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When installing a new garage door, homeowners often anticipate the smooth operation and convenience it promises. Double-layered doors provide better insulation and soundproofing **garage door opener repair very near my area** terms of service. However, a common setback during installation is the sudden emergence of unexpected noises, which can be both perplexing and frustrating. Understanding the common causes of these noises is crucial in evaluating garage door noise issues effectively.

First and foremost, one of the primary culprits behind garage door noise during installation is improper lubrication. Garage doors consist of numerous moving parts, including springs, rollers, and hinges. These components require adequate lubrication to function smoothly. When they are inadequately lubricated or not lubricated at all, friction between the metal parts can generate squeaks and grinding sounds. Regular maintenance and appropriate application of lubricant can significantly reduce this type of noise.

Another frequent cause of noise during installation is misalignment. A garage door that is not properly aligned will struggle to move along its tracks seamlessly. This misalignment can result in rattling or banging sounds as the door tries to find its path. An uneven floor or improperly installed tracks can contribute to this issue, requiring adjustments from a professional installer to ensure optimal alignment.

In addition to misalignment, loose hardware is another common source of noise in newly installed garage doors. Over time or due to insufficient tightening during installation, nuts, bolts, and screws may become loose. This looseness leads to vibrations when the door operates, creating various rattling or clanking noises. Ensuring that all hardware is securely fastened during installation can mitigate these disturbances.

Furthermore, worn-out or low-quality rollers can also be a source of noise problems during garage door installation. Rollers facilitate smooth movement along the track; however, if they are worn out or made from inferior materials like plastic rather than steel or nylon-coated steel, they tend to create more friction and noise as they move. Upgrading to higher-quality rollers could be an effective solution for reducing these sounds.

Lastly, tension issues with springs might also lead to excessive noise during installation. Springs play a pivotal role in counterbalancing the weight of the garage door for easy opening and closing. If there's too much tension on these springs or if they have been incorrectly installed under tensioned conditions during setup—such instances could produce loud snapping noises whenever you operate your new system.

In conclusion: dealing with noisy installations requires identifying what's causing them before looking into solutions-whether it involves proper lubrication practices; making sure everything stays aligned correctly; checking tightness levels throughout each piece involved (especially those nuts/bolts); replacing old/worn-out parts like rollers/springs where necessary-all aiming towards achieving quieter operations overall once finished setting up successfully!

When it comes to the daily operations of a garage door, most homeowners expect a level of noise as part of its normal functioning. However, certain noises can be indicative of underlying issues that require attention to prevent more serious problems down the line. Understanding and evaluating these noises can save both time and money by addressing issues before they escalate.

One common type of noise is a grinding sound, often resembling metal scraping against metal. This can typically indicate issues with either the rollers or the tracks on which the door operates. Over time, dirt and debris can accumulate in these areas, causing increased friction that leads to such sounds. Regular cleaning and lubrication can help alleviate this problem by ensuring smooth operation and reducing unnecessary wear on these components.

Another noise that might be heard is a loud banging or popping sound when opening or closing the garage door. This is often associated with torsion springs experiencing tension imbalance or nearing their end of life. Torsion springs are crucial for counterbalancing the weight of the door, and when not properly maintained, they can become hazardous. If you hear this type of noise, it's advisable to have a professional inspect the springs promptly to prevent potential injuries or damage.

Squeaking noises are also quite common and usually point towards lack of lubrication in moving parts such as hinges, rollers, or bearings. These components need regular maintenance to ensure they operate smoothly without creating undue stress on other parts of the system. Applying a suitable lubricant periodically will not only eliminate annoying squeaks but also extend the lifespan of your garage door mechanism.

A rattling noise could suggest loose hardware within your garage door system. Bolts, screws, and nuts may loosen over time due to constant movement and vibration during operation. A routine inspection to tighten any loose parts can mitigate this issue effectively, preventing further complications that might arise from neglected hardware.

Lastly, if you hear an unusual buzzing sound from your garage door opener motor, it might signal electrical issues or an impending failure in the motor itself. Although some slight noise is expected from older models due to worn-out gears or belts inside the opener casing, persistent buzzing should not be ignored as it may lead to complete malfunction if left unchecked.

