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Identifying Common Causes of Garage Door Malfunctions Step by Step
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Maintaining the aesthetic and functional integrity of your garage door involves understanding the nuances of paint selection and application. Garage doors, often exposed to fluctuating weather conditions, require durable finishes that not only enhance their appearance but also provide long-lasting protection. Navigating the options available for painting a garage door can be daunting without proper guidance. This essay delves into the various types of paint suitable for garage doors, focusing on how each type contributes to maintaining painted surfaces effectively.

First and foremost, it is crucial to select a paint that complements the material of your garage door. Metal doors, commonly made from aluminum or steel, benefit from latex-based paints due to their rust-inhibiting properties and flexibility. Latex paints are water-based, allowing them to expand and contract with temperature changes without cracking or peeling, making them ideal for metal surfaces frequently exposed to harsh elements.

Regular maintenance can extend the lifespan of your garage door **garage door spring repair near me** truck.

For wooden garage doors, oil-based paints are often recommended. These paints penetrate deeply into wood fibers, providing a robust protective layer against moisture infiltration which can lead to rot and decay over time. Oil-based paints offer a rich finish that highlights the natural grain of wood while ensuring durability. However, they do take longer to dry compared to latex alternatives and may have stronger odors during application.

Fiberglass doors present another unique challenge as their smooth surface requires specialized preparation before painting. Acrylic latex paint is typically favored for fiberglass because it adheres well after proper priming and offers excellent UV resistance-a critical factor in preventing color fading due to sun exposure.

Once an appropriate type of paint is chosen based on door material, attention must turn towards preparation and application techniques essential for maintaining painted surfaces over time. Proper surface preparation cannot be overstated; cleaning the door thoroughly removes dirt and grime that could interfere with adhesion. Sanding any rough areas ensures a smooth base for even paint distribution.

Priming is another indispensable step in this process-particularly important when transitioning from darker hues or when dealing with unfinished materials like raw wood or new metal installations. A quality primer enhances paint adhesion while adding an additional layer of protection against environmental stressors.

Application technique plays a pivotal role in achieving both aesthetic appeal and longevity of painted surfaces. Utilizing appropriate tools such as rollers designed for exterior use or sprayers can significantly impact the outcome by promoting uniform coverage devoid of streaks or bubbles which detract from visual appeal.

Finally, periodic maintenance extends beyond initial application; regular inspections allow homeowners to identify early signs of wear such as chipping or fading colors indicative of underlying issues requiring prompt attention before exacerbation occurs.

In conclusion, selecting suitable paint tailored specifically towards your garage door's material composition lays foundational work necessary for preserving its condition amidst varying weather conditions year-round effectively. Coupled with meticulous preparation practices alongside vigilant upkeep routines post-painting ensures enduring beauty coupled seamlessly alongside uncompromised functionality-an investment toward enhancing curb appeal harmoniously aligned alongside practical considerations quintessentially representative within homeownership endeavors today!

Maintaining the appearance and longevity of painted garage door surfaces requires regular cleaning and maintenance routines. These practices not only preserve the aesthetic appeal of your home but also protect the underlying materials from damage due to environmental factors. By adopting a systematic approach, homeowners can ensure their garage doors remain vibrant and functional for years.

To begin with, regular cleaning is essential in preventing dirt, grime, and pollutants from embedding into the paint layers. A simple cleaning regimen involves using a mild detergent mixed with water to wash the surface gently. It's advisable to use a soft cloth or sponge to avoid scratching the paint. Rinsing thoroughly with clean water ensures that all soap residues are removed, which could otherwise lead to streaking or dullness over time. For those living in coastal areas where salt air can accelerate corrosion, more frequent cleanings may be necessary.

Beyond basic cleaning, inspecting the garage door for chips or cracks in the paint should be part of routine maintenance. Small imperfections can quickly escalate if left unattended, allowing moisture to seep through and cause rust or wood rot depending on the door's material. Touching up these areas with matching paint helps maintain an unblemished surface while providing an additional layer of protection against the elements.

Additionally, it's crucial to lubricate moving parts like hinges and rollers regularly. While this doesn't directly affect the painted surface, well-maintained mechanics prevent unnecessary vibrations or movements that could stress or crack the paint around joints and seams. A silicone-based lubricant is often recommended as it is less likely than petroleum-based products to attract dust and debris.

Furthermore, applying a protective wax coating once or twice a year offers another level of defense against harsh weather conditions such as UV rays, rain, and snow. This wax acts much like car wax by providing a barrier that helps repel water while enhancing shine.

In conclusion, maintaining painted garage door surfaces involves more than just occasional washing; it requires a comprehensive approach combining regular cleaning with detailed inspections and protective measures. With consistent care and attention to detail, homeowners can enjoy beautiful garage doors that complement their homes' curb appeal while standing up effectively against everyday wear and tear.

