



Garage Door Repair Glossary

Astragal

A method of weather-stripping a garage door. This is usually lined across the bottom part of the door. This seals any gaps between the floor and the bottom of the door to prevent water from flooding into the garage. This works especially well for swing out and sectional types of doors.

Bottom Bracket

Bottom brackets are structures that act like a support. They are usually found at the bottom of the garage door. This is where lifting cables are attached if the garage door type is sectional. This is also called a bottom corner bracket. For some door styles, track rollers may require a separate attachment other than a bracket.

Bumpers

Bumpers are a type of leaf spring. They are usually installed on the edge of a horizontal track. Bumpers are quite handy when it comes to lift clearance or full vertical garage doors that are manually operated, where it acts as a stopper and a sort of cushion. Bumpers are usually found in large garages that are used for commercial purposes.

Center Lift Cable

Center lift cables are used when an additional cable assembly is required. Center lift cables are usually secured at the outer edge of the garage door, specifically in points leading to the center of the door. Garage doors used for commercial purposes need center lift cables because larger doors need extra lifting support as they are either large, or are made of heavy material.

Curtain

Curtain refers to the actual garage sheet door. This is the part that rolls up or down in sectional or swing out type doors, and the part that slides from one side to another in sliding type garage doors. Curtains are made from corrugated sheets that are seamed firmly together.

Door Frame

The door frame is where you fit the garage door. It is composed of one door header, plus two doorjamb, which are upright portions on the side. Door frames must be sturdy enough to firmly hold the track and other garage door parts that are attached to it. The material must also be strong enough to support the weight of the door.

Escutcheon

The escutcheon is a plate that surrounds a garage door's locking mechanism, providing extra security, especially against tampering. It acts like a bearing surface to the lock set, particularly the part known as the lock shaft. The escutcheon is normally held down firmly against the locking mechanism using tiny screws called escutcheon screws.

Full Vertical Track Assembly

This assembly is typically used in larger garage doors, like those used for commercial purposes. In this assembly, one uses a vertical track, together with either a continuous angle or a jamb bracket. A full vertical track assembly provides extra security by securing the jamb or angle against the track, making it sturdier.

Headroom

Headroom is used to refer to the measurement from the opening of the topmost part of the garage door, up until the lowest obstruction found in the interior of the garage door header wall. This measurement is typically used to determine vertical clearance for the entirety of the door's horizontal track, up until its edges.

Horizontal Track

This is the most common type of track assembly. It is composed of one track section, which is reinforced by using an angle. The angle acts as a guide, and also supports the garage door to maintain a horizontal position. Most horizontal tracks are furnished, and are usually attached to an important section of the curved track.

Inside Lock

As the name suggests, the inside lock is a type of deadbolt lock that can only be operated, handled and unlocked from the inside of a garage door. It is loaded with springs for more tension and is often used in residential and commercial garage door assemblies as additional protection against tampering and possible break-ins.

Master Keying

This is an arrangement between the customer and manufacturing factory for a set of specific cylinder locks. These locks can be equipped with various keyed cylinder, but with all cylinders opened using a single master key. Usually, the hardware supplier is responsible for providing the locking device and lock cylinder. This arrangement is used mostly for commercial garage doors.

Pass Door

Pass doors, also known as access doors and wicket doors, are small swing doors built into the garage door. This allows people to enter and exit the garage without having to open the garage door itself. Pass doors are found mainly in upward acting doors, and application of pass doors are limited to commercial purposes, although it is possible to use them in residential garages as well.

Reverse Angle Mounting

A method of garage door track mounting that is considered as one of the sturdiest of them all. This method makes use of all wood jambs and steel jambs, according to the direction of the architect. This setup is used mostly for commercial garage doors, as these doors are larger and made of heavier materials.

Safety Spring Containment

Safety spring containment is the term used to refer to that extra cable found in a garage door's extension spring. This extra cable is added to protect users from injury in case a spring breaks. This is also effective in minimizing the risk, and prevents damage to nearby door parts. This cable runs through the middle of the spring. It is attached securely to both edges of the door's horizontal track.

Torsion Spring Counterbalance Assembly

The torsion spring counterbalance assembly is a type of assembly used when there's a need for a secure and sturdy conversion of the lifting force provided by the spring torque. The assembly is used commonly in sectional overhead type of garage doors to balance its weight and lifting force. This is important for heavier and larger garage doors.

Winding Sleeves

Winding sleeves are designed to provide safe application of the torsion spring torque. Using a winding sleeve allows the full retention of the torsion spring while it is both wounded and unwounded fully. The winding sleeve is able to withstand all lateral and radical forces that are usually exerted by the torsion spring.

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