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Basic Door Terms

2nd edition May 2019

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1 Introduction

When a part of one's job is to rodent proof doors, it is nice to be familiar with the most basic door terms. This pamphlet therefore provides basic knowledge about such door terms to those, who in one capacity or another work professionally with the rodent proofing of doors.

2 Door types

2.1 Basic door design

Single door

A door with one door leaf.

Double door

A door with two door leaves.

Swing door

A hinged door which is opened and closed by a swinging horizontal movement of a single door leaf (single swing door) or two door leaves (double swing door):

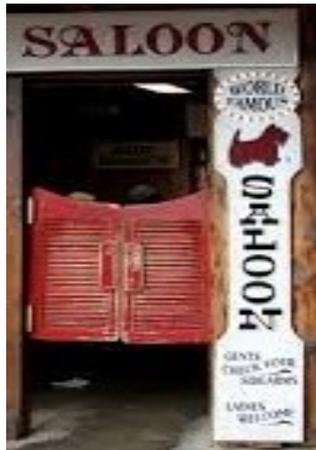


Hinged door with single-directional hinges

A hinged door which is equipped with single-directional hinges (as opposed to bidirectional hinges) and therefore can open in one direction only.

Hinged door with bi-directional hinges / saloon door / café door

A hinged door which is equipped with bidirectional hinges (as opposed to normal hinges) and therefore can open in two directions. A double door with bidirectional hinges on both door leaves is often called a saloon door or a café door:



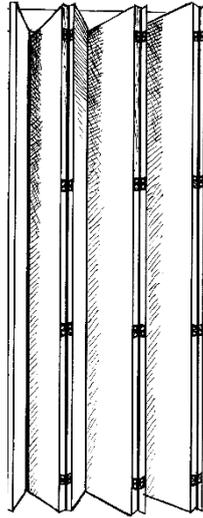
Sliding door

A door which is opened and closed by a sliding horizontal movement of the door leaf / door leaves:



Folding door

A door which is opened and closed by a folding horizontal movement of the door leaves:



Rotating door

A door which is opened and closed by a rotating horizontal movement of the door leaves:



Up-and-over door

A door which is opened and closed by means of a vertically moving door leaf. The door leaf may be made of A) a single board B) several board-shaped sections which are hinged together or C) a flexible material, which can bend and e.g. be rolled into a coil when the door is opened.



2.2 Door operation principles

Automatic door

A motorized door which is opened automatically by a movement sensor, when it senses someone coming sufficiently close to the door.

Manual door

A door which is opened and closed by human muscle power.

Motorized door

A door which is opened and closed by means of some sort of motor power. All automatic doors and semiautomatic doors are motorized. Many motorized doors are equipped with a security stop mechanism, which can stop the closing of the door, when a child or some other obstacle is detected by a sensor.

Semiautomatic door

A motorized door where the opening is triggered by the action of a person e.g. when the person presses a button – as opposed to automatically by a movement sensor.

Synthesis

Here is a matrix with some illustrative examples:

	Muscle powered	Motorized
Manual door	e.g. a normal interior hinged single swing door of a home	N/A
Semiautomatic door	N/A	e.g. a button controlled interior double swing door of a hospital or a remote-controlled garage door
Automatic door	N/A	e.g. a double sliding door at the entrance of a supermarket

3 The parts of a door

3.1 Illustrative figures

Many of the terms explained in the below glossary are illustrated in the following 3 figures.

