



DPC: 25/30486206 DC

BSI Group Headquarters

389 Chiswick High Road London W4 4AL

Tel: +44 (0)20 8996 9000

Fax: +44 (0)20 8996 7400

www.bsigroup.com

Date: 31 January 2025

Origin: International

Latest date for receipt of comments: 26 March 2025

Project No. 2024/00146

Responsible committee: B/538/1 Windows and doors

Interested committees:

Title: Draft BS ISO 21174 Doors, windows and curtain walling — Hardware for doors and windows — Vocabulary.

Please notify admin.start@bsigroup.com if you are aware of any keywords that might assist in clarifying or identifying the standard or of the content of this standard:

- i) has any issues related to 3rd party IPR, patent or copyright
- ii) affects other national standard(s)
- iii) requires additional national guidance or information

WARNING: THIS IS A DRAFT AND MUST NOT BE REGARDED OR USED AS A BRITISH STANDARD. THIS DRAFT IS NOT CURRENT BEYOND 26 March 2025

This draft is issued to allow comments from interested parties; all comments will be given consideration prior to publication. No acknowledgement will normally be sent. **See overleaf for information on the submission of comments.**

No copying is allowed, in any form, without prior written permission from BSI except as permitted under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act 1988 or for circulation within a nominating organization for briefing purposes. Electronic circulation is limited to dissemination by e-mail within such an organization by committee members.

Further copies of this draft may be purchased from BSI Shop <http://shop.bsigroup.com> or from BSI Customer Services, Tel: +44(0) 20 8996 9001 or email cservices@bsigroup.com. British, International and foreign standards are also available from BSI Customer Services.

Information on the co-operating organizations represented on the committees referenced above may be obtained from <https://standardsdevelopment.bsigroup.com/>.

E-mail: admin.start@bsigroup.com

Introduction

This draft standard is based on national and international discussions. Your comments on this draft are invited and will assist in the preparation of the consequent standard.

For international standards, comments will be reviewed by the relevant UK national committee before sending the consensus UK vote and comments to the international committee, which will then decide appropriate action. If the international standard is approved, it is usual for the text to be published as a British Standard.

For national standards, comments will be reviewed by the relevant UK national committee and the resulting standards published as a British Standard.

UK Vote

Please indicate whether you consider the UK should submit a negative (with supporting technical reasons) or positive vote on this draft. Please indicate if you are aware of any reason why this draft standard should not be published as a British Standard.

Submission of Comments

- **Annotated drafts are not acceptable and will be rejected.**
- All comments should be submitted online at <https://standardsdevelopment.bsigroup.com/>. You will need to register in order to comment.

Template for comments and secretariat observations

Date: xx/xx/20xx	Document: ISO/DIS xxxx
------------------	------------------------

1	2	(3)	4	5	(6)	7
MB	Clause No./ Subclause No./Annex (e.g. 3.1)	Paragraph/ Figure/Table/Note	Type of comment	Comment (justification for change) by the MB	Proposed change by the MB	Secretariat observations on each comment submitted
	3.1	Definition 1	ed	Definition is ambiguous and needs clarifying.	Amend to read '...so that the mains connector to which no connection...'	
	6.4	Paragraph 2	te	The use of the UV photometer as an alternative cannot be supported as serious problems have been encountered in its use in the UK.	Delete reference to UV photometer.	



DRAFT International Standard

ISO/DIS 21174

Doors, windows and curtain walling — Hardware for doors and windows — Vocabulary

ICS: 01.040.91; 91.060.50

ISO/TC 162

Secretariat: JISC

Voting begins on:
2025-01-31

Voting terminates on:
2025-04-25

This document is circulated as received from the committee secretariat.

THIS DOCUMENT IS A DRAFT CIRCULATED FOR COMMENTS AND APPROVAL. IT IS THEREFORE SUBJECT TO CHANGE AND MAY NOT BE REFERRED TO AS AN INTERNATIONAL STANDARD UNTIL PUBLISHED AS SUCH.

