

METAL DOORS & FRAMES



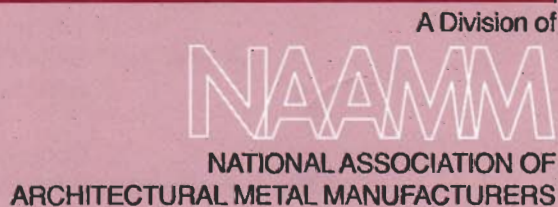
ANSI/NAAMM HMMA 841-07
June 12, 2007

TOLERANCES AND
CLEARANCES FOR
COMMERCIAL
HOLLOW METAL
DOORS AND FRAMES

ANSI/NAAMM HMMA 841-07
June 12, 2007



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This standard was developed by representative members of the Hollow Metal Manufacturers Association Division (HMMA) of the National Association of Architectural Metal Manufacturers (NAAMM) to provide their opinion and guidance on the manufacturing tolerances including installation and operating clearances of hollow metal frames and doors. This standard contains advisory information only and is published as a public service by NAAMM and its HMMA Division. NAAMM and its HMMA Division disclaim all liability of any kind for the use, application, or adaptation of material published in this standard.

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FOREWORD

Accurate fabrication and installation are essential to the performance of doors and frame product. The requirements for manufacturing and installation are given in the following Sections. The manufacturer is responsible for producing doors and frame product that comply with these Sections. However, it is important to recognize that proper installation is not the responsibility of the hollow metal manufacturer. For this reason, the requirements for installation should be included in the Section of the specifications where installation work is specified. It shall be the responsibility of the general contractor, using experienced installers, to perform the work outlined below. For additional information regarding installation see NAAMM HMMA 840, "Guide Specifications for Installation and Storage of Hollow Metal Doors and Frames".

Hollow metal doors are undersized to fit the door opening in the frame. Final clearances and relationship between door and frame product depend on the setting of the frame and the hanging and adjustment of the door and hardware. Recommended clearances must be met to ensure functional operation.

Operating clearances for Commercial Security, Detention Security, and Sound Control doors and frames depend upon the requirements of specified hardware. See ANSI/NAAMM HMMA 862, Guide Specifications for Commercial Security Hollow Metal Doors and Frames, ANSI/NAAMM HMMA 863, Guide Specifications for Detention Security Hollow Metal Doors and Frames, and ANSI/NAAMM HMMA 865, Guide Specifications for Swinging Sound Control Hollow Metal Doors and Frames. Operation of sound control doors and frames is dependent on the clearances of individual manufacturer's design.

The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as the standard. Corresponding metric values are included in the parenthesis for reference purposes only.

1. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

Note: The publications listed in this section form a part of this standard to the extent referenced. The publications are referenced in the text by basic designation only. When a more recent standard is available, the specifier shall verify its applicability to this standard prior to its inclusion.

- A. ANSI A250.11 Recommended Erection Instructions for Steel Frames
- B. ANSI/NFPA 80 -2007, Standard for Fire Doors and Fire Windows
- C. NAAMM HMMA-810 TN01-03 Technical Note, "Defining Undercuts."
- D. NAAMM HMMA-840-99 Guide Specifications for Installation and Storage of Hollow Metal Doors and Frames

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2. MANUFACTURING TOLERANCES

- A. Manufacturing tolerances shall be maintained within the following limits:
 - 1. Frame product for singles or pairs of doors (See Figure 1)
 - a. Width, measured between rabbets at the head:
nominal opening width + 1/16 in. (+1.5 mm), - 1/32 in. (- 0.8 mm)
 - b. Height (total length of jamb rabbet):
nominal opening height + 1/16 in. (+1.5 mm), - 1/32 in. (- 0.8 mm)
 - 2. Frame for glazing materials or panels, height and width of each opening $\pm 1/16$ in. (1.5 mm)
 - 3. Surface flatness of factory assembled frame product (measured in any direction with straight edge placed on face of frame product)..... Max. 1/8 in (3.1 mm)
 - 4. Cross sectional profile dimensions (See Figure 2)
 - a. Face $\pm 1/32$ in. (0.8 mm)
 - b. Stop $\pm 1/32$ in. (0.8 mm)
 - c. Rabbet for door/glass/panel..... $\pm 1/32$ in. (0.8 mm)
 - d. Depth $\pm 1/16$ in. (1.5 mm)
 - e. Throat $\pm 3/32$ in. (2.4 mm)

Frames overlapping walls (except slip-on construction) to have throat dimension 1/8 in. (3.1 mm) greater than dimensioned wall thickness to accommodate irregularities in wall construction.

