

KARONA INC. Definition of Terms

Bar: A narrow rabbeted horizontal or vertical sash or door member extending the total length or width of the glass opening; extends from rail to rail or stile to stile; also called “light bar” or “glass bar”. Diagonal bars may extend from stile to rail or vice versa.

Bead, Glass: A small wood moulding applied to sash door openings to secure the glass, hence “glass bead.”

Bedding: Glazing whereby a thin layer (approx. 3/16”) of putty or bedding compound is placed in the glass rabbet, the glass inserted and pressed into this bed, glazier’s points driven, or beading placed.

Back Bedding: Glazing whereby a thin layer of putty or bedding compound is placed on both sides of the glass perimeter.

Check - (Season Check): A lengthwise separation of the wood that usually extends across the annual growth rings and commonly results from stresses set up in wood during seasoning.

Cope: To cut or shape the end of a moulded wood member so that it will cover and fit the contour of an adjoining moulded wood member.

Door: A millwork assembly of stiles, rails and panels which swings, slides, tilts up or folds in order to close an opening in a wall or cabinet; may be exterior or interior, flush or panel type.

A. **Dutch Door:** A door, usually exterior, with an upper and lower section that can be opened separately.

B. **Entrance Door:** A door on the front entrance of a structure; also “front” of “main” entrance door; may be single or pairs.

C. **Fire Door:** A door certified and labeled by a recognized testing agency to pass defined fire resistance tests for a specified length of time.

D. **French Door:** An interior or exterior door consisting of stiles, top and bottom rail and divided glass panels or lights; often used in pairs.

E. **Panel Door:** Consists of stiles, rails and one or more panels, the stiles and rails forming the frame around the panel; “stile and rail” door.

F. **Rim Door:** Consists of stiles and top and bottom rails and usually containing a single or divided glass light(s); “store” door; French door.

G. **Flat Panel Door:** A door in which panels have no bevel or hip raise.

Door Bevel: The bevel on the stile edge (lock edge) or a door, usually 1/16” for doors and 2” in thickness, so that the door may swing free of the door frame; bevel is approximately 3 degrees toward door.

Door Clearance: The space between the edge of a door and the door frame which enables the door to properly operate.

Door Frame: A group of wood parts machined and assembled to form an enclosure and support for a door; door frames are classified as exterior and interior door frames.

Door Jamb: The part of a door frame which surrounds and contacts the edges of the stiles and top rail of a door.

Door Panels: A sheet of thin lumber, plywood or composition material inserted into the frame formed by the stiles, rails and mullions of a door.

A. **Composition Door Panel:** A panel of material other than solid wood or plywood.

B. **Flat Door Panel:** A panel consisting of a flat piece of plywood, solid wood or other material; contrasted to “raised door panel”.

Dowel: A wood peg or pin used to strengthen a wood joint; doweled construction

Eased Edge: A corner rounded or shaped to a slight radius to lessen splintering and paint failure; is not machined from an appearance standpoint, but rather from a utility standpoint.

Glass:

A. **Diffused Glass:** Glass that is figured, Florentine, hammered, obscure opaque.

B. **Insulating Glass:** Two or three (generally two) pieces, lights or panes of glass separated by a hermetically sealed air space 3/16 to 1 inch in thickness.

C. **Safety Glass:** Glass so constructed, treated or combined with other materials as to minimize the likelihood of cutting and piercing injuries resulting from human contact with this glazing material. Safety glazing material must conform to ANST Z 97.1. Types of safety glass are as follows.

1. **Tempered Glass:** Consists of a single sheet or specially heat or chemically treated plate glass. It cannot be cut, drilled, ground or polished after treatment. When broken at any point, the entire piece immediately breaks into innumerable small granular pieces.

Glazing: Inserting glass into sash and doors.

Glazing Compound: A plastic substance of such consistency that it tends to remain soft and rubbery when used in glazing sash and doors; unlike putty, it resists hardening, cracking and eventual failure; sometimes refers to putty.

Glass Bead: A small wood moulding applied to sash door openings to secure the glass.

Mullion: The upright or vertical member dividing the panel in a door; the vertical member of a sash, window or door frame between openings in a multiple opening frame; the mullion is known as the “mullion center”

Muntin: A short “bar” horizontal or vertical extending from a bar to a stile, rail or another bar.

Ovolo: A convex profile; usually a quarter section of a circle and similar to the profile of “quarter round”.

Rail: The cross or horizontal members of the framework of a sash, door, blind or other panel assembly.

- A. **Bottom Rail:** The bottom rail of a sash, door, blind or other panel assembly.
- B. **Diagonal Rail:** A diagonal rail of crossbuck or sawbuck of a panel or sash door.
- C. **Intermediate Rail:** A rail of a door located between the top and bottom rails.
- D. **Lock Rail:** The intermediate rail of the door at lock height.
- E. **Top Rail:** The top rail of a sash, door, blind or other similar panel.

Stile: Upright or vertical outside pieces of a sash, door, blind or screen.

- A. **Stile - Solid:** A door stile of solid lumber (one piece or edge glued).
- B. **Stile - Veneered:** A door stile of composite core and face veneers.

Warp: Any variation from a true plane surface and includes bow, crook, cup and twist or any combination.

Veneer: A thin layer of fine wood used in covering the surface of a lesser grade or composite material.