AMORTIZATION SCHEDULE

www.amortization-schedule.info
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Amortization refers at the process of paying off a loan over time through regular equal amounts (also known as loan amortization or mortgage amortization).

An **amortization schedule** is a table detailing every single payment during the life of the loan. Each of these payments are split into interest and principal. Principal is the borrowed money, and interest is the amount paid to the lender for borrowing the principal. An amortization schedule is a chart showing you how much part of each payment is allocated to interest and to principal. The **amortization table is generated by an amortization calculator**.

You often require an amortization schedule. It may be interesting to know how much you still owe to the financial lending institution or it can help you to do your taxes. Usually **amortized loans are associated with mortgage loans or car loans** which have a set principal amount and a final payment date. If you wish to create and amortization table, visit the amortization schedule calculator website and enter the loan amount, interest rate, loan length, payment frequency (choose from weekly, biweekly, monthly, bimonthly, quarterly, semi-annually and annually periods) and the starting date of the loan (this is optional) and press the calculate button.

As amortization schedules run in chronological order, the first payment is assumed to take place one full payment period after the starting date of the loan and not on the first day of the loan. Our amortization calculator also reveals interest-paid-to-date, principal-paid-to-date, and the remaining principal balance on each payment date.

As a portion of each payment is for interest while the remaining amount is applied towards the principal balance the amortization schedule reveals the exact amount put towards interest, as well as the exact amount put towards the principal balance. Initially most of each periodic payment goes to interest, while as the loan matures the amount that goes toward your principal increases. Often, the last payment which payment completely pays off the remainder of the loan will be a slightly different amount than all earlier payments.

Amortization schedules are also a good tool to compare differences between the length of a loan. By comparing two mortgages you will see that **30-year mortgages** offers a lower monthly payment for the buyer (because they include a smaller amount of principal) but the **15-year fixed mortgage** has substantially lower cost over the life of a loan although it has higher monthly payments.

To view these amortization schedules please download **30-year-mortgage-amortization.pdf** and **15-year-mortgage-amortization.pdf** files from our www.amortization-schedule.info website.