garage door designs

- **Identifying Common Causes of Garage Door Malfunctions**
  Identifying Common Causes of Garage Door Malfunctions Step by Step Methods for Replacing Broken Springs Techniques for Realigning Garage Door Tracks Recognizing Signs of Worn Cables Addressing Sudden Door Stoppages During Operation Evaluating Garage Door Noise Issues Diagnosing Problems with Door Opener Sensors Quick Fixes for Sluggish Door Response Understanding Proper Balance in Garage Door Systems Inspecting Rollers for Smooth Movement Strategies for Resolving Intermittent Door Jams Confirming Adequate Tension in Garage Door Springs
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When considering the best material for a garage door, durability and strength are paramount. These factors determine not only how well the door will withstand the elements over time but also its ability to provide security and maintain functionality. Steel, wood, and aluminum each offer unique advantages and challenges in these areas, making them popular choices for homeowners seeking both aesthetic appeal and practical performance.

Steel is renowned for its exceptional strength. It offers a robust barrier against intruders and can endure significant physical impacts without compromising its structural integrity. This makes steel an ideal choice for those who prioritize security in their garage doors. Furthermore, modern advancements have enabled manufacturers to treat steel with galvanization or powder coatings, enhancing its resilience against rust and corrosion. Smart features allow homeowners to monitor their garage doors remotely **garage door opener repair** door. This treatment significantly extends the lifespan of steel garage doors, especially in environments prone to moisture or extreme weather conditions.

However, while steel excels in strength, it can be susceptible to dents if impacted forcefully enough-a consideration for households where recreational activities might bring objects into contact with the door. Despite this downside, maintenance remains relatively straightforward; minor blemishes can often be repaired without extensive effort.

In contrast, wood brings a timeless elegance that is difficult to replicate with synthetic materials. Its natural beauty enhances curb appeal and adds warmth to a home's exterior. Wood doors also boast impressive insulating properties, offering energy efficiency benefits by maintaining internal temperatures more effectively than some other materials.

Nevertheless, wood's main drawback lies in its sensitivity to environmental factors; it is vulnerable to warping, rotting, or insect damage if not properly maintained. To ensure longevity and retain its appearance, wooden garage doors require regular sealing or painting-a commitment that may deter some homeowners due to the associated time and cost.

Aluminum serves as a middle ground between steel's toughness and wood's aesthetic charm. Lightweight yet strong enough for everyday use, aluminum garage doors are resistant to rusting-an advantage particularly beneficial in coastal regions where salt exposure is common. Their lighter weight reduces strain on mechanical components like openers and springs, potentially extending their operational life compared to heavier materials.

However, like steel, aluminum is not immune to denting under impact-though technological advances have led to reinforced options that mitigate this issue somewhat. Additionally, while aluminum may not offer the same degree of insulation as wood or insulated steel models do on its own merit alone-it can be equipped with thermal breaks or insulation layers tailored towards energy efficiency needs specific installations demand.

In conclusion: choosing between steelwoodandaluminumgarage-doors involves evaluating each material's longevityfeatures carefully; consider your priorities regarding resilience against weather elementsversus aesthetic preferences when making this decision ultimately! Each has strengths weaknesses suited different homeowner needs contexts perfectly!

When considering the energy efficiency of garage doors, insulation properties play a pivotal role in determining how well your garage can maintain a stable indoor temperature. This is particularly important as garages often serve as more than just parking spaces-they can be workshops, storage areas, or even extensions of living space. Among the most common materials for garage doors are steel, wood, and aluminum, each offering distinct benefits and drawbacks when it comes to insulation and energy efficiency.

Steel garage doors are renowned for their durability and strength. When it comes to insulation, steel doors typically feature layers of polyurethane or polystyrene foam sandwiched between metal panels. This design provides excellent thermal resistance, making steel doors highly efficient at minimizing heat transfer. The R-value-a measure of thermal resistance-of insulated steel doors is generally high, ensuring that these doors keep warm air inside during winter and outside during summer. However, it's crucial to note that the quality of insulation can vary significantly depending on the specific door model and manufacturer.

