soluble and the higher pH of waterborne coatings will tend to create this problem.

Tape (n.) Strips of gummed paper or cloth sometimes placed across the grain of large veneer sheets to facilitate handling and sometimes used to hold the edge of veneer together at the joint prior to gluing.

Tee (n.) A structural steel member in the shape of a "T."

Tee Astragal (T Astragal) (n.) See "Astragal, Tee"

Tee Hinge (n.) A surface mounted hinge composed of a strap hinge door leaf and a short butt jamb leaf.

Telegraphing (n.) See "Show Through"

Temperature Rise Core (n.) A special door core used to limit heat transfer used in Temperature Rise Rated openings

Temperature Rise Door (n.) An door panel used in an opening in a vertical shaft that has been tested and approved to comply with a specified Temperature Rise Rating

Temperature Rise Rating (n.) The testing, measurement and certification of a door component that will limit the temperature of the unexposed face of a door used in an enclosed stairwell to a certain level over a specified length of time, usually one half hour. Most common ratings are 250° and 450° rated doors meaning that the unexposed door face will reach the maximum temperature stated when the opposite face is exposed to fire for 30 minutes.

Tempering (v.) The process of heating metal, glass or other material to a temperature below the transformation stage, then cooling it at a controlled rate to change its hardness, strength or toughness or other property.

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

Template Hardware (n.) Any item of hardware that is made to template, i.e., exactly matching

the master template drawing as to spacing of all holes and dimensions.

Tensile Strength (n.)Resistance to a force tending to tear the material apart.

Terminated Stop (n.) See "Cut-off Stop"

Terrace (n.) A raised flat space outdoors.

Terrazzo (n.) Floor covering of marble chips and cement ground to a smooth finish. Metal strips are used to separate different colors and create designs.

Texture (n.)A term used to describe relative size and distribution of the wood elements. Coarse texture in veneer is associated with fast growth and harder, more difficult wood to cut. Soft or fine texture in veneer is associated with slower growth, with less summerwood, resulting in wood fibers that are easier to cut.

The Green Globes System (n.) A green management tool that includes an assessment protocol, rating system and guide for integrating environmentally friendly design into commercial buildings. It also facilitates recognition of the project through third-party verification.

Theoretical Key Changes (n.) The total possible mathematical bitting combinations, usually reduced in practice.

Thermal Barrier (n.) Material of low temperature conductivity used to connect two structural members preventing heat transfer from one side of an opening to the other.

Thermal Barrier Threshold (n.) A multipart threshold separated by material that inhibits the transfer of heat or cold.

Thermal Bow (n.) 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.

Thermal Stress (n.) Stress within a material caused by temperature variations.

Threshold (n.) A strip fastened to the floor beneath a door. May be required to cover the joint of two types of floor materials where they meet. (See "Sill")

Throat Opening (n.) Opening between backbends of hollow metal frames.

Throw (n.) The distance that a deadbolt or latchbolt projects when in the locked position.

Thrust Pivot (n.) A type of pivot used in addition to conventional butt hinges on wide doors and or those subject to abuse.

Thumb Piece (n.) A lever projecting from a handle pressed by the thumb to retract a latch bolt.

Thumb Turn (n.) A permanently attached small lever which, when turned, operates the bolt on a lock in the same manner as a key.

Thumbturn Lever (n.) Device mounted on the inside of a door to throw the deadbolt; improves leverage for handicap access.

Tight Side (n.) In knife-cut veneer, that side of the sheet that was farthest from the knife as the sheet was being cut and containing no cutting checks (lathe checks).

Time Zoning (n.) The ability to control the acceptance of some or all keys, based on the real time of the key's use.

Toggle (n.) Mechanism designed to allow the user to lock or unlock the outside trim without a key.

Tolerance (n.) Permissible deviation from a nominal or specified dimension or value.

Toners (n.) Semi-transparent colors used to block out or reduce the color of wood.

Tongue and Groove (n.) A method of joining two wood pieces by milling a series of grooves in one piece and a series of tongues on the other. When joined, the tongue pieces fit perfectly into the grooves to provide a secure flush joint.

Topcoat (n.) The final finishing steps providing protection and the finished appearance.

Top Channel (n.) Horizontal stiffener channels welded into the top edges of a steel door.

Top Master Key (TMK) (n.) The highest level master key in a master key system.

Top Pins (n.) See "Driver Pins"

Torn Grain (n.) An irregularity in the surface of a piece where wood has been torn or broken out by surfacing.

Towel Bar (n.) A horizontal bar on which towels or similar items are hung.

Towel Ring (n.) A wall mounted ring used to hang towels or wash cloths

Track (n.) An aluminum extrusion or steel channel that houses the wheeled hangers for a sliding door.

Track & Guides (n.) Elements that retain a sliding panel and in which the panel moves.

Track Support (n.) Brackets used to hold and fasten the track to the structure above or below the door. See "Rail Support."

Trained Traffic (n.) People trained in the safe use and operation of a particular automatic door installation.

Translucent (adj.) Having the ability to transmit light but not a clear image.

