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DASMA STANDARD

**STANDARD FOR GARAGE DOOR OPERATOR AND GATE  
OPERATOR TERMINOLOGY**

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DASMA 302-2009

**Door & Access Systems Manufacturers' Association, International**

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Sponsor:



1300 Sumner Ave  
Cleveland, Ohio 44115-2851

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Gate Operator Terminology**

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**Door & Access Systems Manufacturers' Association, International**

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They should be sent to the Door & Access Systems Manufacturers'  
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**Foreword** (This foreword is included for information only and is not part of DASMA 302-2009, *Standard for Garage Door Operator and Gate Operator Terminology*.)

This standard was developed by the DASMA Operator & Electronics Division. The Division originally approved the standard as a DASMA standard on February 20, 2001, with the most recent revision being approved on August 31, 2009.

DASMA recognizes the need to periodically review and update this standard. Suggestions for improvement should be forwarded to the Door & Access Systems Manufacturers' Association, International, 1300 Sumner Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, 44115-2851, [dasma@dasma.com](mailto:dasma@dasma.com).

# DASMA 302-2009

## Standard for Garage Door Operator and Gate Operator Terminology

### 1.0 Scope

This document contains terminology commonly used in conjunction with garage door operators and gate operators.

### 2.0 References

**2.1** UL 325, Standard for Door Drapery, Gate, Louver, and Window Operators and Systems

**2.2** DASMA 202, Metal Coiling Slat Door Terminology

**2.3** NFPA 70, National Electric Code

### 3.0 Definitions

**3-Button Control:** See 3-Button Station

**3-Button Station:** A control device that includes the 3 commands Open, Close, and Stop.

**AAWM: (Advance Audio Warning Module):** See Audible Warning.

**Accelerated Aging Test:** A test used to measure the performance of a system or component due to aging, by utilizing controls to compress the real time in which such performance is measured to replicate a longer period of time; usually applied to gasket components

**Accessory:** Any supplemental item or device added to the basic gate or door system

**Activation Device:** Any device used to initiate operation

**Actuating Device:** See Activation Device

**Activation Device - Continuous Pressure:** A device requiring continuous pressure to maintain opening or closing motion. (see also UL325, Type D Protection Device)the circuitry shall require a continuous activation of the device to run the gate and upon release of the device the gate shall stop immediately.

**Actuator:** A common term for swing hydraulic or screw drive type gate operators which mount to the gate post.

**Adjustable Clutch:** See Clutch.

**Audible Warning:** An audible signal, measured in decibels, that sounds for a designated period of time prior to the initiation of motion and commonly while in motion.

**Automatic Closing Device:** See Timer to Close.

**A.W.G.:** An acronym for American Wire Gage, commonly used to specify the size of wire in the United States. The units are expressed in Gage.

**Backframe:** The main component of the frame where the motor and/or controller are mounted. The portion of a cantilever sliding gate that extends from the first supporting post to the end of the gate away from the road.

**Battery Back-up:** Gate Operator term for a system that will continue to operate without the primary power being present. Typically the auxiliary power is supplied by batteries.

**Belt Driven:** Operators that transfer power from the motor to the drive shaft by use of drive belts and pulleys.

**Block Diagram:** A drawing of a gate operator and access controls system.

**Brake Solenoid:** See Solenoid.

**C.S.A. (Canadian Standards Association):** A Canadian non-government non-profit association that operates internationally to set standards for products and services through testing, certification, and inspection for safety and performance

**Caliper Disc Brake:** See Disc Brake

**Cantilever Gate:** A sliding gate that is supported in such a way that no portion of the gate that projects over the road requires a wheel or other support

**Card Access:** A collective term for all of the various types of card access control products controlling ingress and/or egress.

**Card In/Card Out:** Abbreviated term to describe a card access for both entry and exit control points (gate or door).

**Card Reader:** An electronic device used to convert the encoded information stored in or on a card or key tag type device.

**Card Reader, Insert:** A device that reads the identity of a card which is inserted into a cavity within the card reader housing.