In conclusion, while some level of noise from your garage door is normal during its operation cycle, it's crucial for homeowners to pay attention to unusual sounds that deviate from what they're accustomed to hearing. Identifying these noises early allows for timely intervention which can maintain both functional integrity and safety standards for your home's entryway mechanism-ensuring peace of mind every time you open or close your garage door. Regular maintenance combined with being attuned to changes in auditory feedback from your system plays a pivotal role in prolonging its service life while preventing costly repairs down the road.

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# Impact of Incorrect Tension Settings on Garage Door Performance

When it comes to evaluating garage door noise issues, the importance of proper installation techniques cannot be overstated. A garage door is one of the most significant moving components in a home, and its operation can significantly impact the overall noise level within a household. Improper installation not only affects the functionality and lifespan of the garage door but also contributes to unnecessary noise that disrupts the peace and comfort of a home environment.

One of the primary reasons proper installation techniques are crucial is that they ensure all components are correctly aligned. Misalignment can lead to friction between parts, such as tracks, rollers, and hinges, which produces grinding or squeaking sounds during operation. These noises are not only annoying but can also indicate potential wear and tear that could lead to more severe problems if left unaddressed.

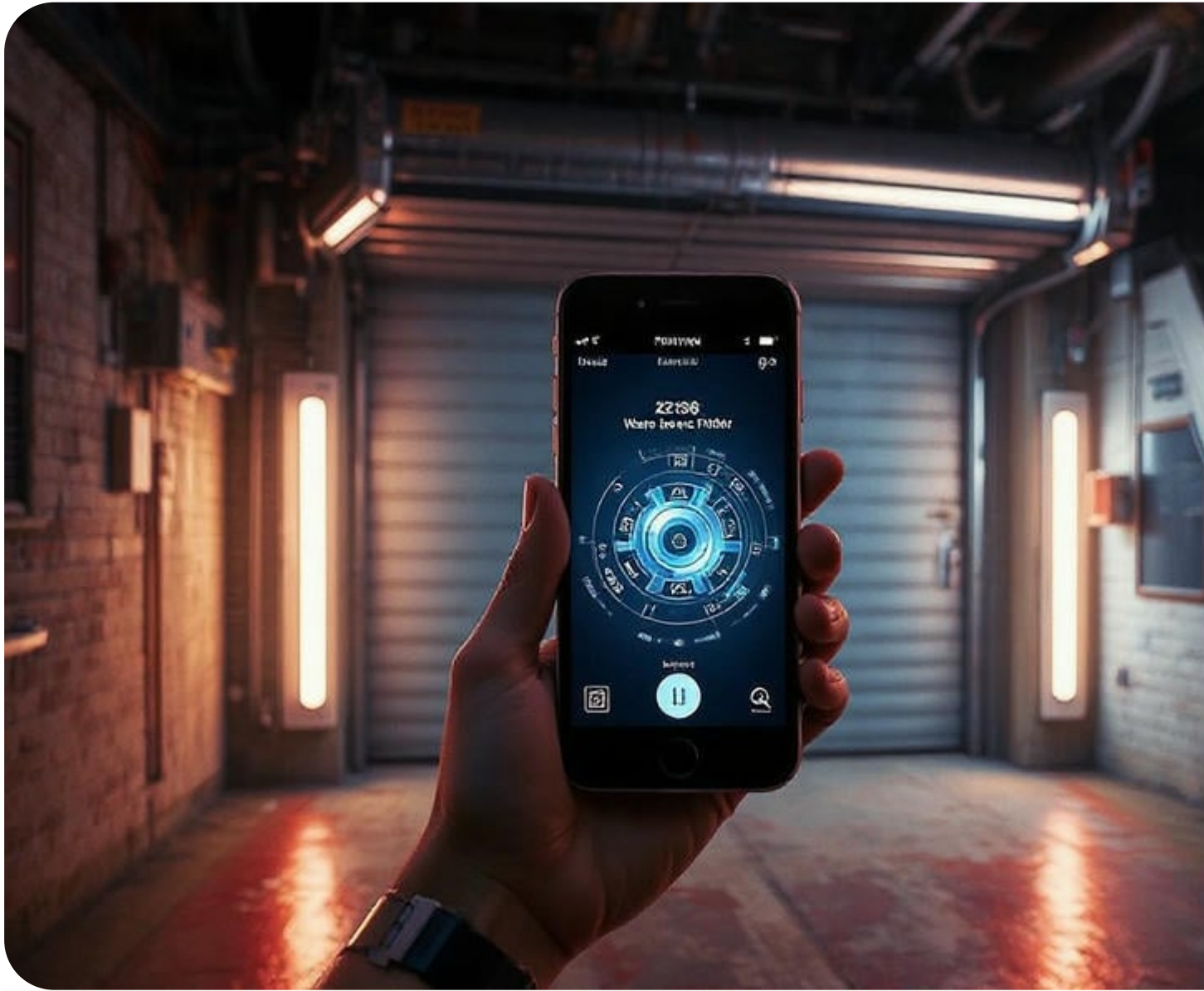
Additionally, correct installation ensures that all fasteners and connections are secure. Loose bolts or screws can cause rattling noises as the door moves along its track. Over time, these vibrations can loosen other parts as well, compounding the issue. By adhering to precise installation protocols from the outset, these minor annoyances can be avoided entirely.

