

ARCHITECTURAL DOORS

Doors designed for commercial and industrial applications meeting specific standards of construction (eg. fire rating, sound transmission), Generally used to signify higher standards than "residential" doors.

ASTRAGAL

A special molding attached to one of a pair of doors that prevents them from swinging or sliding completely through the opening. Also used to prevent air infiltration.

BOOK SIZE

Height and width of a door prior to prefitting.

BUTT HINGE

The complete door hinge mechanism that consists of the round central part (knuckle), flat portions (leaves or flaps), and the pin, which is inserted into the knuckle.

CASING

Molding of varying widths and thicknesses used to trim out interior or exterior door and window openings.

CHECKING AND SPLITTING

Checking occurs when the wood or veneers separate horizontally to the grain. Splitting occurs when there is a break vertically with the grain.

MASONITE®

Brand name for Masonite molded panel door skins. Made of High Density fiberboard.

DOOR BEVEL

An angled cut on the lock side of a door, usually 30°, that enables it to swing free of the door frame when opening & closing.

DOOR CORE

A core placed inside the door to provide either strength or fire rating. Core types are corrugated honeycomb paper, particleboard, wood stave, and mineral fiber.

DOOR FRAME

A complete door frame consists of two jamb legs available rabbeted (built-in stop) or with a separate stop applied (stitched) and one header, also with stop applied with staples. Once installed in the rough opening, a door may be hung on the frame. (See "Frame Types")

DOUBLE RAILS

Doors can be manufactured with double rails on the top and/or bottom of the door so that it can be field trimmed for off-square replacement installations.

DOUBLE STILES

Doors can be manufactured with double stiles on both sides of the door so that the door can be field trimmed for off-square replacement installations.

EDGE VENEERS

Doors can be manufactured with vertical edge veneers such as oak or birch to match the veneer on the face of the door.

END RAILS

Rails at each end of door.

FIRE DOORS

Fire doors are designed to meet independent testing facilities' (Underwriter's Laboratory (UL) and Warnock Hersey (WH)) standards for fire ratings of 20, 30, 45, 60 and 90 minutes. The desired rating is achieved by using special door core and frame material.

FLAT SLICED

Veneers cut from a half log that produces a light variegated grain similar to sawn lumber. (See "Veneer Cuts and Matching")

FLITCH

A complete bundle of thin veneer sheets laid together in sequence as they are cut from a given log or section of a log. (See "Veneer Cuts and Matching")

FLUSH DOORS

A flat faced door that may have a variety of door facings and may be hollow-core or solid-core.

HARDBOARD

A compressed wood fiber door face available in a variety of designs, including plain, primed, prefinished and molded panel.

H.C.

Hollow-core

HEAT LOSS

The heat transmission rate multiplied by the area of the door.

INFILTRATION

Heat loss due to cold air filtering through cracks or spaces around an exterior door or window.

JAMB / FRAME

Jambs are of various widths and thickness. The most common size is 1 1/16" thick by 4-9/16" wide (for interior use).

Lock Block (L.B.)

A concealed block of wood or particleboard glued inside a hollow-core door. When installing a lockset, a hole is drilled through the door faces and the L.B. provides support for your lockset.

LOUVER

A door, bifold or shutter constructed with a series of downward -sloping, horizontal slats that allow ventilation but inhibit sunlight and provide some privacy.

MDF Medium density fiberboard is a wood product available in different weights or densities that is used for door cores, door stiles or door rails.

MINERAL-CORE

Fire-rated core of a door available in 45 min., 60 min. & 90 min. versions.

PLY

Refers to the number of veneers to make a plywood skin. The outside plies are called the "face" and the "back", and the center plies are called the "core".

5-PLY DOOR

Usually have two veneer layers per side (an aesthetic surface veneer and a functional second veneer). 7, 9 or 11 ply doors have three or more veneer layers per side (an aesthetic surface veneer and two or more functional veneers).

P. B.

Particleboard - Core used in doors. Also generic name of products manufactured from wood chips & resin.

PREFIT

Trimming of the door for width and height.

PREM-COR™

A solid one piece profiled compressed fibercore used for Safe 'n Sound Solid Core Interior Doors.

QUARTER SLICED

Veneers cut from a quarter log or a flitch.

RAILS

The cross or horizontal pieces of the framework of a wood flush door. Bottom Rail - The bottom cross or horizontal piece of a wood panel door. Top Rail - The top cross or horizontal piece of a wood panel door.

MOLDED PANEL DOOR

A door using a compressed high density fiberboard (Masonite) door facing that has been hydraulically pressed to create a simulated raised panel design, and may have either a smooth or textured wood grain finish, and may be hollow-core or solid-core.

RIFT CUT

Veneer is produced from a quarter log and shows an accentuated vertical grain. (See "Veneer Cuts and Matching")

ROTARY CUT

Veneers cut from a full log, like unwinding a roll of paper, producing a wide and variegated grain pattern. (See "Veneer Cuts and Matching")

ROUGH OPENING (R.O.)