**Card Reader, Proximity:** A device that reads the identity of a card remotely, typically within a few inches of the card reader housing.

**Card Reader, Swipe:** A device that reads the identity of a card which is passed between two points of a card reader housing that is a slot instead of a cavity.

**Card Reader, Touch Plate:** A device that reads the identity of a card which is placed flat against the front face plate of a card reader housing.

**Center Loop:** See Shadow Loop

**Class I Vehicular Gate Operator:** A vehicular gate operator (or system) intended for use in a home of one-to four single family dwelling, or a garage or parking area associated therewith.

**Class II Vehicular Gate Operator:** A vehicular gate operator (or system) intended for use in a commercial location or building such as a multi-family housing unit (five or more single family units), hotel, garages, retail store, or other building servicing the general public.

**Class III Vehicular Gate Operator:** A vehicular gate operator (or system) intended for use in an industrial location or building such as a factory or loading dock area or other locations not intended to service the general public.

**Class IV Vehicular Gate Operator:** A vehicular gate operator (or system) intended for use in a guarded industrial location or building such as an airport security area or other restricted access locations not servicing the general public, in which unauthorized access is prevented via supervision by security personnel.

**Class 2 Circuit:** An isolated secondary circuit involving a potential of not more than 30 Volts (42.4 Volts peak) supplied by:

- a) An inherently-limited Class 2 transformer;
- b) A combination of an isolated transformer secondary winding and a fixed impedance or regulating network that together comply with the performance requirements for an inherently-limited Class 2 transformer;
- c) A dry-cell battery having output characteristics not greater than those of an inherently-limited Class 2 transformer;
- d) Any combination of (a), (b), and (c)

above that together comply with the performance requirements for an inherently-limited Class 2 transformer, or

e) One or more combinations of a Class 2 transformer and an overcurrent protective device that together comply with the performance requirements for a non-inherently-limited Class 2 transformer.

A line-connected circuit connected in series with impedance as a means of limiting the voltage and current is not a Class 2 circuit.

**Class of Application:** See Usage Class.

**Clutch:** a mechanical slippage device that allows for some degree of stopping the gate or door should it meet an obstruction.

**Coiled Cord:** Electrical conductors in a cord that are coiled to allow for expansion and contraction of length.

**Commercial/General Access Vehicular Gate Operator:** See Class II Vehicular Gate Operator.

**Conduit Opening:** The area intended by the manufacturer through which conduits are intended to enter into the gate operator housing.

**Constant Contact:** Electrical controls term for an actuating device and circuitry that requires a continuous pressure to keep the operator moving. The release of the input will immediately cause the operator to stop.

**Contact Sensor:** A sensor or mechanism that requires contact in order to sense an obstruction; see UL Type B-2 definition.

**Contactors:** A heavy-duty relay, which is rated in horsepower and/or amperage capacity, generally used in the control of an electric motor.

**Continuous Duty:** A motor rated to operate continuously without overheating.

**Continuous Pressure Activation Device:** A device that requires constant pressure to initiate movement of a garage door or gate.

**Control Panel:** An enclosure that houses electrical controls.

**Control Board:** A solid state circuit board commonly used to provide a logic sequence of operation.

**Control Enclosure:** A collective term for any of the devices that provide physical and possibly weather protection for electrical/electronic components; also called a control box.

**Control Station:** Generic term for a push-button device to allow activation of the gate or door, i.e. a 3 button station for Open/Stop/Close.

**Crank Arm / Extension Arm:** Components of a swing gate operator that are connected between the gate operator and the gate.

**Current Sensor:** A device that monitors electrical flow or current through an electrical circuit. Typically used in gate operators as an inherent entrapment protection device.

**Controlled Entrance:** A door or gate that can be opened only by authorized users

**Current Monitor:** A device that supervises electrical flow, or current, through an electrical circuit.

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

**DPDT (Double Pole Double Throw):** A term for a relay with 2 poles (sets of



contacts), each with a common, N/O and N/C terminals.

**DPST (Double Pole Single Throw):** A term for a relay with 2 poles (sets of contacts), each with a common and N/O terminals.