5. Doors; Tolerances for actual hollow metal door sizes are as follows (See Figure 3):
 - a. Width.....± 3/64 in. (1.2 mm)
 - b. Height.....± 3/64 in. (1.2 mm)
 - c. Thickness.....± 1/16 in. (1.5 mm)
 - d. Perimeter flatness.....1/16 in. (1.5 mm) maximum
 - e. Surface flatness1/8 in. (3.1 mm) maximum
 - f. Twist.....1/16 in. (1.5 mm) maximum
 - g. Squareness.....1/16 in. (1.5 mm) maximum
6. Hardware (See figure 1 & 3):
 - a. Cutouts.....Template dimensions + 1/64 in. (0.4 mm), - 0
 - b. Location± 1/32 in. (0.8 mm)
 - c. Between hinge centerlines.....± 1/64 in. (0.4 mm)
 - d. Face cutout for hinge+ 1/16 in. (1.5 mm), -0
 - e. Mortise depth of reinforcement.....± 1/64 in. (0.4 mm)

These tolerances provide a reasonable guideline for manufacturing of hollow metal products. However, it should be noted that the cumulative effect of manufacturing tolerances at or near their maximum levels could have an effect on operating clearances. Tolerance buildup occurs when several tolerances are at or near their maximums. Care should be taken to keep each of these tolerances as close to zero as possible.

3. INSTALLATION TOLERANCES

- A. The installer shall perform the following:
 1. Prior to installation, the area of floor on which the frame is to be installed, and within the path of door swing, shall be checked for flatness and levelness. Permissible tolerance is +/- 1/16" (1.5 mm) . If the floor exceeds this, it is the general contractor's responsibility to correct the area that is out of tolerance before the frame is installed.
 2. During the setting of the frame check and correct as necessary for opening width, opening height, squareness, alignment, twist and plumbness. Permissible frame product installation tolerances shall be maintained within the following limits: (see Figure 4)
 - a. Opening widthmeasured from rabbet to rabbet at top, middle and bottom of frame; + 1/16 in. (1.5 mm), - 1/32 in. (0.8 mm)
 - b. Opening heightmeasured vertically between the frame head rabbet and top of floor or bottom of frame minus jamb extension at each jamb and across the head; ± 3/64 in. (1.2 mm)
 - c. Squarenessmeasured at rabbet on a line from jamb, perpendicular to frame head; not to exceed 1/16 in. (1.5 mm)
 - d. Alignmentmeasured at jambs on a horizontal line parallel to the plane of the face; not to exceed 1/16 in. (1.5 mm)
 - e. Twistmeasured at opposite face corners of jambs on parallel lines perpendicular to the plane of the door rabbet; not to exceed 1/16 in. (1.5 mm)
 - f. Plumbnessmeasured at jambs on a perpendicular line from the head to the floor; not to exceed 1/16 in. (1.5 mm)

Prior to installation, doors and frame shall be checked for correct size, swing, fire rating and opening number.

Brace, level and square frame as specified in HMMA 840 and ANSI A250.11

Hardware shall be applied in accordance with hardware manufacturers' templates and instructions.

These tolerances provide a reasonable guideline for proper installation of hollow metal frame product. However, it should be noted that the cumulative effect of the installation tolerances at or near their maximum levels could result in sufficient misalignment to prevent the door from functioning properly. Installers should be careful not to create a tolerance buildup. Tolerance buildup occurs when several tolerances are at or near their maximums. Care should be taken to keep each of these tolerances as close to zero as possible.

3. Proper door edge clearances shall be maintained in accordance with Section 4 except for special conditions otherwise noted. Where necessary, steel hinge shims, furnished by the installer, shall be used to maintain clearances.

Installers and end users must be aware of thermal bow which can affect edge clearances. Thermal bow is a temporary condition that occurs when opposing sides of a door are exposed to extreme temperature differences. The effects of thermal bow depend upon the color of the door, door construction, ambient temperatures on each side of door (extreme hot or cold climates), and direct sunlight. An example of a door susceptible to this condition would be an exterior door on the southern side of a building exposed to direct sunlight. A door exposed to direct sunlight may bow and appear to be warped during part of the day and then straighten as the direct sun passes over it. The effects of thermal bow can be reduced by painting the exposed surface of the door a lighter color.