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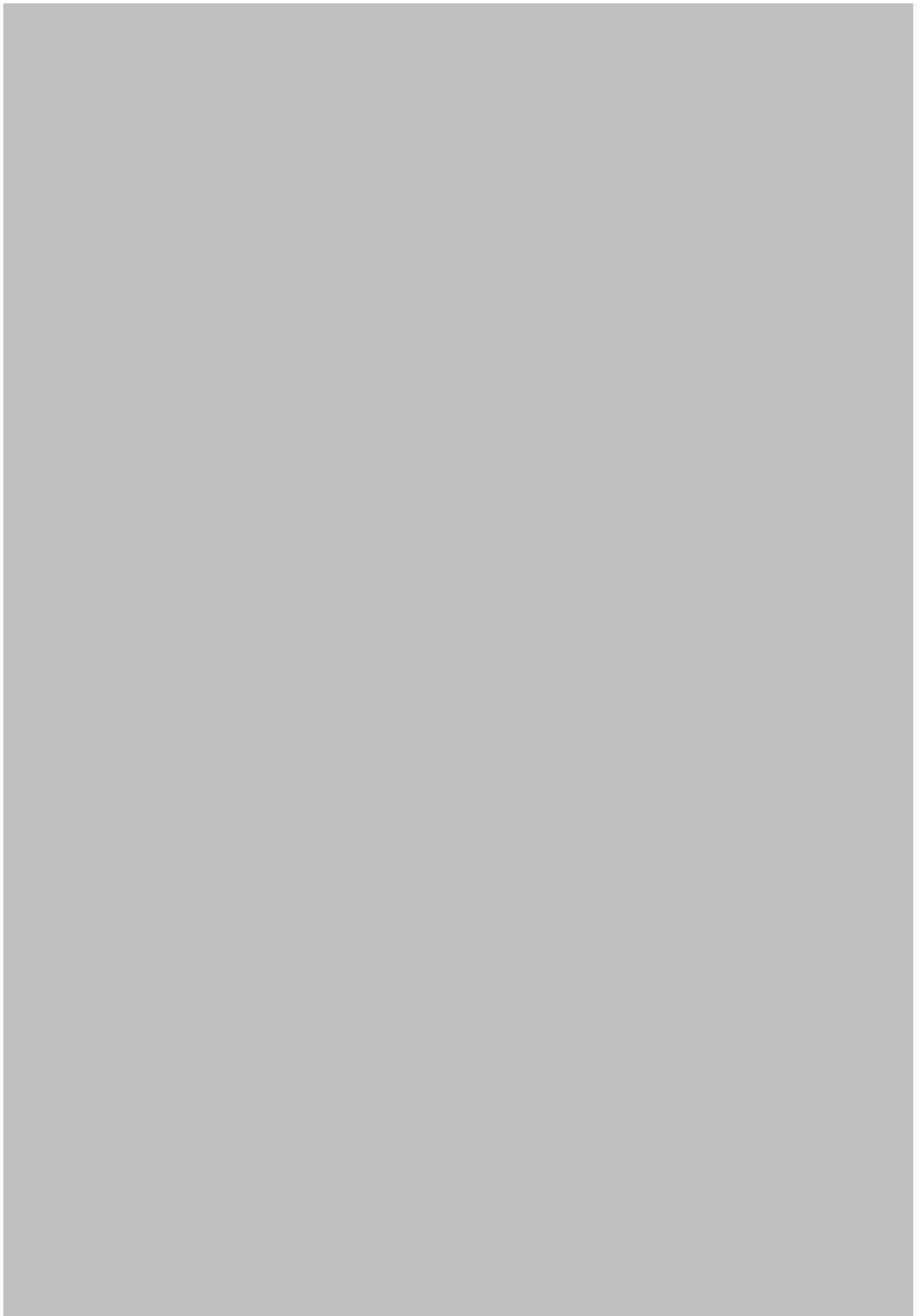
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Impact of Incorrect Tension Settings on Garage Door Performance

Maintaining the painted surfaces of a garage door is essential not only for aesthetic appeal but also for the longevity and functionality of the door itself. One crucial aspect of this maintenance is inspecting for damage and wear, which can often go unnoticed until significant problems arise. A proactive approach to inspecting painted surfaces can save time, money, and effort in the long run.

Firstly, regular inspection should be part of a routine maintenance schedule. Ideally, this should be done at least twice a year, during spring and fall when weather conditions are mild. Begin by examining the entire surface of the garage door in natural daylight to identify any visible signs of wear such as fading, chipping, or peeling paint. These issues may seem minor at first glance but can indicate underlying problems like moisture infiltration or exposure to harsh environmental conditions.