IN ADDITION TO THEIR EVALUATION AS BEING ACCEPTABLE FOR INDUSTRIAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, COMMERCIAL AND USER PURPOSES, DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS MAY ON OCCASION HAVE TO BE CONSIDERED IN THE LIGHT OF THEIR POTENTIAL TO BECOME STANDARDS TO WHICH REFERENCE MAY BE MADE IN NATIONAL REGULATIONS.

RECIPIENTS OF THIS DRAFT ARE INVITED TO SUBMIT, WITH THEIR COMMENTS, NOTIFICATION OF ANY RELEVANT PATENT RIGHTS OF WHICH THEY ARE AWARE AND TO PROVIDE SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION.

Reference number
ISO/DIS 21174:2025(en)

© ISO 2025



Documents

Document Sharing Hub



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2025

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions Terminology	1
3.1 Generic hardware	1
3.2 Operating element	3
3.2.1 Operating element for window	3
3.2.2 Operating element for door	4
3.3 Fastening element	5
3.3.1 Fastening element for window	5
3.3.2 Fastening element for door	6
3.4 Supporting element	9
3.5 Hold-open and controlling element	10
3.5.1 Hold-open and controlling element for window	10
3.5.2 Hold-open and controlling element for door	11
3.6 Hardware for specific window and door system	12
3.6.1 Projecting reversible window hardware	12
3.6.2 Slide-only, sliding and folding, lift and slide window hardware	13
3.6.3 Tilt and turn window hardware	13
3.6.4 Sliding door and folding door hardware	13
3.6.5 Panic and emergency exit hardware	14
3.6.6 Unframe glass doorset hardware	15
3.6.7 Miscellaneous	15
Annex A (informative) Illustration of the various defined terms	16
Bibliography	47

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2. www.iso.org/directives

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received. www.iso.org/patents

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 162

ADD INFORMATION ABOUT REPLACED STANDARDS AND OTHER PARTS AS NECESSARY

Introduction

Due to the variety and complexity of the hardware product used on/in doors and windows, it is difficult to give all the terms and definitions within this document specifically and to categorize all the terms. To be logical and practical for standard users, the terms are divided into 6 categories as follows within the main body of this document which are

- generic hardware refers to the hardware products or components or expressions commonly used in the window and door market or industry
- operating element refers to the component, operated by hand or electronic driving, used to open, close and/or lock door leaf or window casement/sash directly or by driving the transmission mechanism to do so, e.g. fixed handle, lever handle, knob and so on
- fastening element refers to the component that prevents the relative displacement between door leaf or window casement/sash and their surrounding frame in closed position, e.g. espagnolette, lock and so on
- supporting element refers to the component that connects door leaf or window casement/ sash to their surrounding frame and bears the door leaf or window casement/ sash, e.g. hinge, roller, and so on. Usually, they will be designed to bear the dead-load required for the acceptable operation of the door leaf or window casement/ sash, and
- hold-open and controlling element refers to the component that can limit the opening angle of door leaf and window casement/sash relative to their frame, e.g. limiting restrictor, and/or allow door leaf and window casement/sash to be retained in a specific position, e.g. safety restrictor or hold open device, and/or return the door leaf and window casement/sash to a closed position e.g. door closing device, and/or drive the door leaf and window casement/sash open electronically e.g. swing door operator
- hardware for specific window and door systems refer to those used particularly in/on certain window and door systems.

Illustrative figures for the terms are given in the [Annex A](#). Please note that all figures serve the purpose of illustration only, and some of the keys (labels) may not be in the main body of this standard.

Doors, windows and curtain walling — Hardware for doors and windows — Vocabulary

1 Scope

This ISO standard specifies the terminology for hardware used in windows and pedestrian doors.

This document mainly refers to terminology of hardware used for the connection between window sash/casement, door leaf and their corresponding frames as well as the hardware used for operating the window sash/casement and door leaf.

This document is neither for the terminology of fixing element used as a means of connecting the hardware to the door and window sash/casement profile or frame, nor the hardware used for connection between door/ window frame and their openings, such as screws, bolts, etc.

