

**HOLLOW
METAL
MANUAL**

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NAAMM

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS FOR HOLLOW METAL DOORS AND FRAMES

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HOLLOW METAL MANUFACTURERS
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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

For Hollow Metal Doors and Frames

Definitions of terms commonly used in connection with Hollow Metal Work, defined as they apply specifically to hollow metal, may be defined differently by other industries.

ACTIVE DOOR (ACTIVE LEAF): In a pair of doors, the door or doors in which the latching device is typically installed.

ACTUAL DOOR SIZE: The largest measured width by height of the door leaf as manufactured. Equal to the nominal door size minus design clearance. Also referred to as *Net Door Size*.

ADJUSTABLE BASE ANCHOR: See **ADJUSTABLE FLOOR ANCHOR**.

ADJUSTABLE FRAME: A frame with profile in two or more pieces to accommodate various wall thickness. Also referred to as an *Expandable Frame* or *Split Frame*. (Fig. F0027-01)

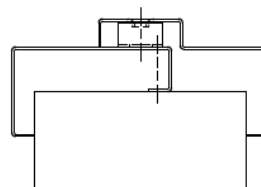


Fig. F0027-01

ANCHOR: A metal device provided inside of a jamb, head, sill, or mullion used to secure the frame to the adjacent structure, such as wall, ceiling, or floor. Also referred to as *Jamb Anchor*, *Wall Anchor*, *Floor Anchor*, etc. See listing below.

Adjustable Floor: A metal device used to secure a frame to floor at base which allows the jamb to be positioned at a location in height above floor. Typically used at a depressed slab or unlevel floor condition. Also referred to as *Adjustable Base Anchor*. (Fig. F0091-01)

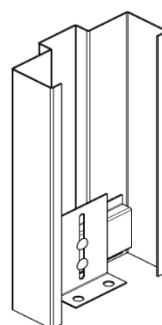


Fig. F0091-01

Compression: An adjustable metal device, used to secure, adjust, and square a slip-on frame. (Fig. F0912-01)

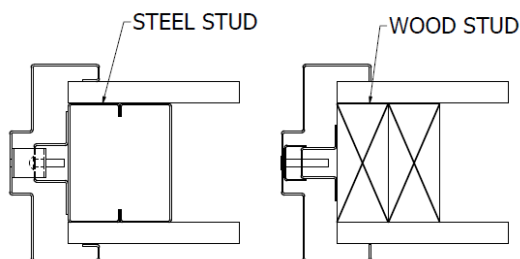


Fig. F0912-01

Existing Wall: A hole preparation, generally in the soffit of a frame member, with internal reinforcing and/or guide for an expansion bolt, machine bolt, or screw. Used to secure the frame to an existing opening. (Fig. F0205-02)

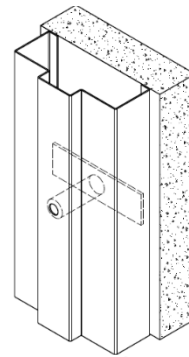


Fig. F0205-02

Fixed Floor: A metal device attached to the bottom of the frame to secure a frame to the floor. Also referred to as *Base Anchor* or *Sill Anchor*. (Fig. F0085-01)

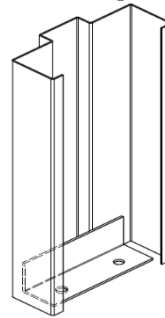


Fig. F0085-01

Masonry Strap & Stirrup: A fixed metal device used to secure the frame to new masonry walls. (Fig. F0101-01)

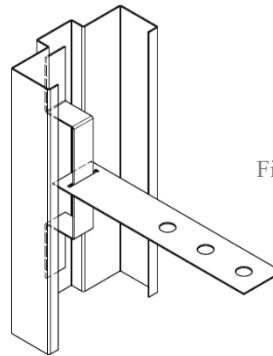


Fig. F0101-01

Masonry “T” Shaped: A loose metal device used to secure the frame to new masonry walls. (Fig. F0110-02)