Pay special attention to areas that receive direct sunlight or are exposed to rainwater runoff as they tend to deteriorate faster than more sheltered parts. Look closely at edges and corners where paint often wears away quicker due to frequent movement and friction. Any discrepancies in these areas might suggest that repainting is necessary before more extensive repairs become inevitable.

Besides visual inspection, tactile examination can also reveal much about the state of your garage door's painted surface. Run your hand gently over different sections to feel for rough patches or bubbles beneath the paint layer. Such textures signal potential rust forming underneath or poor adhesion due to improper initial painting techniques or substrate preparation.

Moreover, inspect hardware components like hinges and handles since their condition affects both operational efficiency and surface integrity. Rusty hardware can stain surrounding paintwork while loose fittings might cause undue stress on certain parts of the door leading to premature wear.

Once any damage is identified during inspection, take immediate corrective action. For minor scratches or chips, spot touch-ups with matching paint help maintain uniformity and prevent further deterioration. In cases where larger sections are affected, consider sanding down problematic areas before applying primer and a fresh coat of paint designed specifically for exterior use.

In conclusion, regular inspection for damage and wear on painted garage door surfaces is an indispensable part of home maintenance that ensures durability and sustains visual appeal over time. By taking timely actions based on thorough inspections, homeowners not only preserve their property's value but also enhance its curb appeal-demonstrating care and attention that reflects positively on them as responsible custodians of their living spaces.



Common Electrical Issues Arising from Faulty Installations

Maintaining the aesthetic appeal and structural integrity of painted garage door surfaces can be a challenging endeavor. These surfaces are constantly exposed to harsh environmental elements such as sunlight, rain, snow, and fluctuating temperatures. Over time, these factors can lead to fading, chipping, and even corrosion of the paintwork. To combat these issues and enhance durability, the application of protective coatings and sealants emerges as an effective approach.

Protective coatings serve as a formidable barrier between the garage door surface and environmental aggressors. One popular choice is polyurethane-based coatings due to their robust resistance to abrasion and chemical exposure. These coatings provide a hard-wearing layer that guards against scratches and chips while maintaining a glossy finish that enhances visual appeal. Another option is acrylic latex paint fortified with UV inhibitors, which helps in reducing fading caused by prolonged sun exposure.

Sealants play a complementary role by addressing vulnerabilities such as gaps or seams where moisture could penetrate. Silicone-based sealants are particularly favored for their flexibility and water-resistant properties. They efficiently fill cracks and crevices, preventing water ingress that could undermine the integrity of both the paintwork and underlying material. Moreover, silicone sealants are adept at accommodating thermal expansion and contraction without losing adhesion or effectiveness.

For those seeking eco-friendly solutions, water-based epoxies present an excellent alternative. These eco-conscious coatings offer low toxicity levels while providing considerable protection against chemicals and physical wear. Their application not only preserves the environment but also ensures a durable finish that stands up well over time.

Regular maintenance further amplifies the efficacy of protective coatings and sealants on garage doors. Routine cleaning with mild detergents prevents dirt accumulation that could erode coating layers over time. Additionally, periodic inspection for signs of wear allows homeowners to address potential issues before they escalate into significant damage.

Incorporating protective coatings and sealants into routine maintenance strategies offers multiple advantages extending beyond mere aesthetics; it fortifies garage doors against everyday wear-and-tear while prolonging their lifespan significantly. By investing in these preventative measures today, homeowners safeguard not just their property but also contribute towards sustainable living through reduced need for frequent replacements or repainting efforts proving once again that an ounce of prevention is indeed worth a pound of cure when it comes to maintaining painted garage door surfaces effectively over the long term.

Influence of Environmental Factors on Installed Garage Doors

Caring for painted garage doors is essential to preserve their appearance and functionality, especially as the seasons change. Each season brings unique challenges that can impact the integrity of the paint, making seasonal maintenance a crucial task for homeowners seeking to extend the life of their garage doors. By adopting a proactive approach tailored to each season's specific demands, one can maintain a pristine and durable finish that enhances both curb appeal and property value.

Spring marks the beginning of an ideal maintenance routine, as it provides an opportunity to address any damage from winter's harsh conditions. Start by thoroughly cleaning the surface using mild soap and water to remove dirt, grime, or salt deposits that may have accumulated. Inspect the door for chips or cracks in the paint that could lead to rust or wood rot if left unattended. Touch up these areas with matching paint to prevent further deterioration. Spring also presents mild weather conditions suitable for repainting if necessary, ensuring optimal adhesion and drying times.