This document does not set out physical definitions related to performance requirements and associated test methods of the hardware.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO WD 22496:2018, *Windows and pedestrian doors — Terminology*

3 Terms and definitions Terminology

3.1 Generic hardware

3.1.1

backset

the horizontal distance measured from the outside face of the lock to the centreline of the hole of the spindle (see [Figure A.10](#) and [Figure A.16](#))

3.1.2

building hardware

A component of doors, windows, hatches and similar construction products to provide them with a specified function, mainly opening and closing, locking, fixation and sealing

3.1.3

door fitting

items of building hardware to be fitted to a door

3.1.4

fastener

component used to open, close, and secure a door, window, shutter, or gate

3.1.5

fastening

the fixing of one component of a building element to another

3.1.6

fitting

small component, other than a fastener, fixed to a primary component for a specific purpose

3.1.7

handle

operating device, where applicable with locking mechanism, with which the window/door hardware can be mechanically operated

3.1.7.1

flush handle

a recessed handle that sits flush with the surface of the sash or door leaf.

Note 1 to entry: Also known as recessed pulls or flush pulls.

3.1.7.2

window handle

operating mechanism with which the window hardware can be mechanically operated to open and close the window (see [Figure A.2](#))

3.1.8

hinge

device used for connecting the door/window frame and its leaf/casement, supporting and rotating the door leaf and window casement on a fixed axis for opening

3.1.9

latch

self-engaging fastener which restrains a movable component (e.g. door leaf) in a closed position and which can be released

3.1.10

lever handle

rotatable operating element designed as a lever which engages a spindle passing through a window or a door (see [Figure A.1](#), [Figure A.2](#), [Figure A.3](#), [Figure A.4](#), and [Figure A.5](#))

3.1.11

lock

fastener which secures a movable component in a closed position within a door frame and which is operated by a key or other device

3.1.12

key

device that is removable and portable and is used to operate the lock

3.1.13

window fitting

window furniture

items of building hardware to be fitted to a window

3.1.14

safety device

component for doors and windows which is intended to prevent injuries and protect users of a building

3.1.15

spindle

connecting element to transfer the torque from the handle to the rotatable part of lock (see [Figure A.2](#), [Figure A.4](#) and [Figure A.6](#))

Note 1 to entry: Square spindles are very common, but other shaped spindles are also permissible.

3.2 Operating element

3.2.1 Operating element for window

3.2.1.1

connector/fork

connecting element to transfer the torque from the geared handle to the slideable part of the window espagnolette (see [Figure A.1](#))

Note 1 to entry: Otherwise known as engaging piece, tongue or slider

3.2.1.2

click mechanism

assembly of components to position the handle in the defined click positions with the tilt& turn hardware's operation positions (see [Figure A.1](#) and [Figure A.2](#))

3.2.1.3

geared-handle

operating mechanism with which the window hardware can be mechanically operated and connector or fork that serves as the connecting element (see [Figure A.1](#))

3.2.1.4

key-operated locking mechanism

assembly of components for securing the hardware's set position, enabling the further operation only with appropriate means (e.g. a key) (see [Figure A.1](#), [Figure A.2](#) and [Figure A.3](#))

3.2.1.5

non-key-operated locking mechanism

assembly of components for securing the handle's set position, enabling the further operation without appropriate means

Note 1 to entry: Some examples of non-key-operated locking mechanisms are designs with the deactivation of the locking mechanism by ""push-to-open"", button- or thumb-operation"

3.2.1.6

non-key-operated locking hardware (eg PTO window handle)

component, which can be locked and/or unlocked without the use of a key

3.2.1.7

non-lockable hardware

component for securing the hardware's set position without appropriate means (e.g. a key)

3.2.1.8

rosette <for window>

screw-fixed base body located on the window profile that serves as a window handle mounting (see [Figure A.1](#), [Figure A.2](#) and [Figure A.3](#))

3.2.1.9

window crank handle

a component used to manually open the casement by rotating the handle

3.2.1.10

window fastener handle

operating device where applicable with releasable and / or locking mechanism, to hold the window in a closed position (see [Figure A.3](#))

Note 1 to entry: Also known as Cockspur handles.