The rough opening is the finished, cut-out opening into which a door or window and frame will be fitted. For interior doors, ensure that this opening is 2 inches wider than the actual door width, and 2 inches higher than the door height, to allow for easy shimming and squaring of the door frame. The door casing will cover the gap between the stud and the door frame. Pre-machined oak doors require slightly wider openings of 2-1/2" in both width and height. When hanging doors, allow for a 3/16" clearance for swelling in extremely damp weather conditions.

Solid-Core (S.C.)

Wood stave core, particleboard core, fire-rated mineral core or Premcor™.

STILE

The upright or vertical pieces of a frame work of a wood flush door. The vertical section of each side of a wood panel door.

TELEGRAPHING

When the internal components of a door show through as lines on the face of the veneer.

TYPE 1 & 2 GLUES

Type 1 glue is "waterproof" while Type 2 glue is "moisture resistant".

VENEERS

A thin sheet of wood of uniform thickness cut by peeling, slicing, or sawing logs. Veneers are glued together to make plywood. The most common veneers for residential doors are lauan (mahogany), oak and birch.

VENEER THICKNESS

AWI (Architectural Wood Institute) quality standards differentiate

between veneers thicker than 1/50th of an inch and those thinner than 1/50th. Veneers thicker than 1/50th qualify for use on premium grade doors. Those thinner do not, and the grade is between buyer and seller. The difference between 1/50th and 1/100th of an inch is significant, especially if field repair should be required. Since adequate sanding is required for a good finish, whether the doors are factory-finished or job-site finished, thicker veneers are a must to avoid "sand-throughs". In addition, veneers thicker than 1/50th are less likely to check or split.

WOOD STAVE CORE

This wood core is made by bonding together small pieces of solid wood to form a core blank approximately 78" long by 34" wide. Once bonded, it is sanded to a uniform thickness. X-RAY DOORS Doors that are manufactured with a lead insert and are designed to prevent the passage of x-rays.

Glossary of Frames/Jambs Terms

1. Common Types

- Solid - One piece (not finger-joined)
- Stitched (Applied Stop) - Flat frame with stop stapled on surface
- Combo - Stitched or solid with two unequal measurements either side of stop
- Double Rabbet - Stitched or solid with two equal measurements either side of stop
- Flat - 3/4 inch thick lumber (no stop)
- Kerfed - Single rabbet with place for weatherstrip for exterior doors
- Single Rabbet - Stitched or solid with one measurement on either side of stop

SPLIT JAMB - This interior jamb is composed of two parts that fit together. One part has a built-in stop and the second part slides so that the frame is adjustable for various wall thicknesses.

2. Common Terms

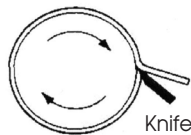
- Header - Top piece of frame running horizontal
- Hinge side - Where door hinges
- Legs - Commonly called jambs - The side pieces of frame running vertical
- Strike Side Jamb - Where door latches
- Jambs - Vertical members of frame
- Stop - Wood or metal strip attached to jambs and header, with or without kerf for weatherstrip

3. Hinging

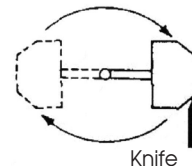
- 3-1/2" x 3-1/2" - Standard for 1-3/8" thick door.
Solid and Hollow-core doors take 3 hinges
- 4" x 4" - Standard for 1-3/4" thick door
- Hinge Pins - Pins that hold the two halves together

Veneer Cuts and Matches

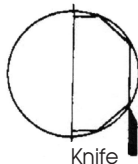
1. ROTARY CUTTING peels the veneer into long sheets, much like unwinding a roll of paper. The result: a wide and variegated grain pattern.



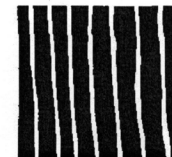
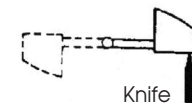
3. HALF ROUND SLICED is cut from a rotated half-log to produce a veneer with the character of both rotary and plain-sliced.



2. PLAIN (FLAT) SLICING through a half-log produces a light variegated grain similar to that of sawn lumber.

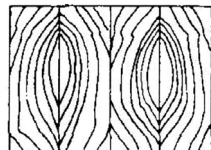


4. RIFT-CUT veneer is produced from a quarter log and shows an accentuated vertical grain.



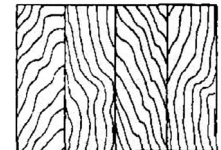
1. BOOK MATCHING

Every other sheet of flitch, which is a sequence of veneers peeled or sliced from the same log, is turned over, like the pages in a book.

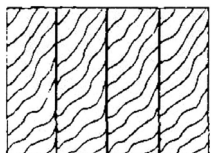


3. UNMATCHED

Veneers are assembled with no particular grain pattern.



2. SLIP MATCHING Every sheet of the flitch is joined side-by-side, without turning the flitch. Normally specified when even colour is desired and on straighter grained veneers.



4. WHOLE PIECE FACE

The panel face comprises a single sheet of veneer, with a continuous grain character across the complete panel.

