

TERMINOLOGY

DOORS & DOOR FUNCTIONS

ENTRY HANDLE



An exterior door with a latch operated by an entry thumbpiece latch on the exterior with a lever or knob on the interior. An entry handle door typically uses a mortise lock, and thumbpiece x thumbpiece entry function is available.

A tubular thumbpiece x lever or knob is also available and is typically coupled with an auxiliary deadbolt.

An entry handle door may be coupled with a fixed or swinging dummy door to create an entry handle door set.

ENTRY

An exterior door with a latch operated by a lever or knob set. An entry door may have a tubular latch coupled with an auxiliary dead bolt, a mortise lock or a multipoint lock. An entry door may be coupled with a fixed or swinging dummy door to create an entry set.

PRIVACY

A locking interior door with a latch operated by lever or knob set. A privacy door can only be locked from the interior side, such as in a bedroom or bathroom. A privacy door may have a tubular latch with a pin operated locking mechanism, a passage tubular latch coupled with a separate mortise bolt, or an integrated mortise latch and lock. Privacy doors include emergency egress access on the exterior side of the door.

PATIO

An active door that can only be locked or unlocked from the interior of the home. A patio door may have either an active or fixed knob or lever on the exterior. Typically only used on exterior doors such as porches or patios.

PASSAGE

Any non-locking interior door operated by a lever or knob set. Tubular latches or mortise passage latches are available.

FULL DUMMY

An interior door with non-functioning levers or knobs on both sides. There is not a latch within the door. A full dummy may be in-swing, out-swing or fixed in place and is usually the non functional side of a door set. A door with a double swing hinge might have full dummy hardware attached in place of push plates.

HALF DUMMY

An interior door with a fixed lever or knob on one side. A half dummy may be fixed in position or may have a reverse swing function, as in a closet or cupboard. A half dummy door may be held in position with a roller latch or a ball latch.

POCKET

An interior door suspended from a rail in the frame header that slides into a pocket constructed in the wall. It may be a single door or come in pairs, and are usually operated with flush pulls. Special mortise locks and edge pulls are available for these doors.

LIFT & SLIDE

An exterior door that raises up and rides on rollers in a rail. The doors can be very heavy by design and use a very special Lift & Slide locking mechanism operated with oversize levers. The door can be a single leaf or many doors that open in succession. A European profile lock cylinder is used to lock the door.

SLIDING PATIO

Exterior entry doors that slide on a rail rather than pivot on hinges. Sliding patio doors feature a fixed leaf and a sliding active leaf. It comes equipped with back to back pulls instead of levers or knobs and only lock from the interior of the home.

LOCKS & LATCHES

MORTISE LOCK

A lock body that normally integrates locking and latching functions in a single unit. The mortise lock is inserted inside a door and typically provides better security and a longer life span than a simple tubular latch.

The locking mechanism can be operated by a lock cylinder, a turn piece or combinations of the two. Mortise locks can be specified with a variety of functions, including: entry, passage, patio or privacy.

MULTIPOINT LOCK

A mortise lock body that integrates locking functions at several points along the length of the door edge through a number of bolts. This type of lock is highly secure and resistant to extreme weather conditions. These locks come pre-installed in most doors sets and are operated with either a profile lock cylinder or an American style lock cylinder.

Due to the bidirectional activation mechanisms, multipoint locks require levers for operation.

AUXILIARY DEAD BOLT

A secure tubular locking mechanism that is used in conjunction with a tubular latch to secure an entry door. The lock is activated with a keyed lock cylinder and an interior thumb turn, or may have both an interior and exterior lock cylinder.

Dead bolts are provided with steel reinforced strike sub-plates and longer mounting screws for enhanced security.

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PRIVACY MORTISE BOLT

A tubular locking bolt that is used in conjunction with a tubular latch in a privacy door such as a bedroom or a bathroom. The mortise bolt is operated from the interior side of the door with a thumb turn. Usually, emergency egress access is provided on the exterior side of the door.

