



2-Panel Also, "traditional". An embossed (stamped) design, in the bottom of a door, composed of two

vertical rectangles side by side.

Active Panel In a double door system the active panel is the one with that must be operated first to release the

inactive panel.

Annealed

Glass Which has not been tempered. Can be used in windows. Door glass must be tempered

Astragal An extruded aluminum attachment to the lock side of the inactive panel of a double door, providing

weatherstrip and a stop for the operating panel to close against.

Backset The distance between the edge of a door panel and the center of the lock bore hole.

Butt Corner

A corner of a window, door, or gasket assembly formed by two parts each cut to a 90 degree angle.

Cakepan Refers to the Responder style panel construction. Two steel skins with one nested inside the other.

This door style does not contain stiles and rails.

Core The internal construction of a metal door, consisting of a sandwich of two outer sheets bonded to

an interior of foam, bead board, honeycomb, corrugated, or the like.

Crossbuck XB An embossed (stamped) design in the kick plate of a door in the shape of a large "X", (or four small

triangles, depending on how it is viewed.)

Door The gap between the edge of the door and each of it's four frame components, when viewed from

Clearance the side of the door showing it's hinge knuckles.

Double Door A door unit consisting of a single frame with two door panels. Each panel is hinged to a frame jamb,

one hinged on the left and one on the right. One of the panels is designated the active panel, and is prepped for an entry lock. The other is designated as the inactive panel: Slide bolts fix it to the frame head and sill, and an astragal is installed on the inactive panel to give the operating panel

something to close against.

Double Hung A window with a two moveable sash that slide up and down.

Edge Bore Circular hole drilled into the narrow edge of a door panel at the same height as the face bore, into

which the lock latch bolt is installed. AJ drills a 1" diameter hole.

Embossing Making a shallow draw (stamp) in a sheet. At AJ, we see two types of embossing on our door skins:

a pattern (2-panel or Crossbuck) or applying the texture uniformly to the entire surface of a sheet.

i.e. leathergrain sheets

An item that is formed by forcing a material through as small opening (called a die) using a **Extrusion**

combination of heat and pressure. The most common extrusions used at AJ are aluminum and

vinyl.

EZ-Fit The trade name for AJ's panning systems.

Face Bore Circular lock hole drilled through the large flat surface (face) of a door. AJ drills a 2 1/8" diameter

hole.

Fill & Debridge Also "F & D". A method by which aluminum extrusions are fabricated to provide a thermal break

without metal to metal contact. Consists of a cavity which is filled with high density polyurethane. A portion of one wall of the cavity is removed with as saw w blade (debridged), eliminating metal-tometal contact between the two halves of the extrusion, and leaving the hardened polyurethane as

the structural bond.

Fixed Sash Also "dead Lite" or Fixed Lite". A sash which although it may be removable, remains in a closed

position when it is in place in the window master frame. A fixed sash is not intended to provide

ventilation.

Flush A way to refer to a smooth door skin - not having an embossed pattern.

Four-Way A reference to door handing in which a single door can be used for any of the four door handing

options: left hand, left hand reverse, right hand, or right hand reverse.

Frame See Master Frame

The installation of glass into a frame, or frame onto glass. Glazing

Glazing Bead Two types used in A.J. windows:

1) "Drop-in Glazing": Removable rigid trim at a glazed opening used to hold the glass securely in

place. (500 & 905 series windows, Access foamed-in-place windows, & Roll form doors)

2) "Marine Glazing": An extruded plastic U-channel applied over the edge of the glass, normally

applied in a continuous strip around all four sides. Acts as a gasket between the glass and a rigid

frame of "glass rail". (800, 900, 110 thru 410 operating sash, storm door sash)

Glazing Tape

Also "Bedding Tape". Material which is applied in strips to a window frame to provide a structural

bond and /or weather seal between the frame and the face (not edge) of the glass lite.

Also "Swing," "Hinging." Refers to the orientation of installed door in a wall opening. AJ factory Handing

standard is LH/RHR, meaning Left Hand (if the door swings in) Right Hand Reverse (if the door

opens out) as viewed from the exterior (keyed side).

Head or The top horizontal component of a master frame. On AJ 4-way doors the sill and header are the

Header same extrusion.

Hinge, Double Hinge with two component leaves, joined at the knuckle with a pin. (i.e.: Roll Form door hinge.) AJ Leaf

hinges are fixed pin - meaning that the panel cannot be removed without unscrewing the hinges

from the panel or frame.

Hinge Reversing A door handing change can be made by removing each hinge and installing it with the knuckle to the opposite face of the door panel. In order to reverse our 3-hole hinges, six screw holes are punched into the hinge stile.

Horizontal

Slider A window with a moveable sash that slides from right to left horizontally.

