



## Garage Door Glossary D-F

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### D

**Dead Load:** It is a static applied load. Therefore, there will be no movement despite the weight of the load. That is why garage doors are designed to be quite sturdy. They are expected to deal with both kinetic and latent energy from both directions. The use of good quality materials makes this possible.

**Door Frame:** This is the shell into which the garage door is supposed to fit. It includes the header at the top. There are also two upright elements on the side which are known as the doorjamb. The measurements of the frame are a critical aspect of the installation and they affect the functionality of the door.

**Double-Thick Glass:** This is the type of glass that is somewhat lighter than plate glass. It measures about 1/8<sup>th</sup> of an inch or about 3.18mm thick. Some manuals will refer to it as double-strength glass. It is very useful for doors that have decorative elements but also require strength in order to deal with high traffic volumes.

**Drums:** These are stamped metal parts that are circular in shape. They are placed at various points on the tubular shaft. This allows the sheet door curtain to coil up as you open the garage door. Given their specific shape, they must be in perfect alignment or else you will have difficulty operating the installation.

**Duplex Spring:** This is a combination of two torsion springs. There are several reasons why this is used on garage doors. First of all it may be a case of adding strength to the entire structure and supporting extra weight. Secondly the second spring might act as a quick alternative just in case the first fails.

### E

**End Stiles:** These are located at each of the garage door section. They are the means through which the end hinges are attached. In some designs they are prone to rust but most often the problems arise

from an accumulation of dust and grease. Therefore, they should be checked and cleaned on a regular basis.

**Escutcheon:** An escutcheon is a plate that surrounds the lock mechanism on a garage door. It acts as the bearing surface and helps the lock shaft to function better. In fact for people who acquire it, this is normally part of a lock set. It is held in place using small specialized screws. Be sure not to lose them during maintenance.

**Exhaust Ports:** These are orifices that are found at the bottom section of the door. They are used for the release of carbon monoxide fumes. You can tube them from an automobile exhaust system. It is important to always consider the environmental impact of the garage door during construction and maintenance.

**Extension Springs:** These are garage door springs that are used to counterbalance the structure. They provide the necessary lifting force by stretching as and when required. That is why they are sometimes known as stretch springs. They are mounted to each of the rear track hangers then attached using pulleys.

**Exterior Lock:** This is a type of garage door lock that has a key which can be operated from the outside. It is an important consideration when the garage connects to the main house. It is one of the tools that are used to confuse intruders who may believe that access to one part of the property gives them all access.

**Extrusion:** These are fabricated aluminum plastic shapes. They are made by forcing hot aluminum into an extrusion press die. Alternatively they are made from plastic billets depending on the design and requirements of the client. In effect they are one of the rarer but important parts of garage door installation.

## F

**Flag Bracket:** This is an L-Shaped bracket. It is used to make it easier to join the vertical and horizontal tracks. Together they form the wall of strength that supports the garage door apparatus when it moves as you open and close. The bracket must be made of a very strong material like metal.

**Flush Design:** These are the sections of a garage door that are unbroken by roll-formed ribs. Doing this allows the door to have an even surface and some people use them for cosmetic reasons. They are also very good at reducing the accumulation of dust since there are no crevices where it can hide on the even surface.

**Follow-the-Roof Track:** These are designed for purposes of placing the back track right on the roof inclined. Ultimately the attempt is to get as close to the roof as possible without damaging the garage door. They can be used with a lift clearance track or even a standard lift in commercial-size installations.

**Front-Mounted Low Headroom:** This is a type of low headroom hardware which allows springs to mount on a torsion shaft right above the opening. It is very important to leave some head room since there are many different sized objects that will eventually be stored in the garage.

**Full Vertical Track Assembly:** It is an assembly that is designed from a piece of vertical track. Therefore it can form a continuous angle on the jamb brackets. This is the by means by which the track is secured to the jamb. Its installation, maintenance, repair, and replacement are highly technical pieces of work.

**Full Vision Section Text:** It is a totally glazed section of the garage door. Normally the material used is that of glass or even clear plastic. The section is formed from aluminum extrusions. These combine with the steel sections above and below. The property owner has a wide discretion on the type of glass used.

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