As summer approaches, increased temperatures and UV exposure become primary concerns for painted surfaces. The sun's rays can cause fading or peeling over time, particularly on darker colors. To mitigate this effect, apply a high-quality UV-resistant sealant designed specifically for exterior surfaces. This protective layer shields against harmful rays while enhancing color vibrancy. Regularly inspect rubber weather stripping and ensure it remains flexible; replacing it when needed prevents heat-induced expansion from causing unnecessary stress on door components.

Autumn introduces fluctuating temperatures and increased moisture levels that can challenge painted finishes. Falling leaves and debris may settle on door surfaces, leading to potential

staining or mold growth if not removed promptly. Regularly sweeping away leaves and washing the door helps maintain cleanliness during this period of transition. Additionally, autumn is an excellent time to lubricate moving parts like hinges and springs with silicone-based grease; this prevents rust formation due to higher humidity levels common in fall weather.

Winter poses its own set of obstacles as freezing temperatures can exacerbate any existing vulnerabilities in a painted garage door's surface. Ice accumulation near door edges should be monitored closely since repeated thawing and refreezing cycles may cause cracking or warping of wood underneath compromised paint layers. Ensure your garage door is functioning smoothly by checking alignment and balance; misaligned doors often scrape against entryways leading to premature wear on painted finishes.

In conclusion, maintaining painted garage doors requires mindful attention throughout each season's distinct challenges-from spring cleaning endeavors through summer sun protection measures onto autumnal upkeep routines culminating in winter vigilance strategies-all aimed at preserving both aesthetic beauty alongside structural soundness year-round without fail! By following these targeted approaches dedicated towards safeguarding cherished outdoor fixtures consistently over time ensures they remain vibrant testaments reflecting personal pride whilst simultaneously enhancing overall home exteriors alike!





Routine Maintenance Tips for Newly Installed Garage Doors

Maintaining the aesthetic appeal and longevity of your garage door is an essential aspect of home upkeep, often overlooked until it's too late. A well-maintained painted surface not only enhances curb appeal but also protects the material underneath from the elements, ensuring that your garage door functions smoothly for years to come. Whether you're dealing with minor scratches, peeling paint, or simply wish to refresh your garage door's appearance, there are several approaches you can take to repaint or touch up existing paintwork effectively.

Firstly, preparation is key. Before diving into any painting project, it is crucial to assess the condition of your garage door's surface. Start by thoroughly cleaning the door with a mild detergent and water solution to remove all dirt, grease, and grime. This will ensure that new paint adheres properly without being hindered by underlying debris. For particularly stubborn stains or old paint residues, consider using a power washer or a gentle sanding technique.

Once cleaned, inspect the surface for any signs of damage like rust spots on metal doors or rot on wooden ones. Addressing these issues before painting is vital; for metal doors, use a rust-inhibiting primer after sanding down affected areas, while wooden doors may require wood filler and sanding to achieve a smooth finish.

When it comes to selecting paint for touch-ups or complete repaints, choose high-quality exterior paint formulated specifically for your garage door material—be it wood, metal, or fiberglass. Matching the existing color can be challenging; therefore, take a sample chip from an inconspicuous area of your door to a local paint store for an accurate match if needed.

Applying primer is generally recommended for surfaces stripped of their previous layers or those significantly patched up during prep work. Primer helps create an even base coat that improves adhesion and durability of the topcoat. Use a high-quality brush or roller designed for outdoor paints to apply both primer and topcoat evenly across the surface in thin layers. Avoid thick coats that might lead to drips or uneven textures once dried.

When repainting only certain sections as part of a touch-up job rather than covering the entire surface anew, feather the edges of each patch into surrounding areas by lightly overlapping strokes onto already painted parts. This blending technique prevents stark lines between old and new layers that could undermine visual cohesion.

Timing plays a role in successful painting projects as well; aim to work on days when weather conditions are favorable—dry with moderate temperatures—since extreme heat or cold can affect

drying times and finish quality adversely.

Finally yet importantly: maintenance doesn't end once painting concludes! Regularly clean your newly refreshed garage door using non-abrasive methods suitable for its material type; this minimizes accumulation buildup over time while preserving vibrancy longer-term-prolonging intervals between major recoats necessary otherwise sooner due environmental exposure factors alone contributing fade/decay faster rates unchecked otherwise regularly maintained against proactively instead!