4. OPERATING CLEARANCES

- A. Edge clearance for swinging hollow metal doors and as specified in ANSI/NFPA 80, shall be provided for the functional operation of the assembly and shall not exceed the following (for all door heights):
 1. Between doors and frame at head and jambs 1/8 in. (3.1 mm) \pm 1/16 in. (1.5 mm)
 2. Between meeting edges of pairs of doors 1/8 in. (3.1 mm) \pm 1/16 in. (1.5 mm)
- B. Floor clearance for fire rated swinging hollow metal doors shall not exceed 3/4" (19.0 mm). Floor clearance shall be provided for the functional operation of all swinging hollow metal doors and shall not be less than 1/8" (3.1 mm)

The Architect must define the distance from the top of the floor/finished floor to top of floor covering so appropriate undercuts can be provided. Floor/Finish Floor is defined as the top of the concrete or structural slab. HMMA uses the term 'top of floor covering' to describe the NFPA term 'nominal surface of floor covering'. Please refer to HMMA-810 TN01-03 Tech Note, "Defining Undercuts."

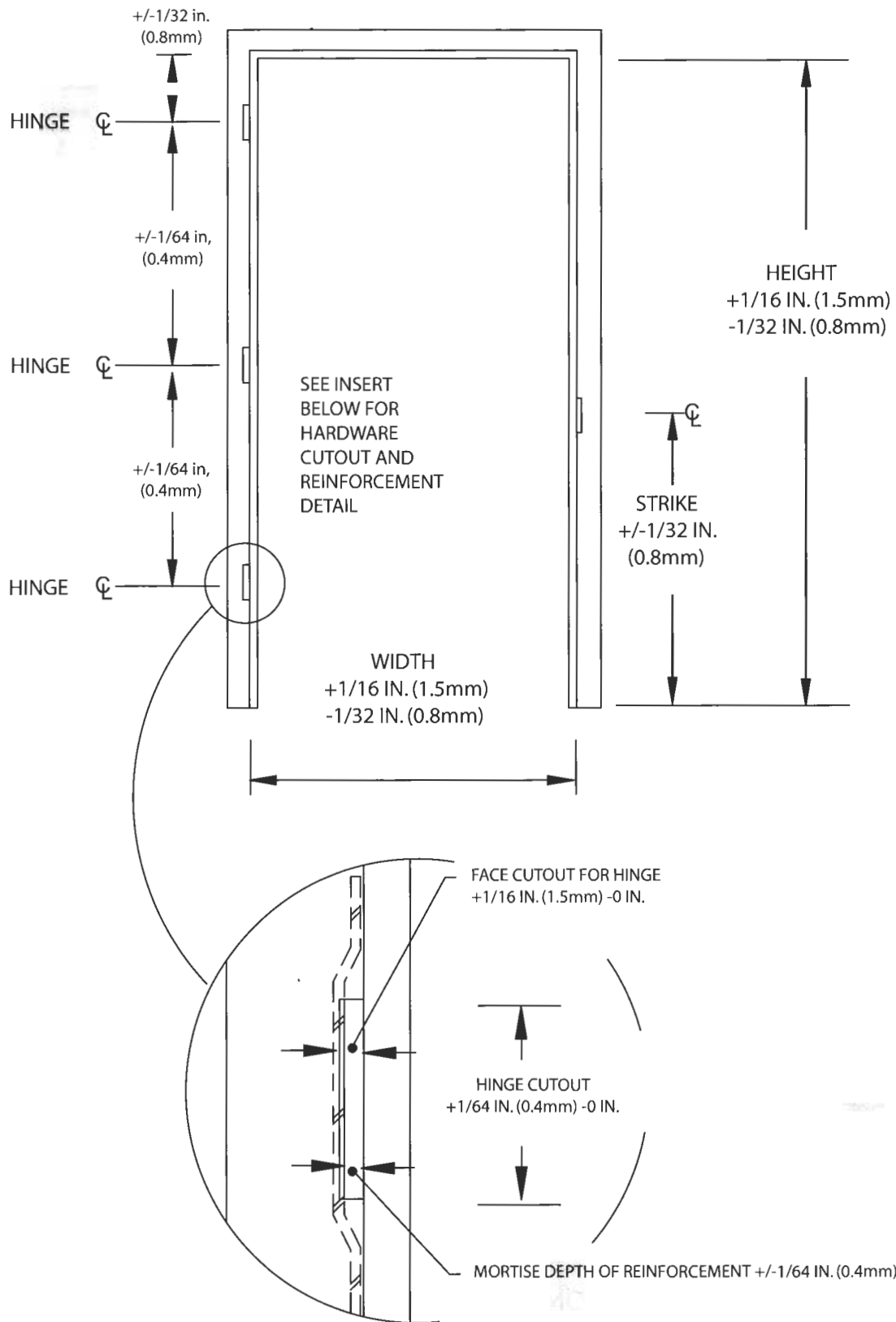


FIGURE 1
FRAME TOLERANCES

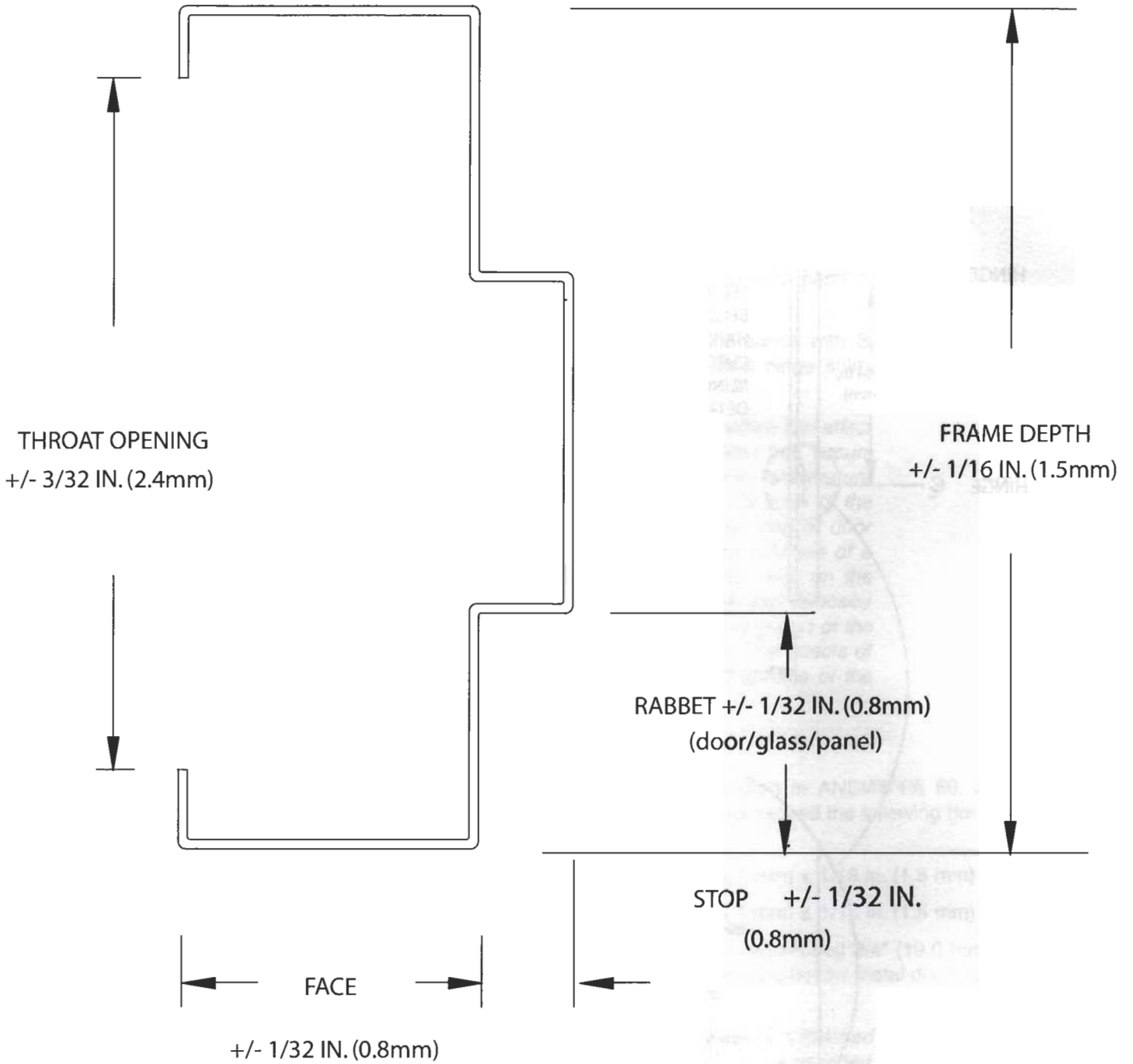


FIGURE 2
CROSS SECTION PROFILE TOLERANCES

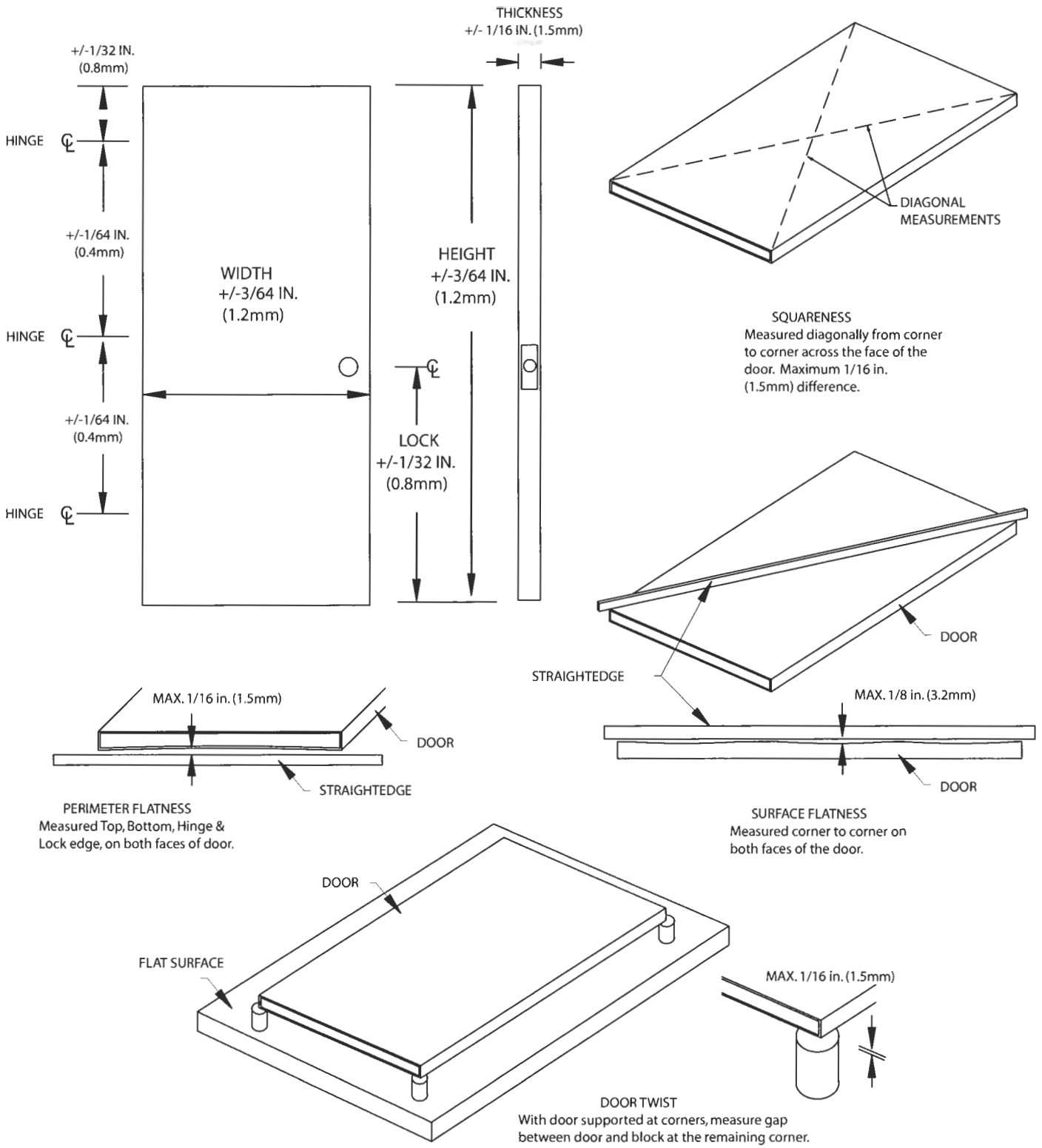
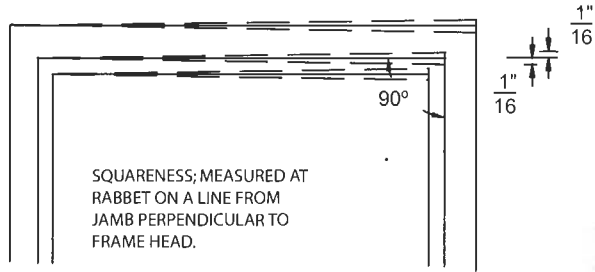
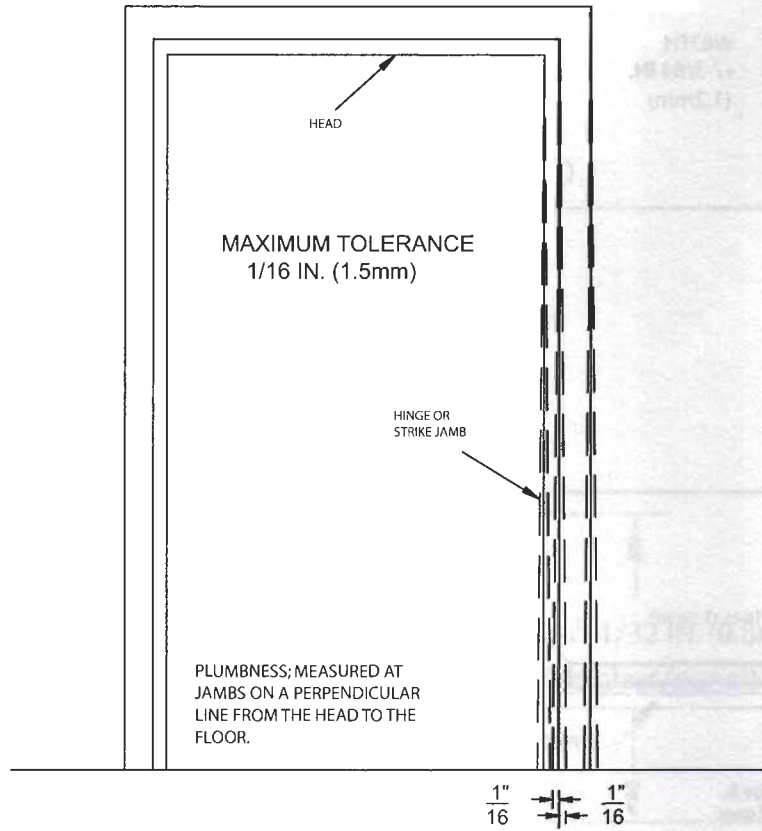


