
Windows and pedestrian doors — Vocabulary

Fenêtres et portes piétonnes — Vocabulaire

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 162, *Doors, windows and curtain walling*.

This first edition cancels and replaces the first edition of ISO 1804:1972, which has been technically revised.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Windows and pedestrian doors — Vocabulary

1 Scope

This document specifies general terminology for windows and pedestrian doors.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

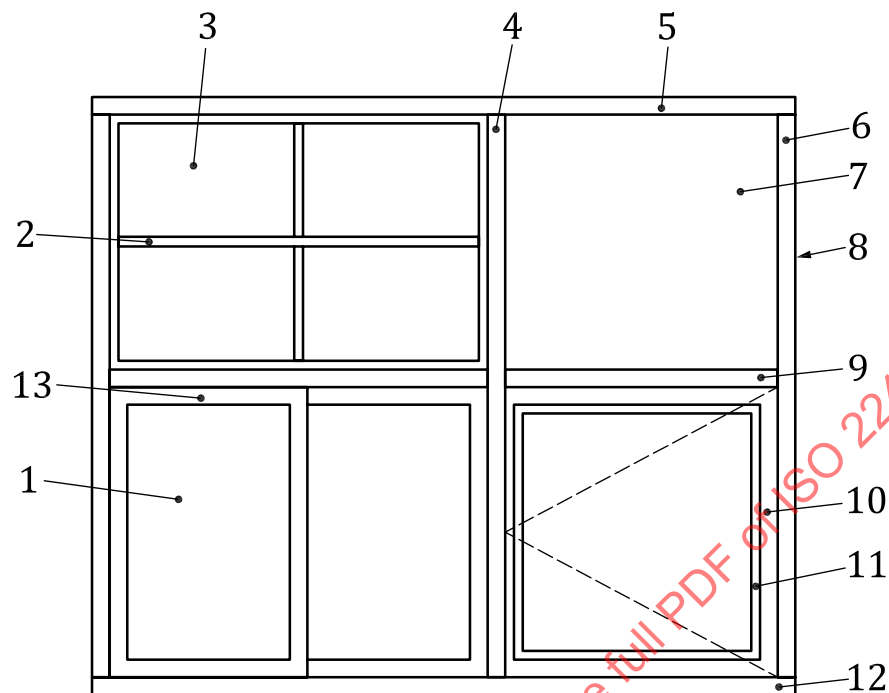
3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1 Terms related to windows



Key

- 1 sash
- 2 glazing bar
- 3 fixed window
- 4 mullion
- 5 head
- 6 frame
- 7 fixed light
- 8 jamb
- 9 transom
- 10 casement
- 11 glazing bead
- 12 sill
- 13 top rail

Figure 1 — Overview window component

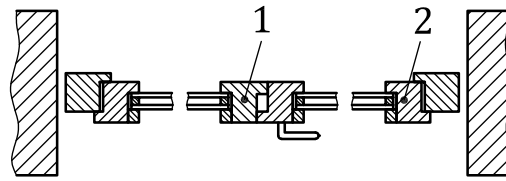
Note 1 to entry: See [Annex A](#) for opening functions of windows.

3.1.1

active sash or active casement

sash/casement of a multi-light window, intended to be moved first to provide opening

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 2](#).

**Key**

- 1 passive casement
- 2 active casement

Figure 2 — Active sash or active casement**3.1.2****bottom rail**

horizontal component at the bottom of a sash/casement

3.1.3**bonded glazing**

type of window where the glass is primarily retained by a perimeter sealant and maybe with a supplementary mechanical restraint

3.1.4**casement**

opening element of a hinged or pivoted window

Note 1 to entry: See also [Annex A](#) for opening functions of windows.

Note 2 to entry: See [Figure 1](#) and [Figure 9](#).

3.1.5**casement window**

building component for closing an opening in a wall or roof with a hinged or pivoted opening element that may admit light and/or provide ventilation

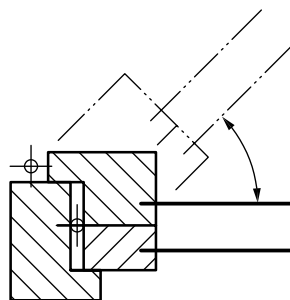
3.1.6**closed**

state where the movable parts rest in or at the fixed part in a way in which they may be fastened (latched and/or locked)

3.1.7**coupled window**

window where casements in at least two levels are operated by one action, but can be disconnected for specific purposes such as maintenance or cleaning

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 3](#).

**Figure 3 — Coupled window**

3.1.8

daylight opening width/height

any area in the building envelope that is capable of admitting daylight to an interior

3.1.9

direct glazing

glazing sealed to a casement frame which, when the casement is closed, is linearly mounted on at least two edges

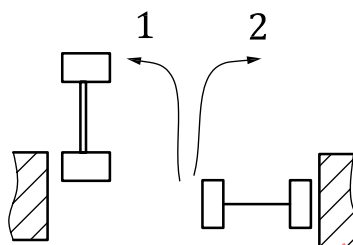
Note 1 to entry: See [A.3](#).

3.1.10

direction of rotation

movement of a hinged or pivoted casement window around its fixing, either clockwise or counter-clockwise

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 4](#).



Key

- 1 direction of rotation – counter-clockwise
- 2 direction of rotation – clockwise

Figure 4 — Direction of rotation

3.1.11

door height window

french window

casement door

window which extends to floor level and allows access or passage for persons

3.1.12

double window

window with casements in at least two layers that operate independently

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 5](#).

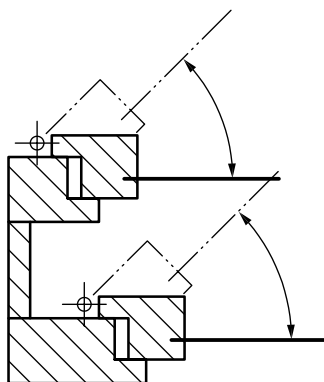
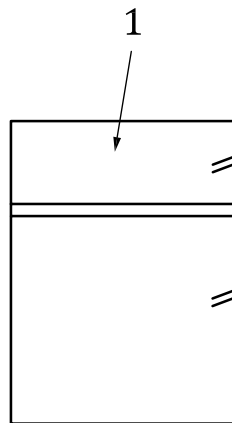


Figure 5 — Double window

3.1.13**fanlight**

infill panel of glass or translucent material fitted within a window frame, above the moving sash(es)/casement(s) and with a solid member (transom) between it and the moving part(s)

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 6](#).