Wooden garage doors offer a classic aesthetic appeal that many homeowners find irresistible. In terms of insulation properties, wood is a natural insulator due to its low density and porous structure. This makes wooden garage doors relatively effective at reducing heat flow compared to non-insulated alternatives. Yet, wood's insulating capability is less than that of properly insulated steel doors with modern foam technology. Additionally, wood requires regular maintenance to prevent warping or rotting which could compromise its insulating properties over time.

Aluminum garage doors are known for being lightweight and resistant to rust and corrosion. While they offer several advantages in terms of maintenance and longevity, aluminum by itself does not provide significant insulation benefits due to its high thermal conductivity-it readily

transfers heat between the outside environment and your garage's interior. However, like steel doors, many aluminum variants come insulated with layers of foam or other materials aimed at improving their energy efficiency profile.

In conclusion, when comparing steel, wood, and aluminum garage doors regarding their insulation properties and impact on energy efficiency, several factors come into play. Steel emerges as a strong contender thanks to its advanced foam-based insulation methods that provide excellent thermal barriers when selected appropriately. Wood offers moderate natural insulating capabilities but demands more upkeep for optimal performance over time. Aluminum stands out in terms of weight and maintenance ease but typically requires additional insulated backing for enhanced energy efficiency.

Choosing the right material depends on balancing aesthetic preferences with practical considerations such as climate conditions in your area and how you use your garage space. Regardless of choice, investing in an insulated door promises better temperature regulation inside your home while potentially reducing energy bills-a win-win situation for environmentally conscious homeowners seeking comfort without compromise.

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Impact of Incorrect Tension Settings on Garage Door Performance

When it comes to selecting the perfect garage door, homeowners are often faced with a multitude of choices. Among the most popular materials available are steel, wood, and aluminum, each offering its own unique visual style and customization options that contribute to their aesthetic appeal. Understanding these differences can help homeowners make informed decisions that align with both their functional needs and aesthetic preferences.

Steel garage doors are renowned for their durability and strength. Visually, they offer a sleek and modern look that appeals to those seeking a contemporary design. The beauty of steel lies in its versatility; it can be painted in virtually any color or finished with textures that mimic other materials, such as wood grain. This allows homeowners to enjoy the robustness of steel while achieving a traditional or rustic appearance if desired. Additionally, steel doors often come with customizable panel designs and window inserts, providing further opportunities for personalization.

In contrast, wooden garage doors exude timeless elegance and natural beauty. Wood offers an unmatched warmth and character that appeal to those who prefer a more classic or upscale aesthetic. The grain patterns inherent in wood add depth and texture that cannot be replicated by synthetic materials. Furthermore, wood provides excellent customization potential; it can be stained or painted in various hues to complement the exterior of any home. However, it's important to note that maintaining wooden doors requires regular upkeep to

preserve their appearance against weather-related wear.

Aluminum garage doors serve as another compelling option, particularly for those interested in lightweight yet durable solutions. Aluminum's primary appeal lies in its sleekness and modernity; it delivers clean lines and minimalist aesthetics ideal for contemporary architecture. Unlike steel or wood, aluminum is naturally resistant to rust and corrosion, making it a practical choice for coastal areas or humid climates. Customization options include anodized finishes or powder coatings available in numerous colors, allowing homeowners to tailor the door's look precisely to their tastes.

Each material brings its unique charm: steel offers modern adaptability with robust security features; wood provides timeless allure enriched by natural intricacies; aluminum delivers modern sophistication paired with low-maintenance requirements. Ultimately, the choice between these materials hinges on balancing aesthetic preferences with practical considerations such as climate resilience and maintenance commitment.

In conclusion, when comparing the visual styles and customization options of steel, wood, and aluminum garage doors, one must consider not only the immediate aesthetic impact but also how each material aligns with long-term goals for home design harmony. Whether drawn towards the industrial chic of steel's versatility, enchanted by the organic beauty of wood's craftsmanship or captivated by aluminum's streamlined elegance-every homeowner can find an option that perfectly complements their vision while enhancing curb appeal significantly.

Common Electrical Issues Arising from Faulty Installations

When choosing a garage door, homeowners often weigh several factors to ensure they make the best investment for their property. Among these considerations are the initial costs, maintenance requirements, and long-term value of the materials available. Steel, wood, and aluminum are three popular choices for garage doors, each offering distinct advantages and challenges in terms of cost.