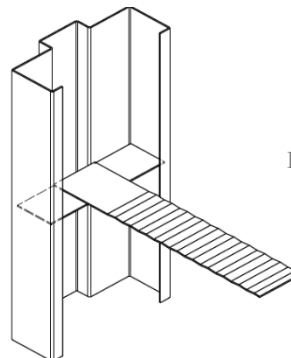


Fig. F0110-02

Masonry Wire: A loose metal device used to secure the frame to new masonry walls. (Fig. F0120-01)

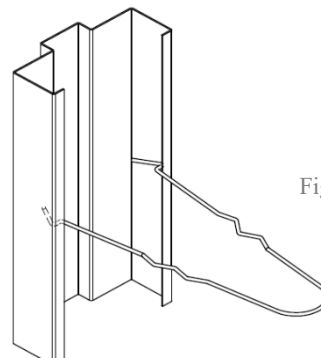


Fig. F0120-01

Mullion Floor Fastener: A metal clip or angle in, either 1 or 2 pieces, secured to the floor in which mullion is then positioned over. (Fig. F0240-01)

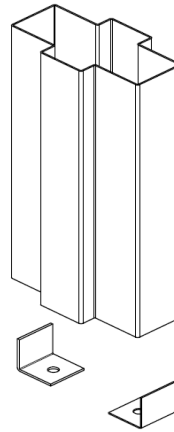


Fig. F0240-01

Sill: A metal channel secured to the floor in which the sill section of a hollow metal frame is positioned over. (Fig. F0215-01)

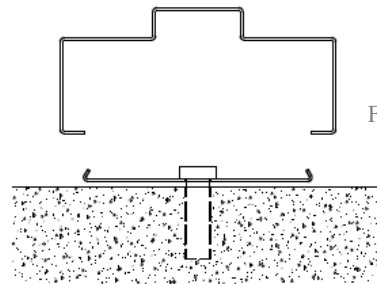


Fig. F0215-01

Steel Stud: A metal device secured in a frame to be used for attachment to a wall built with steel studs. (Fig. F0151-01)

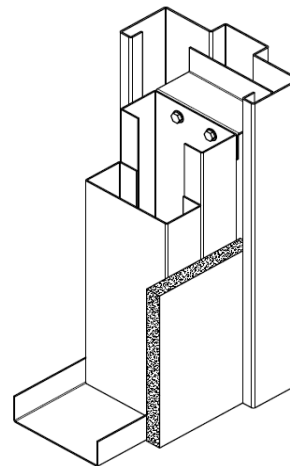


Fig. F0151-01

Wood Stud: A metal device secured in a frame to be used for attachment in a wall built with wood studs. (Fig. F0171-02)

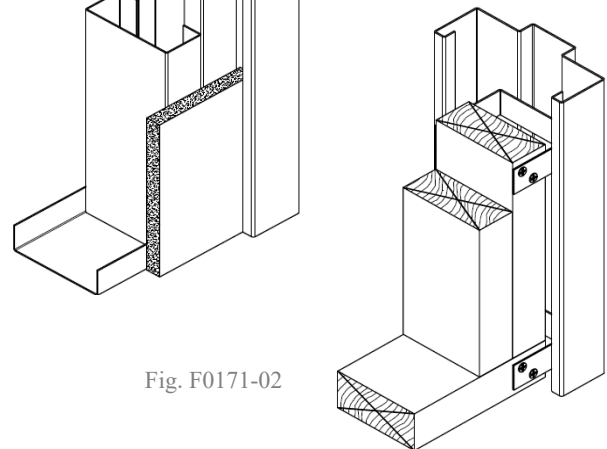


Fig. F0171-02

APPLIED STOP: A separate surface mounted channel, typically used on a cased opening section. Creates a rabbeted frame profile. (Fig. F0028-01)

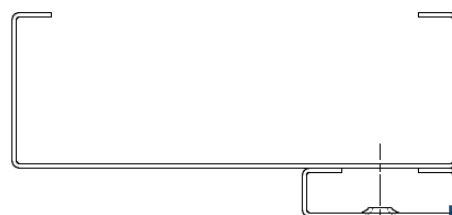


Fig. F0028-01

APPLIED TRIM: A decorative piece mounted to the face of a frame or door. (Fig. M0040-01)