**Key**

1 fanlight

Figure 6 — Fanlight

3.1.14**fastened**

state where the movable part is restrained at one or more points

3.1.15**fixed light**

window with infill fitted directly into the frame

Note 1 to entry: In some countries the term fixed light is used for fixed window.

Note 2 to entry: See [Figure 1](#) and [Figure A.1 a\)](#).

3.1.16**fixed window**

window with infill mounted in a sash or casement construction but which differs from an openable window only in that the hardware used does not permit the sash/casement to be opened on a regular basis but holds the sash/casement to the frame

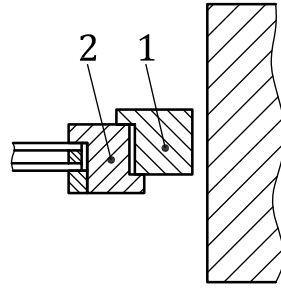
Note 1 to entry: A fixed window contains all the gaskets that an openable window does and these can be replaced by dismantling the sash or casement from the frame.

Note 2 to entry: See [Figure 1](#) and [Figure A.1 b\)](#).

3.1.17**frame**

component forming the perimeter of a window, enabling it to be fixed to the building structure

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 1](#) and [Figure 7](#) and [Figure 9](#).



Key

- 1 frame
- 2 casement or sash

Figure 7 — Frame

3.1.18

glazing

transparent or translucent infill, together with all the components required to hold it within a frame

3.1.19

glazing bar

member subdividing the glazed area into smaller panes, either physically (Georgian bar) or visually (cross- or attached bar)

Note 1 to entry: See [A.2](#) for different types of glazing bar.

Note 2 to entry: See [Figure 2](#).

3.1.20

glazing bead

section retaining infill within its frame

Note 1 to entry: Term “glazing stop” is also used in some countries when the infill is glass.

Note 2 to entry: See [Figure 1](#).

3.1.21

head

top horizontal member of a window frame

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 1](#).

3.1.22

infill

panel of transparent or opaque material or combination of materials

3.1.23

interlocking stile

stile that is one of a pair of stiles that are designed to engage with each other in the closed position for sliding products

3.1.24

jamb

vertical side member of a window frame

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 1](#).

3.1.25**latched**

movable part is returned to its closed position and restrained by either a) a self-engaging fastener or b) a roller catch or c) a latch

Note 1 to entry: Latched is one of the fastened closing conditions (see [3.1.14](#)).

3.1.26**locked**

movable part is further restrained in the closed position by additional operations (of e.g. handle, key, automatic devices or electronic devices) to engage integrated locking devices (e.g. nutbolts or deadbolts) which will affect the product's characteristics

Note 1 to entry: Locked is one of the fastened closing conditions (see [3.1.14](#)).

3.1.27**mullion**

vertical or inclined component which subdivides a frame into sashes/casements or connects two frames

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 1](#).

3.1.28**passive sash****passive casement**

sash/casement of a multi-light window, intend to be moved after the active sash/casement

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 2](#).

3.1.29**pivot window**

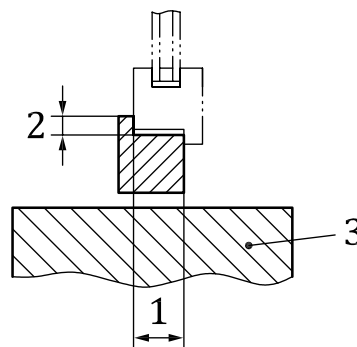
window that opens by pivoting either horizontally or vertically

Note 1 to entry: See [A.1.2](#) for different types of pivot window.

3.1.30**rebate**

recess in a frame, into which a moving element fits

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 8](#).

**Key**

- 1 rebate "R"
- 2 rebate "r"
- 3 wall

Figure 8 — Rebate

Note 2 to entry: A rebate has two measurements, “*r*” the width of the rebate measured in the same plane as the width of the casement and “*R*” the depth of the rebate measured in the same plane as the thickness of the moving element.

Note 3 to entry: See [B.2](#) for examples of different types of rebate.

3.1.31

ribbon window

two or more windows which are attached to each other (either horizontally or vertically) without supporting structure between them

3.1.32

roof window

skylight

window intended for installation in a roof. Roof windows/ Skylights have the same characteristics as windows installed in walls with regard to function, cleaning, maintenance and durability

3.1.33

sash

opening element of a sliding window

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 1](#) and [Figure 7](#).

3.1.34

screen

assembly of two or more windows and/or doorsets in one plane, with or without separate frames

3.1.35

secured

any action(s) which prevent unauthorised release of the fastening device(s) to allow exit or entry (e.g. child safety, burglary)

3.1.36

sill

bottom member of a window frame

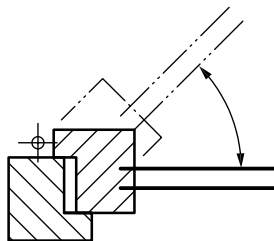
Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 1](#).

3.1.37

single window

window with casement or sash in only one layer

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 9](#).



Key

- 1 sash/casement
- 2 frame

Figure 9 — Single window

3.1.38

sliding window

window with one or more sashes where at least one slides either horizontally or vertically

3.1.39

stile

vertical edge member of a sash/casement

3.1.40

top rail

uppermost horizontal member of a sash/casement

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 1](#).

3.1.41

transom

horizontal component which subdivides a frame into sashes/casements or fixed lights

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 1](#).