Initially, steel garage doors tend to be the most cost-effective option. They are widely available and easy to install, which helps keep upfront costs relatively low. Furthermore, steel is a durable material that can withstand harsh weather conditions without significant wear and tear. This durability reduces the frequency of replacements or repairs in the short term.

Wooden garage doors typically present higher initial costs. The allure of wood lies in its aesthetic appeal; it offers a classic, warm look that can significantly enhance a home's curb appeal. However, this charm comes at a price due to the craftsmanship involved in creating wooden doors. Additionally, high-quality hardwoods used in some premium models can drive costs even higher.

Aluminum doors fall somewhere between steel and wood in terms of initial expenses. They offer modern style options with sleek finishes that appeal to contemporary homeowners. While generally more affordable than wood, aluminum is slightly more expensive than basic steel options due to its lightweight nature and rust-resistant properties.

Maintenance considerations further differentiate these materials over time. Steel doors require minimal upkeep; occasional washing with soap and water usually suffices to keep them looking good as new. However, if not properly maintained or if damaged by impacts or scratches, they can be prone to rusting-especially if the protective paint layer is compromised.

In contrast, wooden garage doors demand regular maintenance efforts to preserve their appearance and functionality. They need periodic staining or painting to protect against moisture damage and warping caused by environmental changes like humidity fluctuations or extreme temperatures. This ongoing care adds both time commitments and additional expenses over years of ownership.

Aluminum stands out with its low-maintenance characteristics; it does not rust like steel nor does it require sealing like wood might need occasionally-it's largely impervious under normal weather conditions aside from potential dents due because it's lighter-weight compared

heavier steels.. Regular cleaning similar what one would do typical vehicle surface should suffice keeping clean shiny exterior intact throughout seasons year-round usage routine basis ensures longevity optimal performance overall satisfaction end-users alike!

When considering long-term value each material offers unique benefits drawbacks depending upon individual priorities preferences: Steel remains resilient choice those seeking combination strength affordability despite possible susceptibility corrosion issues needing address preventively proactively avoid costly interventions down line future reference sake!

Wood provides unparalleled beauty timeless elegance worth investment individuals willing commit necessary resources maintaining pristine condition enhance visual appeal property substantially increasing resale advantages potentially realized later date prospective buyers who appreciate authenticity character natural elements bring homes structures encompassed within neighborhoods communities shared spaces alike!

Meanwhile aluminum presents balanced alternative combining desirable features previous two discussed earlier paragraphs this essay: lightweight construction means easier handling installation processes while simultaneously delivering excellent resistance external forces elements influence affecting durability style retention continues remain pivotal aspect decision-making process informed consumers evaluating options context specific circumstances prevailing current times trends market dynamics evolving rapidly pace ever-changing world around us today tomorrow alike beyond foreseeable horizons yet-to-come far reaches destiny uncharted territories opportunities abound infinite potentialities await discovery exploration imagination hearts minds collective aspirations humanity at large global village interconnectedness interdependence reign supreme ultimate triumph spirit innovation creativity boundless energy visionaries inspire generations come follow footsteps blaze trails forge ahead into unknown realms possibility hope promise bright future awaits all endeavors undertaken earnest dedication pursuit excellence truth justice liberty freedom happiness dreams

Influence of Environmental Factors on Installed Garage

Doors

When considering the environmental impact of materials for garage doors, particularly steel, wood, and aluminum, it becomes essential to assess their sustainability and recyclability. Each material offers unique advantages and challenges that influence its overall ecological footprint.

Steel is a popular choice for garage doors due to its strength and durability. It is highly recyclable, which enhances its appeal from an environmental perspective. The recycling process for steel saves significant amounts of energy compared to producing new steel from raw materials; indeed, recycled steel can result in energy savings of up to 74%. Moreover, the robustness of steel means that garage doors made from this material tend to have long lifespans, reducing the need for frequent replacements and thus lowering cumulative environmental impact over time. However, the initial production process of steel is energy-intensive and contributes substantially to carbon emissions.

Wooden garage doors offer a different set of sustainability credentials. Wood is a renewable resource when sourced responsibly from sustainably managed forests. This renewability gives wooden garage doors an edge in terms of environmental friendliness if the timber is harvested under certifications such as FSC (Forest Stewardship Council). Additionally, wood acts as a carbon sink during its growth phase, offsetting some emissions associated with processing it into usable products. Nevertheless, wood requires regular maintenance to prevent decay and damage from weather conditions-this maintenance often involves chemical treatments or coatings that may have environmental impacts themselves.

