



**International
Standard**

ISO 21174

**Doors, windows and curtain
walling — Hardware for doors and
windows — Vocabulary**

*Portes, fenêtres et façades-rideaux — Quincaillerie pour portes et
fenêtres — Vocabulaire*

**First edition
2026-03**

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Published in Switzerland

Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
3.1 Generic hardware.....	1
3.2 Operating element.....	3
3.2.1 Operating element for window.....	3
3.2.2 Operating element for door.....	4
3.3 Fastening element.....	6
3.3.1 Fastening element for window.....	6
3.3.2 Fastening element for door.....	7
3.4 Supporting element.....	11
3.5 Hold-open and controlling element.....	12
3.5.1 Hold-open and controlling element for window.....	12
3.5.2 Hold-open and controlling element for door.....	13
3.6 Hardware for specific window and door system.....	15
3.6.1 Projecting reversible window hardware.....	15
3.6.2 Slide-only, sliding and folding, lift and slide window hardware.....	16
3.6.3 Tilt and turn window hardware.....	16
3.6.4 Sliding door and folding door hardware.....	16
3.6.5 Panic and emergency exit hardware.....	18
3.6.6 Unframe glass doorset hardware.....	19
3.6.7 Miscellaneous.....	19
Annex A (informative) Illustration of the various defined terms	20

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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 document 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).

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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*.

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.

Introduction

For ease of use, terms and definitions are divided into 6 categories as follows:

- [subclause 3.1](#) generic hardware - refers to hardware products or components or expressions commonly used in the window and door market or industry;
- [subclause 3.2](#) operating element - refers to components, operated by hand or electronic driving, used to open, close and/or lock door leaf or window casement/sash directly or by driving the transmission mechanism to do so, e.g. fixed handle, lever handle, knob;
- [subclause 3.3](#) fastening element - refers to components that prevent the relative displacement between the door leaf or window casement/sash and the surrounding frame in a closed position, e.g. espagnolette, lock;
- [subclause 3.4](#) supporting element - refers to component that connects door leaf or window casement/sash to their surrounding frame and bears the door leaf or window casement/sash, e.g. hinge, roller. Usually, they will be designed to bear the dead-load required for the acceptable operation of the door leaf or window casement/ sash, and
- [subclause 3.5](#) hold-open and controlling element, - refers to components that can limit the opening angle of door leaf and window casement/sash relative to their frame, e.g. limiting restrictor, and/or allow the door leaf and window casement/sash to be retained in a specific position, e.g. safety restrictor or hold open device, and/or return the door leaf and window casement/sash to a closed position e.g. door closing device, and/or drive the door leaf and window casement/sash open electronically e.g. swing door operator;
- [subclause 3.6](#) hardware for specific window and door systems - refers to those used particularly in/on certain window and door systems.

Illustrative figures for the terms are given in the [Annex A](#).

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Doors, windows and curtain walling — Hardware for doors and windows — Vocabulary

1 Scope

This document defines terms relating to hardware used in windows and pedestrian doors.

This document mainly defines terms for hardware used for the connection between window sash/casement, door leaf and their corresponding frames, as well as the hardware used for operating the window sash/casement and door leaf.

This document does not define terms for fixing elements used as a means of connecting the hardware to the door and window sash/casement profile or frame, nor for hardware used for connection between the door/window frame and their openings, such as screws, bolts, etc.

This document does not give physical definitions related to performance requirements and associated test methods of the hardware.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

ISO and IEC maintain terminology 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 Generic hardware

3.1.1

backset

horizontal distance measured from the outside face of the lock to the centreline of the hole of the *spindle* (3.1.15)

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure A.10](#) and [Figure A.16](#)

3.1.2

building hardware

component of doors, windows, hatches and similar construction products to provide them with a specified function, mainly opening and closing, locking, fixation and sealing

3.1.3

door fitting

items of *building hardware* (3.1.2) to be fitted to a door

3.1.4

fastener

component used to open, close, and secure a door, window, shutter, or gate

3.1.5

fastening

fixing of one component of a building element to another

3.1.6

fittings

small components, other than *fasteners* (3.1.4), fixed to a primary component for a specific purpose

3.1.7

handle

operating device, where applicable with locking mechanism, with which the window/door hardware can be mechanically operated

3.1.7.1

flush handle

recessed *handle* (3.1.7) that sits flush with the surface of the sash or door leaf

Note 1 to entry: Also known as recessed pulls or *flush pulls* (3.2.2.10).