TUBULAR LATCH

The latching mechanism found in most interior doors. It is operated with either set of door knobs or levers which retract the latching bolt. A latch may have a pin operated locking function for privacy doors.

CREMONE BOLT

A manual locking mechanism located on the interior side of the door that employs a lever or knob to operate a single rod or pair of rods to secure a door in place. When operated, the rods index up and down in tandem to engage strikes located in the door header and in the sill of the door frame.

SURFACE BOLT

A locking mechanism located on the interior side of a door that employs a knob to operate a single rod to secure a door in place. The rod is manually moved to engage a strike located in the header, jamb or sill of a door frame.

ROLLER LATCH / BALL LATCH

A simple latching mechanism that uses springs to provide pressure to a roller pin or a ball. The pin or ball seats into a indented strike plate to hold an active dummy door in place in the closed position, but provides no locking capabilities.

LOCK CYLINDERS

MORTISE CYLINDER

The keyway mechanism for mortise locks. This cylinder screws into the mortise lock and is located on the exterior side of the door. Cylinders come in varying sizes to accommodate any thickness of door and can be keyed alike so one key works throughout the home. A second cylinder can be used on the interior to provide a key x key entry.

PROFILE CYLINDER

This cylinder can be used on European multipoint locks and single point mortise locks. The cylinder is typically key x turn piece, but also can be provided with key x key if desired. Half cylinders allow patio doors to be locked with either a turn piece or a key.



The cylinder is inserted into the lock body and is held in place by a locking screw inserted from the edge of the door. It comes in a range of lengths to accommodate various sized doors and can be special ordered to work with offset lock spacing.

AMERICAN (U.S.) CYLINDER

Used on American style multipoint locks, this cylinder only comes as a key function to be used on the exterior side of a door. The key indexes a tailpiece that actually engages with

the lock body. It is used in conjunction with a turn piece on the interior side of the door.

AUXILIARY DEAD BOLT CYLINDER



Similar to a mortise cylinder but smaller in diameter, this cylinder is designed to turn a tailpiece which fits into a tubular deadbolt. It can be used in conjunction with an interior turn piece or a special interior auxiliary dead bolt key cylinder.

HARDWARE COMPONENTS

KNOB

A knob is a piece of hardware used to open a door or activate a lock. A knob is typically round or oval, but can come in any number of sizes and shapes. Unlike a lever, a door knob is designed to function with a lock that will rotate clockwise or counterclockwise.

LEVER

A lever is a piece of door hardware used to open a door or activate a lock. Levers function in sets, one left and one right handed lever work on either side of a door. On passage and privacy doors, levers only work by pressing downward on them, but on multipoint doors a lever will also pull upward to activate the locking mechanisms.

ROSETTE / ROSE

A rosette is a decorative trim piece of hardware trim that acts as a base for either a knob or lever. It's primary function is to cover the hole in the door through which the spindle passes and to hide any mounting hardware used to secure the knob or lever to the door.

ESCUTCHEON / PLATE

An escutcheon is a decorative trim plate mounted to the door surface. Much like a rosette, its function is to cover holes in the door and provide a surface on which door hardware can sit. An escutcheon can come in any number of sizes, shapes and styles.

PULL

A pull is a decorative handle used to open cabinet, appliance and passage doors. They can be mounted on only one side of a door, as on a kitchen cabinet or a refrigerator, or back to back as on a double hinged swinging door.

ENTRY HANDLE

An entry handle is a decorative door pull designed to work with a thumbpiece on a mortise entrance set. The handle can also be used alone on a pull plate.

THUMBPIECE

A small lever that activates the latch mechanism on a mortise entrance set. It is mounted on an entry escutcheon above the entry handle.

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THUMB TURN

A small knob affixed to an escutcheon or thumb turn back plate. The thumb turn has a stem or tailpiece attached and is used to activate a lock mechanism.