3.2.1.11

3.2.2 Operating element for door

3.2.2.1

backplate

element generally, but not essentially, rectangular in plan whose purpose is, firstly, functional, providing a bearing for the rotation of a door lever handle or knob and the means of attachment to the door; and, secondly, decorative, working as a trim plate to cover holes provided in the door for the passage of spindles, keys or lock cylinders (see [Figure A.4](#) and [Figure A.5](#))

3.2.2.2

baseplate

element generally, but not essentially, rectangular in plan whose purpose is, firstly, functional, providing a bearing for the rotation of a door lever handle or knob and the means of attachment to the door; and secondly, decorative, working as a trim plate to cover holes provided in the door for the passage of spindles, keys or lock cylinders (see [Figure A.4](#))

3.2.2.3

bow handle

a pull for use on heavy doors (see [Figure A.7](#))

3.2.2.4

door knob

fixed or rotatable operating element, usually designed to be circular in plan, but which may be non-circular, with a maximum offset of 75 mm from its axis of rotation; and which engages a spindle passing through the door and operating then a latch mechanism when rotated, so that the latch bolt is withdrawn to unlatch the door; or alternatively, is fixed against rotation and is used to pull the door to the closed position and thereby re-latch the door (see [Figure A.6](#) and [Figure A.15](#))

3.2.2.5

emergency release

facility provided on the external plate that enables the door to be opened in case of emergency (see [Figure A.5](#))

3.2.2.6

entrance set

set with a lever handle on the one side of the door and a fixed knob or bar or no handle on the other

3.2.2.7

escutcheon

surround with a shaped hole to accommodate a key or a lock cylinder, with or without a pivoted cover plate intended primarily to protect the door leaf from abrasion caused by keys (see [Figure A.6](#))

3.2.2.8

external plate

backplate or rose that is fitted on the external face of a door (see [Figure A.4](#), [Figure A.5](#) and [Figure A.6](#))

3.2.2.9

fixed handle

a handle which is fixed against rotation and is used to pull the door to the open or closed position

3.2.2.10

flush pull

fitting providing a recessed finger hold for sideways or pulling movement

3.2.2.11

half set

single lever or knob attached to a plate or rose which enables operation of the lock or latch from one side of the door only

3.2.2.12

indicator

device that is visible from the exterior of the door to indicate whether the door is locked or unlocked

3.2.2.13

internal plate

backplate or rose that is fitted on the internal face of a door (see [Figure A.5](#))

3.2.2.14

latchplate

backplate adapted for use with a latch and having no keyhole or cylinder aperture

3.2.2.15

lockplate

backplate having an aperture for use with a cylinder or lever key (see [Figure A.4](#))

3.2.2.16

pull handle

fixed handle mounted on a door leaf providing a means to open and close a door leaf by hand (see [Figure A.8](#))

3.2.2.17

trim plate

component of an assembly of two parts that fit together to form a backplate or rose which is fastened to baseplate as a decorative cover (see [Figure A.6](#))

3.2.2.18

rose

element generally circular, but which may have equi-axial or approximately equi-axial shapes such as square or octagonal, that otherwise has the same features as a backplate (see [Figure A.6](#))

3.2.2.19

set of door furniture

two lever handles or knobs with two lockplates or latchplates (or, alternatively, roses and escutcheons), complete with a spindle and fastening elements to operate the latch (see [Figure A.4](#))

3.2.2.20

thumb turn

small T-handle, knob or other handle fitted on the internal plate of a set of bathroom lock furniture that operates a lock deadbolt to provide privacy rather than high security (see [Figure A.5](#))

3.3 Fastening element

3.3.1 Fastening element for window

3.3.1.1

cam keeper

cam keep

a component to accept the cam, e.g. mushroom cam or roller cam, from the window or door locking mechanism (see [Figure A.9](#))

3.3.1.2

espagnolette

locking mechanism for windows and door height windows that usually have a maximum handle movement of 180° (see [Figure A.10](#))

