

SECTION 08100

METAL DOORS AND FRAMES

- ACTIVE LEAF:** That leaf or both leaves of a pair of doors for which the locking or latching mechanism or other operating hardware are intended. (SDI)
- ADJUSTABLE BASE ANCHOR:** A device used to hold frames above finished floor (sometimes used with Terrazzo base). (SDI)
- ADJUSTABLE FRAME:** Frame with section in two pieces that will adjust to accommodate several thicknesses. Also known as expandable frame. (SDI)
- ANCHOR:** A device for attaching frame to the surrounding structure. (SDI)
- APPLIED STOP:** Surface-mounted stop attached to a cased opening frame. (SDI)
- ASTRAGAL (OVERLAPPING OR WRAP-AROUND):** A vertical moulding attached to the meeting edge of one leaf of a pair of doors for protection against weather conditions, to minimize the passage of light between the doors and to retard the passage of smoke, flame or gases during a fire. (SDI)
- ASTRAGAL (SPLIT):** A pair of vertical mouldings attached to both leaves of a pair of doors at the meeting edges for protection against weather conditions. Can be used when both leaves are active. (SDI)
- BACKBEND:** Return leg section at back of frame. (SDI)
- BACKBEND RETURN:** Turned in edge of backbend. (SDI)
- BASE ANCHOR (CLIP):** Metal piece attached to base of frame to secure frame to the floor, either fixed or adjustable. (SDI)
- BASE ANCHOR EXTENSION:** Metal angle attached to the base of frame with the horizontal leg extending beyond the frame backbend. Used to facilitate the use of power tools in attachment of frame to floor. (SDI)
- BEVELED EDGE:** The edge of a door which is not at a 90 degree angle to the face of the door (standard bevel is 1/8 inch in 2 inches). Narrow side of door is side in contact with stop of frame when door is closed. (SDI)
- BEVELED SQUARE EDGE:** The edge of a door which is at a 90 degree angle to the face across that portion required for lock mortising. The corners are beveled for clearance in swinging. (SDI)
- BLANK JAMB:** Vertical member of frame without hardware preparation. Used when doors are furnished with push and pull hardware or surface-mounted strikes and single or double-acting floor hinges. (SDI)
- BLANK STRIKE FILLER PLATE:** Plate installed in mortised strike cutout when mortised strike is not required. (SDI)
- BLANK HINGE FILLER PLATE:** Plate installed in mortised hinge cutout when mortised hinge is not required. (SDI)
- BORROWED LITE:** Four-sided frame prepared for glass installation in field. (SDI)
- BOTTOM RAIL:** Horizontal rail at the bottom of door connecting lock stile with the hinge stile. (SDI)
- BUCK:** An archaic term for a regular frame. (SDI)
- BULL NOSE EDGE:** Radius edge. (SDI)
- BULL NOSE TRIM:** The face and jamb width joined by a radius rather than a 90-degree break. (SDI)
- BUTTED FRAME:** Frame which fits against wall structure rather than around it. Frame depth is normally equal to or less than the wall thickness. (SDI)
- CABINET JAMB:** Frame in three or more pieces applied as the finished frame over rough buck. (SDI)
- CASED OPENING:** Frame section without stops. (SDI)
- CEILING STRUT:** Adjustable vertical member that extends from head of frame to ceiling to hold frame rigidly in place. (SDI)
- CENTER PANEL:** Portion of door between hinge and lock stile. (SDI)
- CENTER RAIL:** Horizontal rail in door usually located at lock height used to separate upper and lower panels of recessed panel type door. (SDI)
- CLOSER REINFORCING:** Reinforcing in frame to provide additional strength for the attachment of door closer. (SDI)
- COMMUNICATING FRAME:** Double rabbeted frame with both rabbets prepared for single-swing doors. Doors swing in opposite directions. Both doors may be of the same hand or may be of the opposite hand. (SDI)
- COMPOSITE METAL FACE CONSTRUCTION:** A door consisting of a solid core bonded to a metal facing. (SDI)
- CORE:** Internal construction in a metal door. (SDI)
- CORNER REINFORCEMENT (GUSSET):** Reinforcing at junction of head and jamb used in interlocking of knock-down (K.D.) or welded frames. (SDI)