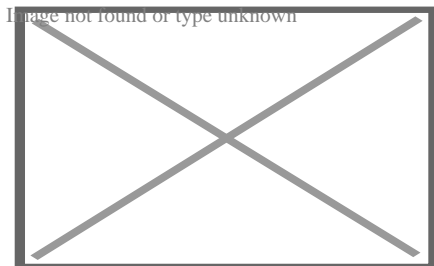
In conclusion maintaining painted surfaces requires diligence but rewards effort put forth through increased lifespan enhanced aesthetics provided proper steps followed consistently ensure optimal outcomes achieved every endeavor undertaken respective circumstances involved any given scenario tackling head-on prepared knowledgeably beforehand always better results ultimately realized thereby doing so conscientiously dutifully whenever possible accordingly advised thus herein outlined above guidelines shared today hopefully beneficial insightful practical future reference endeavors similar nature pursued thereafter alike going forward henceforth accordingly duly noted advised herein concluded respectfully yours truly hope found informative enlightening helpful regards sincerely thank you again much appreciated warmly best wishes continued success happy painting indeed cheerfully encouraged confidently onward progress productive endeavors engaged enthusiastically always remembered fondly indeed truly cherished

About garage door opener



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A residential garage door opener. The motor is in the box on the upper-right.

A **garage door opener** is a motorized device that opens and closes a garage door controlled by switches on the garage wall. Most also include a handheld radio remote control carried by the owner, which can be used to open and close the door from a short

distance.

The electric opener

[edit]

The electric overhead garage door opener was invented by C.G. Johnson in 1926 in Hartford City, Indiana.^[1] Electric Garage Door openers did not become popular until Era Meter Company of Chicago offered one after World War II where the overhead garage door could be opened via a key pad located on a post at the end of the driveway or a switch inside the garage.^[2]

As in an elevator, the electric motor does not provide most of the power to move a heavy garage door. Instead, most of door's weight is offset by the counterbalance springs attached to the door. (Even manually operated garage doors have counterbalances; otherwise, they would be too heavy for a person to open or close them.) In a typical design, torsion springs apply torque to a shaft, and that shaft applies a force to the garage door via steel counterbalance cables. The electric opener provides only a small amount of force to control how far the door opens and closes. In most cases, the garage door opener also holds the door closed in place of a lock.

The typical electric garage door opener consists of a power unit that contains the electric motor. The power unit attaches to a track. A trolley connected to an arm that attaches to the top of the garage door slides back and forth on the track, thus opening and closing the garage door. The trolley is pulled along the track by a chain, belt, or screw that turns when the motor is operated. A quick-release mechanism is attached to the trolley to allow the garage door to be disconnected from the opener for manual operation during a power failure or in case of emergency. Limit switches on the power unit control the distance the garage door opens and closes once the motor receives a signal from the remote control or wall push button to operate the door.^[3]

The entire assembly hangs above the garage door. The power unit hangs from the ceiling and is located towards the rear of the garage. The end of the track on the opposite end of the power unit attaches to a header bracket that is attached to the header wall above the garage door. The powerhead is usually supported by punched angle iron.

Recently another type of opener, known as the jackshaft opener, has become more popular.^[when?] This style of opener was used frequently on commercial doors but in recent years has been adapted for residential use. This style of opener consists of a motor that attaches to the side of the torsion rod and moves the door up and down by simply spinning the rod. These openers need a few extra components to function safely for residential use. These include a cable tension monitor, to detect when a cable is broken, and a separate locking mechanism to lock the door when it is fully closed. These have the advantage that they free up ceiling space that an ordinary opener and rail would occupy. These also have the disadvantage that the door must have a torsion rod to attach the motor to.

Types

[edit]

There are six types of garage door openers:

1. Chain drive openers. These have a chain (similar to a bicycle's) that connects the trolley to the motor.
2. Belt drive openers use a rubber belt in place of a chain.
3. Screw drive openers have a long screw inside the track. The trolley connects to this screw.
4. Direct drive openers have the motor installed inside the trolley and use a gear wheel to guide the trolley along a fixed chain.
5. Jackshaft openers mount on the wall at either end of the torsion bar.
6. Roller openers automate roller doors, which roll upward and coil around a drum above the garage entrance, maximizing space.

These openers typically feature two tines that slide into a drum wheel within the roller door mechanism, engaging to smoothly lift or lower the door.

Remote control

[edit]

The first wireless garage door openers were invented and developed by two US inventors at the same time, one in Illinois and the other in Washington state, around 1930. They were unknown to each other.^[4]

The first garage door opener remote controls were simple and consisted of a simple transmitter (the remote) and receiver which controlled the opener mechanism. The transmitter would transmit on a designated frequency; the receiver would listen for the radio signal, then open or close the garage, depending on the door position. The basic concept of this can be traced back to World War II. This type of system was used to detonate remote bombs. While novel at the time, the technology ran its course when garage door openers became popular. While the garage door remote control transmitter is low power and has limited range, its signal can be received by other, nearby, garage door openers. When two neighbors had garage door openers, then opening one garage door might open the neighbor's garage door as well.