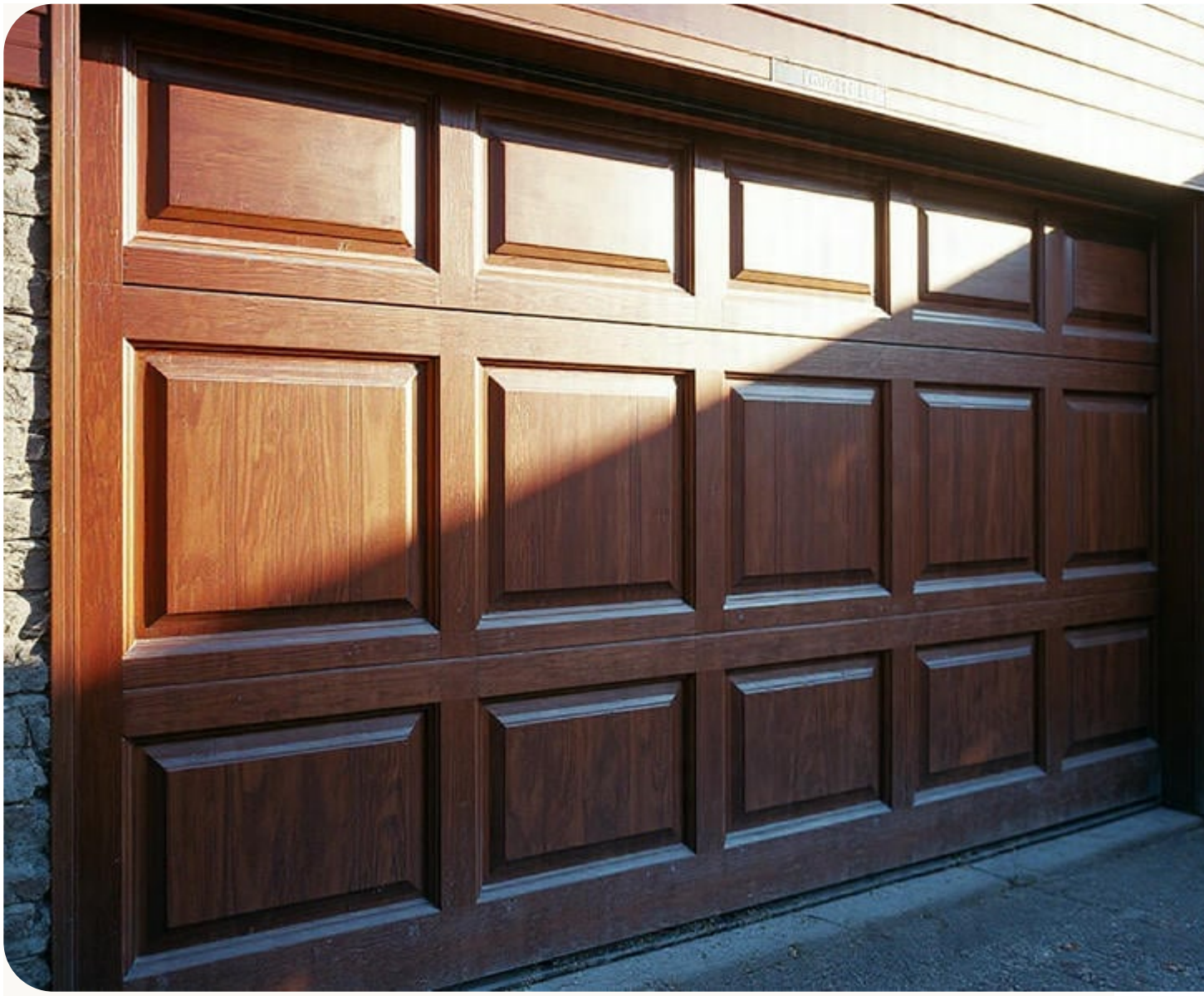
Aluminum presents another viable option for eco-conscious consumers. Like steel, aluminum is highly recyclable; it can be recycled indefinitely without loss of quality. The recycling process for aluminum uses just 5% of the energy required to produce new aluminum from bauxite ore. This makes aluminum an attractive option regarding recyclability and reduced energy consumption. On the downside, primary aluminum production remains one of the most energy-intensive industrial processes globally and poses significant environmental challenges due to mining activities.