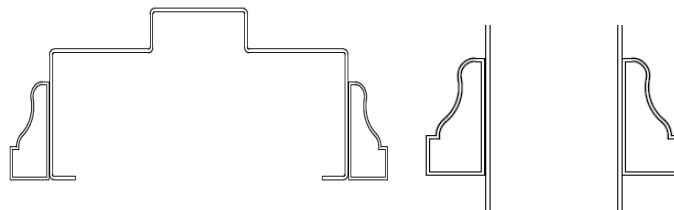


Fig. M0040-01

ARMOR PLATE: A plate that can be of various materials and thicknesses applied to a door and /or frame externally and can extend to the full height and width of the door. Not to be confused with ballistic resistance armor.

ASTRAGAL: A component or combination of components applied to; (a) a single door; (b) one or both doors of a pair at their meeting stiles to cover the door edge clearance; (c) the bottom edge of the flush transom panel; or (d) the bottom of the top leaf of a Dutch door. The Astragal closes the clearance gap for the purpose of ensuring privacy; minimizes the passage of light; retard the passage of air, sound, smoke or flame; and provides additional security. Provided by the hollow metal manufacturer, or the hardware supplier. See listing below.

Flat Surface: A one-piece steel strip attached to one door and overlapping the other door when in the closed position. (Fig. D0062-01)

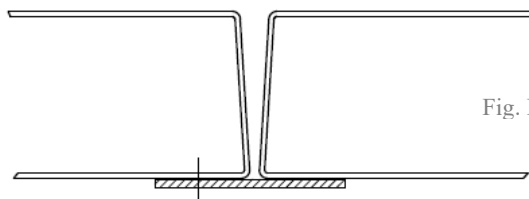


Fig. D0062-01

Integral: Either face of a door in a pair, formed at its lock edge to overlap the adjacent leaf. (Fig. D0061-01)

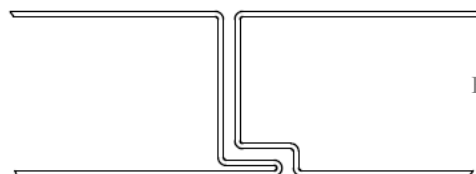


Fig. D0061-01

Wrap Around: A formed piece of steel attached to one leaf of a pair and overlapping the other door when in the closed position. (Fig. D0065-01)

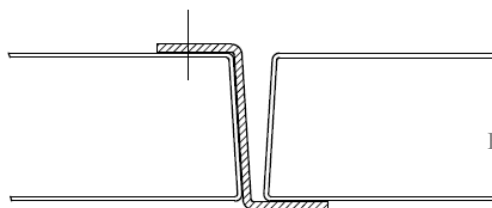


Fig. D0065-01

BACKBEND: The element of the frame profile which extends from the return and is formed parallel to the wall, inside the throat. Also referred to as *Second Return*, *Double Return* or *Drywall Return*. See **FRAME ELEMENTS** for additional details. (Fig. F0017-01)

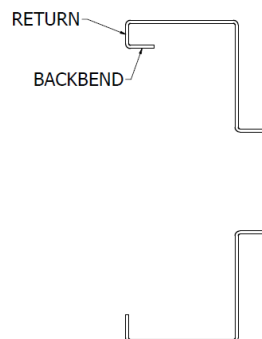


Fig. F0017-01

BACKSET: The distance from a cutout or datum line for a hardware preparation from a defined datum a door or frame. See listing below

Flush Bolt: The distance from the centerline of the lock edge of a door to the centerline of the bolt. Shown on beveled edge door.
(Fig. H0301-01)

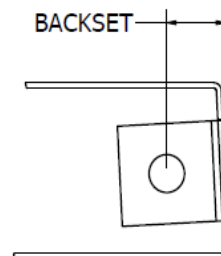


Fig. H0301-01

Hinge: On a door, the distance from the push side face sheet to the edge of the hinge cutout. On a frame rabbet, the distance from the stop to the edge of the hinge cutout. (Fig. H0005-01)