The second stage of the wireless garage door opener system solved the opening-the-neighbor's-garage-door problem. The remote controls on these systems transmitted a digital code, and the receiver in the garage responded only to that code. The codes were typically set by eight to twelve DIP switches on the receiver and transmitter, so they allowed for $2^8 = 256$ to $2^{12} = 4,096$ different codes. As long as neighbors used different codes, they would not open each other's garage doors. The intent of these systems was to avoid interference with nearby garage doors; the systems were not designed with security

in mind. Intruders were able to defeat the security of these systems and gain entry to the garage and the house. The number of codes was small enough that even an unsophisticated intruder with a compatible remote control transmitter could just start transmitting all possible codes until he found one that opened the door. More sophisticated intruders could acquire a black box master key that automatically transmitted every possible code in a short time. An even more sophisticated method is known as a replay attack. The attacker would use a code grabber, which has a receiver that captures the remote's digital code and can retransmit that digital code at a later time. The attacker with a code grabber would wait nearby for the homeowner to use his remote, capture the code, and then replay the code to open the door when the homeowner was gone. Multicode openers became unpopular in areas where security was important, but due to their ease of programming, such openers are often used to operate such things as the gates in gated apartment complexes.

An intermediate stage of the garage door opener market eliminated the DIP switches and used remotes preprogrammed to one out of roughly 3.5 billion unique codes. The receiver would maintain a security list of remotes to which it would respond; the user could easily add the unique remote's code to the list by pressing a button on the garage door opener while activating the remote control. A large number of codes made the brute force try-all-possible-digital-codes attacks infeasible, but the systems were still vulnerable to code grabbers. For user convenience, these systems were also backward compatible with the older DIP switch remote codes, but adding an old technology remote to the security list made the garage door opener vulnerable to a brute force attack to find the DIP switch code. The larger code space approach was an improvement over the fixed DIP switch codes but was still vulnerable to the replay attack.

The third stage of garage door opener technology uses a frequency spectrum range between 300-400 MHz and rolling code (code hopping) technology to defeat code grabbers. In addition to transmitting a unique identifier for the remote control, a sequence number and an encrypted message are also sent. Although an intruder could still capture the code used to open a garage door, the sequence number immediately expires, so retransmitting the code later would not open the garage door. The encryption makes it extremely difficult for an intruder to forge a message with the next sequence number that would open the door. Some rolling code systems are more involved than others. Because there is a high probability that someone will push the remote's button while not in range and thus advance the sequence number, the receiver does not insist the sequence number increase by exactly one; it will accept a sequence number that falls within a narrow window or two successive sequence numbers in a much wider window. Rolling code technology is also used on car remote controls and with some internet protocols for secure sites.

The fourth stage of garage door opener systems is similar to third stage, but it is limited to the 315 MHz frequency. The 315 MHz frequency range avoids interference from the land mobile radio system (LMRS) used by the U.S. military.

The following standards are used by units manufactured by Chamberlain (including LiftMaster and Craftsman):

Dates	System	Color of programming button and LED on unit	Color of LED on remote*
1984–1993	8-12 DIP switch on 300-400 MHz	white, gray, or yellow button with red LED	red
1993–1997	Billion Code on 390 MHz	green button with green or red LED	green
1997–2005	Security+ (rolling code) on 390 MHz	orange or red button with amber LED	amber or none
2005–present	Security+ (rolling code) on 315 MHz	purple button with amber LED	none
2011–present	Security+ 2.0 (rolling code) on 310, 315, and 390 MHz	yellow button with amber LED and yellow antenna wires	red or blue

* *Does not apply to keyless entry keypads or universal remotes.*

Recent Chamberlain garage door openers that have Security+ 2.0 features also use a special serial protocol on wired connections rather than a simple switch closure.^[5]

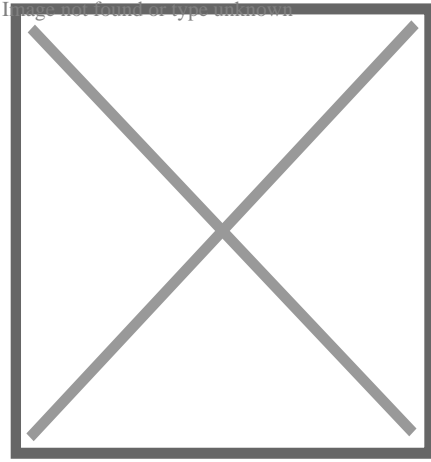
The following standards are used by units manufactured by Overhead Door Corporation and its subsidiary The Genie Company†:

Dates	System
1985–1995	9–12 DIP switch on 360, 380, or 390 MHz ^[6] ^[7]
1995–2005	Intellicode/CodeDodger (rolling code) on 390 MHz
2005–present	Intellicode/CodeDodger (rolling code) on 315 MHz
2011–present	Intellicode 2/CodeDodger 2 (rolling code) on 315 and 390 MHz

† *Note: There are no standard color codes for the learn button or LED on units manufactured by Overhead Door or Genie. All accessories made for later versions of Genie Intellicode and Overhead Door CodeDodger are backward compatible with previous generations of Intellicode and CodeDodger.*

Cloning garage door opener remotes

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A typical photo of both the outer case and inner circuit of a garage door opener remote control.