Transom (n.) A panel above a door or a set of doors within the same door frame. The transom may be flush (no separating frame member) or above a transom mullion. In some cases, the transom may be operable meaning that it is hinged in some manner.

Transom Bar (n.) The horizontal frame member which separates the door opening from the transom in a transom frame. Also referred to as Mullion.

Transom Frame (n.) A frame containing a door opening and transom.

Transparent (adj.) Having the ability to transmit clear images.

Tread (n.) The horizontal part of a step.

Trim (v.) To remove a small amount of material from an object in order to produce the desired size or shape

Trim, Door (n.) Decorative and/or functional components applied to a door to assist in its operation or protection including push plates, pull plates, pulls, and kickplates.

Trim, Jamb (n.) A decorative member applied to the face of the door jambs. Often used to cover or hide the joint between a door frame and the adjacent wall surface. See "Casing."

Trim, Lock (n.) Decorative and/or functional components of a lockset, i.e., knob, rose or escutcheon. Also, decorative and/or functional components applied to a door to assist in its operation, i.e., push plates, pull plates, pulls, and kickplates.

Trim, Mat (n.) Material installed around the perimeter of a mat securing it to the floor.

Truss (n.) A braced framework capable of spanning greater distances than the individual components.

Tubular Lockset (n.)A lockset made up of three components: outside knob, rose and spindle assembly; latch unit and retracting mechanism; and inside knob and rose assembly.

Turn (n.) The component that projects or releases a bolt or latch bolt by turning. Sometimes called a turnpiece.

Turn Button (n.) A single inside locking device that when rotated, locks the outside operating trim.

Turnknob (n.) A small knob usually crescent or oval shaped, with spindle attached, for operating the deadbolt of a mortise lock.

Twist (n.) A deviation in which one or two corners of the door are out of plane with the other corners of the door.

U

Undercut (n.) The distance between the bottom of door and the bottom of the frame.

Unilock (n.) See "Pre-Assembled Lock."

Unit Lock (n.) See "Pre-Assembled Lock."

Universal (n.) A term used to describe a lock, door closer or other device that can be used on doors of either hand, without modification or change.

Universal Exit Device (n.) An exit device that may be used on doors of either hand without any modifications.

Universal Mounting (n.) The ability of a closer to accommodate either hand for regular, top jamb or (using a bracket) parallel arm mounting.

Unstable Finish (n.) A finish that intentionally lacks sufficient protection to ensure consistent color, texture, and appearance for the intended period of use.

Urea Formaldehyde Resin (n.) Commonly known as a Type I adhesive and is relatively water resistant. Often requires curing by heat but will cure at room temperature over time.

Utility Lock (n.) Also called "cam locks." Utility Locks are identified by the flat metal piece extending from the lock barrel, which is the cam that secures the lock.

V

Vacuum Applied Coating (n.) Electrochemical or electrophysical deposition, operated in a vacuum to deposit an adherent, dense, thin film coating.

Value Engineering (v.) The process of examining an issue and identifying options that will provide cost savings without sacrificing the performance level desired. "Cost cutting" lowers cost and performance levels and is not to be confused with true Value Engineering.

Vapor Barrier (n.) A thin sheet used to prevent the passage of water vapor.

Veneer (n.) A thin sheet of wood, rotary cut, sliced, or sawed from a log, bolt, or flitch.

Veneer may be referred to as a ply when assembled into a panel.

Veneer Core (n.) Plywood constructed using a core of an odd number of veneer plies, with face and back veneers of overlays adhered thereto.

Veneered Construction (n.)See "Engineered Construction"

Veneering (v.) The process of applying veneers to a core or panel.

Verdigris (n.) See "Patina"

Vertical Rod Exit Device, Rim (n.) An exit device with top and bottom latching mechanism, applied to the face of the door connected by rods to the actuating mechanism. Vertical rod devices are permitted to be supplied without bottom latching mechanism. Vertical rod exit devices can be either Panic or Fire Exit Hardware. (See "Concealed Vertical Rod Exit Device")

Vertical Schedule (n.) A scheduling of "detailed" hardware for like openings in a series of headings compiled in book form

Very Slight (adj.) Unnoticeable to the naked eye from 1m [39"] in normal light without mechanical means.

Vestibule (n.) A small lobby or entrance room.

Vine Streaks (Mark) (n.) Scars in the wood generally caused by the stems of slinging vines or by their hair-like roots which cling to the tree trunk. Live vine streaks produce sound scars. Dead vine streaks contain either dead residue of the vine, or the remaining pocket similar to bark pocket. Most vine streaks run across the grain, and therefore, all vine streaks are considered defects in accordance with restrictions described in these rules.

Vinyl Lacquers (n.) Catalyzed lacquers used for wood finishing with a plastic rather than a nitrocellulose base.

Vision Light (n.) A glazed opening in a door.

Visual Key Control (VKC) (n.) The marking of standard key symbols on keys and on the visible portion of the front of a cylinder.

Voids (n.) See "Gaps"

Volute (n.) In stairwork, a spiral or scroll end of a handrail, generally atop a newel post.

W

Wainscot (n.) An ornamental covering of walls often consisting of wood panels usually running only part way up the wall. Also refers to the running trim used to separate the upper and lower wall portions.

