



## **Garage Door Repair Glossary**

### **Back Hangs**

Back hangs act as vertical support for the garage door's horizontal tracks. The back hangs are braced in a cross form to stop any lateral movement. It is also used to prevent the door tracks from spreading. It is usually attached to the edge of the horizontal track, with the other end attached to the ceiling or roof of the garage.

### **Cable Safety Device**

The cable safety device is a safety fixture located at the bottom of a garage door. It is designed to stop the door from toppling over completely if one of the cables supporting the door breaks. Most garage doors do not come with this safety feature, and both home and building owners need to have it implemented by a professional.

### **Center Support Bearing**

This is the term used for the mounting and bearing plate usually found at half a door width from the garage door. This is installed to provide support for the door's spring shaft. Although the center support bearing can be attached to different locations apart from the center, the best place to mount it is determined depending on the spring size of the garage door.

### **Drums**

Drums are small, stamped metal parts which are circular in shape. These drums are attached in different areas throughout the garage door's tubular shaft. The drums allow the sheet door curtain to wind and coil up properly as the garage door lifts and opens. It is considered an important part of the entire torsion spring system.

### **Exhaust Ports**

Exhaust ports are holes and orifices located at the bottom part of the garage door. These orifices allow exhaust fumes like carbon monoxide to exit the garage, and prevent the buildup of such fumes inside. A tube is used to expel the fumes by attaching one end to the automobile exhaust system, and the other end to the exhaust port.

## **Lift Clearance**

Lift clearance is the term used to refer to any track hardware used to lift the garage door vertically for some distance before it is leveled out in a horizontal manner. Lift clearance is also known as high lift track in some industries. The term is also used to refer to the distance between the undersides of the horizontal tracks to the space above the head of the opening to the garage door.

## **Mullion**

A mullion is a slim bar that divides two separate garage doors. A mullion is able to carry horizontal loads like wind, but it cannot carry vertical loads due to its thin material. It is used mostly for garages in commercial buildings. A mullion can be made out of metal, wood, stone and even glass.

## **Pedestrian Door**

Pedestrian door is the term used to refer to the access door located adjacent to any upward-acting garage door. Most owners prefer a pedestrian door instead of a sectional door as a formal entry and exit point. Pedestrian doors are commonly used for large, commercial garage doors, and there is no need to open the entire door.

## **Rabbeted Joint**

A rabbeted joint is formed through the connection of grooved rails. A rabbeted joint allows the rails to cut out in opposite edges so they overlap firmly and tightly. This way, the areas where the doors sections meet can withstand the elements and harsh weather conditions. This is often used together with shiplap joints and tongue-and-groove configurations.

## **Roller Assembly**

A roller assembly is composed of one an axle and a wheel. These act as a guide so the garage door runs smoothly through its track system. The roller assembly is typically 2 to 3 inches in size, depending on the size of the garage door. Roller assemblies come in either short or long stem form.

## **Shaft Bearings**

This type of bearing can support any radial force originating from the counterbalance assembly weight plus the door weight adequately. It can also balance and withstand any lateral force exerted on the bearings. This type of bearing is important for commercial structures as their garage doors are larger and heavier.

## **Spring Fittings**

Spring fittings are the tiny scones or springs that tightly bind the garage door's torsion springs onto its torsion shaft. Spring fittings come in two pieces. The first piece is a spring retainer or sleeve that is stationary, while the second piece is a winding sleeve or cone that is adjustable.

## **Stop Molding**

Stop moldings seal the garage door's entire perimeter. Usually, it is nailed securely in two places: the door jamb, and the exterior of the garage door. Most door installations end with the application of the stop molding. This is a great way to stop light from infiltrating the garage, and to protect the door against harsh weather.

## **Tongue-and-Groove**

A tongue-and-groove is a kind of configuration composed of rails that meet at points. While similar to the shiplap configuration, it slightly differs in terms of protrusion of the meeting rail's longitudinal edges and the matching channel grooves. Like the shiplap, the tongue-and-groove configuration is often used to protect the garage door from wind and other harsh weather conditions.

## **Track**

The track acts as a guide to your garage door's roller wheels. Vertical tracks are attached to the jambs using brackets on both sides of the door's opening. Horizontal tracks have a radius, which is a curved section at the edge. When the doors are closed, they rest on the vertical track. Similarly, when the doors are open, they are suspended from its horizontal track. Usually there are two pieces each of horizontal and vertical tracks in a sectional-type garage door track.

## **Wicket Door**

A wicket door is a pedestrian door made of hollow metal. It is usually attached next to the garage sheet door, like a smaller door to the larger, complete garage door. This is commonly used in large doors that hold several automobiles, like those used for commercial purposes. This is used as an entry way for individuals and items so as not to open the entire garage door.

Garage Door Repair Melrose

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