3.1.7.2

window handle

operating mechanism with which the window hardware can be mechanically operated to open and close the window

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure A.1](#), [Figure A.2](#) and [Figure A.3](#).

3.1.8

hinge

device used for connecting the door/window frame and its leaf/casement, supporting and rotating the door leaf and window casement on a fixed axis for opening

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure A.20](#), [Figure A.21](#), [Figure A.22](#), [Figure A.23](#), [Figure A.24](#), [Figure A.25](#), [Figure A.26](#), [Figure A.27](#), [Figure A.28](#), [Figure A.30](#), and [Figure A.44](#).

3.1.9

latch

self-engaging *fastener* (3.1.4) which restrains a movable component (e.g. door leaf) in a closed position and which can be released

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

3.1.10

lever handle

rotatable operating element designed as a lever which engages a *spindle* (3.1.15) passing through a window or a door

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure A.1](#), [Figure A.2](#), [Figure A.3](#), [Figure A.4](#), and [Figure A.5](#).

3.1.11

lock

fastener (3.1.4) which secures a movable component in a closed position within a door frame and which is operated by a *key* (3.1.12) or other device

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure A.14](#), [Figure A.15](#), [Figure A.16](#) and [Figure A.18](#).

3.1.12

key

device that is removable and portable and is used to operate the *lock* (3.1.11)

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure A.1](#), [Figure A.2](#), [Figure A.3](#), [Figure A.14](#), [Figure A.15](#), and [Figure A.16](#).

3.1.13

window fittings

window furniture

items of *building hardware* (3.1.2) to be fitted to a window

3.1.14

safety device

component for doors and windows which is intended to prevent injuries and protect users of a building

3.1.15

spindle

connecting element to transfer the torque from the *handle* (3.1.7) to the rotatable part of *lock* (3.1.11)

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure A.2](#), [Figure A.4](#) and [Figure A.6](#).

Note 2 to entry: Square spindles are very common, but other shaped spindles are also permissible.

3.2 Operating element

3.2.1 Operating element for window

3.2.1.1

connector

fork

connecting element to transfer the torque from the *geared-handle* (3.2.1.3) to the slideable part of the window *espagnolette* (3.3.1.2)

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

Note 2 to entry: Otherwise known as engaging piece, tongue or slider

3.2.1.2

click mechanism

assembly of components to position the *handle* (3.1.7) in the defined click positions with the tilt& turn hardware's operation positions

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

3.2.1.3

geared-handle

operating mechanism with which the window hardware can be mechanically operated and *connector* (3.2.1.1) that serves as the connecting element

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

3.2.1.4

key-operated locking mechanism

assembly of components for securing the hardware's set position, enabling the further operation only with appropriate means (e.g. a *key* (3.1.12))

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure A.1](#), [Figure A.2](#) and [Figure A.3](#).

3.2.1.5

key-operated lockable hardware

component for securing the hardware's set position, enabling the further operation only with appropriate means (e.g. a *key* (3.1.12))

3.2.1.6

non-key-operated locking mechanism

assembly of components for securing the *handle's* (3.1.7) set position, enabling the further operation without appropriate means

Note 1 to entry: Examples of non-key-operated locking mechanisms include designs with deactivation of the locking mechanism via "push-to-open", button- or thumb-operation.