Furthermore, proper installation involves using appropriate materials and tools suited for reducing noise. For instance, nylon rollers are known to operate more quietly than their metal counterparts. Ensuring that sound-dampening materials like rubber seals or insulation strips are used where applicable can create a significant reduction in operational noise.

Another aspect often overlooked is balancing the garage door correctly during installation. An imbalanced door tends to exert uneven pressure on its components when opening or closing, leading to increased strain and subsequent noise production. A well-balanced door will move smoothly along its path with minimal resistance and therefore less noise.

Finally, professional installers bring expertise that includes recognizing potential problem areas before they manifest into actual issues. Their experience allows them to foresee complications related to specific types of doors or unique garage configurations that might contribute to excess noise if not handled appropriately during installation.

In conclusion, addressing garage door noise issues begins with understanding the critical role of proper installation techniques. Such practices ensure optimal alignment, secure fittings, suitable material selection, correct balance adjustments—all contributing factors towards minimizing unwanted sound disturbances from a functioning garage door system. Homeowners seeking peace and quiet would do well by emphasizing quality installations from knowledgeable professionals who appreciate both functionality and tranquility in equal measure.



# Common Electrical Issues Arising from Faulty Installations

Evaluating noise issues in garage doors is a critical aspect of maintaining a serene and functional household environment. While the gentle hum of a well-functioning garage door can be reassuring, excessive noise often signals underlying problems that need attention. The process of diagnosing these issues relies heavily on the use of proper tools and equipment, which can make the difference between a quick fix and ongoing disturbances.

One fundamental tool for assessing noise problems in garage doors is the sound level meter. This device measures the intensity of sound in decibels (dB) and helps in quantifying how loud your garage door is compared to acceptable noise levels. By providing precise readings, it enables homeowners or technicians to identify whether the noise exceeds normal thresholds and necessitates further investigation.

Another essential piece of equipment is thermal imaging cameras. These devices are particularly useful in detecting heat patterns that may indicate friction points or mechanical failures within the garage door system. For instance, if certain components are overheating due to excessive strain or poor lubrication, thermal imaging can pinpoint these areas, thereby providing clues about possible sources of noise.

Vibration sensors also play a crucial role in diagnosing garage door noise issues. When attached to different parts of the door mechanism, they help detect unusual vibrations that might not be audible but still contribute to wear and tear over time. By analyzing these vibrations, one can determine if they result from misaligned tracks, loose hardware, or defective rollers-common culprits behind noisy operations.

Moreover, stethoscopes designed for mechanical use allow technicians to listen closely to specific parts of the garage door system while it operates. This tool aids in isolating sounds emanating from suspect areas such as motors or pulleys and helps differentiate between benign noises and those indicating serious faults.

Finally, regular visual inspections should not be underestimated as part of an effective assessment strategy. Armed with basic tools like screwdrivers or wrenches for minor adjustments and lubricants for easing friction points, homeowners can perform routine checks on tracks, springs, hinges, and rollers-ensuring all components are tightly secured and properly aligned.