**Dielectric Voltage Withstand Test:** A high voltage stress test that is used to prove the integrity of the insulation in an electrical system.

**Disc Brake:** A brake system composed of calipers that can grip a rotating disc.

**Door:** A moving barrier such as a swinging, sliding, raising, lowering, rolling, or the like, barrier, that closes an opening for entrance and/or egress by persons or vehicles into or out of a building.

**Duty Cycle:** The number of cycles per a defined time period that a gate operator is designed to perform.

**Edge Sensor:** A sensor, attached to an edge surface of a door, a gate or an object in the vicinity of the door or gate, that upon detecting an obstruction, signals the operator to stop or reverse.

**Edge Transmitter:** A wireless device used to transmit a signal from an edge sensor to a receiver connected to a gate or door operator which functions to stop and/or reverse direction.

**Electrical Wiring Distance:** Gate Operator term for the total distance that the electrical wires might have to be run between a control station and the gate operator; or the primary power source and the gate operator.

**Emergency Access Device:** A relay or switch designed to allow Emergency Vehicles access through a gate.

**Elastomeric Material Conditioning Test:** A test that measures the elastic properties of

plastic or rubber items such as gaskets.

**Emergency Release:** See Manual Release.

**Endurance Test:** A test intended to measure the long-term performance of a product under given conditions.

**Entrapment Protection Circuit:** The electrical circuit in the operator that controls the detection and reversal of the motor, upon sensing an abnormal operating condition, in order to protect against entrapment.

**Entrapment Protection Device:** Any device intended to prevent persons or objects from becoming entrapped by a gate or door.

**External Entrapment Protection Device:** A device located outside the gate operator intended to prevent persons or objects from becoming entrapped by a gate.

**Eye-bolt:** Threaded shaft that has a hole at one end for connecting a chain.

**Factory Setting:** A default setting of adjustable controls as selected at the factory prior to shipment.

**Fail Safe:** (a) A design that, upon failure of a circuit or mechanism, functions in a manner that prioritizes safety over security. (b) Vehicle Detector term for a vehicle detector or other device that upon failure, or loss of power, closes an electrical contact and thereby completes the electrical circuit.

**Fail Secure:** (a) A design that, upon failure of a circuit or mechanism, functions in a manner that prioritizes security over safety. (b) Vehicle Detector term for a vehicle detector or other device that upon failure, or loss of power, opens an electrical contact and thereby allows the gate to close.

**Fault Condition:** Detection of an operational error.

**Footprint:** The physical outline dimensions of a gate operator as it mounts to a pad.

**Frame, Operator:** The physical support structure holding the drive mechanism and related components.

**Free Exit Loop:** A loop used to initiate an open command for vehicles exiting a secure area.

**Friction Clutch:** See Adjustable Clutch

**Full Rated Load:** The maximum capacity or power as determined by the manufacturer's rating.

**Gate:** A moving barrier such as a swinging, sliding, raising, lowering, rolling, or the like, barrier, that is a stand-alone passage barrier or is that portion of a wall or fence system that controls entrance and/or egress by persons or vehicles and completes the perimeter of a defined area.

**Gate Edge Device:** Entrapment protection device utilizing a pressure activated sensor which signals the operator upon physical contact.

**Gate Traversal:** The full operating distance/range of a gate.

**Gearhead Drive:** Operators which produce the power to the drive shaft by a gearbox connected to the motor.

**Hand of Gate Operator:** When standing on the inside looking out (same side of opening as the operator) and refers to the side to which the gate operator is physically located.

**Handing of Gate Operator:** See Hand Of Gate Operator

**Hardwired Contact Sensor:** A contact sensor that relies on direct wiring to an operator in order to be operational

**Harmonic Arm:** A device commonly used with swing gate operators, to control movement of the gate in a manner that creates acceleration and deceleration at the end ranges of motion.