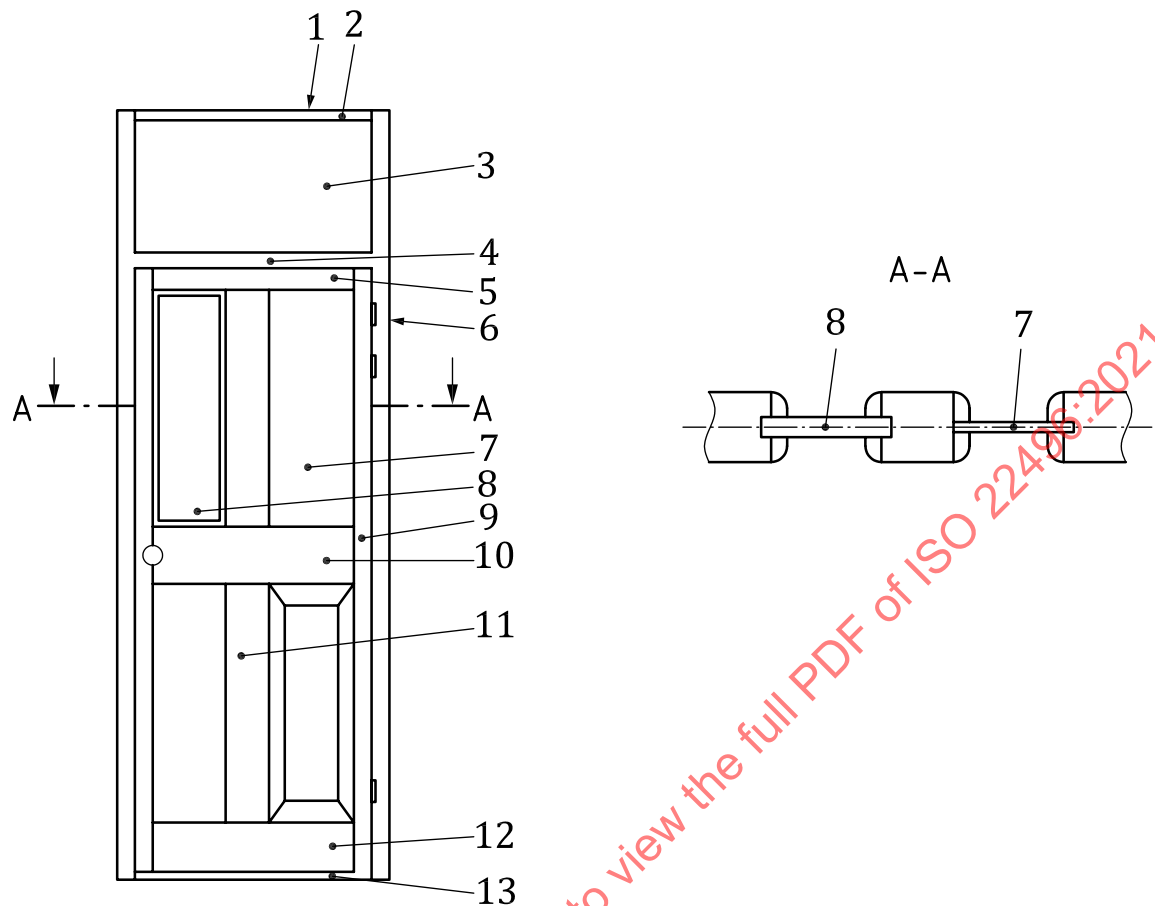
3.1.42

window

building component or multiple components for closing an opening in a wall or roof that may admit light and/or provide ventilation

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 1](#).

3.2 Terminology for pedestrian doors



Key

- 1 frame
- 2 head
- 3 overpanel
- 4 transom
- 5 top or head rail
- 6 jamb
- 7 glazed panel
- 8 flat panel
- 9 stile
- 10 midrail
- 11 muntin
- 12 bottom rail
- 13 threshold

Figure 10 — Overview door component

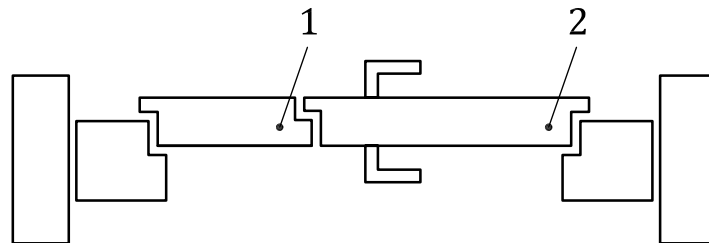
Note 1 to entry: Terminology for doors also covers terminology used for inspection hatches.

Note 2 to entry: See [B.1](#) for cross-sections and opening functions of doors.

3.2.1**active leaf**

leaf of a multi-leaved hinged or pivoted doorset, intended to be moved first to provide opening

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 11](#).

**Key**

- 1 passive leaf
- 2 active leaf

Figure 11 — Active leaf

3.2.2**astragal**

small moulding attached to one opening stile of a pair of doors which, when the doors are closed, cover the clearance gap

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 16](#).

3.2.3**bottom rail**

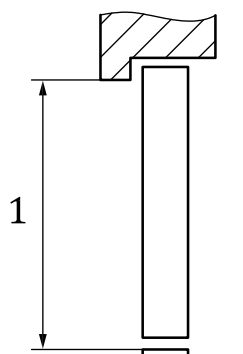
horizontal component at the bottom of a door leaf construction

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 10](#).

3.2.4**clear opening height**

minimum clear height of the door opening, which allows unrestricted passage through the open doorway

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 12](#).

**Key**

- 1 clear opening height

Figure 12 — Clear opening height

3.2.5

closed

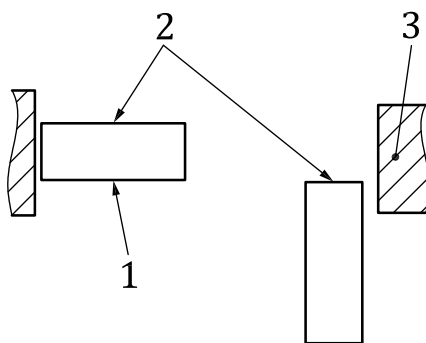
movable parts rest in or at the fixed parts in a way in which they may be fastened (latched and/or locked)

3.2.6

closing face

face of a door leaf which is the first to move into the closed position

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 13](#).



Key

- 1 opening face
- 2 closing face
- 3 reveal

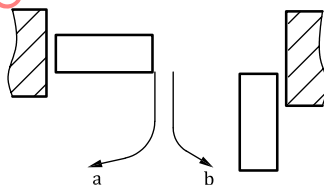
Figure 13 — Closing face

3.2.7

direction of rotation

movement of a hinged or pivoted door leaf around its fixing, either clockwise or counter-clockwise

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 14](#).



- a Direction of rotation – clockwise.
- b Direction of rotation – counter-clockwise.

Figure 14 — Direction of rotation

3.2.8

doorset

door

building component which is designed and used to close a permanent opening in separating elements and supplied complete with all essential parts from a single source, and for which the main intended use is the access of pedestrians

3.2.9**door assembly**

building component consisting of a frame and one or more leaves, together with essential building hardware, and supplied from separate sources which, when fitted together, will form a working door (for which the main intended use is the access of pedestrians)

3.2.10**door leaf**

hinged, pivoted or sliding part within the door frame of a door assembly or door set

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 20](#).

3.2.11**door panel**

sheet of transparent or opaque material fitted in an aperture within a door leaf

3.2.12**double action door**

hinged or pivoted door leaf which can be opened in either direction

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 15](#).

