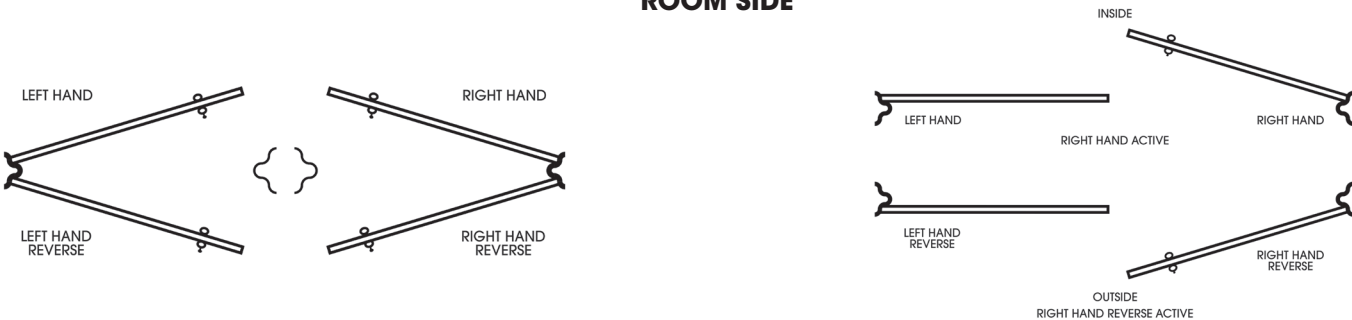


BASIC HOLLOW METAL COMMERCIAL DOORS AND FRAMES

Don't come unhinged when a customer wants commercial doors and hardware. This guide will help walk you through the basics. It is not intended to teach you everything or answer every question, but to provide a basic understanding of commercial applications. As always please call the experts at Wholesale Doors with any questions.

Door handing: In commercial applications you have the basic right and left hand doors which swing into a room. If the door swings out of the room or out into a stairwell or lobby the door is considered a reverse bevel door. In residential doors you would call a right hand outswing we call a left hand reverse. Same goes for a left hand outswing, it is a right hand reverse. This is important for many hardware applications such as mortise locks or exit devices. Handing is determined by the key side of the door lock. For pairs of doors specify the handing of the normally active leaf. The sketches below should help clarify this for you.

ROOM SIDE



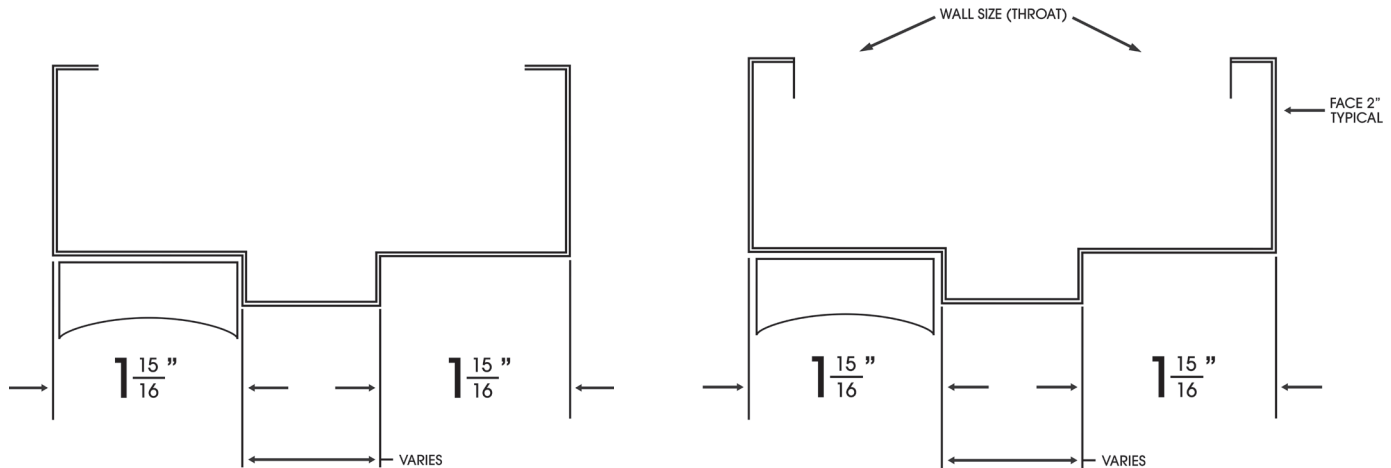
CORRIDOR, KEY OR EXTERIOR SIDE

Our stock hollow metal products are manufactured by De La Fontaine Industries and are made from A40 galvanized steel and are not primed nor do they need to be primed before painting unless the finish paint being used requires a primer.

Hollow metal frames: Our stock frames are primarily 16 gauge with some 14 gauge. Frames are called by overall depth not wall thickness. The part of the frame that wraps the wall is called the throat. Generally the overall frame is 1" larger than the throat i.e. a 4-5/8" wall takes a 5-5/8" frame. The standard face (casing on a wood frame) is 2". If you are putting a 4' door in an 8" block wall you may want to use a 4" face on the header. This will align the top of the frame with the mortar line at 11 courses of block. If fire ratings are required please be sure to specify the time rating required. See the fire rated info for more complete details. Hollow metal frames can either wrap or butt against the wall. Frames installed in masonry typically butt against the finished masonry and are installed with wire anchors in new block construction. For installation in existing masonry the frames are usually punched and dimpled and installed using expansion anchors. Frames for installation in stud walls usually wrap the wall. The most common masonry frame is a 5-3/4" overall unit, although many other sizes are available from our stock. For stud walls you should make note of the wall thickness as a cross check for the frame size. We stock many sizes and can get a frame for almost any wall. Frames may be KD or welded with most frames being KD. Welded frames to be installed in stud construction must be put in place with the studs before application of drywall. We can fabricate frames for sidelite units, transom units, borrowed lites, or almost any other design you can imagine.

BASIC HOLLOW METAL COMMERCIAL DOORS AND FRAMES (CONTINUED)

Frames may require special preps in our shop for hardware i.e. door closers, deadbolts, electric strikes, etc. Please see the hardware section of this catalog for more information. Be sure to give us all of the info you can regarding the hardware being used along with any other requirements.



Outside Dimension is Order Size - Stock sizes shown

MASONRY:

4-3/4, 5-3/4, 6-3/4, 7-3/7, 8-3/4

DRYWALL:

4-1/2, 4-3/4, 5-5/8, 5-7/8, 6-1/4, 6-5/8, 7-1/8, 7-3/4, 8-1/4, 9-1/2

Hollow metal doors: The most common door is 18 gauge with a honeycomb core. We also stock some sizes with polystyrene insulated core. The hardware being used is critical to getting the proper door. Again see the hardware section but get as much information as you can. Our doors have an inverted top which results in a recess on the top of the door. If the door will be used in an exterior outswing application, a school, or anyplace you think should have it, specify a vinyl or metal top cap to make the door top flush.

If you are supplying a replacement door for use in an existing frame, please be sure to get the hinge locations from the top of the door down to the top of each hinge and the height of each hinge. Measure from the top down to the centerline of the lockset. Also, the type of latching device, cylindrical lock, mortise lock, etc. The lock backset from the edge of the door to the centerline should also be measured. You should also look for a manufacturer name, frequently under the hinge.