- CORNER POST:** Vertical closed section used at corner connection of two or three frames (SDI)
- COVEMOLD FRAME:** Frame having contour faces (exposed) simulating contour of wood frame. (SDI)
- CUTOFF STOP:** See Terminated Stop. (SDI)
- CUT-OUT:** A preparation for hardware and accessories. (SDI)
- DOUBLE BEVELED EDGE:** Edge of door beveled from center toward each face of door. (SDI)
- DRYWALL FRAME:** Frame designed to be installed on a wall composed of steel or wood studs with gypsum board or other facing material not requiring wet plaster or masonry finishing. It is installed after the wall is erected. (SDI)
- DUTCH DOOR:** A door having two separate leaves, hung one over the other, usually equipped so that both leaves can be operated independently. Lower leaf frequently has a service shelf. (SDI)
- END CAP:** Piece used to provide flush condition for doors with recessed top and bottom. (SDI)
- END CHANNEL (CLOSURE):** Horizontal stiffener channel welded into top and bottom of doors for strength and rigidity. (SDI)
- FILLER PLATE:** A blank plate used to fill mortised cutouts. (SDI)
- FIXED TRANSOM:** Panel or glass lite above door opening which is inoperable. (SDI)
- FLOOR CLEARANCE:** Clearance between bottom of door and finished floor. (SDI)
- FRAME CLEARANCE:** Space between door and stop of frame. Normally designed to accommodate rubber silencer. (SDI)
- FRAME GASKET:** Strips (felt, sponge rubber, etc.) attached to stops. (SDI)
- GLAZING BEAD:** Removable trim at a glazed opening to hold glass securely in place. (SDI)
- GRILLE:** An inserted unit made up of a series of fins to allow the passage of air through a door. Generally used for air conditioning purposes. (SDI)
- GROUTED FRAMES:** Frame completely filled with cement or plaster used in wall construction. (SDI)
- HEADER:** Horizontal frame member at top of opening or top member of transom frame. Sometimes referred to as head bar. (SDI)
- HEAD STIFFENER:** A heavy gauge angle or channel section placed inside of, and attached to, the head of a wide door frame to maintain its alignment, not to be used as a load-carrying member. (SDI)
- HINGE FILLER:** Small removable trim part, located between hinge leaf and hinge reinforcements. Its position can be reversed to accommodate change of door handing. (SDI)
- HINGE REINFORCEMENT:** Plate or channel to which hinge is attached. Used to provide additional strength at preparation for hinge application to the door. (SDI)
- HOSPITAL FRAME:** A frame with terminated stops. (SDI)
- INDUSTRIAL TUBULAR DOOR:** A type of door constructed from tubular steel with locked seams. Corners shall be of welded construction with all points ground smooth. Panels shall consist of one or two sheets securely fastened to stiles and rails. (SDI)
- INSERTED GRILLE:** Grille that is fabricated separately and inserted into a preparation in the door. (SDI)
- INSERTED LOUVER:** Louver that is fabricated separately and inserted into a preparation in the door. (SDI)
- JAMB:** A vertical member of the frame assembly. (SDI)
- JAMB DEPTH:** Overall width of frame section. (Face to face dimension). (SDI)
- KEYED-IN-FRAME:** Frame erected with plaster or mortar forced behind frame back-bend. Wall thickness is equal to or greater than frame throat, but no wider than frame depth. (SDI)
- KEY SIDE:** Reference point used to determine outside of interior door. Sometimes required for handing. (SDI)
- KNOCKED DOWN (KD) FRAME:** Door frame furnished by manufacturer in three or more basic parts for assembly in the field. (SDI)
- LABELED DOORS:** Door that conforms to applicable requirements and procedures of governing labeling authority and bears their identification label. (SDI)
- LABELED FRAME:** Frame that conforms to applicable requirements and procedures of governing labeling authority and bears their identification label. (SDI)
- LEADING EDGE:** That vertical edge of a swing door which is opposite the hinge edge; same as Lock Edge or Strike Edge. (SDI)
- LEAD LINED FRAME:** Frame internally covered with lead sheet to prevent radiation penetration. (SDI)

MULLION: Vertical member set in a double door opening which will allow both door leaves to be active. May be fixed or removable. A mullion may also occur between a door and a sidelite or a separate framed glazed area. (SDI)

MUNTIN: Formed member used to subdivide glass area in door. (SDI)

MUTE: See Rubber Silencer. (SDI)

PLASTER GUARD: The shield attached behind hinge and strike reinforcement to prevent mortar or plaster from entering mounting holes. (SDI)

POCKET DOOR: A door that is prepared to slide into a pocket built in the wall. (SDI)

POCKET DOOR FRAME: Frame designed to allow door to slide inside pocket in wall. (SDI)

RABBET: The recess or offset formed in the frame to receive door. (SDI)

RUBBER SILENCER: A part attached to the stop on a frame to cushion the closing of a door. (SDI)

SANITARY STOP: See Terminated Stop. (SDI)

SIDELITE: Same as borrowed lite except that it is attached to door frame. (SDI)

SMOKE BARRIER (SCREEN): A door frame combined with sidelites on either or, both sides of door openings, including transom openings when and if required. (SDI)

SPACER: Rigid plastic member added to returns of drywall frame to provide additional wall thickness flexibility. (SDI)

SPAT: Protective covering (usually stainless steel) used at bottom of frames to prevent or minimize damage in this area. (SDI)

STIFFENER: Internal reinforcing used to strengthen door panels. (SDI)

STILE & RAIL: Door using mitered stiles and rail with corner joints welded and ground smooth. Panel interlocks with stiles and rails and is provided with core or stiffeners. Panel may be flush with (flush panel door) or recessed (recessed panel door) from faces of stiles and rails. (SDI)

STRIKE REINFORCING: Plate or tab to which strike is attached. Used to provide additional strength at preparation for strike in inactive leaf door. (SDI)

TEMPERATURE RISE DOOR: Door that has a rating determined by the amount of heat passing through the door for the first 30 minutes of a fire test. (SDI)

TERMINATED STOP: A stop which terminates above floor line and is closed with a 45 or 90 degree angle. (SDI)

WEATHERSTRIPPING: A seal used around the door opening for protection against weather or for soundproofing. (SDI)

WELDED FRAMES. Door frame assembled by spot or arc welding. (SDI)

WELDED-ON HINGE: Hinge which has one leaf welded to inside of jamb or hinge rabbet. (SDI)