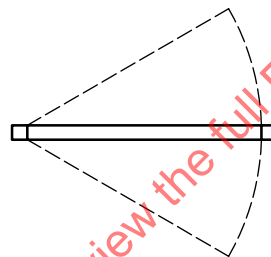


Figure 15 — Double action door

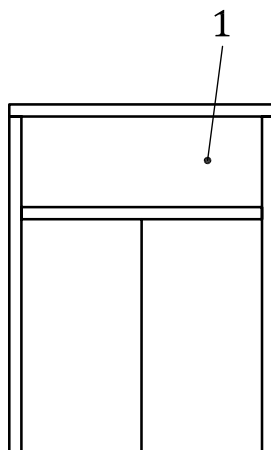
3.2.13**external doorset****external door**

door in the building envelope which separates the exterior climate from the interior of a building

3.2.14**fanlight**

infill panel of glass or translucent or opaque material fitted within a door frame, above the door leaf or leaves and with a solid member (transom) between it and the moving part(s)

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 16](#).



Key

1 fanlight

Figure 16 — Fanlight

3.2.15

fastened

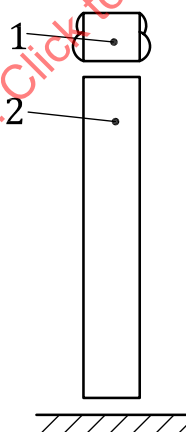
where the movable part is restrained at one or more points

3.2.16

flush door leaf

door leaf with flat faces, without any openings or mouldings

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 17](#).



Key

1 frame

2 flush door leaf

Figure 17 — Flush door leaf

3.2.17

frame

component forming the perimeter of a doorset, enabling it to be fixed to the surrounding building structure and from which the door leaf is supported

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 10](#) and [Figure 17](#) and [Figure 20](#).

3.2.18**glazed door leaf**

door leaf containing one or more panes of glass or other translucent material

3.2.19**glazing bar**

member subdividing the glazed area into smaller panes, either physically (Georgian bar) or visually (cross- or attached bar)

Note 1 to entry: See [A.2](#) for different types of glazing bar.

3.2.20**glazing bead**

section which retains the infill within its frame

Note 1 to entry: “glazing stop” is also used in some countries when the infill is glass

3.2.21**head**

top horizontal member of a door frame

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 10](#).

3.2.22**head rail****top rail**

top horizontal member of a door leaf

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 10](#).

3.2.23**infill**

panel of transparent or opaque material or combination of materials

3.2.24**internal doorset**

building component, which is designed and used to close a permanent opening in internal separating elements and for which the main intended use is the access of pedestrians

Note 1 to entry: Entrance doorsets to flats and apartments within the enclosed structure of a building are considered to be internal doorsets.

3.2.25**interlocking stile**

stile that is one of a pair of stiles that are designed to engage with each other in the closed position for sliding products

3.2.26**jamb**

vertical side member of a door frame

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 10](#).

3.2.27**latched**

movable part is returned to its closed position and restrained by either a) a self-engaging fastener, or b) a roller catch or c) a latch

3.2.28**left hand opening**

door which opens with a rotating movement with the hinge position on the left side when viewed from the opening face and which when viewed on plan, will move to open in a clockwise direction.

3.2.29

locked

movable part is further restrained in the closed position by additional operations (of e.g. handle, key, automatic device(s) or electronic device(s)) to engage integrated locking devices (e.g. nutbolts or deadbolts) which will affect the product's characteristics

3.2.30

meeting stile

one of a pair of stiles designed to meet each other in the closed position of the door

3.2.31

meeting edges

point at which the leaves in a double leaf doorset are adjacent

3.2.32

mullion

vertical or inclined component which subdivides a door leaf or overpanel or fanlight into panels

3.2.33

muntin

vertical components that fit between horizontal rails to form individual panels

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 10](#).

3.2.34

opening face

face of a door leaf which is the first to move away from the closed position

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 13](#).

3.2.35

overpanel

solid infill panel, commonly of the same construction as the door leaf or leaves, fitted within a door frame, above the door leaf or door leaves and either without a lower framing member (flush overpanel) or with a solid member between it and the door leaf or door leaves (overpanel with transom)

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 10](#).

3.2.36

passive leaf

leaf of a multi-leafed doorset, intended to be moved after the active leaf

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 11](#).

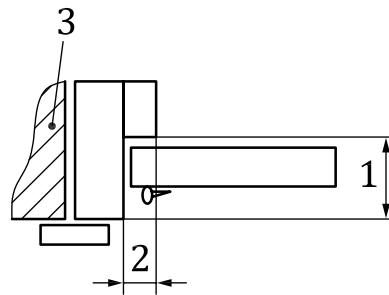
3.2.37

rebate

recess in a frame into which a moving element fits

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 18](#).

Note 2 to entry: A rebate has two measurements, "r" the width of the rebate measured in the same plane as the width of the door and "R" the depth of the rebate measured in the same plane as the thickness of the moving element.

**Key**

- 1 rebate "R"
- 2 rebate "r"
- 3 wall

Figure 18 — Rebate

Note 3 to entry: For details of different types of rebated door leaves and frames see [B.2](#).

3.2.38 reveal

internal side surface of an opening or recess of a door frame or supporting structure

3.2.39 right hand opening

door which opens with a rotating movement with the hinge position on the right side when viewed from the opening face and which, when viewed on plan, will move to open in a counter-clockwise direction

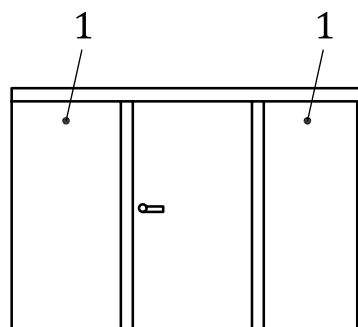
3.2.40 secured

any action(s) which prevent unauthorised release of the fastening device(s) to allow exit or entry (e.g. child safety, burglary)

3.2.41 sidepanel

infill panel incorporated within the overall framework of a doorset which shares at least one framing member with a door leaf

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 19](#).

**Key**

- 1 sidepanel

Figure 19 — Sidepanel

3.2.42

sill

bottom horizontal member of a door frame

Note 1 to entry: In some English-speaking countries, the fixed part of threshold is called “sill”.

3.2.43

single action

hinged or pivoted door leaf which can only be opened in one direction

3.2.44

stile

vertical edge member of a door leaf

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 10](#).