3.3.1.3

finger catches

a locking device for windows that can be operated by a finger (see [Figure A.11](#))

3.3.1.4**mushroom cam**

a component attached to a moving shaft which is mushroom shaped and which engages in the cam keep/keeper to enable the door/window to be closed (see [Figure A.9](#))

3.3.1.5**roller cam**

a component attached to a moving shaft which is cylindrical shaped and which engages in the cam keep/keeper to enable the door/window to be closed (see [Figure A.9](#))

3.3.1.6**sash fastener**

device to secure, in the closed position, the sashes of a double or single hung vertically sliding window and the sashes of a horizontally sliding window (see [Figure A.12](#))

3.3.1.7**roller catch**

device with one or more rolling parts which help a door leaf/ window casement/sash to be kept in the closed position (see [Figure A.13](#))

3.3.2 Fastening element for door**3.3.2.1****anti-separation point**

locking point designed to prevent the separation of a door leaf from its frame or adjacent door leaf in the plane of the door (see [Figure A.14](#))

Note 1 to entry: Examples of anti-separation points are hook and mushroom types."

3.3.2.2**bored latch set**

fastener that comprises an integral assembly of door furniture with a tubular latch (see [Figure A.15](#))

3.3.2.3**bored lock set**

fastener that comprises an integral assembly of door furniture with a tubular lock (see [Figure A.15](#))

3.3.2.4**bolt**

a device for securing , or helping to secure, a door or window in the closed position, comprising a suitably guided moving member, operable from the protected side only by hand or foot, either directly using a knob or slide, or indirectly using a lever/handle or rack and pinion mechanism (see [Figure A.14](#) and [Figure A.16](#))

3.3.2.5**cam**

component of the cylinder to provide the movement to effect locking (see [Figure A.17](#))

3.3.2.6**clenching point**

arrangement of components to draw together a door and its frame in the door closing direction to reduce distortion of the door and/or compress seal (may also be a locking point and/or anti-separation point)

3.3.2.7**cylinder**

device, usually distinct from its associated lock or latch, operated by the key (see [Figure A.14](#) and [Figure A.16](#))

3.3.2.8**construction key**

a device which is temporarily used instead of a cylinder during the construction phase of a project

3.3.2.9**cylinder core/plug**

a cylindrical portion of the cylinder, which rotates when the correct key is used (see [Figure A.17](#))

3.3.2.10**cylinder lock**

lock in which the lock mechanism is operated by one or more cylinders (see [Figure A.14](#) and [Figure A.16](#))

3.3.2.10.1**dead bolt**

movable part of a lock that usually engages a locking plate and withdraws into a lock case that is operated at least in one direction by a key, handle or thumb turn (see [Figure A.16](#))

3.3.2.11**deadlocking**

action of moving a bolt to a thrown position where pushing back of the bolt is positively prevented

3.3.2.12**detaining element**

component which is moved by a key into a pre-determined position to allow the bolt to be operated

3.3.2.13**differ**

variation between lock mechanisms of similar design due to differences in the lift and/or position of the detaining elements

3.3.2.14**door guard**

component that can be fixed across the full width of a door to prevent the leaf from opening

3.3.2.15**flush bolt**

lever action bolt which when mounted does not project above the surface of the leaf

3.3.2.16**follower**

part of a lock that operates latch bolt and/or deadbolt(s) when turned by a spindle (see [Figure A.14](#) and [Figure A.16](#))

3.3.2.17**forend**

part of a case through which the lock is fixed to the door leaf and through which the latch bolt and/or deadbolt pass (see [Figure A.14](#) and [Figure A.16](#))

3.3.2.18**hook latch bolt**

a hook-shaped bolt grappling the locking plate/striking plate to secure a door leaf (see [Figure A.14](#))

3.3.2.19**keep**

the fitting (usually attached to the fixed outer frame of floor) which receives the shoot

3.3.2.20**latch bolt**

spring-loaded movable part of a lock that usually engages a component fixed to a frame, and withdraws into a lock case that automatically engages a locking plate to keep the door leaf in its closed position (see [Figure A.14](#) and [Figure A.16](#))

