This paper proposes dis-unification of URO character U+722B 火 into 2 characters: The original U+722B, which would retain it shape and semantic as Kang Xi radical no. 87, and a new character designed to be centered within the ideographic bounding box, and to occupy the greater part of the bounding box space. The new character will be semantically different from U+722B, representing the Vietnamese verb làm and other words written with a full form of U+722B, such as Zhuang lamz.

Làm, meaning “make, do, consist of”, etc. is one of the most frequently used Vietnamese verbs. It has many variant forms in chữ Nôm, including: 濫, 湠, 濫, and 火, but the most common forms are those shown in the picture below, with examples from various sources, as documented at https://www.chunom.org/pages/722B/. Detailed images are shown in the Appendix.
There are two source characters from which this form of làm appears to have been derived. One is U+7232 为. The semantic of làm is clearly related to the sense of U+7232, but the shape has been reduced to the top component of U+7232. The resulting simplification facilitates writing of this high frequency character and marks the usage as Vietnamese. The second is the character U+6FEB 濫, which has the Sino-Vietnamese reading lam. This derivation is purely phonetic.

Nguyễn Quang Hồng’s Từ Điển Chữ Nôm Dân Giải shows these steps for the alternate derivation of làm: 濫 → 濫 → 潰 → ㄞ. The second source of làm is interesting because it resembles the derivation of the Zhuang character lamz, the sense and form of which appear to be derived from U+7C43, 籃 (basket). Both 潰 and 籃 share the phonetic component 監.

It is also possible that there is some kind of borrowing relationship between Vietnamese and Zhuang.

The ㄞ variant of Làm was first encoded in TCVN 5773:1993 as V0-3D5B. When chữ Nôm was standardized in Unicode, V0-3D5B was unified with U+722B on the basis of the first source derivation described above.

Based on our experience with the use of U+722B, this was a mistake.

U+722B is properly a variant of U+722A 爪, read trao, meaning claw, talon, etc. It is used as the component form of Kangxi radical 87, and not cognate with the sense of làm. The problem arising from the lack of cognateness manifests itself in several ways. One is that Vietnamese also requires U+722B as a the component form of trao for use in radical look up tables, illustrating
character formation, etc. This is the proper use of U+722B and the form used in these cases matches the shape of U+722B as drawn in most CJK fonts, as illustrated below.

Làm, should be drawn to occupy the full ideographic character box, so as to be in proportion with other Nôm characters. There are many situations where it is impossible to represent both forms without resorting styled text. And, since virtually every CJK font implements the component form of U+722B, where an application uses text that falls back to the system font, which is universally CJK, not Vietnamese, làm is rendered incorrectly with the component form of tráo. Below is an example from the Mac OS, where làm is rendered correctly in the document, but appears as the tráo component in the title.
Our proposal then is to add a new character representing làm in one of the CJK Unified Ideograph Ranges. It would have the same properties as U+722B, but the Unihan data would reflect the new semantics.

U+xxxxx
kIRG_VSource V0-3D5B
kVietnamese làm
kRSKangXi 87.0
kRSUnicode 4.3
kTotalStrokes 4

The V-Source glyph for U+722B would change to resemble the component forms shown above for the other sources. Also, two fields of the data for U+722B would likewise change:

U+722B
kIRG_VSource VU-0722B
kVietnamese trào

If China decides to standardize the Zhuang character lamz, they may also want to consider unification with the new code point. Although the semantics are different, there does appear to a relationship of borrowing or common derivation, that would justify unification.

WS2017-03573:USAT05603, is a different matter. Although it resembles some of the forms of làm, the IRG might not consider this to be a valid candidate for unification based on the semantic. WS2017-03573:USAT05603 is a variant of the character, 肉 nhực (flesh), and has no relationship other than the similarity of some forms.
Appendix: Detailed examples of the làm glyph (source: https://www.chunom.org/pages/722B/)

1. Đại Nam quốc sử điện ca (大南國史演歌), p1
2. Trồng quân tân truyền (軍新傳), p9
3. Trồng quân tán truyền (豵軍新傳), p11
4. Thạch Sanh tần truyền (石生新傳), p2
5. Thách Sanh Tân truyện (石生新傳), p6
Bibliography
