

## **GLOSSARY**

ASTRAGAL	A vertical molding attached to the edge of the inactive door of a double door installation.
BACKSET (lock)	The distance from the edge of the door to the center of the lock cylinder.
BACKSET (hinge)	The distance from the face of the door to the edge of the hinge.
BACKUP BLOCK	A piece of wood held against the face of the door to prevent tear out when drilling cylinder lock holes.
BEVEL common.	Used to describe the angle on the vertical edge of a door. A 3° bevel is most common.
BI-FOLD	A door made up of 4 segments with the two segments on each side hinged so that they fold back on each other.
BORE	A synonym for hole. (i.e. lock hole = lock bore) Also used in reference to the diameter of hole. (i.e. the lock bore is 2-1/8")
BRICK MOLD	The specific pattern of casing placed on the exterior side of exterior door frames.
CASING	The molding placed around the door frame to cover the joint between the frame and the wall.
COLONIST DOOR	A type of flush door that uses a molded skin that simulates a stile and rail door.
CORE	The inside of a flush door.
CYLINDER LOCK	A type of lock that uses a round lock body that is installed in cylindrical hole.
DADO	A groove cut at right angle to the long dimension of a board.
DAP	Another term for mortise or rout.
DEAD BOLT	A security lock that requires a key to open from the exterior side of the door.
DOG EARS	A misshapen mortise caused by over-travel of the router bit.

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DRILL	To make a hole with a rotating cutter. Can also be used to describe the device that makes the hole. (i.e. lock drill)
EASE	Refers to the operation of eliminating the sharp edges on the door created by the sizing beveling operation.
FACE PLATE	The rectangular plate on the edge of the door around the latch bolt.
FLAT JAMB	Interior door frame material without the door stop as an integral part of the jamb
FLAT PACK	See KD DOOR
FLUSH BOLT	A lock mechanism on the edge of the inactive door in a double door installation either at the top or the bottom.
FLUSH DOOR	A door that has both surfaces flat.
HEAD JAMB	The horizontal part of the door frame above the door.
HEADER	See HEAD JAMB
HINGE JAMB	The part of the door frame to which the hinges are attached.
KD DOOR	Stands for knocked-down door. These are door units that are machined for the lock and have the hinges installed on the door and the jamb but the frame is not stapled together. All frame components and the door are packaged and shipped as a unit.
KERF	A term to describe a slot placed in the miter of casing. This slot facilitates using a specific fastener to hold mitered casing pieces together.
LATCH	The part of a lock that engages the strike plate to keep the door closed.
LITE	The term used to describe a window in a door.
LOCK BLOCK	A block of wood placed inside a hollow core flush door to structurally support the lock.
MITER	Cutting material at a 45 degree angle to create a corner like on a picture frame.
MORTISE	To make a pocket or relief, such as hinge mortise or lock mortise.

MORTISE LOCK	A type of lock that is installed in a door utilizing a mortise pocket from the edge of the door.
MULLION	Vertical member set in a double door opening that allows both doors to be active. A mullion may also occur between a door and a sid-lite.
PANEL	The area on a stile and rail door that is surrounded by the stiles and rails (i.e. a 6 panel door)
PIVOT	A door mounting system that allows the door to swing both directions.
PRE-DRILL	A hole drilled to facilitate easier installation of screws.
PRE-FIT	A unique configuration of door frame components used in the Los Angeles, CA and Toronto, Canada regions.
RABBET	A stepped groove on the edge of the jamb that creates the stop as an integral part of the jamb.
RAIL	Any horizontal component used in the construction of a door.
REVEAL	The width of the rabbet on a jamb where the door is positioned.
SIDE-LITE	A window on either or both sides of a door.
SILL	The bottom member of an exterior door frame that sits on the floor.
SIZE	A description of the operation that cuts the door to an exact width, making it to the required dimension. Usually a door is sized and beveled at the same time.
SKIN	The door skin (or veneer) is the surface of a flush door.
SPLIT JAMB	An interior door jamb made of two parts, with one part having the door stop. A tongue and groove arrangement allows for the casing to be applied to both sides of the frame in the pre-hanging operation.
STITCH	The process of stapling the door stop to a flat jamb prior to the pre-hanging operation.
STILE	Any vertical component used in the construction of a door.
STILE AND RAIL DOOR	A door that has the stiles and rails visible on the face of the door.

STOP	The part of a door frame that the door hits when it closes.
STRIKE JAMB	The side of the door frame on the lock side of the door.
STRIKE PLATE	The metal plate attached to the door frame that the lock engages.
T-ASTRAGAL	An astragal that has a cross-sectional shape of the letter T.
TEAR OUT	The splintering of wood at the edge of a process of routing, sawing or drilling.
THERMAL BREAK	A physical separation of metal between the inside and outside of a door or window to prevent the transmission of heat.

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