3.3.2.21**lever lock**

lock with integral differs operated by a key

3.3.2.22**lock case**

part of a lock in which the lock mechanism is housed (see [Figure A.14](#) and [Figure A.16](#))

3.3.2.23**lockable follower**

mechanism operated by a key to block the rotation of the follower inside a lock case or the rotation of a handle/knob when it is a part of the lock (see [Figure A.14](#) and [Figure A.16](#))

3.3.2.24**lock mechanism**

constituent parts of a lock that operate the deadbolt and/or latch bolt, where required, providing the differs (see [Figure A.14](#) and [Figure A.16](#))

3.3.2.25**locking plate/striking plate/ keeper**

component, fixed to a frame to engage a bolt, or bolts (see [Figure A.14](#) and [Figure A.16](#))

3.3.2.26**locking point**

arrangement of components interacting between a deadbolt or anti-separation point and locking plate for security purpose (see [Figure A.14](#) and [Figure A.16](#))

3.3.2.27**locking snib**

manual device, usually in the form of a small lever or knob, operable after installation and which can be operated to prevent the deadbolt or latch bolt from being thrown or withdrawn, or to change the function of a lock

3.3.2.28**master key system**

combination of locks cylinders and related keys with different codings and/or profiles which are in functional relation

3.3.2.29**mortise lock**

a lock installed within the cavity cut at the edge of a door (see [Figure A.14](#) and [Figure A.16](#))

3.3.2.30**multi-point lock**

lock comprising at least two points of interaction (security, anti-separation or clenching) interlinked and centrally controlled, where at least two points are more than 200 mm apart in locked or thrown position

3.3.2.31**padlock**

independent locking device comprising a body, a key mechanism, a locking mechanism and shackle (see [Figure A.18](#))

3.3.2.32**plug**

part of a cylinder that can be moved when the proper key is used

3.3.2.33**rim lock**

rim latch

a lock or latch that is mounted to the surface of a door, rather than mortised into the door

3.3.2.34**shared latch action**

latch action in which withdrawal of the latch bolt is by means of a handle or key

3.3.2.35

shoot

the sliding part of a door or window bolt

3.3.2.36

spring latch/roller latch/roller catch

a spring loaded roller mechanism which engages in the door frame and holds the door in the closed position

3.3.2.37

staple

a surface-mounted strike

3.3.2.38

thumb latch

the small pivoted part above the grip of a handle intended to be pressed by the thumb to operate the latch bolt

3.3.2.39

tubular bolt

a bolt having a tubular case

3.3.2.40

tubular latch

a lock having a tubular-shaped case and requiring bored(round) holes rather than a chiselled rectangular mortice (see [Figure A.15](#))

3.4 Supporting element

3.4.1

butt hinge

a type of hinge designed to be morticed into the door edge and into the rebate of a door frame (see [Figure A.19](#))

3.4.2

concealed hinge

hinge not exposed in the surface of a door or a window in a closed condition (see [Figure A.20](#) and [A.21](#))

3.4.3

fixed-pin hinge

single-axis pivot with more than two knuckles, with fixed pin, (see [Figure A.22](#))

3.4.4

lift-off hinge

single-axis pivot with only two knuckles, one of which can be removed, (see [Figure A.22](#))

3.4.5

multi-axis hinge

device used for connecting the door and its leaf, supporting and rotating the door leaf on more than one axis for opening (see [Figure A.21](#) and [Figure A.25](#))

Note 1 to entry: It's also known as a concealed hinge.

3.4.5.1

parallel geometry stay hinge

hinge mechanism which has one or more link arms connecting the frame to the opening casement; projecting parallel to the plane of the frame; the freedom of movement of the parallel geometry stay hinge system is either controlled by the friction between some or all of its moveable components or through an adjustable friction system (see [Figure A.26](#) and [Figure A.27](#))

3.4.6

pivot hinge

a component that allows a door leaf or window to rotate around a central point