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# Basic Door Terms

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## CONTENTS

1	Door types	1
1.1	Basic door design	1
1.2	Door operation principles	5
2	The parts of a door	6

### 1 Door types

#### 1.1 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 the door leaf:

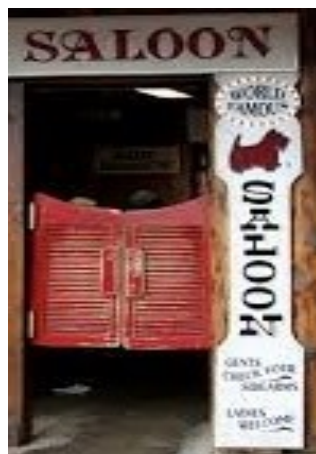


### Hinged door with single-directional hinges

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

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:



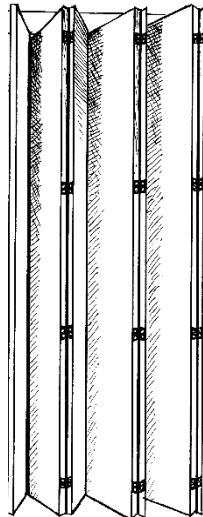
Sliding door

A door which is opened and closed by a sliding horizontal movement in a straight line of the door leaf:



Folding door

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



### Rotating door

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



### 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.



## 1.2 Door operation principles

### 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 are motorized. Some hand-controlled doors are motorized. Many motorized doors are equipped with a security stop mechanism, which can stop the closing of the door, when the hand of a person or some other obstacle is detected by a sensor.

### Automatic door

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

### Hand controlled door

A door which is opened and closed by a person e.g. when pressing a button – as opposed to automatically by a movement sensor. All manual doors are hand controlled. Some motorized doors are hand controlled.

Here is a matrix with some illustrative examples:

	<b>Manual door</b>	<b>Motorized door</b>
<b>Hand controlled door</b>	e.g. a normal interior hinged swing door of a home	e.g. a button controlled interior swing door of a hospital
<b>Automatic door</b>	N/A	e.g. a sliding door at the entrance of a supermarket

## 2 The parts of a door

Most of the terms explained in this section are illustrated in the following 3 figures:

