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#### Anodized Aluminum Door

Aluminum receives clear protective coating via an electrolytic process called anodizing. The coating makes the metal more resistant to corrosion. The coated metal is used for making an overhead door frame which will hold glass panels. The ready product is an anodized aluminum garage door.

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#### Automatic Shutdown

This is an internal technology for protecting the garage door opener from damage. When significant and potentially dangerous changes occur in the door system, they are recognized and the motor shuts down immediately stopping all movement. Such changes include spring and cable breakage.

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#### Brush Seals

These are seals with brush design which are made to be attached to the bottom and sides of the door. They typically use standard seal retainer to get attached. They work to prevent moisture, dust and debris from getting to the panels through brushing the surrounding surfaces.

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#### Center Lift Cable

This is an additional cable which is set on the exterior side of the door and points towards its center. It is usually used only in very wide and/or very heavy overhead garage doors. It works to provide additional lifting support to the two main cables.

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#### DC Opener

This is a garage door opener which uses a motor operating on direct current (DC). The unit receives power from the electric grid of the property which has alternating current (AC). That is why it is equipped with a specially designed converter and control circuits.

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#### Emergency Release Handle

This is a garage door opener component which is connected to the release catch on the bottom of the trolley via a rope. When the handle is pulled, the door is disconnected from the trolley and from the rest of the opener system. This enables the manual operation of the door without the interference of the opener.

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#### Extension Springs

These garage door springs come in pair of two. There is one mounted on each side of the door above the horizontal tracks. These components counterbalance the weight of the door and enable its movement. They stretch as the door closes and contract when it opens.

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#### Garage Door Headroom

This is the space above the top of the door which is required for the installation of the tracks and springs. It is also the amount of space which the door requires to move upwards when opening. It is measured not only along the wall, but into the garage until the end of the horizontal track.

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#### Garage Door R-Value

This is a measure of the thermal resistance of the door. It shows how well the door prevents the heat inside the garage from escaping to the outside. Doors with higher R-value are more energy-efficient compared to their other counterparts. The presence of insulating material increases the thermal resistance.

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#### Garage Door Rail

This is the steel component which runs from the motor unit of the garage door opener system to the wall above the garage door. It houses the drive chain, belt or screw. The trolley travels along its length during the opening and closing the door.

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#### Garage Door Tracks

These are long and thin steel component which house the roller wheels and guide the door into the right direction during opening and closing. There is one track along each side of the door. Each track consists of one vertical and one horizontal component. The latter has a special curve for connecting to its counterpart.

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### Nylon Rollers

These are garage door rollers which have a wheel made from nylon. The axle which goes through the center of the wheel is made from metal. There is a smaller amount of friction created between the nylon wheels and the metal walls of the tracks.

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### Opener Travel Limits

These determine the lower and upper position which the opener can move the door to. They determine how long the motor should run for. They are set manually with the use of a switch or a screw which is at the back of the motor unit.

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### Opening Speed

This is the speed at which the garage door opener opens the door. It is measured in inches per second. It depends primarily on the amount of horsepower produced by the motor and on the weight of the door. The internal design of the unit can also affect the opening speed.

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### Operation Cycle

Each cycle includes full opening of the overhead garage door from closed position and closing back to the same position. This is an important measure for the performance of springs and openers. Each spring can perform a set number of operation cycles before it gets broken.

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### Safety Sensors

These are small electronic devices which have photoelectric eyes. They are set on the two sides of the garage door close to the bottom. They are connected to the opener. One of the devices produces an infrared beam while the other receives it. When the beam is blocked by an object while the door is closing, the opener reverses the door automatically.

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### Screw Drive Opener

This is a garage door opener with a trolley running on a special steel rod. This rod is rotated by the motor and is formally referred to as screw. When the screw is rotated, the trolley travels along the rail and enables the opening and closing of the door.

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### Sectional Garage Door

This type of overhead door consists of individual horizontal sections or panels. Each section is connected to the ones on its sides via hinges. When the door opens, each section breaks at the top to change its position from vertical to horizontal. This allows the door to move within its frame and then along the ceiling.

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### Spring Balance

This term refers to the ability of the garage door torsion spring to counterbalance the weight of the door. The balance corresponds to the amount of tension which the component has. When the spring is out of balance it is loaded with either too much or too little tension.

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### Triple Layer Design

This type of overhead garage door design includes two layers of steel with a single layer of insulation between them. The insulation material is typically either polyurethane or polystyrene. It can have different thickness. This type of design provides for a higher level of energy-efficiency compared to its double and single layer counterparts.

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