3.2.45

threshold

horizontal member at the bottom of a door frame above which the door leaf rests and which forms a division at floor level between two adjacent areas

Note 1 to entry: In some English-speaking countries, the fixed part of threshold is called “sill”.

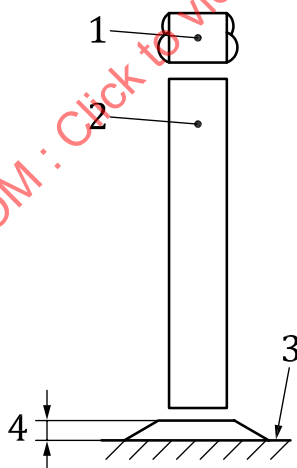
Note 2 to entry: See [Figure 10](#).

3.2.46

threshold height

difference in height between the highest point of any threshold fitted and finished floor level

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 20](#).



Key

- 1 frame
- 2 door leaf
- 3 finished floor level
- 4 threshold height

Figure 20 — Threshold height

3.2.47

transom

horizontal component which sub-divides a door leaf or leaves from an overpanel or fanlight

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 10](#).

3.2.48**unframed glass doorset**

door assembly where the leaf (leaves) and/or adjacent part(s) is (are) made of glass (single or insulating glass unit) and without any load bearing or load transferring framework

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Annex A (informative)

Figures for windows

A.1 Types of windows and door height windows

A.1.1 General

This annex shows the most common types of window and their modes of action. Where the window is not symmetrical, a stylised figure is shown, to indicate the approach side of the window. The words 'In' and 'Out' are used to identify interior and exterior conditions.

Note 1 to entry In some countries there is a different convention to identify the hinge side.

A.1.2 Fixed light and fixed window

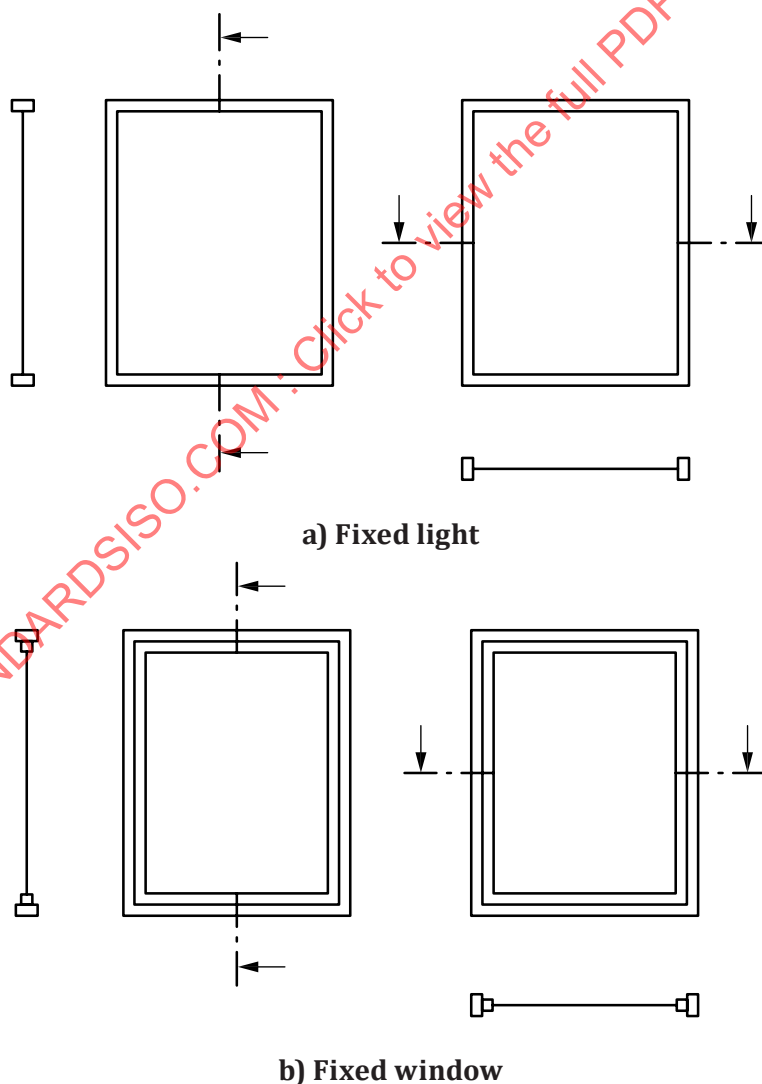
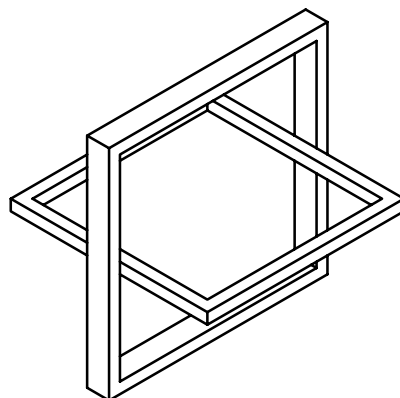


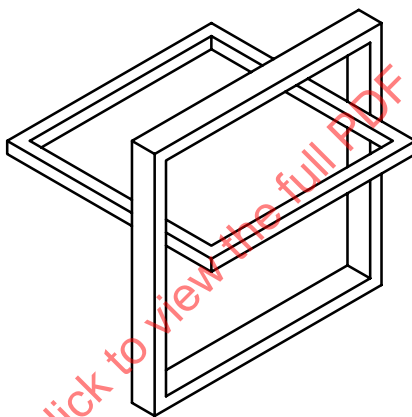
Figure A.1 — Fixed light and fixed window