IGU "Insulated Glass Unit". A multi-pane sealed glass unit.

Inactive Panel In a double door system the inactive panel can only be opened by releasing head and foot bolts

after the active panel is opened.

J-Channel

A trim option for a door or window similar to a nailing fin, but in the shape of a "J", providing both a

nailing surface and concealment of the cut edge of the sheathing material.

Jamb The vertical components of the master frame, consisting of a lock jamb and hinge jamb for doors.

Window frame jambs may be called "operating sash jamb' or "fixed sash jamb" on a horizontal

slider, or simply "frame jambs" as on a single hung or fixed lite window.

KD "Knocked Down". Refers to component parts being shipped in an unassembled state. In the door

industry, KD means that the master frame is shipped in component parts, unassembled and

unattached to the door panel. Opposite of prehung.

KA Locksets can be ordered Keyed Alike in groups or locksets keyed to deadbolts.

Kerf A narrow channel, such as that made by a saw blade through wood. At AJ, several of our extrusions

have a narrow channel used for insertion of a gasket or weatherseal.

Latch Bolt Also "Latch". That part of a door lock which protrudes from the edge of the door and engages in the

lock jamb.

Lever Lock An entry lock with lever handles rather than door knobs.

Lite (light) A window opening in a door, or a sash unit in a window; i.e. "dead lite".

Low-E Glass Also "Low-Emissivity Glass." Glass which has a special coating applied to limit the emission of long-

wave infrared radiation.

Master Frame The entire jamb assembly of a door: hinge jamb, lock jamb, header and sill. In AJ pre-hung doors

the master frame is assembled and attached to the door panel at the factory.

Miter Corner

A corner of a window or door assemble formed by two parts each cut to a 45 degree angle.

Mortise A notch, or depression created so that the surface of a hinge or strike plate is flush, or equal in

height, with the surface of the object (such as a jamb) to which it is attached.

MortiseCap A part which serves to conceal an unused latch mortise or strike mortise on a door frame. Doors

which receive a dead bolt prep as a standard feature also receive mortise caps to cover the mortise

holes in the event that a dead bolt is never installed.

Lite

After Market A lite that is installed in the door panel after the panel is foamed. A hole is routed out of the panel and the two part / sandwich frame is installed with fasteners. The Partner door uses an after market style lite.

Mullion

A window frame component that serves to join two sash or windows to each other.

Nailing fin

An optional attachment to the master frame of a door or window which provides a surface into which nails can be driven to secure the door or window into the wall opening. The wall's sheathing material could be installed over the nailing fin, or vice versa. This is not a self-trimming feature. Finishing trim must be applied after installation.

Foamed in Place Lite

Refers to AJ's method of installing the lite frame prior to foaming the door. Ensures a leak proof seal with no exposed fasteners.

Nine Lite

Also "9-Lite". A door lite measuring 22" x 36" installed on the vertical center line and approximately 6" from the top perimeter. The 9-Lite is an insulated glass unit only. Inside the two sealed panes of glass is a grid of 5/8" wide rollformed aluminum channels, consisting of two horizontal and two vertical members, arranged to produce nine interior rectangles of equal dimension. The grids in an after market style lite are on outside the glass.

Nominal Size

A common reference to the size of a door or window, often an approximation, not to be taken literally. For example 3/0 x 6/8 should mean 36" x 80", but when used as the nominal size of a door, it means approximately 36" x 80". In other words, on a nominal 3068 door, the RO (rough opening) and /or OSM (outside measurement) could well be something other than 36" x 80". Note: Convention in the fenestration industry is to give the horizontal dimension first, followed by the vertical dimension, so 36" x 80" means 36" wide x 80" high.

OSM

"Outside Standard Measurement" The outermost dimensions of a complete window or door, or a component of a window or door. When used in reference to a Master frame, it normally excludes nailing fin or j-channel.

OP Sash

Also "Operating Sash". Or "Movable Sash" A sash which can be opened and closed within a master frame.

Panel

The operating portion of a door unit. Also knows as a door leaf or slab.

Panic Bar

A push wide bar mounted across the face of the door panel on the inside of the building. Exterior options include a pull handle, knob or lever.

Panning

A trim option for a window or (only at AJ) a door, which results in a completely framed and trimmed appearance, far exceeding that of a simple J-channel. The AJ trade name for this feature is EZ-fit A door or window with EZ-Fit panning system must be installed after wall sheathing is applied.

Parting Stop

The surface of a door frame which comes into contact with the face of a closed door; i.e., the "step" on the frame jamb or header. Weatherstripping would typically be applied to this surface. AJ parting stops are snapped into place after the door is installed, allowing the door handing to be reversed on site.