- ADJUSTING CONE (WINDING SLEEVE):** Part that fits into torsion spring permitting winding and tension adjustment. (NAGDM)
- BRACKET MOUNTED:** Method of fastening vertical track to jamb using angle brackets. (NAGDM)
- CABLE CLAMPS:** A manufactured device used to secure two pieces of cable to each other. Size of clamp is determined by the cable diameter. (NAGDM)
- CABLE DRUMS:** Grooved drums fitted on torsion spring shaft onto which lifting cable is wound when door is opened. (NAGDM)
- CENTER CABLE:** Additional cable which is secured to outside of door at points toward the center of the door. Used to provide extra lifting support for extremely wide or heavy doors. (NAGDM)
- CHAIN HOIST:** Refers to sprocket or pocket wheel attached to shaft with chain operation giving varying mechanical advantage in ratios of from 2 to 1, 3 to 1 or 4 to 1, etc. (NAGDM)
- COUNTERWEIGHT:** Refers to design of door mechanism using weights instead of springs to counterbalance door weight. (NAGDM)
- DOUBLE TRACK LOW HEADROOM:** Addition of a second pair of horizontal tracks to reduce the high point of travel of top section and permit door being mounted in area with minimum headroom facilities. (NAGDM)
- ELECTRIC OPERATOR:** A device to control the opening and closing of a door which is electrically powered. (NAGDM)
- EXTENSION SPRINGS:** Provide power or tension by stretching or pulling, mounted along the horizontal section of track extending from front of door opening. (NAGDM)
- FERRULES:** A metal ring or cap which affixed to a cable by compressing so as to form a bottom or loop on the end of the cable. (NAGDM)
- HI-LIFT:** Refers to hardware that causes the door to rise vertically some distance before it levels out into a horizontal position. Doors are thus able to be up and clear of greasing lifts, crane tracks, etc. "Hi-Lift" is the distance from header to underside of horizontal tracks. Sometimes referred to as Lift Clearance. (NAGDM)
- HORIZONTAL TRACK ASSEMBLY:** An assembly usually made up of a piece of track and reinforced with a piece of angle which is used to both guide and support the door in the horizontal position. (NAGDM)
- INCLINED TRACK:** A horizontal track that follows the slope or slant of a building roof line. (NAGDM)
- JACKSHAFT TYPE OPERATOR:** Mounted vertically on wall or ceiling with direct drive provided to torsion shaft. Applicable to only torsion spring mechanisms on high lift or vertical lift door. (NAGDM)
- LOW LIFT HARDWARE:** Often referred to as low headroom hardware, as differentiated from vertical or high lift. Low headroom accessories enable one to meet minimum headroom requirements. (NAGDM)
- OPERATOR:** A device used to control the up and down motion of a door. (NAGDM)
- OUTSIDE HOOK UP:** Refers to bottom corner bracket that has an arm which goes around the vertical track. Used on double track low headroom or other special applications. (NAGDM)
- POCKET WHEEL:** A wheel or drum machined in a way to receive the individual links of a straight link chain. Used to transmit direct power. (NAGDM)
- ROLLER ASSEMBLY:** The combination of a wheel and axle which is used to guide a door through the track system. (NAGDM)
- SECTIONS--STILES--RAILS--PANELS:** Sectional garage doors are made up of sections that are the full width of the opening and joined together by hinges. Rails are the horizontal members of a section. Stiles are the vertical members of a section. Panels are that part of a section between the stiles. Can be made of a number of materials. (NAGDM)
- SHAFT BEARINGS:** A free rolling, cylindrical ball bearing which is used to guide the torsion shaft, maintain alignment and reduce friction. (NAGDM)
- SHEAVES:** A pulley with a ball bearing built into it which is designed to handle a cable and used to control the movement of the cables employed in door counter balance system. (NAGDM)
- SIDE BEARING PLATE:** A bracket that attaches to the horizontal supports and possibly the wall to provide a bearing surface for the torsion shaft near the ends. (NAGDM)
- SPRING ANCHOR PLATE:** A plate or bracket which houses a shaft bearing and is used to align the torsion shaft as well as anchor one end of the torsion spring to the header. (NAGDM)
- SPRING FITTINGS:** The sleeves or cones which are used to adapt the torsion springs to the torsion shaft. One piece is a Stationary Sleeve or Spring Retainer while the second piece is an Adjusting Cone or Winding Sleeve. (NAGDM)
- STATIONARY SLEEVES (SPRING RETAINERS):** Part that fits into the end of a torsion spring permitting the spring to be anchored to the Spring Anchor Plate. (NAGDM)

TAPERED VERTICAL TRACK: Refers to the graduated spacing of the vertical track away from the jamb permitting weather-tight closing of door against jamb. (NAGDM)

TORSION SHAFT: A shaft of either tubular or solid design which is used to transmit the force from the torsion spring to the door. (NAGDM)

TORSION SPRINGS: Provides power to balance door weight by rotating a spring-shaft which has cables attached to it and the corner brackets. (NAGDM)

TRACKS: Channel shaped metal bars or rails in which sectional door rollers are guided. (NAGDM)

TRAJECTORY: The arc of travel or sweep of the top section as the door is raised from closed to open position. (NAGDM)

VERTICAL LIFT: Refers to a hardware design that causes doors to open vertically, no horizontal tracks required. This hardware is normally operated with spring counterbalance but also possibly with weight counterbalance. (NAGDM)

VERTICAL TRACK ASSEMBLY: An assembly made up of a piece of vertical track and a piece of continuous angle or jamb brackets which is used to secure the track to the jamb. (NAGDM)

WIND LOAD: The amount of force or its equivalent that the wind exerts upon a door as it stands in an opening. (NAGDM)

WINDING SLEEVE (ADJUSTING CONE): Part that fits into torsion spring permitting winding and tension adjustment. (NAGDM)