BACK PLATE

A small decorative plate that serves as the base for a cabinet knob or pull. Back plates can also be used to hold emergency egress buttons, mortise bolt turn pieces, doorbell buttons or decorative swing covers.

CYLINDER COLLAR

A decorative ring designed to hold a mortise lock or auxiliary dead bolt cylinder on an escutcheon or directly on a door surface. Often, a cylinder collar is necessary to provide the proper spacing between the cylinder and the lock body.

SWING COVER

A decorative swinging trim plate that is attached to a cylinder collar, an escutcheon or a back plate. It is used to cover a lock cylinder, an emergency egress or a key hole.

FLUSH PULL

A recessed cup mortised into the face of a door. Flush pulls can be used on interior pocket doors or exterior lift & slide door sets. Depending on the thickness of the doors, mortise locks are available.

EDGE PULL

A retractable handle mortised into the edge of a pocket door to provide a means of extracting the door from the wall pocket.

FACE PLATE

The plate that holds a latch or lock body in place in the door. The edge of the door is mortised to accept the face plate and it is held in place with two screws. Face plates are specific to the lock or latch they cover.

STRIKE PLATE

The plate attached to the door jamb that accepts the latch bolt or locking bolt. They are designed to protect the surface of the door jamb and hold the door securely when closed. Strikes come in many styles and handing must be specified when ordering.

HINGE

The metal pivot on which doors rest. Hinges come in a variety of styles, sizes and grades. The leaf of a hinge can be surface mounted or mortised into the door and frame.



FINIAL

Finials are the small end caps that cover hinge pins. They come in a variety of sizes and styles.

MATERIALS & FINISHING

BRASS

A durable yellow metal used to manufacture the majority of decorative hardware. Brass is sturdy, relatively nonporous and retains its form while accepting a wide variety of finishes. Decorative hardware is manufactured using a variety of methods, including: investment casting, extrusion, turning, forging and CNC milling.

WOODEN HANDLES & INSERTS

Water Street Brass offers a selection of pulls, levers and door knobs that feature wood spindles or inserts. Several species and finishes of wood are available. Because prolonged exposure to the elements may degrade the appearance and finish of these inserts, wooden hardware is not recommended for exterior applications.

LACQUER FINISH

A clear coat applied to enhance the beauty and protect the finish for years to come. Lacquers come in a variety of sheens and tints.

WAX FINISH

Instead of applying lacquers to finished products, a high quality wax can be applied to allow the metal to wear and age naturally. As the metal ages, is handled and is exposed to environmental conditions, it will develop a lovely patina that adds to the luster and timeless beauty of the piece.