A.1.3 Types of pivoted window

A.1.3.1 Horizontal pivot casement



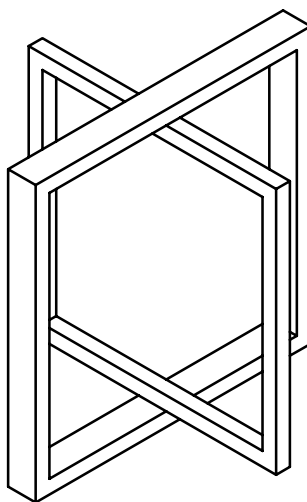
a) Horizontal pivot casement



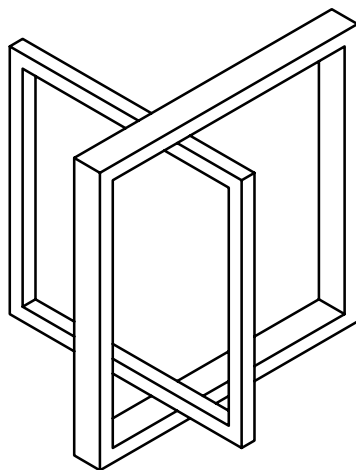
b) Off-centre horizontal pivot casement

Figure A.2 — Types of horizontal pivot casements

A.1.3.2 Vertical pivot casement



a) Vertical pivot casement

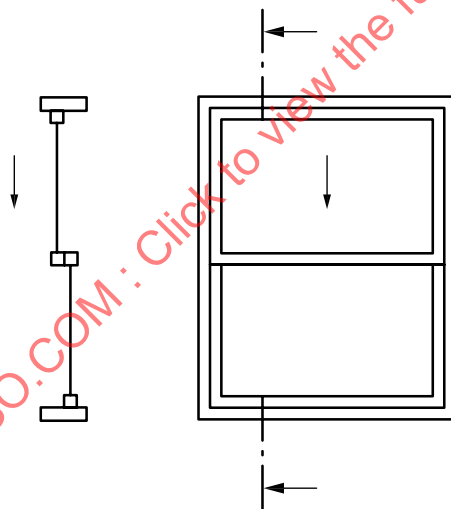


b) Off-centre vertical pivot casement

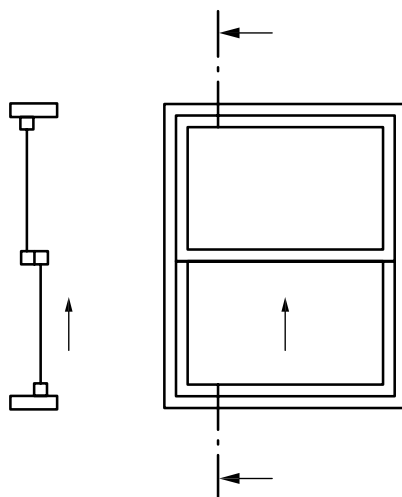
Figure A.3 — Types of vertical pivot casements