- BOLT, DEAD:** A metal lock component having a square or rectangular end which protrudes from, or is withdrawn into, the lock front by action of the lock mechanism. When the door is closed and the dead bolt is thrown, it extends into a hole provided in the strike, thus locking the door. (BHMA)
- BOLT, DEAD LOCKING LATCH:** A spring-actuated lock bolt with a beveled end and incorporating a plunger which, when depressed, automatically locks the projected latch bolt against return by end pressure. (BHMA)
- BOLT, EXTENSION:** A type of dead bolt which projects laterally after entering the strike and interlocks with the strike. (BHMA)
- BOLT, HOOK:** A type of dead bolt which, after entering the strike expands and interlocks with the strike. (BHMA)
- BOLT, LATCH:** A metal lock component having a beveled end which projects from the lock front in its extended position, but may be forced back into the lock case by end pressure or drawn back by action of the lock mechanism. When the door is closed, the latch bolt projects into a hole provided in the strike, thus holding the door in closed position. (BHMA)
- BOLT, SPRING:** A metal lock component having a beveled end which projects from the lock front in its extended position, but may be forced back into the lock case by end pressure or drawn back by action of the lock mechanism. When the door or drawer is closed, the latch bolt projects into a hole provided in the strike, thus holding the door or drawer in closed position. (BHMA)
- CASE:** The housing of a lock. (BHMA)
- CYCLE:** In this Standard, the projection and retraction of a bolt or the rotation of a cam to the locked and unlocked position. (BHMA)
- CYLINDER:** The cylindrical subassembly of a lock containing a cylinder plug, tumbler mechanism and a keyway. (BHMA)
- CYLINDER GUARD RING:** A beveled, solid metal ring surrounding the otherwise exposed portion of a cylinder to protect cylinder from wrenching, cutting, pulling or prying. (BHMA)
- CYLINDER, RECESSED:** A cylinder where the cylinder plug head is flush with, or recessed below, the outside surface of the trim escutcheon to protect cylinder from wrenching, cutting, pulling, or prying. (BHMA)
- LOCKS, CAM:** Cam locks are installed in drawer fronts and in cabinet doors through a mounting hole from the outside and secured from the inside with a nut, a spring clip or by other means. Cams are rotated by turning a key. Cams usually can be positioned at 3, 6, 9 or 12 o'clock positions and can be rotated 90°, 180° or other rotations as specified in manufacturers' catalogs. Cams may be straight or offset. (BHMA)
- LOCKS, CHEST:** Chest locks are installed from the inside of the door or frame of the cabinet, inserting the cylinder or barrel into a bore or hole in the door or frame. The surface of the cylinder is flush or protrudes slightly above the outer surface. Surface mounted cases attach to the inner surface of the door and half mortise locks are partially mortised into the back. Cases are usually attached to doors or frames with screws. (BHMA)
- LOCKS, DOOR OR DRAWER:** Drawer or cabinet door locks are installed from inside of the drawer or door, inserting the cylinder or barrel into a bore or hole in the drawer front or door. The surface of the cylinder is flush or slightly above the outer surface. Surface mounted cases attach to the inner surface of the drawer front or door and half mortise lock cases are partially mortised into the back. Cases are usually attached to drawers and doors with screws. (BHMA)
- LOCKS, FILE CABINET:** File cabinet locks are usually installed from the inside of the cabinet located in the cabinet framework into a bore or hole. The surface of the cylinder is flush with or slightly protruding from the frame surface. Locks are secured within the cabinet by attachment to the latch mechanism with a screw. (BHMA)
- LOCK FRONT:** A plate fastened to the edge of a door through which the bolts pass. (BHMA)
- LOCKS, LEVER AND TEE HANDLE:** Levers and tee handles are installed in cabinet doors from outside through a mounting hole and secured from inside by a nut, a spring clip or by screws. A cam on the inside is rotated by turning the lever or tee handle except when locked by a key from outside. Cams can be positioned at 3, 6, 9 or 12 o'clock positions, are rotated to stop at 90°, 180° or other rotations and in clockwise rotation to lock or counterclockwise rotation to lock as specified in manufacturers' catalogs. Some manufacturers provide for 1, 2 or 3 point locking with top rods, bottom rods and guides usually furnished by cabinet manufacturers. (BHMA)
- LOCKS, LOCKER:** Locker locks are surface-mounted on the door interior with the cylinder located in the mounting hole. The lock is usually secured to the door by means of two screws and nuts. (BHMA)

LOCKS, SLIDING DOOR: Sliding door locks are installed in sliding cabinet doors (wood or metal) through a mounting hole and secured from the inside usually by means of screws. Strikes, either cup or interlocking design, are furnished as required. Sliding glass door locks attach by means of a ratchet or strap strike. (BHMA)

LOCK AND LATCH, DUAL: 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 stile. (BHMA)

STRIKE: A plate fastened to the door frame into which the bolts project. (BHMA)

STRIKE BOX: A housing used in back of a strike. (BHMA)

- ACTUATOR (or OPERATOR):** The mechanical device used to move a door(s). (BHMA)
- AIR LOCK:** Air space between doors such as in a vestibule where only one door or set of doors can be opened at one time. (BHMA)
- APPROACH BEAM:** Photo-electric control beam used to actuate an automatic door. (BHMA)
- APPROACH MAT:** An actuating control mat usually placed on the normal approach side of a door causing the door to open when activated. (BHMA)
- ARM:** A device connecting the door operator to the door. May be concealed, semi-concealed or surface applied. (BHMA)
- AUTOMATIC DOOR:** The combination of door, operator and controls constituting the system. (BHMA)
- AUTOMATIC DOOR OPERATOR:** A power-operated mechanism which is attached to a sliding or swinging or overhead door for the purpose of mechanically opening and closing a door upon the receipt of an actuating signal. A door operating unit may be a gear-driven transmission, pneumatic or hydraulic cylinder mechanism and provide the basic opening and closing forces for swinging and/or sliding doors. (BHMA)
- AUTOMATIC ENTRANCE PACKAGE:** Complete entrance way containing door(s), frame, controls and automatic operator, unglazed. (BHMA)
- BACK CHECK:** The checking or slowing down of the speed of opening before being fully open. (BHMA)
- BALANCED DOOR:** A door equipped with double-pivoted hardware so designed as to cause a semi-counterbalanced swing action when opening. (BHMA)
- BI-PARTING DOORS:** A pair of door leaves sliding away from each other to form a single common door opening. (BHMA)
- BOTTOM ARM (HARDWARE):** The arm mechanism attached to the bottom rail of a door and connecting to the spindle of a floor closer, pivot or automatic door operator. (BHMA)
- BREAKAWAY DEVICE:** A device against which a door stops in its normally closed position but permits emergency egress swing of the door (opposite to normal swing) on "IN" doors were required by local codes. May be automatically or manually reset and incorporates a switch to de-energize the operator when in a panic position. (BHMA)
- BREAK OUT:** The action of a sliding or swinging door when it is operated in the emergency mode. Swinging or sliding doors which serve as exit doors within a means of egress must be arranged so that the door panel will swing in the direction of egress. (BHMA)
- BREAK OUT OPENING:** 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. (BHMA)
- CLEAR OPENING:** The clear space in a doorway when the door is in the normal open position. (BHMA)
- CLOSING CYCLE:** Movement of a swinging or sliding door from the fully open position to the fully closed position. (BHMA)
- CLOSING TIME:** The element of time from the starting of a door closing until it is at rest fully closed. (BHMA)
- CONCEALED MOUNTING:** Automatic door operators which are mounted above or below the door and power the door through the pivot are considered to be concealed mounted. (BHMA)
- CONTROL:** A unit containing electrical components for automatic control of door operation and overload protection. (BHMA)
- CONTROL MAT:** A device placed on the floor in front of a doorway sensing the presence of a person or object. It is normally constructed of a rubber-like material with a slip-resistant surface and is either recessed into or surface-mounted on the floor. (BHMA)
- CONTROL MAT, ACTUATING:** A control mat which when activated causes a door to open. (BHMA)
- CONTROL MAT, SAFETY:** A control mat which when activated prevents a door from opening or holds a door open. (BHMA)
- COORDINATOR:** A mechanism which controls the order of closing of a pair of swing doors, used with doors equipped with overlapping astragals and certain panic hardware which requires one door to close ahead of the other. (BHMA)
- COVER PLATE:** A finish plate used to cover the exposed face of a floor closer not covered by the threshold; also a plate used to cover the exposed face of a closer or automatic door operator mounted in the head of a door frame. (BHMA)
- CROSS BAR:** The cross bar of a panic exit device, serving as a push bar to actuate the panic hardware. (BHMA)
- CYCLE:** The action of an automatic door operator starting with actuation through opening and full closing of (a) door(s). (BHMA)
- DOOR ARM:** Device which is usually located in the top or bottom rail of a swinging automatic door. The function of this device is to provide suitable connection of the automatic door operator to the door. (BHMA)