**Hydraulic Drive:** A term meaning that the actuator is hydraulically powered.

**Hydraulic Locking:** A method, usually a check valve, of locking a gate by blocking the flow in a hydraulic system.

**Idler:** A roller, wheel, sprocket or pulley that turns with the system but does not generate torque

**Hydraulic Valve:** Generic term describing any type of hydraulic valve that provides a function in a hydraulic system.

**Idler:** A roller, wheel, sprocket or pulley that turns with the system but does not generate torque.

**Industrial/Limited Access Vehicular Gate Operator:** See Class III Vehicular Gate Operator.

**Inherent:** An integral and permanent part of a gate operator.

**Inherent Entrapment Protection System:** A system, examples being a motor current or speed sensing system, which provides protection against entrapment upon sensing an object and is incorporated as a permanent and integral part of an operator.

**Initial Setting:** The recommended beginning adjustment of a mechanism or control.

**Insulation Resistance Test:** See Dielectric Voltage Withstand Test.

**Integral Control:** A control device that is native to the operator, as supplied by the factory.

**Intended Input:** A control device that

requires a person to perform a physical action, onto a button, a switch or other similar means, to cause a response from a door or gate operator.

**Intermittent Duty:** A limited duty operator with a determined maximum cycles per hour.

**Keyed Release:** An emergency or manual release that functions with the use of a key.

**Keypad Access/Digital Entry:** An access control device that uses a standard keypad for entry of codes to activate the gate by those with the authorized code(s).

**L.D.I. (Long Distance Interface):** An in-line accessory that acts as a relay station between the operator and the 3-button station; usually required when controls are further than specified.

**LED (Light Emitting Diode):** A type of diode designed to produce light commonly used for indicators and displays.

**L.R.A. (Locked Rotor Amps):** The amperage a motor draws when the motor shaft has exceeded the maximum load and the shaft has stopped rotating.

**Leading Edge:** The most forward part of the gate or door while it is in motion.

**Left Hand Inside Looking Out:** The left side determined from a position standing on the same side of the gate or door as the operator looking at the gate or door.

**Light Duty (Commercial/Industrial) Vehicular Door or Gate Operator (or System):** A commercial or industrial vehicular door or Class II, III, or IV vehicular gate operator (or system) intended and marked for limited or restricted duty.

**Limit Switch:** A collective term for a device that changes the state of an electric circuit. Most commonly used to signal the end or limit of travel.

**Line of Sight:** A control device that is located in such a way that the entire door or gate to be operated is directly visible at all times to the person operating the control.

**Linear Actuator:** See Actuator.

**Load (Electrical):** The amount of electrical power that is drawn from a line or other source.

**Load (Mechanical):** The external mechanical resistance against which a machine acts.

**Load Amperage Monitor:** A sensor that monitors the flow of electricity through a circuit.

**Load Current Sensor:** A sensor that monitors the flow of electricity through a circuit. A type of inherent entrapment protection device that senses current to an electric motor.

**Loop Detector:** See Loop Sensor.

**Loop Sensor:** A sensitive electronic detector that functions by creating an inductive/capacitive field surrounding in a loop of wire. When a vehicle enters the area of the loop, the sensor detects the resultant drop in inductance and an output is generated.

**Louver Operator (or system):** A motor driven louver used for opening and closing slats.

**Low Voltage:** The voltage transformed from the line voltage that is also used as the control voltage. Also see Class 2 Circuit.

**M.R.T. (Maximum Run Time):** A device that limits the time an operator may run during the open or close cycle in any one direction.

**Manual Release:** A device or system to allow the gate to be operated in a manual mode.

**Master/Second:** The term used when two

gate operators are required for the same vehicular access location, where a signal is sent between the operators to function in tandem.

**Maximum Rated Voltage:** The maximum voltage for which a circuit or operator is rated for correct.

**Mechanical Release:** See Manual Release.

**NEC (National Electrical Code):** A standard that governs the use of electrical wire, cable and fixtures and electrical and optical communications cable installed in buildings. Note: The NEC was developed by the NEC Committee of the American Standards Institute (ANSI), was sponsored by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and is identified by the description ANSI/NFPA 70-xxxx, the last four digits representing the year of NEC revision.