Perimeter An aluminum extrusion which forms the edge of some of our door panels. Also known as picture

frame.

Plumb Vertical. When we refer to a frame as "plumb", we mean that both jambs are vertical and installed

on the same plane.

Pre- Hung Refers to door panel pre-assembled and attached by hinges to its assembled master frame. At

installation, the entire assembly is set into the wall unit as a single unit.

Pultrusions A process of pulling fiberglass threads and matting through a die. At AJ fiberglass stiles and rails are

used in the contraction of series 7100 doors.

R-value / U-Factor A measure of a material's resistance to thermal transfer. U-value is the overall coefficient of heat transfer for all elements of construction and environmental factors. The smaller the U-factor, the

better the insulation value of the composite structure. R-value is the reciprocal of the U-Factor

(R=1U)

Rail The horizontal structural supports used in the construction of most door panels.

Ranch Window with a rough opening of 46-1/2" x 21"

Reblock

An AJ term referring to an interior reinforcing block in a door panel which provides screw holding

capacity or prevents compression. Typically used at points of lock, closer, or panic installation.

Reglaze Kit A kit which can be sent to a jobsite to repair a broken IGU in a door. Includes setting blocks, vinyl

strips and IGU.

Rollform The style of door panel construction where the sheet edges are rolled to lock into the stiles and

rails

RO, or Rough Opening

The exact dimension of the wall opening into which a window or door is to be installed. Can also

refer to the wall opening itself, irrespective of size.

Sash Two pieces of glass with a sash frame around each. One is the deadlite and the other the operating

sash.

Setting Block A piece of dense, flexible material used to support the weight of glass on its frame. Setting blocks

cushion the edges of the glass to prevent chipping, and elevate the glass to permit drainage of

water through the weep holes.

Shim A thin piece of material used for filling space, leveling, etc.

Shurlatch A brand of door latch, mounted to the exterior surface of door panel and frame. Consists of a strap

bolt, a handle attached to a fulcrum, and a gravity latch.

Sill The bottom horizontal component of the master frame. Also the "threshold" when used with

doors. On AJ 4-way doors the sill and header are the same extrusion.

Single glazed A single pane of glass in a sash or door lite, as opposed to an Insulated Glass Unit. Used for utility

doors or unheated spaces.

Single Hung A window with a moveable sash that slides from up over the dead lite.

Skin The sheeting which covers the surface of the door panel. Interior and Exterior skin.

Slab/Panel The "door" component (as opposed the "frame" component) of a complete door.

Stile The vertical supports used in the construction of most door panels. Lock stile and hinge stile include

the preps for hinges and locksets.

Strike Plate

Also "Keeper". A metal plate, mounted to the lock jamb with a hole to receive the latch bolt of the lockset. May have a "tab" -- a small tongue of metal bent into the latch hole to permit closing adjustment. May also have a "lip" -- a larger metal tab that serves as a guide for an entry door latch as the closing door forces the latch against the jamb. When the shape of this lip is rectangular, the strike itself is described as a "T-strike" because of its shape. The strike for a dead bolt lock has no lip at all, since by definition, the bolt is fully retracted inside the door while the door operates. Storm door and window locks may also have strikes, but they have a variety of shapes and designs dictated by the lock itself and the design of the window or door.

Sweep A flexible seal attached to the bottom (sometimes the top too) of a door panel to resist infiltration

of water and air.

Tempered Glass

Glass which has been hardened and strengthened through a process which involves high temperatures and controlled cooling. Tempered glass dramatically stronger than non-tempered (annealed) glass, it also breaks into very small pieces when fractured, greatly reducing the risk of injury due to cuts. Also known as Safety Glazing.

Thermal Break A separation between metal components in a door or window, filled by an insulating material. See also "Fill and Debridge".

U-Factor / R-value

A measure of a material's resistance to thermal transfer. U-value is the overall coefficient of heat transfer for all elements of construction and environmental factors. The smaller the U-factor, the better the insulation value of the composite structure. R-value is the reciprocal of the U-Factor (R=1U)

Vent Lite

An after market style lite kit that is similar to a storm door sash. It has an operating sash that can be moved up to allow for ventilation. Can be ordered gridded or plain and includes a screen.

Vue lite A small window in a door, usually square and mounted in the upper part of the door on the vertical center line. The AJ Vue lite measures 22"x 22".

Weatherstrip A pile strip inserted into a channel on the window or door jamb to insulate the product. (21A, R41, 3100 or 3700)

Weatherseal A Santoprene or EDPM gasket inserted into a slot (5100/7100) on the jamb or applied to the door jamb with a self adhesive backer (21S & R51)

Weep Hole A small hole punched or drilled through a window frame sill to permit accumulated water to drain out.