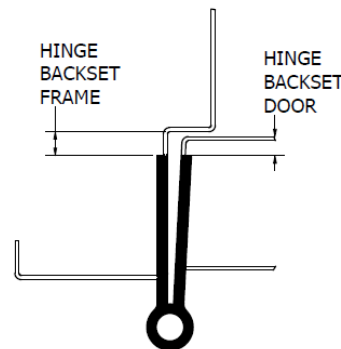


Fig. H0005-01

Lock: The distance from the centerline of the lock edge of a door to the centerline of the lock face prep. Shown on beveled edge door.
(Fig. H0310-01)

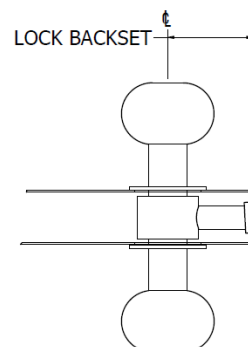


Fig. H0310-01

Strike: On a frame rabbet, the distance from the stop to the edge of the strike cutout. On the door edge, the distance from the push side face sheet to the edge of the strike cutout. (Fig. H0195-01)

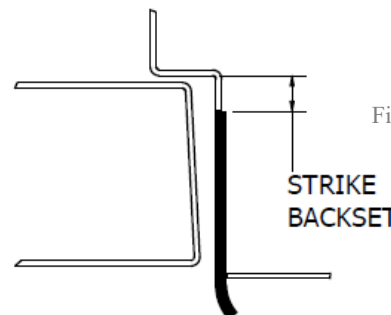


Fig. H0195-01

BASE: See **SILL**

BASE ANCHOR: See **ANCHOR**

BASE ANCHOR EXTENSION: See **FLOOR ANCHOR EXTENSION**

BELOW FLOOR: Below the top of the concrete or structural slab. See also **JAMB EXTENSION**.

BEVELED EDGE: See **EDGE, BEVELED**

BLANK JAMB: See **JAMB**

BLAST RESISTANT: Refers to a hollow metal assembly designed and manufactured to resist specified dynamic blast effects with pressures typically expressed in pounds per square inch (psi) or Kilo-Pascal (KPa).

BORROWED LIGHT: A glazed opening frame installed in an interior partition prepared for field installation of stationary (fixed) glazing. Mullions may be used to divide individual glazed areas. Similar to **WINDOW**.

BOTTOM CHANNEL: The horizontal stiffener channel secured into the bottom of a door. Also referred to as *End Channel*.

BULL-NOSE: See **EDGE, BULL-NOSE**

BULL-NOSE TRIM: A radius shaped component applied to the vertical door edge. A typical application would be on double acting doors.

(Fig. D0606-01)

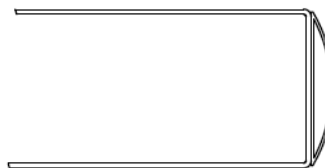


Fig. D0606-01

BULLET RESISTANT: A hollow metal assembly designed and manufactured to resist penetration by firearm projectiles.

BUTT JOINT: Intersection of members, which are not mitered.

BUTTED FRAME: A frame which fits against a wall rather than wrap around it.

CAMLIFT HINGE: A hinge designed and manufactured to provide lifting of the door to a specific height as it is opened through a specific degree of opening. Commonly used on sound retardant door.

CASED OPENING FRAME: A frame without a stop and soffit. See **FRAME PROFILE** for detail.

