



## **Glossary for Garage Doors**

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#### **Lubrication maintenance**

Garage door parts are made of steel and this material corrodes. Special oils designed for garage doors are sprayed so that when parts move, they won't scratch one another and expose the material to the oxygen which is the main reason why steel parts get rusty. Lubricants help the door to move smoothly.

### **2**

#### **Garage door parts**

There are several types of garage doors and each consists of many components. These are all called garage door parts and include springs, pulleys, brackets, bearings, cables, tracks, rollers and many more. There are differences among parts in terms of size and materials. The size is determined by the door's weight.

### **3**

#### **Garage door replacement**

When the door is replaced, it is actually removed and usually a new one is installed. If the owner gets a door with the same exact characteristics as the previous ones (size, weight, type), there is not always need to get new parts, too. Often the tracks and springs of overhead doors are replaced.

### **4**

#### **Garage door troubleshooting**

Garage door problems don't always have one specific cause and the reason they occur isn't always obvious. In order for technicians to find what's really wrong with the door and if there's only one or several problems involved, they check several parts which might have caused the issue, according to their experience. This is troubleshooting.

### **5**

#### **Chain drive opener**

One type of garage door opener has motors with chain drive guides and a trolley system. The motor's power is transferred to the chain, which moves the gears in the rail and in turns transfers power to the trolley, which activates the door arm so that the door can move.

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### **Garage door motor**

Most garage door openers work with electric power and that's why they have a motor, which is placed inside the control box that is usually mounted up against the ceiling. The motor is plugged in and has several terminals, where wires start and are connected with the sensors.

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### **Garage door sensors**

The safety sensors are parts of garage door openers. They consist of photo eyes and wires, which are connected with the motor. Their job is to see people, pets or any object in the way of the closing door and activate the reverse system. They are installed at the lower parts of the door.

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### **Tamper resistant brackets**

The bottom garage door brackets where rollers are attached can be very dangerous if they are tampered with. Since the cable is connected with these brackets, removal of screws might lead to accidents. For general protection, there are safety brackets on the market that people cannot remove.

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### **Residential garage door service**

Residential garage door services include all services related to home garage doors. Repairs, emergency fixes, troubleshooting, maintenance, replacement and installation of parts are all included. Many technicians offer only residential services, and this means that they are trained to fix home garage doors, which have plenty of differences from commercial ones.

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### **Torsion spring**

This type of garage door spring is mounted above the door. Average size residential doors have one torsion spring, but heavier ones might need two. It has a metal shaft running through its coils and the two ends are connected with the cable drum. The spring winds and unwinds so that the door can move.

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## **Garage door rollers**

There are rollers at each side of the overhead garage door. They consist of a stem and the actual wheel. The stem is mounted on hinges and brackets and the wheel sits in the tracks. When the door is activated, the rollers move upwards and downwards and along they carry the door.

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## **Garage door tracks**

The tracks are actually the rails mounted on the two sides of the overhead garage door. These are the vertical tracks, but there are also horizontal ones running parallel and just under the ceiling. The curved tracks joining these two are called radius. Rollers sit in tracks and carry the door up and down.

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## **Extension springs**

Extension garage door springs are the ones installed at the two sides of the door so that they will counterbalance the door. They have to be of a certain size to match the requirements of the door and consist of coils, which contract when the door is open and extend when the door is shut.

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## **Garage door panel**

Panels are the parts of sectional doors. Sectional garage doors are made up of about four different panels, which are usually hinged together. There are rollers installed at the side of each panel so that they will move the door as they roll in the tracks. Panels can be replaced individually.

**15**

## **Garage door hinges**

The hinges are small parts made of steel which connect two other parts. For sectional garage doors, they're used to join together the panels of the door. The side hinges of the door also carry the rollers, which sit in the tracks. They are mounted with screws and are often replaced along with the rollers.

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## **Torsion spring shaft**

Since the torsion spring is installed horizontally over the garage door, it must be supported somehow so that it won't sag. There's a metal rod that goes through the spring - this is the

shaft, which enables the spring to extend, wind and unwind. The shaft is supported by brackets and bearings.

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