POWDER COAT FINISH

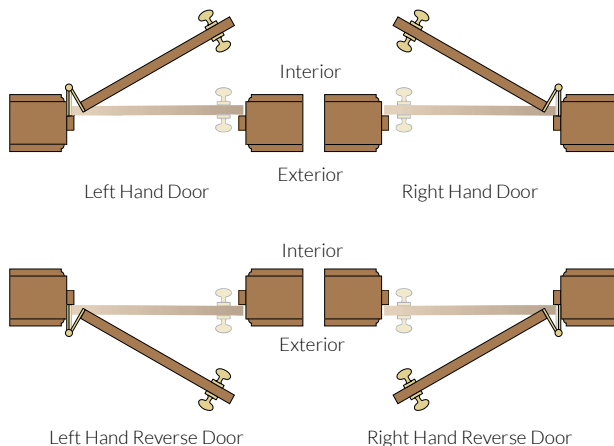
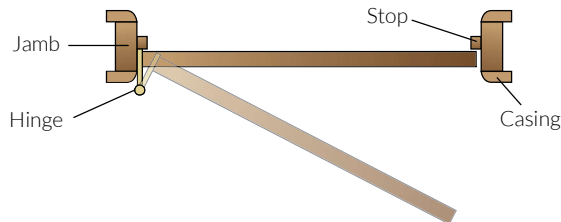
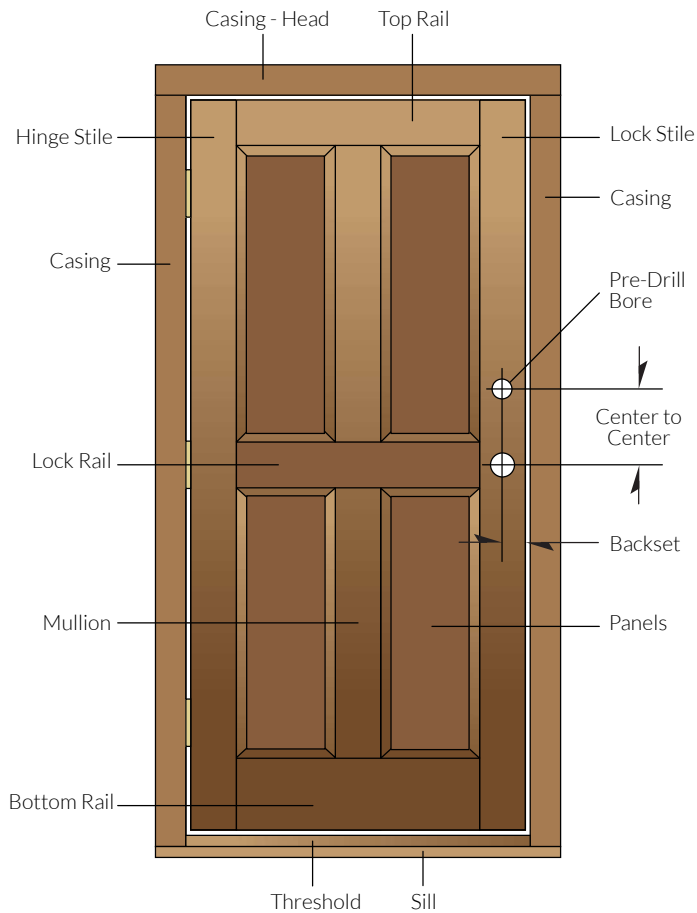
A durable coating process that provides extended protection and a variety of color choices for hardware.

PVD FINISH

Physical Vapor Deposition finishes are applied using a vacuum coating process and provide the highest level of protection from elements and use. PVD is available in a limited but diverse selection of finishes.

*For more information and a complete list of our finishes, refer to our **Finish Guide** section of this manual.*

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PARTS OF A DOOR

Throughout this catalog you will find references to different parts of a door. When ordering your hardware, it is important to note the material of the door surface. Metal and metal clad doors will be supplied with machine screws for mounting the hardware instead of standard wood screws.

The diagram shows the various parts, but some key references include:

LOCK STILE

The lock stile spans the height of the door and this is the area where your door hardware will be mounted. It is important to know the width of your stile to determine the size of the hardware it will accommodate.

BACKSET

The backset is the distance from the edge of the door stile to the center of the spindle hub in the lock or latch mechanism. This measurement also applies to the distance for thumb turns and lock cylinders.

CENTER TO CENTER

When installing locks and latches, it is important to determine the center to center dimension from the latch spindle to the locking mechanism. This dimension is predetermined when installing mortise locks. While there are recommended standard CtoC and minimum dimensions for tubular locks and latches, locks may be placed at any locations on your door, either above or below the latch.

PRE-DRILL BORE

Some doors come from the factory pre-drilled for tubular latch or lock installation. If your door is pre-drilled you will require a special mounting adapter for sectional hardware trim.

JAMB

The door jamb is the area of the door frame on which the door stops, your hinges and latching strikes are attached. These are the strong structural elements that will support the weight of your door.

DETERMINING DOOR HANDING

Door handing is always established from the exterior side of a door. When looking at an entry door from the outside of the building, the side of the door on which the hinges are located is hand of the door, as shown.

When determining the handing on an interior door, the exterior side is considered the hallway or the room from which you are entering. Example, if you are entering a bathroom or closet from a bedroom, the bedroom is considered the exterior.