Many garage door opener remote controls use fixed-code encoding which use DIP switches or soldering to do the address pins coding process, and they usually use pt2262/pt2272 or compatible ICs. For these fixed-code garage door opener remotes, one can easily clone the existing remote using a self-learning remote control duplicator (copy remote) which can make a copy of the remote using face-to-face copying.

Additional features

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Additional features that have been added over the years have included:

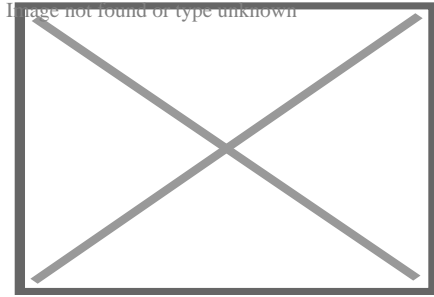
- Automatic courtesy lights that turn on when the door opens (or via motion sensors) and automatically turn off after a preset delay
- A remote lockout feature, which turns off the radio receiver while one is on vacation or away for an extended time.
- The availability of accessories has increased, including such features as wireless keypads, key chain remotes, and solenoid-operated deadbolts to lock the door itself.
- Automatic door closing feature, which after a fixed time by the owner, closes the garage door to prevent theft.

More sophisticated features are also available, such as an integrated carbon monoxide sensor to open the door in case of the garage being flooded with exhaust fumes. Other systems allow door activation over the Internet to allow home owners to open their garage door from their office for deliveries.

Another recent innovation in the garage door opener is a fingerprint-based wireless keypad. This unit attaches to the outside of the garage door on the jamb and allows users to open and close their doors with the press of a finger, rather than creating a personal identification number (PIN). This is especially helpful for families with children who may forget a code and are latchkey kids.

Safety

[edit]



Electric eye for safety

The garage door is generally the largest moving object in a home. An improperly adjusted garage door opener can exert strong and deadly forces and might not reverse the garage door in an emergency. The manufacturer's instructions provide guidance to the user on the proper adjustment and maintenance of the opener.

Garage door openers manufactured and installed in the United States since 1982 are required to provide a quick-release mechanism on the trolley that allows for the garage door to be disconnected from the garage door opener in the event of entrapment.^[8] Garage door openers manufactured since 1991 are also required to reverse the garage door if it strikes a solid object.^{[9][10]}

In the United States, the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 1990 required that automatic residential garage door operators manufactured on or after 1 January 1991 conform to the entrapment protection requirements of the 1988 version of ANSI/UL standard 325.^[11] A requirement for redundant entrapment-prevention devices was added in 1993; such a system can use an electric eye, a door edge sensor, or any other device that provides equivalent protection by reversing the travel of the closing door if an object is detected in its path.^{[12][13]}

California Senate Bill No. 969

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In California, Senate Bill No. 969 requires that any automatic residential garage door opener that is manufactured for sale, sold, offered for sale, or installed in a residence to have a battery backup function that is designed to operate when activated because of an electrical outage.^[14] The bill went into effect on July 1, 2019. Under the bill, any automatic garage door opener that is in violation is subject to a civil penalty of \$1000.

The bill was passed by Gov. Jerry Brown on Sept. 21, 2018, in response to the 2017 California Wildfires in which at least 5 individuals lost their lives because they could not open their garage door when the power went out.[¹⁵]

The Door and Access Systems Manufacturers Association International opposed the bill arguing that garage door openers with backup batteries require regular maintenance and that the bill should be amended to make this clear. In addition, they said that "garage door openers with backup batteries are not designed to serve as life safety devices, and should not be relied upon to prove a means of egress from a garage during an electrical outage."[¹⁶]

The bill passed, despite most garage doors having a release pull cord.

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16. ^ "California Mandates Battery Backup With All GDOS - Experts Cite Problems With The Legislation" (PDF). *dasma.com*. DASMA. Retrieved 6 September 2019.

