

Wooden Door Terminology

Top Rail

Muntin

Bead

Glazing

Frame

Handle

Cylinder

Lockrail

Jam

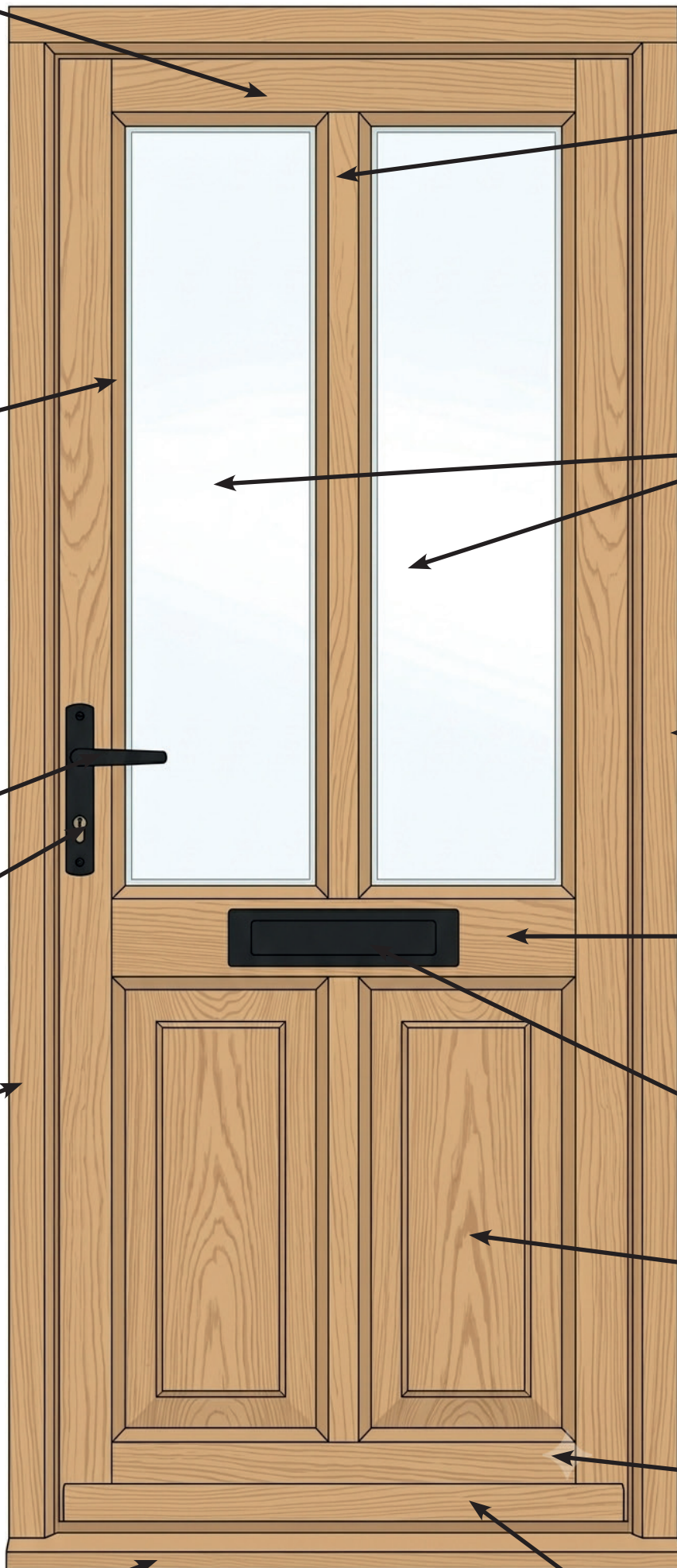
Letterplate

Panel

Bottom Rail

Threshold

Weather Bar



Wooden Door Terminology

Top Rail:

The horizontal structural timber at the very top of the door leaf, and helps form the door's frame. In panelled or glazed doors, it also helps hold the panels or glass sections in place.

Muntin:

A muntin in a door is a narrow vertical timber that divides and supports panes of glass or panels within the door. In glazed doors, muntins separate the individual glass sections and form part of the decorative or structural grid.

Bead:

A glazing bead in a door is a small timber, fitted around the edge of a glass pane to hold it securely in place within the door. It also helps create a neat, finished edge and can assist with sealing the glass against movement, draughts, and moisture.

Glazing:

in a door means the glass fitted into the door leaf or door frame. It may be a single pane or multiple panes and is used to let in light, provide visibility, or add decorative detail while still forming part of the door construction.

Frame:

A door frame is the fixed surrounding structure fitted into the wall opening that supports the door leaf. It usually includes the two vertical side timbers, called jambs, and the horizontal top timber, called the head. The frame provides the fixing point for hinges, locks, latches, and seals, and helps the door open, close, and sit correctly.

Lockrail:

The lock rail is the horizontal structural timber of a door positioned at the height where the lock, latch, or handle is fitted. It runs between the vertical stiles and provides strength and support for the door hardware.

Panel:

A door panel is the flat or shaped section fitted within the rails and stiles of a door leaf. It may be made of timber, and helps form the main body of the door. In panelled doors, panels sit between the surrounding framework and may be plain, raised, grooved.

Bottom Rail:

A bottom rail on a door is the horizontal structural timber at the very bottom of the door leaf, running between the two vertical stiles. It helps strengthen the base of the door, hold the lower panel(s) in place on panelled doors, provide support where the door may meet a threshold or weather bar.

Threshold:

A threshold on a door is the strip or sill fixed at the bottom of the doorway, forming the point where the door opening meets the floor. It helps to, provide a neat transition between floor surfaces, support weather sealing at the base of the door, help keep out draughts, water, and dirt on external doors

Weather bar:

A weather bar on a door is a projecting strip fixed to the bottom edge of an external door to help deflect rainwater away from the threshold and door frame. It improves weather resistance by helping to reduce water penetration and can also assist with draught sealing when used with the threshold.

Jamb:

A door jamb is the vertical side timber of a door frame, forming the upright part of the doorway that the door closes against. The jambs help support the door, provide fixing points for hinges and locks or latches, and keep the door aligned within the frame.