**NEMA (National Electrical Manufacturers Association):** A part of the IEC, a trade association made up of electrical suppliers that set voluntary standards for safety and performance of electrical products principally enclosures, motors and motor starters.

**No Load:** The condition where a machine is running, but no load is connected.

**Non-Contact Beam:** slang for a Non-Contact Sensor using light or infrared technology (see also UL 325, Type B-1 Protection device).

**Non-Contact Sensor:** See Type B-1 Protection Device in U.L. 325 The circuitry whereby an obstruction is sensed upon the breaking of a beam or other technology NOT requiring physical contact.(see also UL 325, Type B-1 Protection device.

**Non-Keyed Release:** A release device that does not require a key to disengage.

**Normal Operation Test:** A test to determine functionality under generally expected operating conditions .

**Normally Closed Contact:** An electrical circuit relay contact that in its normal or non-activated position is closed.

**Normally Open Contact:** An electrical circuit relay contact that in its normal or non-activated position is open.

**Nuisance Tripping:** The condition where normal operation is interrupted by false or unintended signals that trigger the protective sensors.

**Obstruction Sensor:** A sensor that detects people or objects in the path of travel of the gate.

**Obstruction Loop: See Vehicle Detector Loop**

**Open Roller:** A roller that is not covered or protected by some means.

**Ornamental Iron Gate:** An iron gate that features ornamental patterns integrated into the design of the gate.

**Overload, Condition:** Excessive power or current in a circuit beyond the design specifications.

**Overload, Protector:** A thermal switch (typically adjustable) that trips when excessive current attempts to pass through it.

**Pad Mount:** An installation method where the gate operator is set on a pad such as a concrete slab.

**Pedestrian Door or Gate Operator (or System):** A swinging, sliding, bi-parting, folding, or rotating door or gate operator (or system) that is used at pedestrian entrances or exits to buildings or other pedestrian traffic ways, and is not used for vehicular traffic.

**Pedestal:** Support post for an access control device.

**Pedestal Mount:** A method of mounting a gate operator on posts.

**Pedestrian Gate:** Fence industry term for a gate or turnstile that is intended for pedestrian use and is therefore not automated. Per U.L. 325, vehicular gate operators are NOT authorized for use by pedestrians, thus an alternate entry point must be provided if pedestrians are to gain access to a secured area.

**Photo Beam:** See Photocell (Light Beam).

**Photocell (Light Beam):** A Type B-1 entrapment protection device utilizing a light beam. Typically such devices require a transceiver and a reflective disk, of which only the transceiver requires power.

**Photoelectric Sensor:** See Photocell (Light Beam).

**Pinch Point:** Any condition where the movement of a gate panel or gate operator mechanism has the potential of compressing and thus causing personal injury.

**Placard:** A sign, poster or notice commonly used on or around door and gate systems to encourage safe operation and warn of potential risks.

**Post:** A rigid material, set upright and anchored to the ground that provides support.

**Post Mount:** See Pedestal Mount.

**Pressure Relief Device:** See Pressure Relief Valve.

**Pressure Relief Valve:** A device (typically an adjustable valve) that limits the maximum hydraulic pressure, thus force applied by a hydraulic gate operator upon contact with an obstruction.

**Preventive Maintenance:** Maintenance of a gate system on a scheduled basis to inspect

and service a gate operator to help prevent failures.

**Primary/Secondary:** See Master/Second.

**Primary Entrapment Protection Device:** The primary device relied on to detect an obstruction in the path of travel of the gate.

**Printed Circuit Board:** See Control Board.

**Push-button:** A collective term for an activation device that requires manual input.

**R.P.M. sensor:** A sensor that monitors the revolutions of a shaft; typically used as an Inherent Sensing Device.

**Radio Control:** A wireless device that transmits or receives signals to the gate or door operator.

**Ramp Up/Ramp Down:** See Soft Start/Soft Stop.

**Rated Capacity:** Recommended maximum size and weight of a gate that a particular gate operator is designed to control.