3.2.1.7

non-key-operated locking hardware

component, which can be locked and/or unlocked without the use of a *key* (3.1.12)

Note 1 to entry: An example of non-key-operated locking hardware is a PTO (push to open) *window handle* (3.1.7.2).

3.2.1.8

non-lockable hardware

component for securing the hardware's set position without appropriate means (e.g. a *key* (3.1.12))

3.2.1.9

rosette

<for window> screw-fixed base body located on the window profile that serves as a rotatable *window handle* (3.1.7.2) mounting

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure A.1](#), [Figure A.2](#) and [Figure A.3](#).

3.2.1.10

window crank handle

component used to manually open the casement by rotating the *handle* (3.1.7)

3.2.1.11

window fastener handle

operating device where applicable with releasable and/ or locking mechanism, to hold the window in a closed position

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

Note 2 to entry: Also known as Cockspur handles.

3.2.2 Operating element for door

3.2.2.1

backplate

element generally, but not essentially, rectangular in plan whose purpose is, firstly, functional, providing a bearing for the rotation of a door *lever handle* (3.1.10) or *knob* (3.2.2.4) and the means of attachment to the door; and, secondly, decorative, working as a *trim plate* (3.2.2.17) to cover holes provided in the door for the passage of *spindles* (3.1.15), *keys* (3.1.12) or lock *cylinders* (3.3.2.7)

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure A.4](#) and [Figure A.5](#).

3.2.2.2

baseplate

element generally, but not essentially, rectangular in plan whose purpose is, firstly, functional, providing a bearing for the rotation of a door *lever handle* (3.1.10) or *knob* (3.2.2.4) and the means of attachment to the door; and secondly, decorative, working as a *trim plate* (3.2.2.17) to cover holes provided in the door for the passage of *spindles* (3.1.15), *keys* (3.1.12) or lock *cylinders* (3.3.2.7)

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

3.2.2.3

bow handle

pull for use on heavy doors

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

3.2.2.4

door knob

fixed or rotatable operating elements wherein:

- a) the rotatable element will usually engage a *spindle* ([3.1.15](#)) passing through the door and operate the latch mechanism when rotated, so that the *latch bolt* ([3.3.2.19](#)) is withdrawn to unlatch the door; and
- b) the fixed element is used to pull the door open or push the door closed

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure A.6](#) and [Figure A.15](#).

3.2.2.5

emergency release

facility provided on the *external plate* ([3.2.2.8](#)) that enables the door to be opened in case of emergency

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

3.2.2.6

entrance set

set with a *lever handle* ([3.1.10](#)) on the one side of the door and e.g. a door *knob* ([3.2.2.4](#)) or bar on the other

3.2.2.7

escutcheon

surround with a shaped hole to accommodate a *key* ([3.1.12](#)) or a lock *cylinder* ([3.3.2.7](#)), with or without a pivoted cover plate intended primarily to protect the door leaf from abrasion caused by *keys* ([3.1.12](#))

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

3.2.2.8

external plate

backplate ([3.2.2.1](#)) or *rose* ([3.2.2.18](#)) that is fitted on the external face of a door

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure A.4](#), [Figure A.5](#) and [Figure A.6](#).

3.2.2.9

fixed handle

handle ([3.1.7](#)) which is fixed against rotation and is used to pull the door to the open or closed position

3.2.2.10

flush pull

fitting ([3.1.6](#)) providing a recessed finger hold for sideways or pulling movement

3.2.2.11

half set

single *lever handle* ([3.1.10](#)) or *knob* ([3.2.2.4](#)) attached to a plate or *rose* ([3.2.2.18](#)) which enables operation of the *lock* ([3.1.11](#)) or *latch* ([3.1.9](#)) from one side of the door only

3.2.2.12

indicator

device that is visible from the exterior of the door to indicate whether the door is locked or unlocked

3.2.2.13

internal plate

backplate ([3.2.2.1](#)) or *rose* ([3.2.2.18](#)) that is fitted on the internal face of a door

