

## DOORS AND DOOR FRAMES

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### DEFINITION AND ROLE

Doors are openings or bays that enable communication and movement within buildings or premises. These bays are equipped with a closing system that consists of a casing and they can accommodate a door. These structures can include one or more leaves secured to rotation devices. The door frames, also referred to as chassis, make up the frames that support and accommodate these leaves. They provide the link between the door and the partition or wall.

### STRESSES

The door frames' mounts accommodate the fasteners (hinges or split hinges) of the leaves they support. The leaves are elements that are designed to prevent any air or noise from penetrating. In some specific cases, doors may be required to be "fireproof" or "flameproof"; the density of the timber that is used is therefore quite important.

### REQUIRED PROPERTIES

The timber of door frames can meet two different qualitative choices depending on whether they are visible joinery or are covered with an opaque finish. The choice of the species can be purely aesthetic, depending on the constructive option that is chosen.

The choice of "joinery" or its equivalent is required for doors made of solid timber. Many doors are constructed using plywood in order to make panels.

### PRINCIPLES OF IMPLEMENTATION

The term "door frames" includes everything relating to interior decorating and cladding: frames, pre-frames, chassis, assemblies, counter-assemblies and fixed frames. The leaves or doors are movable elements that are designed to close

off a passage. The elements must therefore be adjusted with precision.

### USAGE CLASS

Door frames are in usage class 2 in order to take account of the risk of accidental humidification of the parts in contact with the ground. The interior doors can be made using low-durability timber, accepted for usage class 1



Photo: Interior door© V. Pasquet, Menuiseries PASQUET