**Rated Electrical Frequency:** The alternating current frequency that an operator is rated or; example 60 Hz (North America) or 50 Hz (European).

**Rated Load:** The maximum power or force a component can deliver before overload begins to occur.

**Reach Through:** Act of an individual extending an arm through a gate panel, or through any portion of a fence covered by a gate, with potential exposure to injury should the gate be activated.

**Receiver:** A wireless device that receives signals, most commonly from a transmitter, typically used to activate a relay contact/device.

**Relay:** A switch operated by an electromagnetic coil.

**Renewed Intended Input:** A deliberate initiation or re-initiation of a device after the gate or door has shut down.

**Reset Button:** An input device that cancels the status that caused a shut down Stop condition to occur.

**Residential Garage Door Operator:** A vehicular door operator serving a residential building of one to four single-family units.

**Residential Vehicular Gate Operator:** See Class I Vehicular Gate.

**Resistance-To-Impact Test:** A test to determine an enclosure's ability to withstand physical contact with other objects by means of striking the enclosure.

**Restricted Access Vehicular Gate Operator:** See Class IV Vehicular Gate Operator.

**Retractable Reel:** See Cable Reel.

**Reversal:** A change in gate or door motion to the opposite direction.

**Reversal Delay:** An interval of time measured as the amount of time between the initiation of a signal to reverse and the time the gate or door actually begins to move in the opposite direction.

**Reversing Contactor:** See Contactor.

**Reversing Device:** An external sensor that is connected to signal a gate or door to reverse.

**Right Hand Inside Looking Out:** The right side determined from a position standing on the same side of the gate or door as the operator, looking at the gate or door.

**Roller:** A wheel that allows the gate or door to move along a track.

**Rotary Limit Switch Assembly:** A limit switch mechanism composed of a rotating screw or cam(s) or nut(s) that engages limit switches.

**SPDT:** An acronym for single pole double throw; a three terminal switch that contains one normally open, normally closed and common switch or relay

**SPST.:** An acronym for single pole single throw; a two terminal switch or relay.

**Schematic Drawing:** An illustration of the element by element relationship of all parts of an electrical system. Useful for identifying all the wires connecting to a device.

**Secondary:** Auxiliary or back-up to primary.

**Secondary Entrapment Protection Device:** An auxiliary device that provides additional safety protection in the event the primary entrapment protection device fails to detect an obstruction.

**Shadow Loop:** A vehicle detector loop placed under the path of a gate that is active when the gate is at the open limit position, typically found in swing gate applications. Also known as Center Loop.

**Short Circuit:** The condition in a circuit, when a path of very low resistance has occurred, usually accidentally. When the resistance drops, the electric current in the circuit becomes excessively high and can cause damage to the circuit.

**Single Phase:** Powered by a single alternating (AC) current, requiring two conductors.

**Slipping Clutch:** See Clutch.

**Solenoid:** Any electromagnetic coil and moving armature set used as an actuator, for example to control a braking device, a solenoid lock or solenoid activated hydraulic valve.

**Soft Start/Soft Stop:** A general application term for those control circuits that slowing start the gate into motion and when near the limit of travel slowly reduce the gate speed, there are different ways this is done, but they all serve to avoid shock load to the drive mechanism.

**Strobe Light:** Visual warning device, typically used to alert to pending or moving gates.

**Surge Arrestor/Suppressor:** A device intended to protect an electrical circuit from high voltage such as power surges or lightning strikes.

**Solenoid:** Any electromagnetic coil and moving armature set used as an actuator, e.g. to control a disc brake.

**System:** In the context of these requirements, a system refers to a group of interacting devices intended to perform a common function.

**T.D.C. (Time Delay Close):** After the close action is initiated, usually by pressing a push-button control, a specified time period passes before the operator initiates the close cycle.

**Take Up Reel:** See Cable Reel

**THHN:** A designation for a common type of wire insulation intended for use inside a conduit.

**Three Wire System:** Wire system composed of a hot wire, a neutral wire and a ground wire.

**Timer:** A time based device that controls the activation of a switch at set intervals.

**Trailing Edge:** The portion of the gate panel that follows the forward direction of motion; typically applies to Type B (Contact Sensor or Non-Contact) entrapment protection devices.