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

3.2.2.14

latchplate

backplate (3.2.2.1) adapted for use with a *latch* (3.1.9) and having no keyhole or cylinder aperture

3.2.2.15

lockplate

backplate (3.2.2.1) having an aperture for use with a *cylinder* (3.3.2.7) or lever *key* (3.1.12)

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

3.2.2.16

pull handle

fixed handle (3.2.2.9) mounted on a door leaf providing a means to open and close a door leaf by hand

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

3.2.2.17

trim plate

component of an assembly of two parts that fit together to form a *backplate* (3.2.2.1) or *rose* (3.2.2.18) which is fastened to *baseplate* (3.2.2.2) as a decorative cover

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure A.4](#) and [Figure A.6](#).

3.2.2.18

rose

element generally circular, but which may have equi-axial or approximately equi-axial shapes such as square or octagonal, that otherwise has the same features as a *backplate* (3.2.2.1)

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

3.2.2.19

set of door furniture

two *lever handles* (3.1.10) or *knobs* (3.2.2.4) with two *lockplates* (3.2.2.15) or *latchplates* (3.2.2.14) (or, alternatively, *roses* (3.2.2.18) and *escutcheons* (3.2.2.7)), complete with a *spindle* (3.1.15) and fastening elements to operate the *latch* (3.1.9)

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure A.4](#), [Figure A.5](#) and [Figure A.6](#)

3.2.2.20

thumb turn

small T-handle, *knob* (3.2.2.4) or other *handle* (3.1.7) fitted on the *internal plate* (3.2.2.13) of a set of bathroom *lock furniture* (3.2.2.19) that operates a lock *deadbolt* (3.3.2.11) to provide privacy rather than high security

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

3.3 Fastening element

3.3.1 Fastening element for window

3.3.1.1

cam keeper

cam keep

component to accept the cam, e.g. *mushroom cam* (3.3.1.4) or *roller cam* (3.3.1.5), from the window or door locking mechanism

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

**3.3.1.2
espagnolette**

locking mechanism for windows and door height windows that usually have a maximum handle movement of 180°

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

**3.3.1.3
finger catches**

locking device for windows that can be operated by a finger

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

**3.3.1.4
mushroom cam**

component attached to a moving shaft which is mushroom shaped and which engages in the *cam keeper* ([3.3.1.1](#)) to enable the door/window to be closed

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

**3.3.1.5
roller cam**

component attached to a moving shaft which is cylindrical shaped and which engages in the *cam keeper* ([3.3.1.1](#)) to enable the door/window to be closed

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

**3.3.1.6
sash fastener**

device to secure, in the closed position, the sashes of a double or single hung vertically sliding window and the sashes of a horizontally sliding window

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

**3.3.1.7
roller catch**

device with one or more rolling parts which help a door leaf/window casement/sash to be kept in the closed position

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

3.3.2 Fastening element for door

**3.3.2.1
anti-separation point**

locking point ([3.3.2.25](#)) designed to prevent the separation of a door leaf from its frame or adjacent door leaf in the plane of the door

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

Note 2 to entry: Examples of anti-separation points are hook and mushroom types.

**3.3.2.2
bored latch set**

fastener ([3.1.4](#)) that comprises an integral assembly of door furniture with a *tubular latch* ([3.3.2.39](#))

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

**3.3.2.3
bored lock set**

fastener ([3.1.4](#)) that comprises an integral assembly of door furniture with a *tubular lock* ([3.1.11](#))

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

3.3.2.4

bolt

device for securing, or helping to secure, a door or window in the closed position, comprising a suitably guided moving member, operable from the protected side only by hand or foot, either directly using a *knob* (3.2.2.4) or slide, or indirectly using a lever/*handle* (3.1.7) or rack and pinion mechanism

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure A.14](#), [Figure A.16](#), [Figure A.45](#), [Figure A.46](#) and [Figure A.47](#).