Comparatively assessing these materials highlights a complex balance between initial production impacts and lifecycle benefits like recyclability and renewability. Steel stands out

for its durability and outstanding recyclability but falls short in terms of initial carbon emissions during production. Wood offers excellent renewable credentials but requires careful sourcing and more frequent maintenance interventions than metals do. Aluminum scores well on recyclability but suffers from high initial production energy costs.

Ultimately, choosing between these materials involves weighing both immediate sustainability factors like sourcing practices against long-term considerations such as product lifespan and ease of recycling at end-of-life stages. Consumers committed to minimizing their ecological footprint should consider not only these aspects but also engage with manufacturers who demonstrate transparency in their supply chains and commitment to sustainable practices throughout product life cycles.

By evaluating each material's full spectrum-from extraction or harvesting through manufacturing processes to end-of-life disposal-we can make informed decisions that align with broader goals for environmental stewardship while meeting functional needs efficiently.



Routine Maintenance Tips for Newly Installed Garage Doors

When considering the installation of a new garage door, understanding the nuances of installation complexity for different materials is crucial. Steel, wood, and aluminum garage doors each come with their unique set of characteristics that influence how they are installed. Each type offers distinct advantages, but the installation process can vary significantly depending on the material chosen.

Steel garage doors are often preferred for their durability and low maintenance requirements. The installation process for steel doors tends to be relatively straightforward due to their standardized manufacturing processes and lightweight nature compared to wood. Typically, steel garage doors come in prefabricated sections that easily align with conventional tracks and roller systems. However, despite their ease of alignment, it's important to ensure that all components are correctly balanced and secured during installation to prevent operational issues down the line.

In contrast, wooden garage doors present a more complex installation challenge due to their weight and sensitivity to environmental factors like moisture. Wood requires precise measurements and adjustments during installation because it is less forgiving than steel or aluminum if there are misalignments or uneven surfaces. Additionally, wooden doors may necessitate additional structural support within the garage frame due to their heavier weight. Installers must also account for expansion and contraction caused by temperature changes which could affect how smoothly the door operates over time.

Aluminum garage doors offer a middle ground in terms of installation complexity between steel and wood. They are lighter than wood but can be slightly more challenging than steel because they require careful handling to avoid dents or bending during setup. Aluminum's lightweight nature simplifies some aspects of installation as it does not demand as much structural support as wood might; however, ensuring proper insulation can add an extra layer of complexity. Installers need to pay close attention when fitting panels together tightly without warping them.

Ultimately, while each material-steel, wood, or aluminum-presents its own challenges during installation, choosing the right one depends on various factors including budgetary constraints, aesthetic preferences, climate considerations, and long-term maintenance expectations. Homeowners should weigh these factors carefully while also considering professional input from experienced installers who understand the intricacies involved with each type of material.

In conclusion, understanding the differences in installation processes for steel, wood, and aluminum garage doors helps homeowners make informed decisions that align with both practical needs and personal preferences. By appreciating these complexities beforehand

through research or consultation with professionals in this field ensures not only successful installations but also long-lasting satisfaction with one's choice of material for years ahead.

About garage door opener

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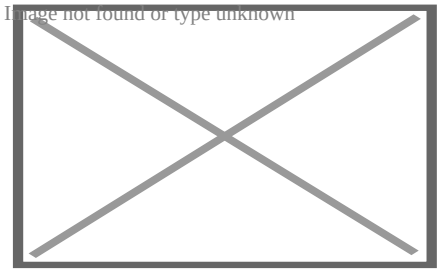

A residential garage door opener. The motor is in the box on the upper-right.

