Garage Door Glossary G-L

G

Galvanizing: This is a process of adding a coating onto a metallic garage door part for the purpose of reducing its propensity to rust. It can also be a very good way of protecting steel parts from corrosion. Using galvanizing will ensure that the garage door lasts longer and can function better over time.

Glass(Insulated):Insulated glass on a garage door is achieved when two pieces of glass are hermetically sealed to form a single glazed unit. Normally there is a space of about ¼ inches or about 12.7mm. This contains air which also acts as a protective shield thus reducing the transmission of heat or cold.

Glass (Tempered): This is achieved by heating glass just below the melting point before cooling it suddenly. Thus when the glass is shattered it breaks into small pieces and reduces the risk of injury to those that are either using the structure or helping to maintain it. This is an important safety feature.

Glass(Wire): This is a type of rough or polished glass that measures about ¼ of an inch or 6.35mm. Normally wire mesh is embedded into the glass so as to reduce the risk of shattering. There are many types of wire mesh patterns that are used in design. Normally aesthetics and practicality are considerations.

H

Headplate: This is a structural bracket that is used to secure both the horizontal and vertical track. It is particularly well known for its ability to counterbalance the entire system. Therefore, its design must be of the highest quality using durable materials that are in general keeping with the rest of the garage door.

Headroom: This measurement runs from the top of the garage door opening right up to the lowest building obstruction within the inner side of the header wall. The measurement is used to determine vertical clearance all the way back to the final point of the horizontal track. The objective is to reduce accidents.

High Cycle Springs: This is a special type of counter balancing spring. It is used to increase the life cycle capability of garage doors that experience lots of traffic. Therefore, these types of springs are most commonly associated with commercial buildings or areas with heavy usage both in terms of volume and weight.

Hinges: These are flexible metal installations that are absolutely essential for the movement of garage doors regardless of how heavy they are. Hinges help to hold independent sections together. They are found on the end and center styles where they meet the rails. The hinges join bolts and screws during door movement.

Horizontal Track: This is an assembly that is usually made of a reinforced section of the track. It has an angle that is used to support and guide the garage door in the horizontal position. The track also includes an integral section for the curving. The purpose of this part is to ensure that the structure travels smoothly in the revolution.

I

Inclined Track: This is a tapered vertical track. It has graduated height of edge hinges. These are designed to ensure that there is a weather tight fit between the jamb and the garage door. Ultimately the entire additions help the structure to hold together better thus withstanding the pressures from traffic.

Inside Lock: This is a spring loaded locking mechanism. Also known as a deadbolt lock, it can only be operated from the interior of the garage door. Some people use it to ensure that intruders who are outside cannot get inside since there is virtually no lock for them to open in order to gain access.

Insulation: This is a type of protective material that is used to protect the surfaces of the garage door structure from either excessive heat or cold. They work by stopping the transition of these elements thus ensuring that the garage door can actually open even in the most hostile conditions.

J

Jamb Seal: It is a type of weather-stripping that is attached to the garage door jamb. Effectively it provides the essential sealing elements along the jambs. It can be used against the inclement weather in which the garage door is placed or alternatively against the shock of the movements during operation.

Jambs: These are upright frames on each side of the garage door opening. When specified, the vertical is mounted on the inside surface. Afterwards the stop molding is nailed to the side of the surface within the opening. They are reverse angle mounting for steel doors while for wood they are bracketed mounted tracks.

L

Lift Clearance: This is the track hardware that will eventually case the garage door to rise vertically. It achieves some distance before leveling out into a horizontal position. Known as the High Lift Track in some instances, it is the distance above the top opening and the undesirable horizontal tracks.

Lift-Handle: This handle is normally at the bottom of the garage door. It is designed to help in the manual lifting of the sectional door. Of course the role of the lift handle is severally limited in some modern designs since most of the elements are automated. The part is there but operated in a different way.

Lites: These are frames that are glazed with either clear plastic or a glass material. Normally the number of panels in the section will limit the number of Lites that can be installed. It is advisable to double glaze them in order to increase the insulation capabilities of the garage door in question.