Fig. 1

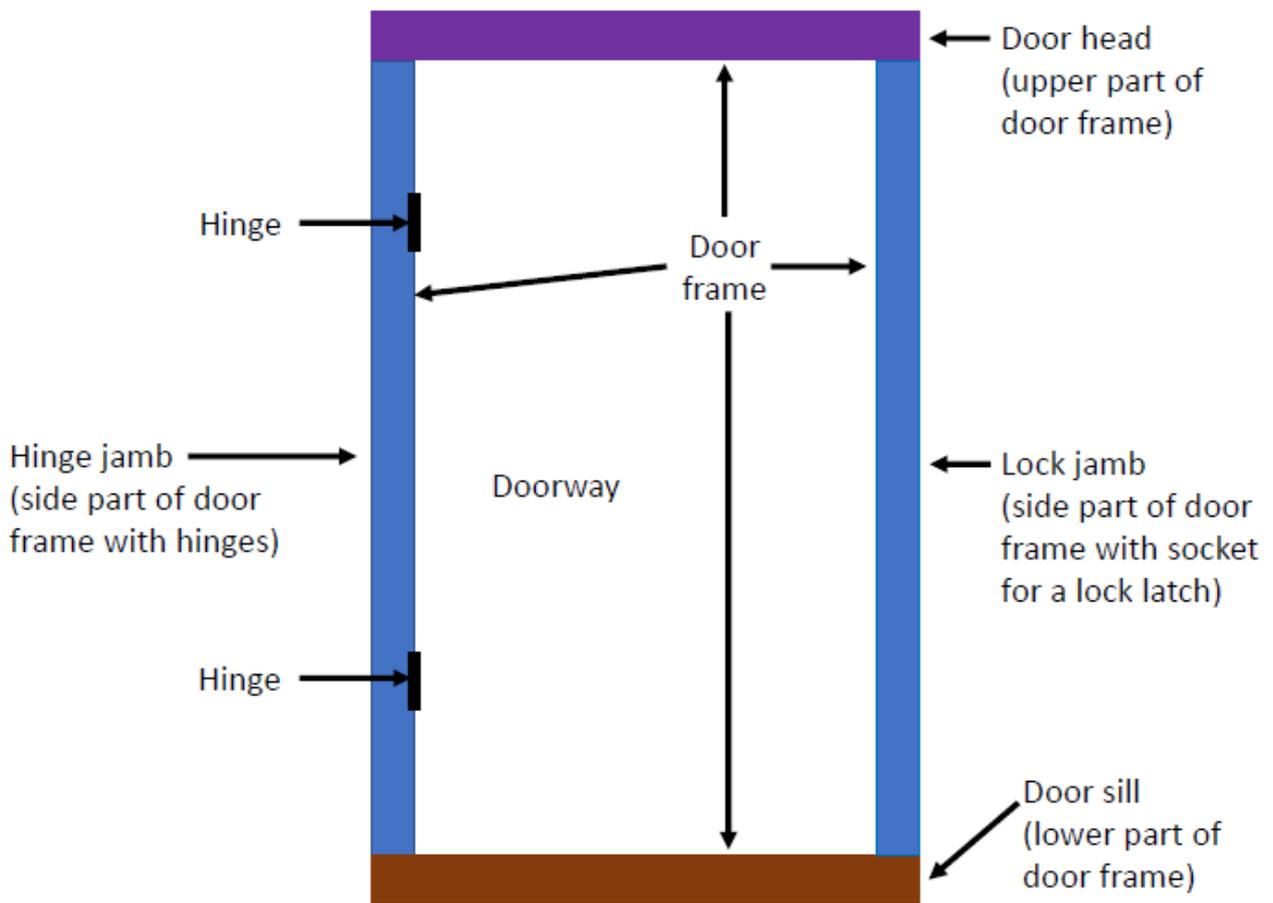


Fig. 2

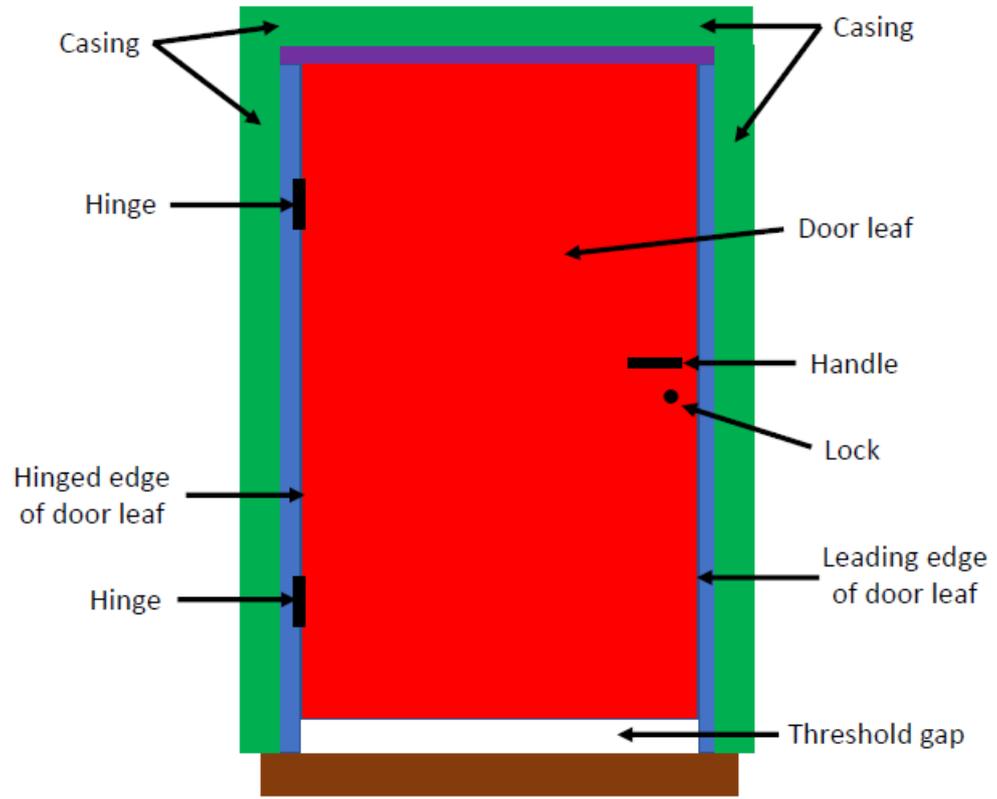
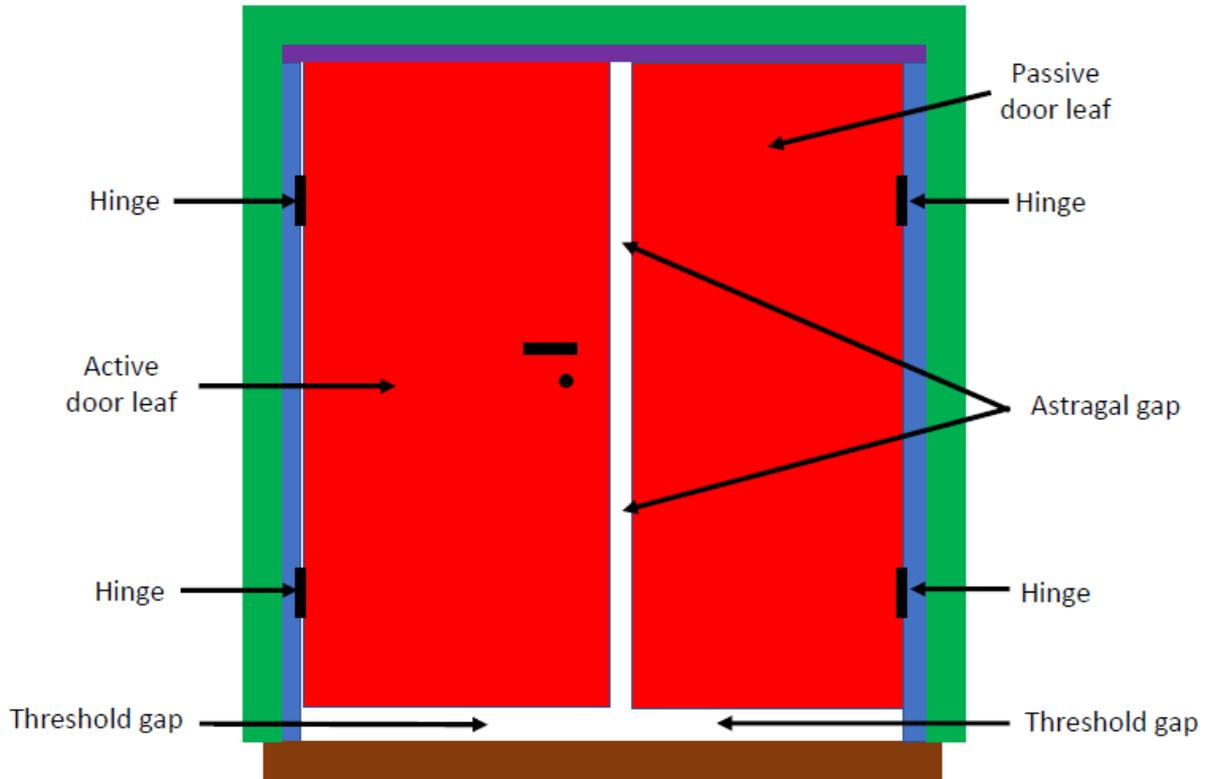


Fig. 3

3.2 Glossary

Active door leaf

The door leaf of a double swing door, which is opened first when the double door is opened. (See Fig. 3)

Astragal

In a double swing door, a vertical strip, A) which is mounted on one of the 2 door leaves, and B) which blocks the astragal gap between the door leaves, when the door is closed. When mounted on exterior doors the astragal is for security reasons usually mounted on the exterior side of the active door leaf.