- DOOR CLOSER:** A nonpowered device or mechanism to control the closing of a door; may be overhead or floor mounted, and either exposed or concealed. (BHMA)
- DOOR LIGHT:** The glass area in a glazed door. (BHMA)
- DOUBLE EGRESS:** A double door configuration in which one leaf swings in and the other swings out. (BHMA)
- ELECTRIC LOCK:** A locking device such as a dead-lock which is extended and retracted by an electric impulse. (BHMA)
- ELECTRIC SAFETY LOCK:** A locking device similar to an electric lock except with a power failure, the bolt retracts automatically. (BHMA)
- ELECTRIC STRIKE:** A strike used with a lock and designed to be actuated by an electric remote control to permit a door to be opened without retracting the latch. (BHMA)
- EMERGENCY RELEASE:** A safety device other than an exit device which permits egress under emergency conditions. (BHMA)
- EXIT DEVICE:** A door-locking mechanism designed to be always operable from the interior by pressure on a cross bar. (BHMA)
- FINGER GUARD:** 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. (BHMA)
- FIRE EXIT HARDWARE:** An exit device labeled for use on fire doors as well as listed for panic. (BHMA)
- FLOOR PIVOT:** A center or offset pivot which is located at the floor or threshold. (BHMA)
- FLUSH BOLT:** A rod or bolt mounted flush with the edge or face of the inactive leaf of a pair of doors locking the door to the header or the sill or threshold. Operation is usually by means of a recessed lever. (BHMA)
- FLUSH GLAZING:** A method of setting glass whereby glazing beads are recessed and flushed with the edge of the frame. (BHMA)
- GLASS DOOR:** A door made from thick glass, usually heat treated, and having no metal stiles. (BHMA)
- GUARD BAR:** A protective bar applied to the lower portion of a door or sidelight to prevent collision with the glass. (BHMA)
- GUIDE RAIL:** A separator used with power-operated doors for traffic separation and control. (BHMA)
- HARNESS:** A combination of wires and connectors providing connection of electrical controls to operating equipment. (BHMA)
- HINGE:** Two metal plates having loops formed along one edge of each to engage and rotate about a common pivot rod or "pin" used to suspend a swinging door or window in its frame. When both plates (or leaves) are mortised, it is sometimes called a butt hinge. (BHMA)
- IN-HEADER OPERATOR:** A door operator completely contained in the door header requiring only electric pneumatic or hydraulic power. (BHMA)
- LATCH CHECK:** The checking or slowing down of the speed of closing before being fully closed. (BHMA)
- LATCHING:** Movement of a swinging or sliding door into the latched position. (BHMA)
- LOCK:** Hardware mechanism having a retractable bolt operated by a key, thumbturn or other means, and designed to hold a door or window securely closed. (BHMA)
- MEETING STILE:** The vertical edge of a door or window, in a pair, which is adjacent to the other door or window. A parallel meeting stile is one which has a beveled edge paralleling the edge of the other door. A round meeting stile is one having a rounded edge. (BHMA)
- MOTION SENSOR:** A device designed to detect the movement of a person or object in the vicinity of the doorway and give an actuating signal to the operator. (BHMA)
- OFFSET PIVOT:** A pin-and-socket hinging device with a single bearing contact, to suspend a door in its frame, allowing it to swing about an axis which is normally located about 3/4" out from the door face. (BHMA)
- OPENING CYCLE:** Movement of a swinging or sliding door from closed door position to fully open. For swinging doors, this is normally ninety degrees. (BHMA)
- PHOTO-CELL SYSTEM:** A device employing the use of visible or invisible beams and receivers across an opening. When a beam is interrupted by a person or object, a signal is generated and used to activate or de-activate the operation of an automatic door. (BHMA)
- PHOTOELECTRIC CONTROL:** A device which employs the use of a visible or invisible light beam across or through an opening. When the beam is interrupted by a person or object, a signal is generated. (BHMA)
- POWER CLOSING:** The closing of a door by energy supplied from hydraulic, pneumatic, electric or spring power. (BHMA)