Wall (n.) A structure used to separate interior building spaces from the exterior.

Wall Growth (n.) The tendency of interior partitions to increase in thickness as construction progresses so that the finished wall thickness is greater than the wall thickness drawn on the building plans

Wall Tie (n.) A metal piece connecting wythes of masonry to each other or to other materials.

Wane (n.) Bark or lack of wood from any cause, except eased edges, on the edge or corner of a piece of lumber.

Warded Key (n.) A key that has cuts (grooves and/or notches) designed to clear corresponding wards or projections in the lock case or key hole.

Warp (n.) Any distortion in the plane of a door itself and not its relationship to the frame or jamb in which it is to be hung. See also "Bow," "Cup" and "Twist."

Washcoat (n.) In finishing, a thin solution applied as a barrier coating on wood.

Waterproof (adj.) Material or construction that prevents the passage of water.

Wavy (adj.) Curl grain with large undulations. Sometimes referred as Finger Roll when the waves are about width of a finger.

Wax Finish (n.) Finishes for woodwork that use wax for protection and gloss. Wax finishes may be rubbed, sprayed, or dipped. Wax finishes are designed for cosmetic purposes only and provide no long term protection.

Weatherstrip (n.) Narrow strips made of metal, or other material, designed so that when installed at doors or windows it will retard the passage of air, moisture or dust around the door or window sash.

Weatherseal Channel (n.) A top closing channel on a door, recessed for weather resistance to receive mastic or caulking after the door is installed.

Weatherstripping (n.) Material used to weatherstrip an opening.

Weep Hole (n.) An opening at the bottom of a wall to allow the drainage of moisture.

Weld, Arc (n.) 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.

Weld, Continuous (Door) (n.) A door that has all edge joints filled and welded (seamless)

Weld, Continuous (Frame) (n.) A weld which is unbroken, having no unwelded gaps or spaces, over its entire length. Often refers to a joint between two members of a hollow metal frame where all points of contact of the two pieces are welded.

Weld, Face (n.) A procedure for welding the face connections only on a hollow metal frame. Joints are welded, ground smooth and primed for jobsite painting.

Weld, MIG (n.) A process of fusion welding which incorporates a shielded, automatically fed bare electrode in wire form enveloped by a stream of Metal Inert Gas.

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

Weld, Spot (n.) A form of resistance welding commonly used to join two overlapping pieces of metal.

Weld, TIG (n.) A process of fusion welding, which uses Tungsten Inert Gas to protect the weld zone from the atmosphere.

Well Hole (n.) In stairwork, the open space in which the stair is set.

Well Matched (adj.)Wood members selected so that the color of adjacent members is similar and nearly uniform in appearance.

White (adj.) When referring to color and matching, veneers containing all sapwood, ranging in color from pink to yellow.

White Birch (n.) Term used to specify the sapwood of the Yellow Birch tree.

Wicket Door (n.) A swinging door within a door.

Wide Side (n.) See "Hinge Side."

Width, Net (n.) Nominal Door Width (or Door Opening width) minus door edge clearances.

Wind Bracing (n.) Bracing designed to resist horizontal and inclined forces.

Window (n.) An opening in an exterior wall of a building to let light in.

Window Bolt (Window Catch) (n.) A mechanical device operable from inside a window and used to fasten the window in a closed position.

Window Lift (n.) A device fastened to the lower sash of a double hung window to facilitate opening and closing of the sash.

Windows (n.) In architectural woodwork, all frames and sash for double hung, casement, awning, sidelights, clerestory and fixed windows.

Wing (n.) A panel which rotates within and seals the enclosure, sometimes called a leaf.

Wiping Stain (n.) Refers to a pigmented oil or solvent applied to wood.

Wood Filler (n.) An aggregate of resin and strands, shreds, or flour of wood, which is used to fill openings in wood to provide a smooth, durable surface.

Wood Flush Door (n.) An assembly consisting of a core and one or more edge bands, with 2 plies of wood veneer with laminate, wood, or wood derivative on each side. All parts are composed of wood, wood derivatives or high pressure decorative laminates.

Wood Stud Anchor (n.) See "Anchor, Wood Stud."

Woodworker (n.) A person or organization who regularly engages in the practice of manufacturing, prefinishing and/or installing architectural woodwork.

Working Drawing (n.) A drawing containing information for the workers.

Worm Track or Scar (n.) Marks caused by various types of wood attacking larvae. Often appear as sound discolorations running with or across the grain in straight to wavy streaks. Sometimes referred to as "pith flecks" in certain species of maple, birch and other hardwoods because of a resemblance to the color of pith.

Wrap-Around Frame (n.) A frame which fits over the wall. The frame throat is nominal 1/8" (3 mm) larger than the wall thickness.

Z

Zee Astragal (Z Astragal) (n.) See "Astragal, Zee"

Sources:

(AWI) Architectural Woodwork Institute

Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association (BHMA)

Corbin Russwin

DHI

Hager Training Program

Hollow Metal Manufacturers Association (HMMA)

VB

Window and Door Manufacturers Association (WDMA)


DHI
Education
Your Career, Our Commitment