3.3.2.5

cam

<for cylinder> component of the *cylinder* (3.3.2.7) to provide the movement to effect locking

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

3.3.2.6

clenching point

arrangement of components to draw together a door and its frame in the door closing direction to reduce distortion of the door and/or compress seal (may also be a *locking point* (3.3.2.25) and/or *anti-separation point* (3.3.2.1))

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

3.3.2.7

cylinder

device, usually distinct from its associated *lock* (3.1.11) or *latch* (3.1.9), operated by the *key* (3.1.12)

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure A.14](#) and [Figure A.16](#).

3.3.2.8

construction key

device which is temporarily used instead of a *cylinder* (3.3.2.7) during the construction phase of a project

3.3.2.9

cylinder core/plug

cylindrical portion of the *cylinder* (3.3.2.7), which rotates when the correct *key* (3.1.12) is used

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

3.3.2.10

cylinder lock

lock (3.1.11) in which the *lock mechanism* (3.3.2.23) is operated by one or more *cylinders* (3.3.2.7)

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure A.14](#) and [Figure A.16](#).

3.3.2.11

deadbolt

movable part of a *lock* (3.1.11) that usually engages a *locking plate* (3.3.2.26) and withdraws into a *lock case* (3.3.2.23) that is operated at least in one direction by a *key* (3.1.12), *handle* (3.1.7) or *thumb turn* (3.2.2.20)

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

3.3.2.12

deadlocking

action of moving a *bolt* (3.3.2.4) to a thrown position where pushing back of the *bolt* (3.3.2.4) is positively prevented

3.3.2.13

detaining element

component which is moved by a *key* (3.1.12) into a pre-determined position to allow the *bolt* (3.3.2.4) to be operated

3.3.2.14**differ**

variation between *lock mechanisms* (3.3.2.23) of similar design due to differences in the lift and/or position of the *detaining elements* (3.3.2.13)

3.3.2.15**flush bolt**

lever or sliding action *bolt* (3.3.2.4) which usually secures the inactive leaf when mounted does not project above the surface of the leaf

3.3.2.16**follower**

part of a *lock* (3.1.11) that operates *latch bolt* (3.3.2.19) and/or *deadbolt(s)* (3.3.2.11) when turned by a *spindle* (3.1.15)

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure A.14](#) and [Figure A.16](#).

3.3.2.17**forend**

part of a case through which the *lock* (3.1.11) is fixed to the door leaf and through which the *latch bolt* (3.3.2.19) and/or *deadbolt* (3.3.2.11) pass

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure A.14](#) and [Figure A.16](#).

3.3.2.18**hook latch bolt**

hook-shaped *bolt* (3.3.2.4) grappling the *locking plate* (3.3.2.26) to secure a door leaf

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

3.3.2.19**latch bolt**

spring-loaded movable part of a *lock* (3.1.11) that usually engages a component fixed to a frame, and withdraws into a *lock case* (3.3.2.23) that automatically engages a *locking plate* (3.3.2.26) to keep the door leaf in its closed position

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure A.14](#), [Figure A.16](#) and [Figure A.47](#).

3.3.2.20**lever lock**

lock (3.1.11) with integral *differs* (3.3.2.14) operated by a *key* (3.1.12)

3.3.2.21**lock case**

part of a *lock* (3.1.11) in which the *lock mechanism* (3.3.2.23) is housed

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure A.14](#) and [Figure A.16](#).

3.3.2.22**lockable follower**

mechanism operated by a *key* (3.1.12) to block the rotation of the *follower* (3.3.2.16) inside a *lock case* (3.3.2.21) or the rotation of a *handle* (3.1.7)/ *knob* (3.2.2.4) when it is a part of the *lock* (3.1.11)

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure A.14](#) and [Figure A.16](#).

3.3.2.23**lock mechanism**

constituent parts of a *lock* (3.1.11) that operate the *deadbolt* (3.3.2.11) and/or *latch bolt* (3.3.2.19), where required, providing the *differs* (3.3.2.14)

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure A.14](#) and [Figure A.16](#).