- POWER OPEN:** The opening of a door by energy supplied by other than manual. (BHMA)
- POWER UNIT:** A remote mechanical device used to convert energy (usually electrical) to pneumatic, hydraulic, or mechanical energy for transmission to the actuator. (BHMA)
- PRESSURE RELIEF:** A safety device to guard against excessive pressure buildup. Usually with reference to pneumatic or hydraulic systems. (BHMA)
- PULL CORD:** A switch located above the doorway having a cord with handle extending down to approximately 6 feet above the floor. When the cord is pulled, a switch is closed and a signal generated which can be used to actuate an automatic door operator. (BHMA)
- RECESSED FRAME:** A frame set into floor during construction which secures mats into frame to provide flush condition between floor and mat surface. (BHMA)
- RECYCLE:** A mode of operation of an automatic door operator that occurs when the door is in the closing portion of its travel and is actuated causing the door to immediately reverse and go to the open position. (BHMA)
- SAFETY EDGE:** A strip or nosing applied to the edge of a door or frame as a protective device, incorporating a switching device to stop or reverse movement of a door. (BHMA)
- SAFETY ZONE:** The area on the swing side of an automatic door installation which is protected such that the door operator will not operate when the area is occupied by persons or objects. The presence of the persons or objects is sensed by actuating mats, photo-electric controls, presence sensors, etc. (BHMA)
- SELF-CONTAINED OPERATOR:** An automatic operator in which the actuator and the power unit are made as a single unit. (BHMA)
- SENSING DEVICE:** A device that detects the motion or the presence of a person or object. (BHMA)
- SEQUENTIAL OPERATION:** Momentary contact switches used to open and close doors. May be same switch or combination of switches wired in series. Operation is push switch to open - push switch to close. (BHMA)
- SINGLE ACTING OPERATOR:** An automatic door operator which provides electrical or hydraulic or pneumatic power to the door in the opening mode only. Return power is provided by spring action, gravity, weights, etc. (BHMA)
- SINGLE SLIDE AUTOMATIC DOOR:** An automatic door which has one sliding leaf, either left hand or right hand. (BHMA)
- SLAVE UNIT:** A device that is controlled by another device of the same function. (BHMA)
- SPRING CLOSING:** The closing of a door by energy supplied by springs. (BHMA)
- STRIKE:** An opening or retaining device provided in a frame, threshold or in the edge of a stile of an inactive door to receive a lock or latch bolt. (BHMA)
- SURFACE BOLT:** A rod or bolt mounted on the face of the inactive door of a pair to lock it to the frame or sill or both and operated manually. (BHMA)
- SYNCHRONIZED OPERATORS:** Operators connected together either mechanically or electrically for simultaneous operation. (BHMA)
- THROW:** The distance which a lock bolt or latch bolt projects from the lock front when in the locked position. (BHMA)
- THUMBTURN:** A lever which, when turned, operates the bolt of a lock. (BHMA)
- TRIM, MAT:** Material installed around the perimeter of a control mat securing it to the floor. (BHMA)
- VARIABLE TIME DELAY:** A device which may be adjusted to change the time a door remains open, after removal of the open signal. (BHMA)
- VISIBLE MOUNTING:** Automatic door operators which are mounted above the door, protruding from the wall, and drive the door with a visible bracket and arm are said to be visibly mounted. (BHMA)

- BACK PUTTY:** See Bed or Bedding. (FGMA)
- BACK-UP:** A material placed into a joint, primarily to control the depth of the sealant. (FGMA)
- BEAD:** A sealant or compound after application in a joint irrespective of the method of application, such as caulking bead, glazing bead, etc., Also a molding or stop used to hold glass or panels in position. (FGMA)
- BED or BEDDING:** The bead of compound applied between light of glass or panel and the stationary stop or sight bar of the sash or frame, and usually the first bead of compound to be applied when setting glass or panels. (FGMA)
- BEDDING OF STOP:** The application of compound at base of channel, just before the stop is placed in position, or buttered on inside face of stop. (FGMA)
- BEVEL OF COMPOUND BEAD:** Bead of compound applied so as to have a slanted top surface so that water will drain away from the glass or panel. (FGMA)
- BITE:** Amount of overlap between the stop and the panel or light. (FGMA)
- BLOCK:** A small piece of wood, lead, neoprene or other suitable material used to position the glass in the frame. (FGMA)
- BUTTERING:** Application of putty or sealant compound to the flat surface of some member before placing the member in position, such as the buttering of a removable stop before fastening the stop in place. (FGMA)
- CHANNEL:** A three-sided, U-shaped opening in sash or frame to receive light or panel, as with sash or frame units in which the light or panel is retained by a removable stop. Contrasted to a rabbet, which is a two-sided L-shaped opening, as with face glazed window sash. (FGMA)
- CHANNEL DEPTH:** The measurement from the bottom of the channel to the top of the stop, or measurement from sight line to base of channel. (FGMA)
- CHANNEL GLAZING:** The sealing of the joints around lights or panels set in a U-shaped channel employing removable stops. (FGMA)
- CHANNEL WIDTH:** The measurement between stationary and removable stops in a U-shaped channel at its widest point. (FGMA)
- CLIPS:** Wire spring devices to hold glass in rabbeted sash, without stops, and face glazed. (FGMA)
- COMPOUND:** A formulation of ingredients, usually grouped as vehicle or polymer pigment and fillers to produce caulking compound, elastomeric joint sealant, etc. (FGMA)
- COMPRESSION:** Pressure exerted on a compound in a joint, as by placing a light or panel in place against bedding, or placing a stop in position against a bead of compound. (FGMA)
- CONCAVE BEAD:** Bead of compound with a concave exposed surface. (FGMA)
- CONSISTENCY:** Degree of softness or firmness of a compound as supplied in the container, and varying according to method of application, such as gun, knife, tool, etc. (FGMA)
- CONVEX BEAD:** Bead of compound with a convex exposed surface. (FGMA)
- CURING AGENT:** One part of a two-part compound which when added to the base will cause the base compound to set up by chemical reaction between the two parts. (FGMA)
- DUROMETER:** A machine to measure shore hardness. (FGMA)
- ELASTOMER:** An elastic, rubber-like substance, as natural or synthetic rubber. (FGMA)
- EXTERIOR GLAZED:** Glass set from the exterior of the building. (FGMA)
- EXTERIOR STOP:** The removable molding or bead that holds the light or panel in place when it is on the exterior side of the light or panel, as contrasted to an interior stop located on the interior side of the light. (FGMA)
- FACE GLAZING:** On rabbeted sash without stops, the triangular bead of compound applied with a glazing knife after bedding, setting and clipping the light in place. (FGMA)
- FACE LOCK:** An extruded piece of metal of a variety of cross-sections which slides along the interior of store sash face members. A portion of this piece is so positioned that when the set screw on the opposite side is tightened, the wedging action draws the sash face member tight against the glass and gutter or flashing members. (FGMA)
- FRONT PUTTY:** The putty forming a triangular fillet between the surface of the glass and the front edge of the rabbet. (FGMA)
- GASKET:** Preformed shapes, such as strips, grommets, etc., of rubber or rubber-like composition, used to fill and seal a joint or opening either alone or in conjunction with a supplemental application of a sealant. (FGMA)