External links

[edit]

- Official FCC notification on garage opener frequencies (PDF)
- Garage Door Opener Safety Tips (Washington Post)
- Safety Commission Rules For Automatic Garage Door Openers - U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission. CPSC, 1992

About Overhead Door Company of Joliet

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Things To Do in Will County

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Des Plaines River viewing point

5 (1)

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Route 66 Experience Sign

3.7 (3)

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Route 66 Park

4.3 (435)

Photo

Pilcher Park Nature Center

4.7 (727)

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Will County Historical Museum and Research Center

4.6 (23)

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Blues Brothers Copmobile

4.3 (27)

Photo

Gemini Giant

3.4 (26)

Driving Directions in Will County

Driving Directions From Golden Corral Buffet & Grill to Overhead Door Company of Joliet

Driving Directions From Clarion Hotel & Convention Center Joliet to Overhead Door Company of Joliet

Driving Directions From First American Bank to Overhead Door Company of Joliet

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Driving Directions From Joliet Iron Works Historic Site to Overhead Door Company of Joliet

Driving Directions From Illinois State Museum-Lockport Gallery to Overhead Door Company of Joliet

Driving Directions From Gemini Giant to Overhead Door Company of Joliet

Driving Directions From Dellwood Park to Overhead Door Company of Joliet

Driving Directions From Lockport Prairie Nature Preserve to Overhead Door Company of Joliet

Driving Directions From Route 66 Park to Overhead Door Company of Joliet

Driving Directions From Dellwood Park to Overhead Door Company of Joliet

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Reviews for Overhead Door Company of Joliet

Overhead Door Company of Joliet

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Hector Melero

(5)

Had a really great experience with Middleton Overhead Doors. My door started to bow and after several attempts on me fixing it I just couldn't get it. I didn't want to pay on something I knew I could fix. Well, I gave up and they came out and made it look easy. I know what they are doing not to mention they called me before hand to confirm my appointment and they showed up at there scheduled appointment. I highly recommend Middleton Overhead Doors on any work that needs to be done

Overhead Door Company of Joliet

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Kelley Jansa

(5)

We used Middleton Door to upgrade our garage door. We had three different companies come out to quote the job and across the board Middleton was better. They were professional, had plenty of different options and priced appropriately. The door we ordered came with a small dent and they handled getting a new panel ordered and reinstalled very quickly.

Overhead Door Company of Joliet

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Owen McCarthy

(5)

I called the office just by chance to see if there was an available opening for a service call to repair a busted spring. Unfortunately I didn't catch the name of the person who answered, but she couldn't have been more pleasant and polite. She was able to get a tech to my house in an hour. I believe the tech's name was Mike and he too was amazing. He quickly resolved my issue and even corrected a couple of things that he saw that weren't quite right. I would recommend to anyone and will definitely call on Middleton for any future needs. Thank you all for your great service.

Overhead Door Company of Joliet

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Jim Chuporak

(5)

Received a notice the morning of telling me when to expect the men to come and put the door in. he was on time, answered all my questions, worked diligently in the cold. And did an absolutely awesome job. Everything was cleaned up, hauled away from the old door. I am extremely happy with the service I received from the first phone call I made through having the door put in. My wife and I are very, very happy with the door.

Overhead Door Company of Joliet

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Andrea Nitsche

(4)

Scheduling was easy, job was done quickly. Little disappointed that they gave me a quote over email (which they confirmed was for labor and materials), but when they finished it was just over \$30 more. Not a huge deal, but when I asked why, I was told they gave me an approx cost and it depends on what is needed. I get that in general, however, they installed the door and I gave them my address and pics of the existing prior to getting a quote. I feel like they could have been more upfront with pricing. And just a heads up, it was pricey... Had them change the weather stripping, from ringing my doorbell to pulling out my driveway when done was literally 20 mins, cost was just over \$260 ?

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the best way to clean a painted garage door to ensure its longevity?

To maintain a painted garage door, regularly clean it using a mild detergent mixed with water. Use a soft cloth or sponge to gently remove dirt and grime, then rinse thoroughly with water. Avoid harsh chemicals or abrasive materials that can damage the paint.

How often should I repaint my garage door to keep it looking new?

The frequency of repainting depends on the quality of the initial paint job and exposure to elements. Generally, it's recommended to repaint every 3-5 years. However, if you notice peeling, fading, or chipping earlier than this timeframe, consider repainting sooner.

What steps should I take before painting or repainting my garage door?

Before painting your garage door, clean it thoroughly and sand any rough spots for a smooth surface. Apply a primer suitable for metal or wood (depending on your door material) to ensure good adhesion of the paint. Finally, use high-quality exterior paint designed for outdoor use to withstand weather conditions.

Phone : +18157256077

City : Joliet

State : IL

Zip : 60436

Address : Unknown Address

Google Business Profile

Company Website : <https://overhaddoorjoliet.com/garage-door-repair-romeoville.aspx>

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