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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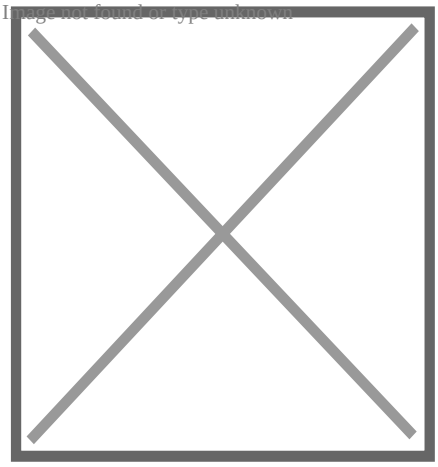


A typical photo of both the outer case and inner circuit of a garage door opener remote control.

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

[edit]

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.

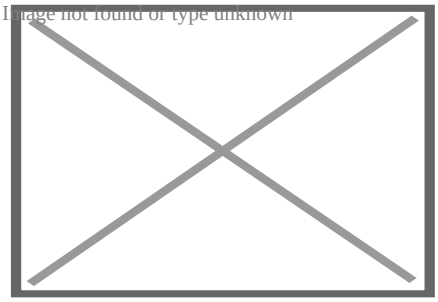
More sophisticated features are also available, such as an integrated carbon monoxide sensor to open the door in case of the garage being flooded with exhaust fumes. Other systems allow door activation over the Internet to allow home owners to open their garage door from their office for deliveries.

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

[edit]

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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11. ^ Garage Door Operators • CPSC
12. ^ Non-Reversing Automatic Garage Door Openers Are a Hazard • CPSC
13. ^ 16CFR1211

14. ^ *"Bill Text - SB-969 Automatic garage door openers: backup batteries". leginfo.legislature.ca.gov. California Legislative Information. Retrieved 6 September 2019.*
15. ^ *"New California Law Could Cost You $1000 in Fines". Clark's Garage Door. 4 September 2019. Retrieved 6 September 2019.*
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

Photo

Lockport Prairie Nature Preserve

4.6 (155)

Photo

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Fox Museum

4.6 (22)

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Gaylord Building Historic Site

4.8 (209)

Photo

Route 66 Park

4.3 (435)

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Illinois State Museum-Lockport Gallery

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Pilcher Park Nature Center

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Photo

Des Plaines River viewing point

5 (1)

Driving Directions in Will County

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

Driving Directions From Joliet West High School to Overhead Door Company of Joliet

Driving Directions From Pep Boys to Overhead Door Company of Joliet

Driving Directions From Chillin' Products to Overhead Door Company of Joliet

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

Driving Directions From The Haley Mansion to Overhead Door Company of Joliet

Driving Directions From Rockdale to Overhead Door Company of Joliet

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Driving Directions From Isle A La Cache Museum Pavilion to Overhead Door Company of Joliet

Driving Directions From Dellwood Park to Overhead Door Company of Joliet

Driving Directions From Knoch Knolls Nature Center to Overhead Door Company of Joliet

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

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

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

Driving Directions From Lake Renwick Heron Rookery Nature Preserve 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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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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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 answere, 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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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 ?

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.

Comparing Steel Wood and Aluminum Garage Doors**View GBP**

Check our other pages :

- **Recognizing Signs of Worn Cables**
- **Step by Step Methods for Replacing Broken Springs**
- **Selecting Weather Resistant Materials for Exterior Conditions**
- **Inspecting Rollers for Smooth Movement**
- **Identifying Common Causes of Garage Door Malfunctions**

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the key differences in durability between steel, wood, and aluminum garage doors?

Steel garage doors are highly durable and resistant to dents and weather conditions. Wood doors offer natural beauty but require more maintenance to prevent warping or rotting. Aluminum doors are lightweight and resist rust but can be more prone to dents.

How do insulation properties compare among steel, wood, and aluminum garage doors?

Steel garage doors often come with foam insulation options that provide excellent energy efficiency. Wood naturally has some insulating properties but is less effective without additional insulation. Aluminum is typically less insulated unless designed specifically for thermal performance.

What should I consider regarding cost when choosing between steel, wood, and aluminum garage doors?

Steel garage doors generally offer a balance of affordability and durability. Wood tends to be more expensive due to material costs and required upkeep. Aluminum can vary in cost; it’s usually cheaper than wood but may not provide as much value as insulated steel if energy efficiency is a priority.

Overhead Door Company of Joliet

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State : IL

Zip : 60436

Address : Unknown Address

Google Business Profile

Company Website : **https://overheaddoorjoliet.com/garage-door-repair-romeoville.aspx**