Astragal gap

The gap between the 2 door leaves of a double door. (See Fig. 3)

Door casing

Usually wooden boards mounted on the 2 door jambs and the door head in order to cover the gaps between the door jambs and the wall and between the door head and the wall. (See Fig. 2)

Door frame

A rectangular frame, in which a door leaf is mounted. (See Fig. 1)

Door head

The horizontal upper part of a door frame. (See Fig. 1)

Door holder

Widget that can secure the open position of a door leaf. Door holders come in many different designs e.g.:



They are usually mounted on the pull side of the door leaf.

Door jambs

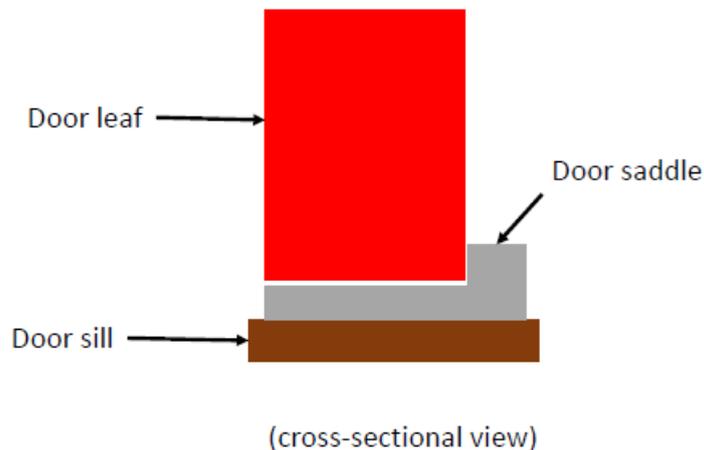
The 2 vertical side parts of a door frame: in a hinged door the hinge jamb and the lock jamb (See Fig. 1)

Door leaf

The typically board-shaped part, which blocks the doorway, when the door is closed, and which is moved away from the doorway, when the door is opened. (See Fig. 2)

Door saddle

A piece of e.g. wood or metal, which has the purpose of blocking the gap between door sill and the bottom of the door leaf, when the door is closed (the threshold gap):



The door sill may be made with an integrated door saddle as one unit. If so the lower-most horizontal part of the door frame is both door sill and door saddle.

Some doors are made without a door saddle – typically doors in commercial buildings with pallet jack traffic in and out of the door.

The terms “threshold”, “door sill” and “door saddle” are very often used interchangeably. However, they do in principle have the distinct meanings explained in this glossary.

Door sill

The horizontal lower part of the door frame. It may be made from the same material as the 2 door jambs and the door head (e.g. wood or steel) or from another material (e.g. stone). (See Fig. 1)

The terms “threshold”, “door sill” and “door saddle” are very often used interchangeably. However, they do in principle have the distinct meanings explained in this glossary.

Doorway

The space you pass through when going in or out of a door. (See Fig. 1)

Flush bolt

A movable bolt which can be mounted in or on the bottom and/or the top of a door leaf in order to fixate the door leaf in a specific position – e.g. by sliding the bolt into a hole in the door sill under the door leaf, when the door leaf is in closed position:



A flush bolt is often installed in the passive door leaf of a double swing door in order to secure its closed position when the active door leaf is opened and closed.

Hinge jamb

In a hinged door the vertical door jamb on which the hinges are mounted. (See Fig. 1)

Hinged edge of a door leaf

On a hinged door the vertical edge of the door leaf, where the hinges are mounted. (See fig. 2)

Leading edge of a door leaf

On a hinged door the vertical edge of the door leaf, which is not hinged. (See fig. 2)

Lock jamb

The vertical door jamb to which the lock of the door leaf connects. (See Fig. 1)

Passive door leaf

The door leaf of a double door, which is opened after the active door leaf, when both door leaves are opened. (See Fig. 3) The passive door leaf is often equipped with an integrated flush bolt, so the closed position of the passive door leaf can be secured, when the active door leaf is opened and closed.

Pull side / opening side of a door leaf

The side of a door leaf, from where you pull, when you open the door – i. e. the side pointing in the direction, in which the door opens.

Push side / closing side of a door leaf

The side of a door leaf, on which you push, when you open the door – i. e. the side pointing in the direction, in which the door closes.

Threshold

The horizontal area over which you pass when going through a door. In other words, the threshold is not a physical thing like a piece of wood. It is a two-dimensional horizontal space constituting the lowermost part of the doorway.

The terms “threshold”, “door sill” and “door saddle” are very often used interchangeably. However, they do in principle have the distinct meanings explained in this glossary.

Threshold gap

The horizontal gap between the door sill and the bottom edge of the door leaf. The threshold gap may be blocked completely or partly by a door saddle. (See Fig. 2 and 3)