

*Recommended*  
**Standard Door Type  
Nomenclature**



## Recommended Standard Door Design Nomenclature

### Introduction

It is the intent of this document to furnish the general outlines to greatly simplify the architectural drawing takeoff process and avoid confusion and errors that result from misinterpretations. Compliance with the local and national codes is the responsibility of the specifier.

### Explanatory notes

#### **Flush door (Design F)**

The term "flush," when used to describe a door type, refers to a door without lites or louvers.

#### **Full flush door**

Features no visible seams on the surface of the faces. Full height vertical seams are visible on door edges.

#### **Seamless door**

Features no visible seams either on the face or along the vertical edges of the door.

#### **Stile and rail or stile and panel door**

Stile and rail are either mitered or butted. Mitered joints are welded and ground smooth, such that no miter joints appear on the door faces. Butted joint seams shall remain visible. The panels are interlocked with stiles and rails and they may be flush or recessed with perimeter surfaces.

#### **Embossed door (Design E)**

Full flush or seamless door featuring door faces fabricated of embossed steel.

#### **Textured door (Design T)**

Full flush or seamless door featuring door faces fabricated of various patterns of textured steel, i.e., leather or wood grain.

#### **Textured Embossed Door (Design TE)**

Full flush or seamless door featuring door faces fabricated of various patterns of textured embossed steel.

#### **Half glass doors (Designs G, G2, G3, G4 and G6)**

The size and location from the finished floor to the glazed opening will vary with the manufacturer. Their literature should be consulted to determine this information as well as recommended glass sizes. Multiple lite patterns are created by the installation of muntins.

Doors with lites are designed to accept glazing material of various thicknesses.

In accordance with ANSI/ICC A117.1, doors containing one or more glazing panels shall have the bottom of at least one glass panel a maximum of 43" from the finished floor.

#### **Full glass doors (Designs FG and FG3)**

A maximum 7" rail and stile occur at the top and at the vertical edges of this door. An 8" minimum rail occurs at the bottom.

To comply with ANSI/ICC A117.1 specification, the bottom rail shall be specified as minimum 10" measured vertically from the floor and shall be a smooth surface on the push side extending the full width of the door. Muntins are normally used to create the multiple lite FG3 unit, although a 5"-5½" welded-in rail is standard with some door manufacturers. Consult individual manufacturer's literature for their design variations.

#### **Narrow lite door (Design N)**

The glass cutout in these doors occurs near the lock stile. The width of the lite shall be a minimum of 3" and the height varies between 10" and 60". Consult the individual manufacturer's literature for the narrow lite standard specification in their program.

#### **Vision lite door (Design V)**

The industry standard is a 10" x 10" lite on the vertical centerline of the door. The horizontal centerline of the lite will vary from 60" to 66" from the finished floor. Consult the individual manufacturer's literature for details. The "V" door does not comply with ANSI/ICC A117.1. To satisfy this requirement a narrow lite (N) shall be used.

#### **Louvered door (Designs L and LL)**

As indicated by the asterisk note, there are a number of louvers and grilles available. The choice of which

one to use must be determined by the architect on aesthetic, functional and economic grounds as well as fire protection.

A louver is an opening in the door with a series of slats or blades to allow passage of air. Generally, louvers are prefabricated by welding or tenoning the blades to the moulding frame. This louver frame is inserted into the opening in the door prepare to receive the louver. Fusible link louvers are used to control passage of flames and heat. These are inserted into fire rated doors. Consult individual manufacturer's literature for details.

**Full louvered door (Design FL)**

The rail sizes noted on full glass doors also apply to this door. The percentages of free area of inserted louvers are as noted above. Pierced louvers are not available on full louvered doors.

**Glass-louvered door (Design VL, GL, G2L, G3L and NL)**

As indicated, a combination of glass lites and louvers are common in metal door work. Care should be taken

to avoid specifying too long a narrow lite when a louver or grille occurs in the bottom of the same unit. There may be a possible area of interference.

**Dutch door (Design D)**

Unless specified otherwise, the dutch door is furnished without a shelf. This accessory is available, however, from all manufacturers. The shelf height may vary from 36" to 42" from the finished floor. Consult the individual manufacturer's literature if this is critical.

To comply with ANSI/ICC A117.1, the shelf height shall be 36" maximum from the finished floor.

**Reference documents**

SDI 100/ANSI A250.8: "Recommended Specifications for Standard Steel Doors and Frames"

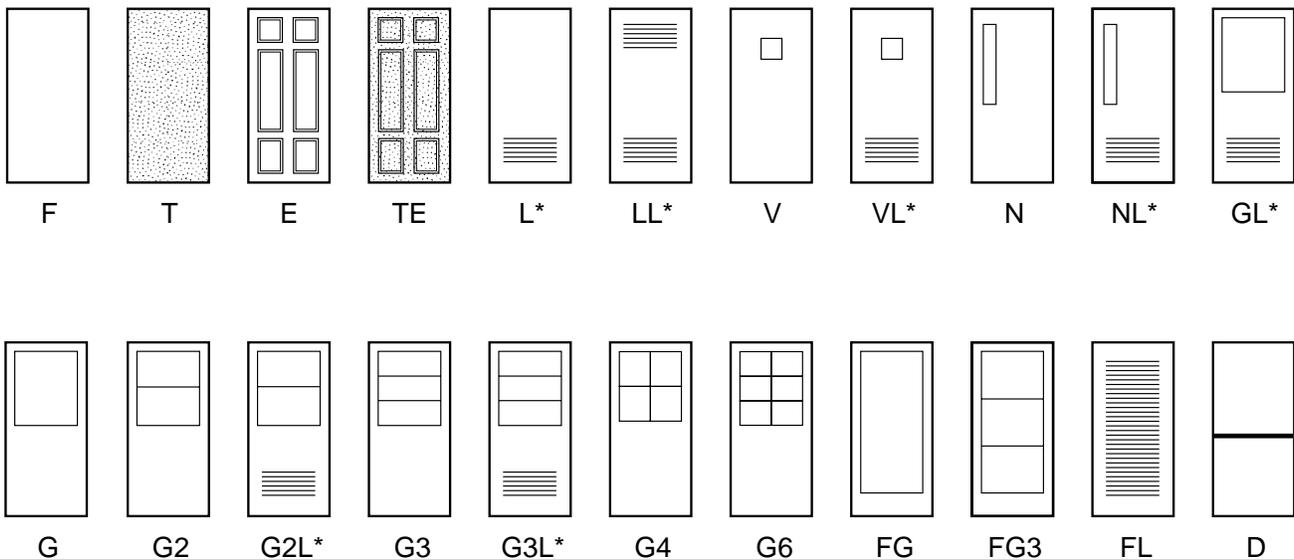
SDI 111C: "Recommended Louver Detailed for Standard Steel Doors"

ANSI/ICC A117.1-1998: "Nomenclature for Standard Steel Doors and Frames"

ANSI A250.7: "Nomenclature for Standard Steel Doors and Steel Frames"

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## Steel Door Institute Standard Door Design Nomenclature



- \* Add suffix I to indicate inserted louver
- Add suffix P to indicate pierced louver
- Add suffix A to indicate air condition grille