**Two Wire System:** Wire system composed of a hot wire and a neutral wire.

**U.L. (Underwriters Laboratories):** A non-profit, non-government organization that develops safety standards for devices, systems and materials, and labels and lists various products. The organization also operates laboratories for product testing.

**Usage Class:** The intended application category, examples being Classes I, II, III and IV.

**VA:** An abbreviation for Volt\*Amperage.

**V.O.M. (Volt Ohm Meter):** A test instrument typically used to measure and display voltage, current and resistance.

**VAC (Volts Alternating Current):** An electrical current that periodically reverses direction. The common household voltage of 120 Volts 60 Hz is an example.

**VDC (Volts Direct Current):** The electrical current that flows in one direction only an example of which is a battery.

**Vehicle Detector:** A sensing device used to detect the presence of vehicle. Examples include a roadway loop, infrared beams, or vehicle probe.

**Vehicle Detector Loop:** The application of a roadway loop and a vehicle detector applied to open, hold open, stop or reverse a gate in the opening or closing cycle when a vehicle is present.

**Vehicular Barrier (Arm) Operator (or System):** An operator (or system) that controls a cantilever type device (or system), consisting of a mechanical arm or barrier that moves in a vertical arc, intended for vehicular traffic flow at entrances or exits to areas such as parking garages, lots or toll areas.

**Vehicular Door Operator (or System):** A

door operator (or system) that is intended for vehicular traffic at entrances or exits to commercial or industrial buildings areas such as garages, loading docks, or parking lots.

**Vehicular Horizontal Slide-Gate Operator or System:** A vehicular gate operator or system that controls a gate which slides in a horizontal direction that is intended for use for vehicular entrance or exit to a drive, parking lot, or similar location.

**Vehicular Swing-Gate Operator (or System):** A vehicular gate operator (or system) that controls a gate which swings in an arc in a horizontal plan that is intended for use for vehicular entrance or exit to a drive, parking lot, or similar location.

**Vehicular Vertical Lift-Gate Operator (or System):** A vehicular gate operator (or system) that controls a gate which moves in the vertical direction and is intended for use at a vehicular entrance or exit to a drive, parking lot, or similar location.

**Vehicular Vertical Pivot-Gate Operator (or System):** A vehicular gate operator (or system) that controls a gate that moves in a arc in a vertical plane that is intended for use for vehicular entrances or exits to a drive, parking lot, or similar location.

**Vehicular Vertical Slide-Gate Operator (or System):** See Vehicular Vertical Lift-Gate Operator (or System).

**V-Track Gate:** A gate roller system employing a ground mounted angle iron that supports the matching V-type wheels under a sliding gate.

**Wedge Anchors:** One of many names for a device driven into a hole which expands and thus cannot be pulled out, and allows for the bolting down of a gate operator.

**Wired Control:** A control implemented in a form of fixed physical interconnections

between the control, the associated devices, and an operator to perform predetermined functions in response to input signals.

**Wireless Control:** A control implemented in means other than fixed physical interconnections (such as radio waves or infrared beams) between the control, the associated devices, and an operator to perform predetermined functions in response to input signals.

**Wiring Diagram:** A point to point illustration of where wires terminate in a control panel, operator or system.

**XLPE:** A designation for a common type of wire insulation, which employs cross-linked polyethylene.





**DASMA** – The Door & Access Systems Manufacturers Association, International – is North America’s leading trade association of manufacturers of garage doors, rolling doors, garage door operators, vehicular gate operators, and access control products. With Association headquarters based in Cleveland, Ohio, our 90 member companies manufacture products sold in virtually every county in America, in every U.S. state, every Canadian province, and in more than 50 countries worldwide. DASMA members’ products represent more than 95% of the U.S. market for our industry. For more information about the Door & Access Systems Manufacturers Association, International, contact:

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