A.1.4 Types of sash windows

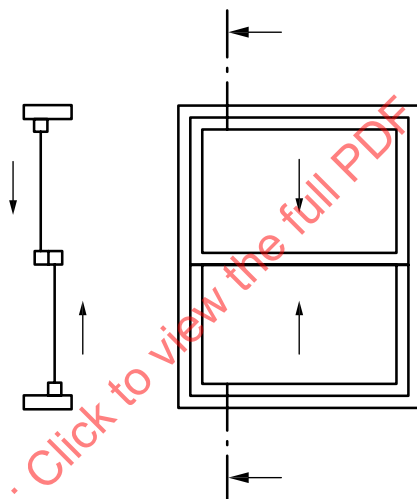
A.1.4.1 Vertical sliding sash



a) Top vertical sliding sash



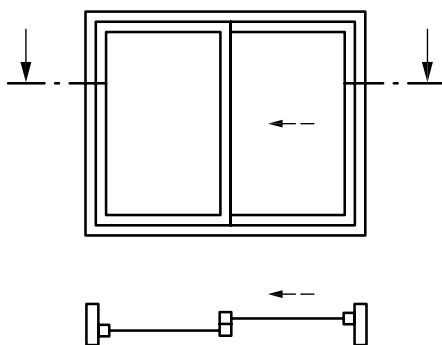
b) Bottom vertical sliding sash



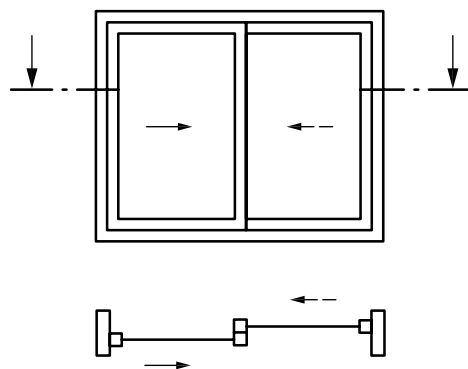
c) Double vertical sliding sash

Figure A.4 — Types of vertical sliding sashes

A.1.4.2 Horizontal sliding sash



a) Single horizontal sliding sash



b) Double horizontal sliding sash

Figure A.5 — Types of horizontal sliding sashes

A.1.4.3 Lifting/tilting sliding sash

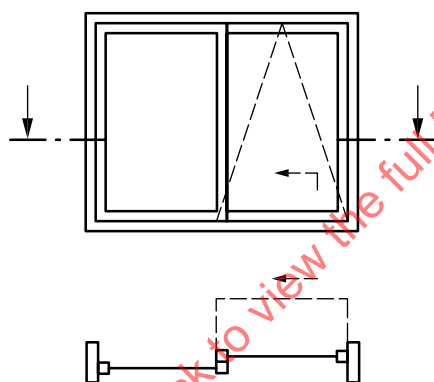


Figure A.6

A.1.4.4 Lifting sliding sash

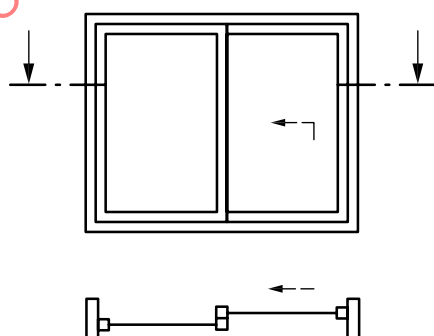


Figure A.7

A.1.5 Types of casement windows

A.1.5.1 Side hung casement window

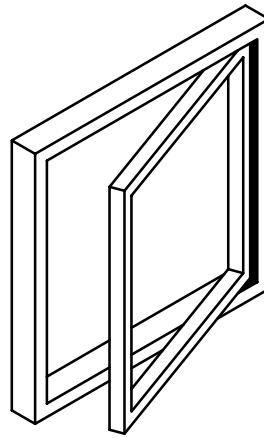


Figure A.8

A.1.5.2 Top hung casement window

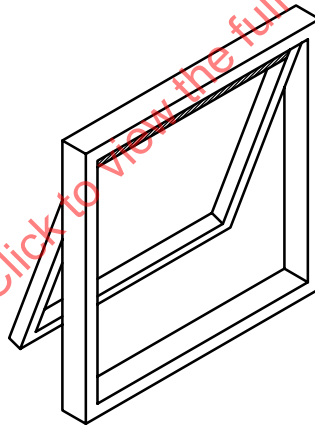


Figure A.9

A.1.5.3 Bottom hung casement window/tilt window

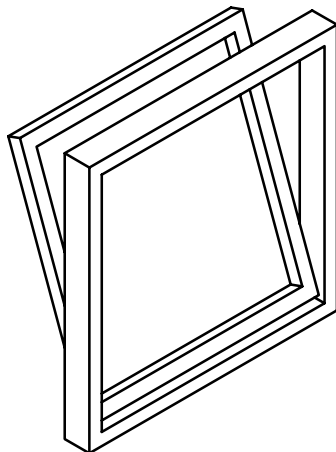


Figure A.10

A.1.6 Types of sliding, projecting casement windows

A.1.6.1 Side-hung projecting casement window

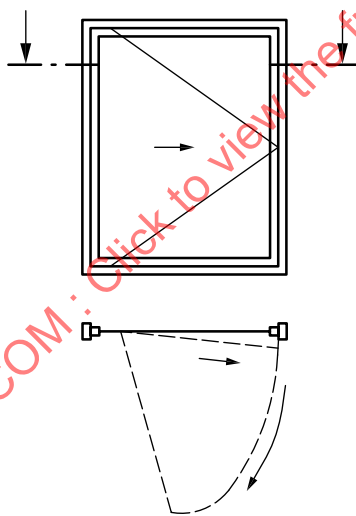


Figure A.11

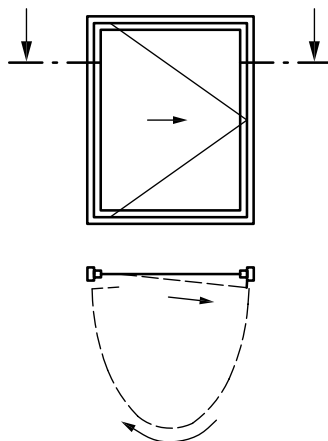
A.1.6.2 Side-hung projecting reversible casement window

Figure A.12

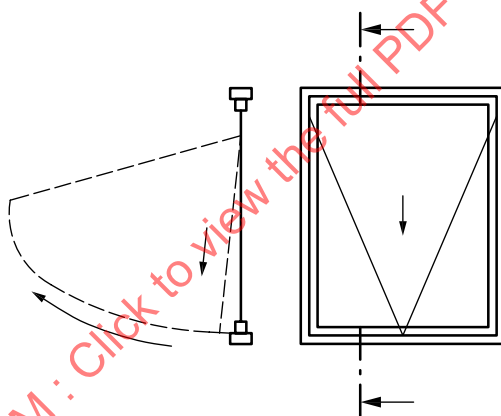
A.1.6.3 Top-hung projecting casement window

Figure A.13

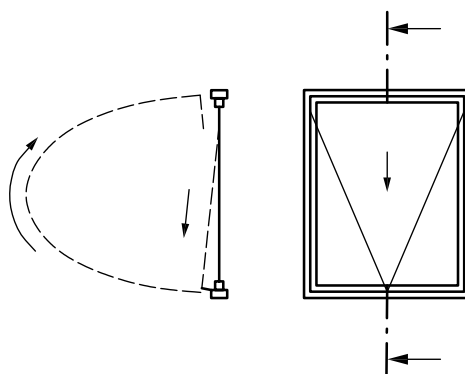
A.1.6.4 Top-hung projecting reversible casement window

Figure A.14

A.1.6.5 Parallel projecting window

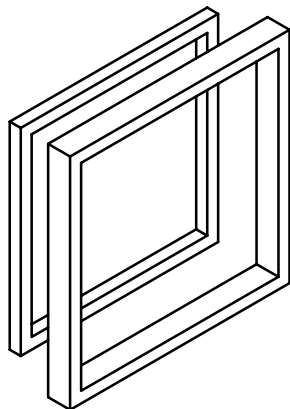


Figure A.15

A.1.6.6 Projecting bottom hung window

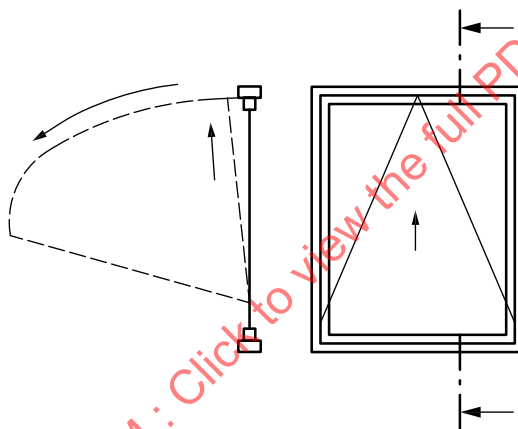


Figure A.16

A.1.7 Tilt and turn (or turn and tilt) window

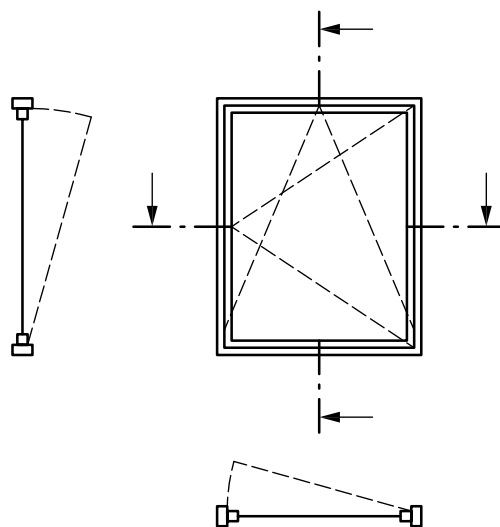


Figure A.17

A.1.8 Louvered window with intermediate axis

A.1.8.1 Horizontal

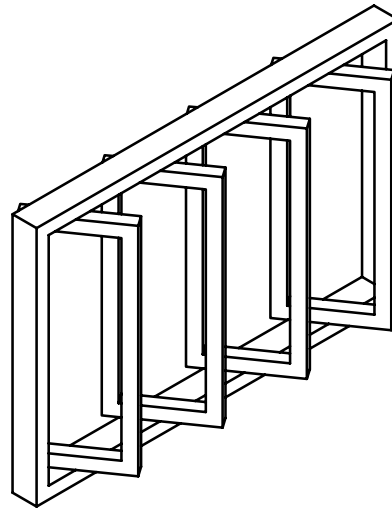


Figure A.18

A.1.8.2 Vertical

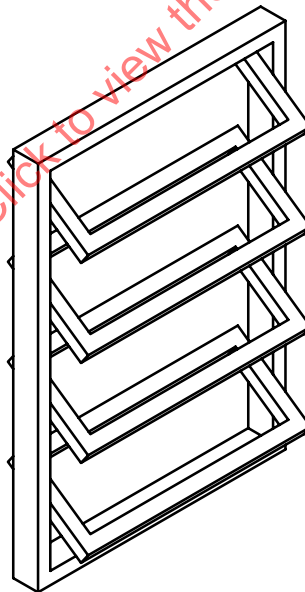


Figure A.19

A.1.9 Folding window

A.1.9.1 Folding window (centre pivot)