Fig. 1

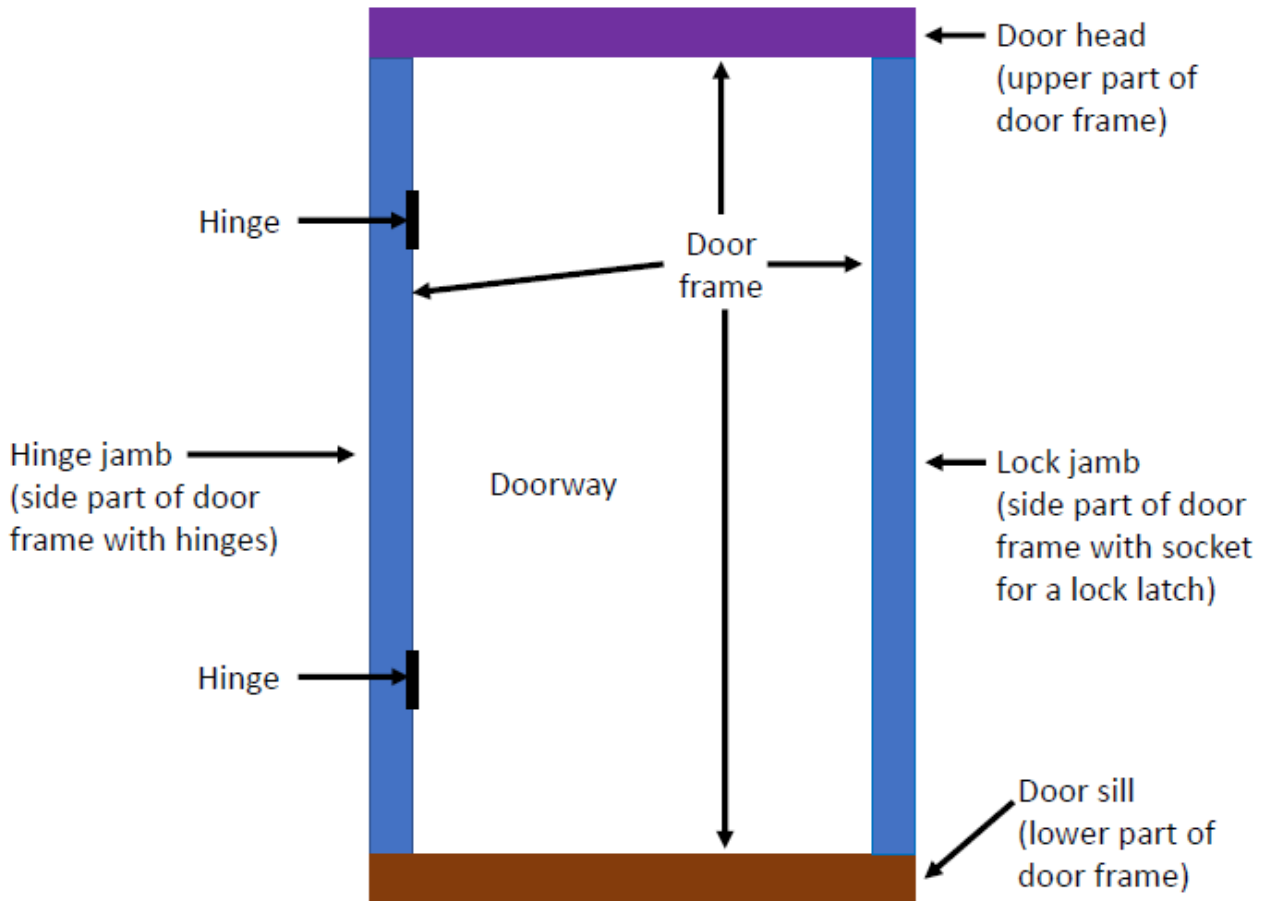


Fig. 2

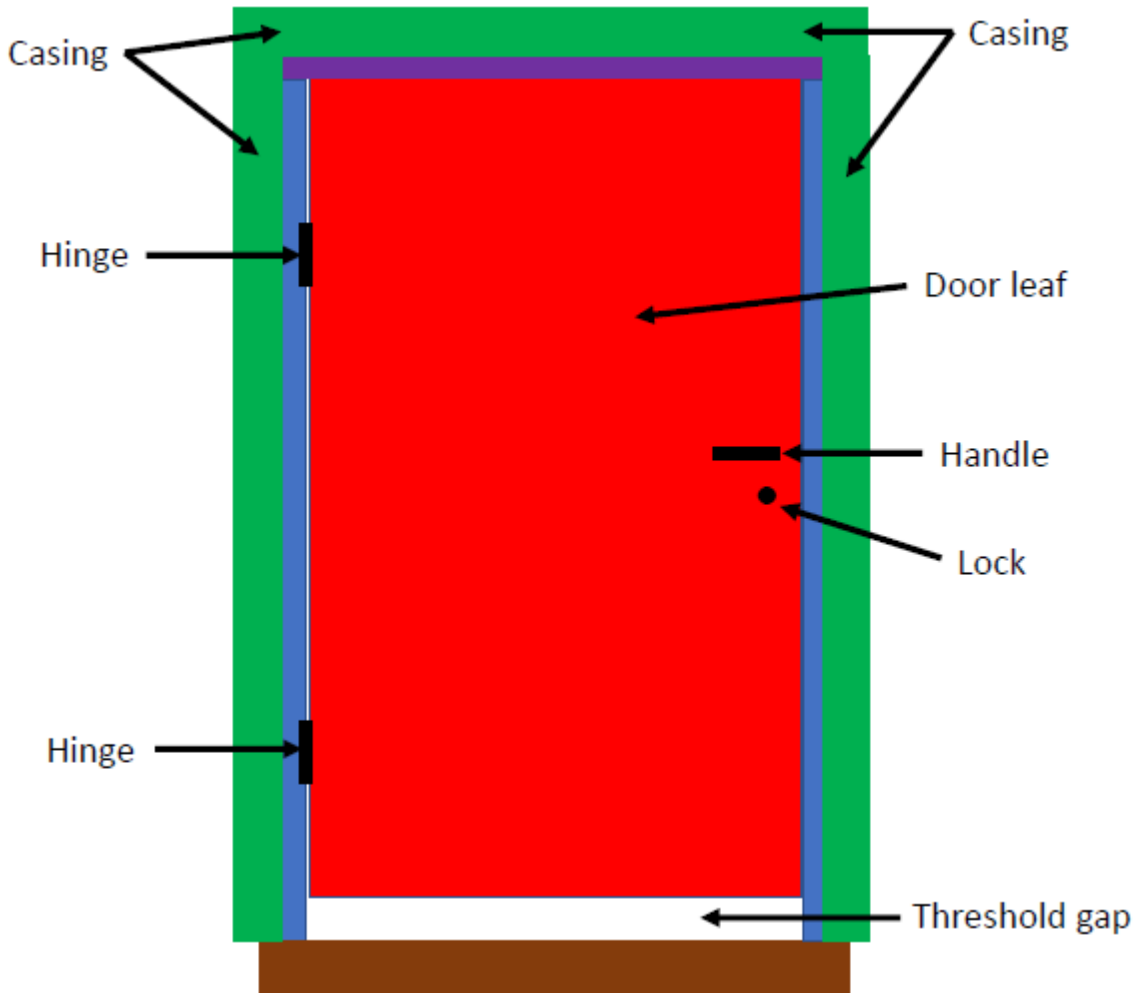
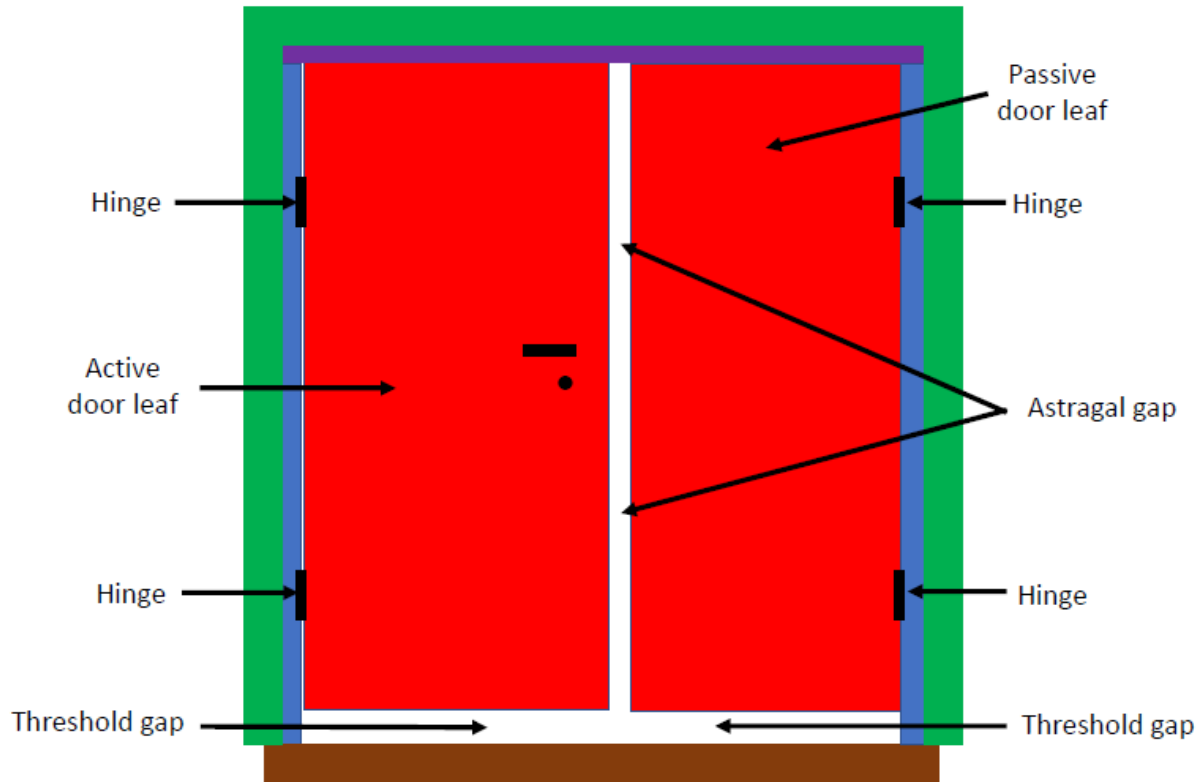