CEILING STRUT: An adjustable member extending vertically from frame to a rigid support above to hold the frame in place. (Fig. F0261-01)

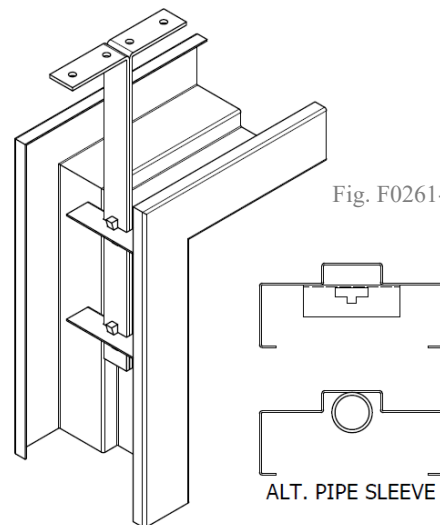


Fig. F0261-01

CENTER RAIL: See **RAIL**

CLASSIFIED: “Products or material of a specific group category that are constructed, inspected, tested and subsequently reinspected in accordance with an established set of requirements.” (Taken directly from NFPA 80.)

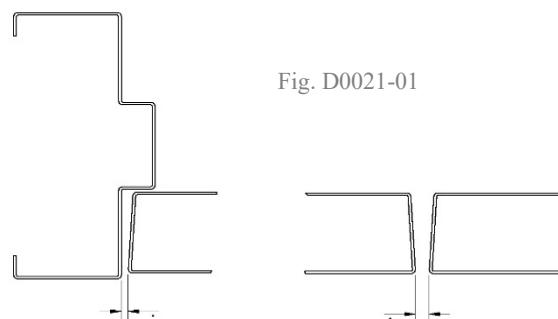
CLEARANCE: A term used to define a distance between two items. See descriptions below.

Floor: The distance between the bottom of the door and the top of the material directly below the door. This varies with applications, such as concrete, any floor covering and/or a threshold. (*For additional information, see HMMA TechNote HMMA 810-TN01-03, “Defining Undercuts”.*)

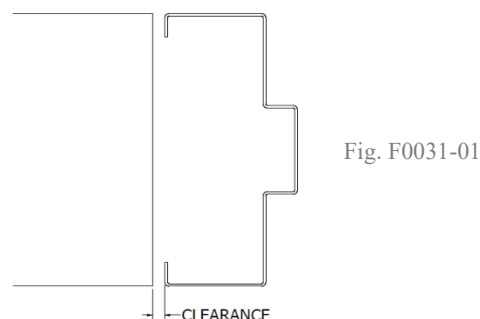
Design: The distance around a door established by the manufacturer, used to determine the Actual Door Size.

Operating: The final distance between door and frame after hanging and adjustment of the door and hardware

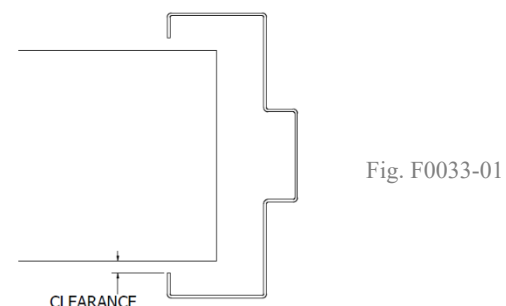
Door Edge: The distance between either the edge of the door and frame rabbet, or the edges of two doors of a pair. (Fig. D0021-01)



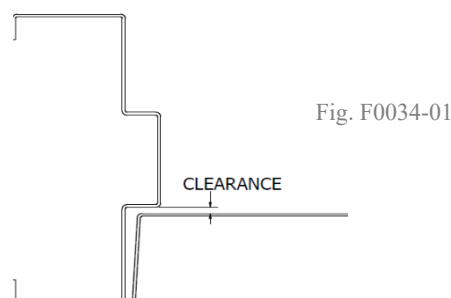
Frame Installation, Butting Wall:
The distance between a frame and the wall construction where the frames butts against the wall. (Fig. F0031-01)



Frame Installation, Overlapping Wall:
The distance between the frame return or backbend to accommodate irregularities in the thickness in the wall, when the frame is capping the wall. (Fig. F0033-01)



Stop: The distance between the frame stop and the face of the door when the door is in the closed position. Typically, equal to the thickness of the silencer. (Fig. F0034-01)



CLOSED SECTION: A frame member without a throat opening such as a mullion or transom bar.