

Active Door (*in a pair of doors*)— the leaf of a pair that is actively used

AHC— Architectural Hardware Consultant

Anti-Friction bearing—any bearing capable of effectively reducing friction.

Architectural Hardware—Term applied to all hardware used in building construction but particularly that used on or in connection with doors, windows, cabinets and other movable members.

Armor Plate—A plate similar to a kick plate but covering the door to a greater height, usually 40" or more from the bottom.

Astragal—A molding or strip whose purpose is to cover or close the gap between the edges of a pair of doors. Some types overlap, others meet at the center line of the gap.

Back Check—Optional feature in hydraulic door closers slowing the opening swing of the door somewhere between 60 degrees and 85degrees of opening. Designed to protect an object behind the door. Not intended to act as an overhead stop.

Backset (lock) —The horizontal distance from the face of the lock to the center line of knob hub keyhole or cylinder. (Measured from the high side of a beveled door.)

Backset (hinge) —The distance from the edge of the door to the hinge.

Ball-Bearing Hinge —A hinge equipped with ball bearings between the hinge knuckles to reduce friction. (See Anti-Friction Bearing)

Bevel (of a door)—The angle of the lock edge in relation to the face of the lock stile. Standard bevel is 1/8" in 2" (3.2mm in 50.8mm). If otherwise detailed, it must be so noted in ordering locks.

Bit (of a key)—The projecting blade, cut in a manner that actuates the tumblers and permits the lock bolts to be operated.

Bored Lock —Lock or latch whose parts are intended for installation in holes bored in a door.

Butt (Hinge)—A type of hinge designed for mortising into the edge of the door and into the rabbet of a door frame.

Cam (of a cylinder)—A rotating piece attached to the end of the cylinder plug to engage the locking mechanism.

Cane Bolt—A heavy cane-shaped bolt with the top bent at right angles; used on the bottom of doors.

Casement Hinge—A hinge to swing a casement window. The term is often used to describe a hinge designed to throw the sash out far enough to permit cleaning the outside of the glass from the inside of the room on an outward-swinging casement.

CDC—Indicates that the individual so identified is a Certified Door Consultant and member of the Door and Hardware Institute.

Chain Bolt—A spring bolt actuated by a chain attached to the spring bolt for application at the top of the door.

Continuous Hinge (also called Piano Hinge)—A hinge designed to be the same length as the moving

part to which it is applied, for example, the lid covering the keyboard of a piano.

Coordinator—A device used on a pair of doors to ensure that the inactive leaf is permitted to close before the active leaf. Necessary when an overlapping astragal is present and exit devices, automatic or self-latching bolts are used with closers on both door leaves.

Cylinder (of a lock)—The cylindrical-shaped assembly containing the tumbler mechanism and the keyway, which can be actuated only by the correct keys.

Cylindrical (locks and latches)—A term used to describe bored locks, which have a cylindrical case into which a separate latch bolt case fits.

Deadbolt —A lock bolt having no spring action nor bevel, and which is operated by a key or a turn piece.

Deadlock—A lock equipped with a deadbolt only.

Deadlocking Latch Bolt—A latch bolt incorporating a plunger that is held in a retracted position when a door is closed, thus preventing the bolt from being retracted by end pressure.

Dogging Device—As used in exit devices, a mechanism that fastens the cross bar in the fully depressed position and retains the latch bolt or bolts in a retracted position, thus permitting free operation of the door from either side.

Door Closer —A device combining a spring for closing and a compression chamber into which the liquid or air escapes slowly, thus providing a means of controlling the speed of the closing action.

Door Holder—A device that holds a door open at one or more selected positions.

Door Stop—A device to stop the swing or movement of a door at a certain point. Also an architectural term defining that part of a door frame against which the door closes.

Dummy Cylinder—A mock cylinder without any operating mechanism for use where effect is desired.

Dummy Trim—Trim only, without lock; usually used on the inactive door in a pair of doors.

Dust-Proof Strike—A strike with a spring plunger that completely fills the bolt hole when the bolt is not projected.

Dutch Door Bolt—Device for locking together the upper and the lower leaves of a Dutch door.

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

Electric Strike—An electrical device that permits releasing of the door from a remote control.

Escutcheon (Elongated)—A plate long enough to span a lock case and having holes for knob bushing, bit key, cylinder, turn knob and similar operating members as required.

Exit Device—A door-locking device designed to grant instant exit by pressing on a cross bar that releases the locking bolt or latch.

Face (lock)—The exposed surface that shows in the edge of a door after installation.

Fast Pin Hinge—One in which the pin is fastened permanently in place.

Finish Builders' Hardware—Hardware that has a finished appearance as well as a functional purpose

and that may be considered a part of the decorative treatment of a room or building. Also termed Architectural Hardware, Finish Hardware and Builders' Hardware.

Floor Closer—A closing device installed in the floor under a door.

Flush Bolt—A door bolt so designed that when applied it is flush with the face or edge of the door.

Flush Cup Pull—A pull mortised flush into a door, having a ring pull that folds flat into the cup of the pull.

Friction Hinge—A hinge designed to hang a door and hold it at any desired degree of opening by means of friction control incorporated in the knuckle of the hinge.