GLAZING: The securing of glass in prepared openings in windows, door panels, screens, partitions, etc. (FGMA)

GUN CONSISTENCY: Compound formulated in a degree of softness suitable for application through the nozzle of a caulking gun. (FGMA)

HEEL BEAD: Compound applied at the base of channel, after setting light or panel and before the removable stop is installed, one of its purposes being to prevent leakage past the stop. (FGMA)

INTERIOR GLAZED: Glass set from the interior of the building. (FGMA)

INTERIOR STOP: The removable molding or bead that holds the light in place, when it is on the interior side of the light, as contrasted to an exterior stop which is located on the exterior side of a light or panel. (FGMA)

KNIFE CONSISTENCY: Compound formulated in a degree of firmness suitable for application with a glazing knife such as used for face glazing and other sealant applications. (FGMA)

LIGHT: Another term for a pane of glass used in a window. (FGMA)

LOCK: See Face Lock: (FGMA)

MASTIC: Descriptive of heavy-consistency compounds that may remain adhesive and pliable with age. (FGMA)

NONDRYING: Descriptive of a compound that does not form a surface skin after application. (FGMA)

POINTS: Thin, flat, triangular or diamond-shaped pieces of zinc used to hold glass in wood sash by driving them into the wood. (FGMA)

POLYMER: A high molecular weight chemical structure consisting of a long chain of small molecular units. (FGMA)

POLYBUTENE BASE: Compounds made from polybutene polymers. (FGMA)

POLYSULFIDE BASE: Compounds made from polysulfide synthetic rubber. (FGMA)

PRIMING: Sealing of a porous surface so the compound will not stain, lose elasticity, shrink excessively, etc., because of loss of oil or vehicle into the surround. A sealant primer or surface conditioner may be used to promote adhesion of a curing type sealant to certain surfaces. (FGMA)

RABBET: A two-sided L-shaped recess in sash or frame to receive lights or panels. When no stop or molding is added, such rabbets are face glazed. Addition of a removable stop produces a three-sided U-shaped channel. (FGMA)

SASH: The frame including muntin bars, when used, and including the rabbets to receive lights of glass, either with or without removable stops, and designed either for face glazing or channel glazing. (FGMA)

SCREW-ON BEAD or STOP: Stop, molding or bead fastened by machine screws as compared with those that snap into position without additional fastening. (FGMA)

SEALANT: Compound used to fill and seal a joint or opening, as contrasted to a sealer which is a liquid used to seal a porous surface. (FGMA)

SETTING: Placement of lights or panels in sash or frames. Also action of a compound as it becomes more firm after application. (FGMA)

SHIMS: Small blocks of composition, lead, neoprene, etc., placed under bottom edge of light or panel to prevent its settling down onto bottom rabbet or channel after setting, thus distorting the sealant. (FGMA)

SHORE HARDNESS: Measure of firmness of a compound by means of a Durometer Hardness Gauge (Range of 20-25 is about the firmness of an art gum eraser. Range of 90 is about the firmness of a rubber heel). (FGMA)

SIGHT LINE: Imaginary line along perimeter of lights or panels corresponding to the top edge of stationary and removable stops, and the line to which sealants contacting the lights or panels are sometimes finished off. (FGMA)

SIZE OF BEAD: Normally refers to the width of the bead, but there are many situations in which both the width and depth should be taken into account in design, specification and application. (FGMA)

SPACERS: Small blocks of composition, wood, neoprene, etc., placed on each side of lights or panels to center them in the channel and maintain uniform width of sealant beads. Prevent excessive sealant distortion. (FGMA)

SPACER SHIMS: Devices that are U-shaped in cross section and an inch or more in length, placed on the edges of lights or panels to serve both as shims to keep the lights or panels centered in the sash or frames, and as spacers to keep the lights or panels centered in the channels and maintain uniform width of sealant beads. (FGMA)

STATIONARY STOP: The permanent stop or lip of a rabbet on the side away from the side on which lights or panels are set. (FGMA)

STOP: Either the stationary lip at the back of a rabbet, or the removable molding at the front of the rabbet, either or both serving to hold light or panel in sash or frame, with the help of spacers. (FGMA)

STRIKING OFF: The operation of smoothing off excess compound at sight line when applying compound around lights or panels. (FGMA)

THINNING: Addition of a slight amount of unleaded gasoline to an oleo-resinous glazing compound by the glazier to soften its consistency. (FGMA)

UNIT: Term normally used to refer to one single light of insulating glass. (FGMA)

