



## **Garage Door Repair Glossary**

### **Angle Mounted Track**

This is a garage door installation technique, where the doorjamb is fastened to the garage door's vertical track with the use of continuous angle at full height. This setup is commonly used for larger garage door made of heavier materials, like those used for commercial purposes, making it sturdier and more secure.

### **Break-Away Track**

This is a type of vertical track assembly that allows for external lock handle projection for lintel clearing. As the name suggests, this assembly breaks away from the garage door jamb, which is commonly used for vertical lift track and high lift track. Assemblies like these are often found in garage doors used for commercial purposes.

### **Cable Drums**

These are drums with small grooves found normally on torsion spring shafts. These drums are where the lifting cables usually wind around every time the garage door is opened. The grooves on the drums allow for easy accumulation and disposal of the cables in a neat and clear manner so that the cables don't chafe or overlap.

### **Clearances**

'Clearances' is the term used by technicians to describe the allowances on the side, top and bottom of the garage door to the garage door frame. When a potential door has enough headroom, backroom and side room clearance, then the sectional garage door can be installed properly.

### **Extension Springs**

Extension springs are counterbalance springs that stretch to provide ample lifting force. The springs are considered high tension, especially when they stretch. They are also known as stretch springs. These springs are attached to every rear track hanger, with the other end of the spring attached to a pulley.

### **Follow-the-Roof Track**

This is a track assembly used commonly for larger and heavier garage doors, like those in commercial buildings. With this track design, the back track is placed against the garage door roof incline. This is done so that the track is as close as practically possible to the garage door roof.

## **Hinges**

Most garage doors come in independent sections. Each section is held together firmly to make a complete garage door through the use of hinges. Garage door hinges are located on the end and center stiles of each meeting rail. They join all sections of the door into one using screws or bolts, but not too tightly so that the sections can still break and become independent of one another when the garage door opens and closes.

## **Horizontal Track**

This type of garage door assembly is composed of a section of the door track. The section is then reinforced using an angle that acts both as a guide and as a support, so the garage door stays in a horizontal position. This is usually furnished with another important section of the curved track.

## **Jambs**

This refers to the upright framing located on all sides of the opening in the garage door. There are different types of jamb for different types of garage door assemblies. Wood jambs are used when the door's vertical track is attached to the jamb's inner surface. Reverse angle mounting assemblies typically use steel jambs, while bracket mounted track assemblies and angle mounted track assemblies use masonry or wood jambs.

## **Movable Center Post**

This post and track assembly uses lightweight extruded aluminum instead of a jamb. The post is placed between two garage doors adjacent to each other. The post is carried and released through the opening. This type of assembly is often seen in larger and heavier garage doors, like those used in commercial buildings.

## **Radius**

The term radius refers to the track's curved portions where the garage door normally moves from a vertical position to a horizontal one, and vice versa. The curved track can also determine the garage door's headroom requirement by measuring it, usually in inches. This is done to evaluate garage door clearance.

## **Removable Post**

This garage door design allows for two and more doors to be used from a single opening by placing center posts. The posts are removed as the doors are raised. This is a good setup to use in commercial buildings where smaller openings are enough for daily operations, but once in a while the entire garage door needs to be opened.

## **Sectional Garage Doors**

These types of garage doors are composed of two or more door sections put together with hinges, so that it makes up a complete door that can entirely cover the opening. The sections on the garage doors shift from a horizontal to open position and vice versa through a system of horizontal and vertical tracks that act as a guide. The sections are usually made of materials like roll-formed steel or aluminum.

## **Spring Anchor Plates**

Spring anchor plates are used to transfer torque from the torsion spring's stationary end to the structure itself. Spring anchor plates also support the torsion shaft's weight at a level attitude. The plates are designed to withstand all possible lateral forces that are exerted by the garage door torsion spring.

## **Torque**

Torque is the term used to describe the turning motion of any tangible force from the axis of twisting or rotation at a distance. This turning motion is responsible for several garage door part mechanisms. An example of this is the torque effect applied by torsion springs on the spring shafts of a garage door.

## **Torsion Springs**

Torsion springs are the mounts located on top of the opening of the garage door. These springs are wound and charged manually, through which spring shafts are then mounted on. The wound springs make the shafts turn, which together with other mechanisms like the drums, open and close the garage door.

## **Vertical Lift**

This is a garage door hardware design that allows for the vertical opening and closing of a sectional garage door through the wall above the door's opening. This is done without the door reverting back inside the structure. This setup is commonly seen in large garage doors used for commercial purposes.

## **Winding Cone**

A winding cone is a small garage door part that fits securely inside a torsion spring. The winding cone is responsible for the winding of torsion springs, thereby generating the required tension for the proper lifting and closing of garage doors. Many problems related to opening and closing garage doors can be solved through minor adjustments to the winding cone.

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