Fig. 3

### Doorway

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

### Opening side of a door leaf

The side of a door leaf pointing in the direction, in which the door opens.

### Closing side of a door leaf

The side of a door leaf pointing in the direction, in which the door closes.

### Hinged edge of a door leaf

In a hinged door the vertical edge of the door leaf where the hinges are mounted.



### Leading edge of a door leaf

The vertical edge of a door leaf which is not fixated to the door frame and which points into free air when the door is open.

### Active door leaf

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

### Passive door leaf

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

### Door frame

The rectangular frame, in which the door leaf is mounted. (See Fig. 1)

### Door jambs

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

### Hinge jamb

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

### Lock jamb

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

### Door head

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

### Door sill

The horizontal lower side 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)

### Threshold

The 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 space constituting the lowermost part of the doorway.

### Threshold gap

The horizontal gap between the floor level 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)

### Door saddle

A piece of e.g. wood, metal or stone, which has the purpose of blocking the gap between floor level and the bottom of the door leaf (the threshold gap), when the door is closed. The door saddle may be an integrated part of the doorframe. If so, it is also the door sill i.e. the bottom part of the door frame. 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 minidictionary.

### Astragal gap

The gap between the 2 door leaves of a double door. (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.

### 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)

### Flush bolt

A movable bolt which can be mounted 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 sill

under the door blade when the door blade is in closed position:



A flush bolt is very often mounted in the passive door leaf of a double door.