UNITED INCHES: Total of one width and one height in inches. (FGMA)

VEGETABLE OIL BASE: Formulated with a vehicle of vegetable oils usually processed with resins by application of heat. (FGMA)

VEHICLE: The liquid portion of a compound. (FGMA)

VINYL GLAZING: Holding glass in place with extruded vinyl channel or roll-in type. (FGMA)

WORK LIFE: The time during which a curing sealant (usually 2 components) remains suitable for use after being mixed with a catalyst. (FGMA)

ANNEALED GLASS: Sheet, plate, float or rolled glass that is basically free of residual internal stresses so that it can be freely cut. (GTA)

BENT GLASS: Flat glass that has been shaped while hot into cylindrical or other curved shapes. Bent glass may or may not be tempered. (GTA)

BOW AND WARP: The departure from flatness normally inherent in tempered glass from the manufacturing processes. Such bow and warp is measured while the glass is resting on a flat surface with the concave side down and various allowable tolerances are published by the manufacturers, and are incorporated in the Glass Tempering Association's Engineering Standards Manual for the product involved. (GTA)

BREAK OR FRACTURE PATTERN: The resultant geometric pattern formed by the cracks within an individual lite of tempered glass when it is broken. (GTA)

CASE HARDENED: Indicates that glass has been treated to create compression stresses in its surfaces. (GTA)

CHEMICALLY STRENGTHENED OR TEMPERED: Glass which has been strengthened by introduction of compression stresses in the surfaces by such means as ion exchange (from small ions to larger ions) induced by chemical treatment, rather than physical stresses created by thermal treatment. (GTA)

CLEAN CUT EDGES: Edges of glass that have not been fabricated but shall not have excessive flare, plier marks, points, chips, or any other unsightly irregularities. This type is also commonly referred to as Factory Edges, being the range of edge contour and appearance commonly found on stock sheets. (GTA)

FLAT POLISHED EDGES: A flat edge perpendicular to both surfaces that differs from a flat ground edge in that the edge has been polished. This edge may or may not have a polished seam and the degree of polish will vary among suppliers. (GTA)

GROUND EDGES: Edges on glass which have been ground to various profiles. Such edgework may or may not be considered as a finished edge, but may be necessary as minimum edgework for certain tempered products. (GTA)

HEAT STRENGTHENED GLASS: Glass that has been partially tempered by heat treatment of ordinary annealed glass in a special furnace. The partial tempering process (controlled heating and cooling) creates increased compression stress in the surface and edges of the glass as compared with annealed glass. Because of these compression stresses, heat strengthened glass has increased mechanical strength (greater

resistance to impact, long-term loads, and wind loads) and improved resistance to thermal stress due to increased thermal endurance. When broken, its fracture pattern is similar to that of annealed glass and does not disrupt into the small fragments which are characteristic of fully tempered glass breakage. Cutting, shaping and other fabrication of heat strengthened glass must be completed before heat treatment. (GTA)

HEAT TREATED: Indicates that glass has been treated to create compression stresses in the surface. (GTA)

KINK: An abrupt deviation from a flat plane or normal bow contour, and most commonly found near an edge of the piece of tempered glass. A kink is always localized as compared with contours of bow or warp. (GTA)

PENCILED EDGES: Edges that are rounded approximately to a half round contour. These edges, if not polished, will be a satin finish, and they may then be highly polished by a separate operation. (GTA)

SAFETY GLASS: Glass so constructed, treated, or combined with other materials, as to reduce, in comparison with ordinary sheet glass, float glass, rolled glass, or plate glass, the likelihood of injury to persons by these safety glasses when they may be cracked or broken. (GTA)

SEAMED or SWIPED EDGES: Refers to edges on glass which have been lightly abraded for handling safety. Such edgework should not be considered as a finished edge for appearance.

1. Plain Seam: Edges seamed to permit safe handling, but the texture of the seam is the supplier's option.

2. Smooth Seam: Edges seamed with fine abrasives to give smooth appearance to the seam. (GTA)

SPANDREL GLASS: Glass that has been coated on one side with a ceramic frit which has been fused into and made an integral part of the surface of the glass. The glass has been either tempered or heat-strengthened to develop physical properties to materially increase its resistance to breakage from wind load and the thermal stresses induced by temperature difference. (GTA)

STRAIN PATTERN: A specific geometric optical pattern in the glass which is not normally visible, but which may become apparent under certain conditions of illumination, especially when light is polarized, such as sky light or other forms of reflected light. The colors of the strain pattern are sometimes referred to as iridescent, or the general condition as iridescence. Strain pattern is characteristic of all tempered glass. (GTA)

TEMPERED GLASS: A glass that has been heated to near the softening point and rapidly cooled under rigorous control, usually by air to increase its mechanical and thermal endurance by creating a compression stress in all surfaces balanced by tension stresses in the core. Tempered glass is approximately three to five times stronger than annealed glass of the same thickness. When any point on the surface or edge of tempered glass is penetrated sufficiently through the layer of compression, the residual tension stresses are released, and the entire glass immediately breaks into innumerable small pieces which, by themselves, may be described as granular, without the sharp edges or dagger-like shapes created when annealed glass breaks. Cutting, shaping and other fabrication of tempered glass must be completed before tempering. (GTA)

TONG MARKS: Slight indentations along the edge of tempered glass, resulting from the method of holding or supporting the glass in the tempering process by tongs. (GTA)

TONGLESS TEMPERED: Refers to glass that is tempered, using a support method other than tongs, resulting in a product without tong marks. (GTA)

TOUGHENED: A reference to heat strengthened or tempered glass commonly made by foreign manufacturers in common use outside of the United States. (GTA)

ZONE TEMPERING: Normally zone tempered glass is found in automotive windshields in foreign cars where the break pattern of the glass directly in front of the driver, and sometimes the passenger, will be larger in particle size than the surrounding area in order to permit temporary vision when the windshield is broken. (GTA)