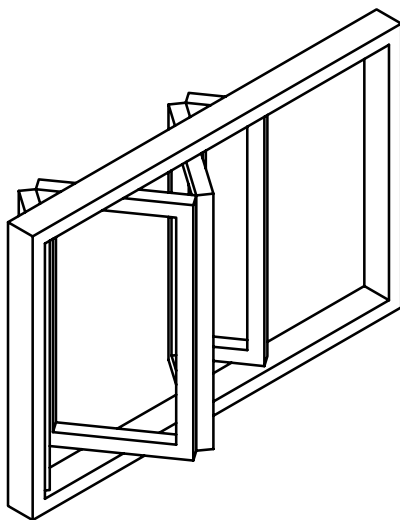


Figure A.20

A.1.9.2 Folding window (fixed one edge)

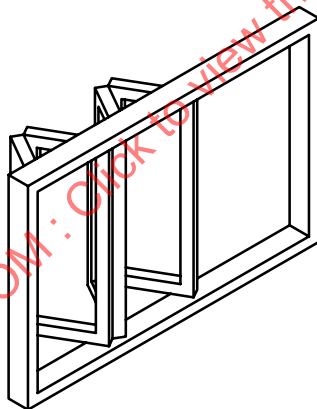


Figure A.21

A.2 Types of glazing bar

A.2.1 Attached bars

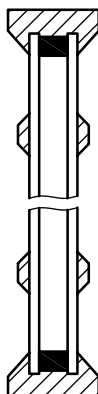


Figure A.22

A.2.2 Single cross bar in the IGU with or without attached bars

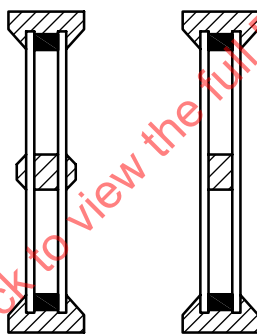


Figure A.23

A.2.3 Multiple cross bars in the IGU

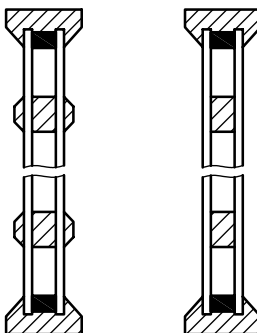


Figure A.24

A.2.4 Glazing bar (Georgian)

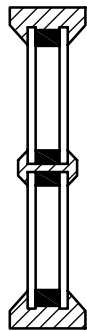
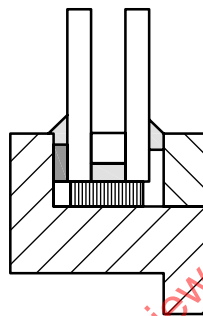
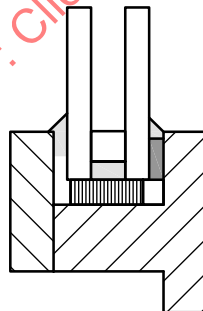


Figure A.25

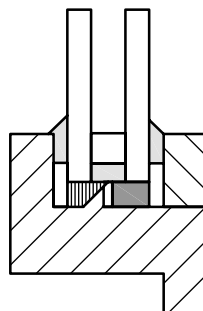
A.3 Types of direct glazing



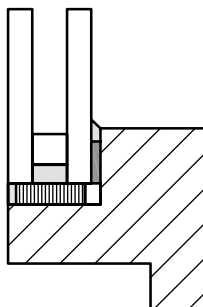
a) Adhesive on external overlap (position 1) of insulating glass unit with mechanical retention by glazing bead



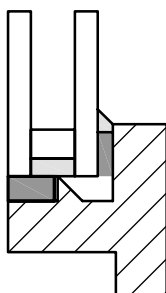
b) Adhesive on internal overlap (position 4) of insulating glass unit, e.g. aluminium clad wood window



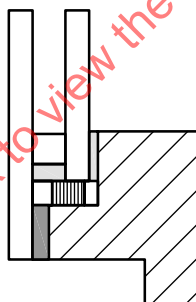
c) Adhesive in glazing rebate platform with mechanical retention by glazing bead



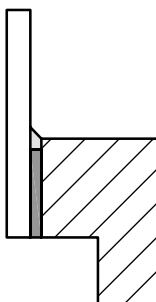
- d) Adhesive at position 4 of insulating glass unit towards casement member, mechanical load accommodation of dead weight of glass by setting blocks**



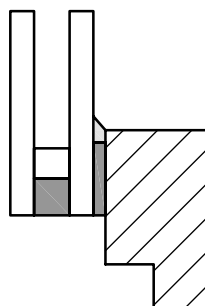
- e) Adhesive on glazing rebate platform and at position 4 without mechanical retention by glazing bead / glass stops**



- f) Adhesive at position 2 of insulating glass unit with stepped glass towards casement member**



- g) Adhesive at position 2 of a monolithic glass product towards casement member**



h) Adhesive at position 4 of insulating glass unit towards casement member with load bearing bonding of insulating glass units as per EN 13022-1

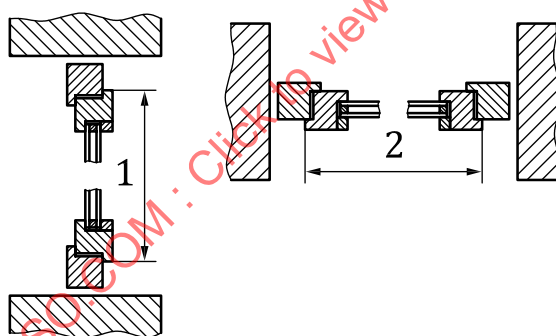
Key

-  adhesive
-  seal
-  setting block (to transfer the glass load)

Figure A.26 — Types of direct glazing

A.4 Supplemental figures for window terminologies

A.4.1 Casement or sash height/width



Key

- 1 overall casement or sash height
- 2 overall casement or sash width

Figure A.27