FIGURE 3
DOOR TOLERANCES

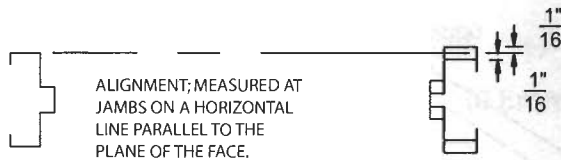


SQUARENESS; MEASURED AT RABBET ON A LINE FROM JAMB PERPENDICULAR TO FRAME HEAD.

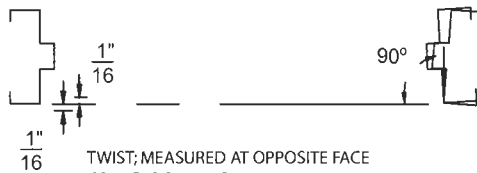


PLUMBNESS; MEASURED AT JAMBS ON A PERPENDICULAR LINE FROM THE HEAD TO THE FLOOR.

PROFILE MAY VARY AS A FUNCTIONAL DESIGN



ALIGNMENT; MEASURED AT JAMBS ON A HORIZONTAL LINE PARALLEL TO THE PLANE OF THE FACE.



TWIST; MEASURED AT OPPOSITE FACE CORNERS OF JAMBS ON PARALLEL LINES, PERPENDICULAR TO THE PLANE OF THE DOOR RABBET.

FIGURE 4
FRAME INSTALLATION TOLERANCES

RECOMMENDED GUIDE SPECIFICATIONS FOR HMMA HOLLOW METAL DOORS AND FRAMES

HMMA 860 — Hollow Metal Door and Frames

ANSI/NAAMM

HMMA 861 — Commercial Hollow Metal Doors and Frames

ANSI/NAAMM

HMMA 862 — Commercial Security Hollow Metal Doors and Frames

ANSI/NAAMM

HMMA 863 — Detention Security Hollow Metal Doors and Frames

ANSI/NAAMM

HMMA 865 — Swinging Sound Control Hollow Metal Doors and Frames

ANSI/NAAMM

HMMA 866 — Stainless Steel Hollow Metal Doors and Frames

ANSI/NAAMM

HMMA 867 -- Commercial Laminated Core Hollow Metal Doors and Frames