Hand (*of a lock, etc.*)—Indicates the direction of swing or movement, and/or locking security side of a door.

Handed (*locks, etc.*)—Indicates that the article is for use only on doors of the designated hand.

Hasp—A fastening device consisting of a loop and a slotted hinge plate, normally secured with a padlock.

Hinge—Two plates joined together by a pin and attached to a door and its frame whereby a door is supported and is enabled to swing or move.

Hinge Stile —The stile to which the hinges are applied as distinguished from the lock stile.

Hub—The part of a lock through which the spindle passes to actuate the mechanism.

Inactive Door (*or leaf*)—That leaf of a pair of doors that does not contain a lock, but is bolted when closed, and to which the strike is fastened to receive the latch or bolt of the active door.

Indicator Button—A device used in connection with a hotel lock to indicate whether or not the room is occupied.

Invisible Hinge—A hinge so constructed that no parts are exposed when the door is closed.

Keyway—The aperture in lock cylinders that receives the key and closely engages with it throughout its length.

Kick Plate—A protective plate applied on the lower rail of the door to prevent the door from being marred. Knob—A projecting handle for operating a lock.

Knuckle—The enlarged part of a hinge into which the pin is inserted.

Latch Bolt—A beveled spring bolt, usually operated by a knob, handle or turn.

Leaf (*of a pair of doors*)—One of the two doors forming a pair of doors

Lip of a Strike—The projecting part on which the latch bolt rides.

Lock Rail (*of the door*)—The horizontal member of a door intended to receive the lock case.

Lock Set—A lock, complete with trim, such as knobs, escutcheons or handles.

Lock Stile (*of a door*)—The stile to which the lock is applied as distinguished from the hinge stile.

Master Key—Operates any quantity of cylinders of different individual key changes.

Master keying—An arrangement of cylinders having individual key changes, which permits them all to

be operated by a simple key called a master key.

Mop Plate—A narrow plate similar to a kick plate, of sufficient height to protect against the swish of the mop.

Mortise—A cavity made to receive a lock or other hardware; also the act of making such a cavity.

Mortise Bolt—A door bolt designed to be mortised into a door rather than applied to its surface.

Mortise Lock —A lock designed to be installed in a mortise rather than applied to the door's surface.

Mullion—A fixed or movable post dividing an opening vertically.

Night latch—An auxiliary lock having a spring latch bolt and functioning independently of, and providing additional security to, the regular lock of the door.

Panic Exit Device—See Exit Device

Pivot— A hinging device embodying a fixed pin and a single joint. Most types include lateral fastening.

Plug (cylinder)—The round part containing the keyway and rotated by the key to transmit motion to the bolt(s).

Preassembled Lock—A lock that has all parts assembled as a unit at the factory and which, when installed in a rectangular notch cut into the door edge, requires little or no disassembly.

Push Plate—A plate applied to the lock stile to protect the door against soiling and wear.

Rabbet—A term used to describe the abutting edges of a pair of doors or windows so shaped as to provide a tight fit. One half of the edge projects beyond the other half, usually 1/2". Also used to define that portion of a door frame into which the door fits.

Rail (door)—A horizontal member that joins the stiles. May be exposed as in a paneled door, or concealed as in a flush door.

Reversible Lock—A lock which, by reversing the latch bolt, can be used by either hand. On certain types of locks, other parts must also be changed.

Rim—A term indicating articles of hardware designed for application to the surface of doors and windows.

Roller Latch—A friction door latch employing a roller latch head under spring tension, which engages a strike having a recess formed to receive the roller.

Roller Strike—A strike having a rolling member at the point of latch bolt contact to minimize friction.

Rose—A trim plate attached to the door under the knob. It sometimes acts as a knob bearing.

Spring Hinge—A hinge containing one or more springs to move the door into the desired position. It may be either single or double acting.

Stile (door)—A vertical member of the door structure; each door has two: a lock stile and a hinge stile.

Stop (of a lock)—The button, or other small device, that serves to lock the latch bolt against the outside knob or thumb piece or unlock it if locked. Another type holds the bolt retracted.

Store Door Handle—A heavy grip or pull mounted on sectional or elongated plates and provided with a thumb piece to operate the latch trip of a store door lock.

Strap Hinge—A surface hinge on which one or both leaves are of considerable length.

Strike—A metal plate or box that is pierced or recessed to receive the bolt or latch when projected. Sometimes called Keeper.

Surface Hinge—One having both leaves surface-applied.

Threshold—A strip fastened to the floor beneath a door, usually required to cover the joint where two types of floor material meet.

Throw (*deadbolt or latch bolt*)—Measurement of the maximum projection when bolt is fully extended.

Thumb Piece —The small pivoted part above the grip of a handle to be pressed by the thumb to operate a latch bolt.

Transom Bar—That part of a door frame that separates the top of a door or a window from the bottom of the transom.

Tubular Lock (*or Latch*)—A type of bored lock.

Tumbler—A guard or obstruction that prevents operation of a bolt except by insertion of the proper key.

Turn Piece—A small knob, lever or tee turn with spindle attached for operating the deadbolt of a lock or a mortise bolt. Also termed Thumb Turn.