Rolling Sheet Door Terminology

An industry terminology document can prove to be helpful:

- To facilitate communication between parties within the industry
- To improve the effectiveness of industry standards and other documents
- To reduce potential confusion and misunderstanding by recognizing and cross-referencing multiple terms that may have the same definition
- To educate interested parties outside an industry

The members of DASMA have compiled an extensive list of terms and definitions related to the rolling sheet door industry to achieve these objectives.

The terminology information encompasses many common terms used in the rolling sheet door industry. You will note that some terms are cross-referenced to a “primary” term. The “primary” term is the one that would be used most often in DASMA standards and technical publications.

Concerning the terms and definitions contained in this Technical Data Sheet, please note the following:

- This Technical Data Sheet is not to be construed as a standard-type document, and therefore the terms and definitions contained herein do not imply or suggest a given use to a particular manufacturer.
- This Technical Data Sheet includes a compilation of commonly used terms and may not be considered complete from an industry viewpoint.
- The terms and definitions are not universal. Variations within the industry may exist with regard to precise meaning.

Note: Technical Data Sheets are information tools only and should not be used as substitutes for instructions from individual manufacturers. Always consult with individual manufacturers for specific recommendations for their products and check the applicable local regulations.

This Technical Data Sheet was prepared by the members of DASMA's Rolling Door Division Technical Committee. DASMA is a trade association comprising manufacturers of rolling doors, fire doors, grilles, counter shutters, sheet doors, and related products; upward-acting residential and commercial garage doors; operating devices for garage doors and gates; sensing devices, and electronic remote controls for garage doors and gate operators; as well as companies that manufacture or supply either raw materials or significant components used in the manufacture and installation of the Active Members' products.
1.0 Scope

The scope of this technical data sheet shall be to provide industry-accepted definitions for common rolling sheet door terms. Multiple terms with the same definition are included if needed, based on common usage of such terms. The primary term shall contain the definition.

2.0 Terms and Definitions

Axle Assembly: A horizontal member at the head of the opening that supports the curtain and contains the counterbalance spring(s).

Axle Collar: Cylindrical component used to center the axle assembly between the support brackets.

Bottom Bar: A reinforcing member at the bottom of curtain or curtain panel.

Bottom Bar Stops. See Head Stops.

Brackets: Hardware used when mounting a door above the header or outside the jamb opening.

Commercial Door: A door which is intended for vehicular use at entrances of commercial buildings such as loading docks, service stations, parking garages and manufacturing plants.

Counter Shutter: A door which closes on a counter-type sill.

Counterbalance Assembly: An assembly consisting of torsion springs, spring anchors, axle and drum.

Curtain: A number of curtain panels joined together to adequately close off an opening.

Curtain Latch: Locking device attached to the exterior side of the curtain, which slides into the guide, and is used to secure the curtain in the closed position and is equipped for padlocking.

Curtain Panel: Formed metal sheet consisting of multiple corrugations with horizontal hems.

Curtain Stops: See Head Stops.

Cycle: An action on the door from the fully closed position, to the fully open position, and returned to the fully closed position.

Dead Axle: Axle assembly that remains stationary when the door is operated.

Door Only: Axle assembly, curtain and bottom bar.

Door Sheet: See Curtain Panel.

Drum: A cylindrical component attached to the support shaft, which is used to support the roll diameter of the curtain.

End Bearing Plates: Hardware used to support the dead load of a barrel assembly with a live axle.

Extended Brackets: Support brackets that increase the distance between the door shaft and the header.

Felt Strips: Vertical cloth adhered to the curtain to reduce paint wear and noise.
**Guide:** Vertical assembly fastened to the jamb that guides curtain travel, the edges of the door curtain and closes the space between the curtain edges and the jamb.

**Hem:** Interlocking “hooks” on the top and bottom edge of the curtain panel used to create a seam.

**Head Stops:** Hardware mounted at top of guides to prevent bottom bar from traveling out of the guides when the curtain is fully raised.

**Head Plates:** Hardware used to laterally contain a barrel assembly with a dead axle.

**Header Seal:** Weather-stripping mounted at opening header to seal the opening between header and curtain.

**Hood:** A housing that mounts horizontally serving as an enclosure for the axle assembly and door header.

**Hood Baffle:** A flap of material with one end secured to the interior of the hood and the other end resting on the curtain, designed to retard air infiltration over the top of the curtain and through the hood.

**Interlock, External:** An electro-mechanical device that prevents motor operation when door lock is engaged.

**Jamb Clip:** Steel angle used to secure guides to concrete or masonry jambs.

**Lift Clip:** See step plate.

**Live Axle:** Axle assembly that turns with the door when operated.

**Mini Door:** A rolling sheet door typically used in self-storage applications.

**Rolling Sheet Door:** A vertically operating coiling door typically used in commercial, industrial or self-storage applications, with a curtain consisting of formed metal sheets joined together.

**Saddle:** Component used to cradle and secure the axle to the brackets.

**Seam:** Method of permanently interlocking two consecutive curtain panel hems for creation of the continuous sheet door curtain.

**Side Draft Stop:** Material attached to the guides used to close the gap between the door curtain and the guide when the door is in the closed position.

**Slide Bolt:** Locking device on bottom bar, which slides into guide or guide shoe, and is equipped for padlocking. Mounted either inside, outside, or both sides of the door.

**Spring Anchor:** See Winding Cone and Stationary Cone.

**Spring Hook:** A formed end of the counterbalance spring wire used to facilitate assembly.

**Steel Mounting Plates:** Heavy gauge steel plate or angle used to secure support brackets when field conditions do not have adequate structure to anchor brackets.
**Step Plate**: Plate installed on the bottom bar used to push the door tight to the floor with foot when engaging locks, and also used to prevent bottom bar from passing stops when curtain is raised.

**Stops**: See Head Stops

**Tensioning Device**: A component attached to the counterbalance shaft, which controls the spring tension as it is locked to the bracket.

**Top Draft Stop**: Material attached to the curtain, and used to close the gap between the door curtain and the header when the door is in the closed position.

**Top Sheet**: Flat sheet or curtain panel attached to the axle assembly.

**Torsion Spring**: A spring that works by turning one end about a longitudinal axis while the other end is held or turned in the opposite direction, developing torque.

**Wear Strips**: Material attached to the curtain or guide to reduce paint wear and noise.

**Wind Bar**: Channel or bar attached to guide, which engage windlocks under wind load.

**Windlock**: A component which is attached at predetermined intervals to sheet ends to prevent curtain from leaving the guides under wind load, and which are used in conjunction with wind bars inside the guides.