In conclusion, addressing noise problems in garage doors requires a systematic approach utilizing various tools and equipment designed for precision diagnostics. Sound level meters



provide objective data on noise intensity; thermal imaging cameras reveal hidden hot spots; vibration sensors capture subtle disruptions; mechanical stethoscopes offer auditory insights; while simple hand tools enable immediate corrective action during visual inspections. Together, these resources empower individuals to effectively evaluate their garage door systems-leading not only to quieter operations but also enhanced longevity and performance.

# Influence of Environmental Factors on Installed Garage Doors

When installing a new garage door, homeowners often prioritize factors such as aesthetics, functionality, and security. However, an equally important aspect that can sometimes be overlooked is noise reduction. A noisy garage door can be an unwelcome disturbance in your daily life, especially if the garage is attached to or part of your home. Addressing noise issues during installation can prevent disruptions and enhance the overall comfort of your living space.

The first step in reducing noise during a new garage door installation is selecting the right materials. Opt for doors made from quieter materials such as wood or high-quality insulated steel. These materials not only dampen sound better than lighter metals like aluminum but also provide additional benefits like improved insulation and energy efficiency. Additionally, consider choosing a garage door with a polyurethane or polystyrene core, which can further minimize vibrations and reduce noise.

Another critical component to focus on is the type of drive mechanism used in the automatic opener system. Belt-drive openers are generally quieter compared to chain-drive models because they use a rubber belt instead of metal chains to operate the door. Although belt drives tend to be more expensive upfront, their long-term advantages include reduced maintenance needs and significantly lower noise levels.

Proper installation techniques also play a pivotal role in minimizing garage door noise. Ensuring that all components are securely fastened will prevent unnecessary rattling and vibrations during operation. It's crucial for installers to meticulously follow manufacturer instructions for mounting tracks, aligning rollers, and adjusting springs for optimal performance.

In addition to these considerations, adding nylon rollers instead of metal ones can make a substantial difference in reducing operational noises. Nylon rollers glide more smoothly along tracks compared to metal ones, leading to quieter function and reduced wear over time.

Regular maintenance post-installation should not be neglected either; it helps keep your garage door operating quietly for years to come. Lubricating moving parts such as hinges, springs, and rollers with appropriate lubricants reduces friction-related noises while prolonging their lifespan.

Finally, if possible, incorporate soundproofing elements around the garage area itself. Adding weather stripping or sealant around door edges will help absorb sound vibrations while preventing drafts.

By actively considering these tips during installation-choosing appropriate materials and mechanisms along with ensuring precise setup-you'll create an environment where peace isn't compromised by every opening or closing cycle of your new garage door system. These proactive steps ensure that you enjoy both tranquility within your home spaces alongside the convenience offered by modern automated solutions without unexpected auditory intrusions disrupting family life's harmony.



## **Routine Maintenance Tips for Newly Installed Garage Doors**

Evaluating garage door noise issues can be quite a daunting task, especially when the clanging and rattling disrupts the tranquility of your home. However, understanding and implementing effective maintenance practices is key to preventing these future disturbances and ensuring the smooth operation of your garage door. Much like any other mechanical system, a garage door requires regular attention to function optimally and quietly.

One of the fundamental maintenance practices is regular lubrication. Garage doors consist of numerous moving parts, including rollers, hinges, springs, and tracks. These components are in constant motion each time you open or close the door, which can lead to wear and tear if not properly maintained. By applying a high-quality lubricant specifically designed for garage doors at least twice a year, friction between these moving parts is reduced significantly. This simple act can prevent squeaking or grinding noises that often indicate metal-on-metal contact.

Another crucial aspect of maintaining a quiet garage door is ensuring that all hardware remains tight and secure. Over time, the vibrations from frequent use can cause nuts and bolts to loosen. Periodically checking and tightening these fasteners helps maintain structural integrity and prevents rattling sounds during operation. Additionally, inspecting the rollers for signs of wear—such as chips or cracks—and replacing them with nylon rollers rather than metal ones can further reduce noise levels.

The condition of your garage door's springs also plays a pivotal role in its noise level. Springs carry much of the weight when opening or closing the door; therefore, their proper functioning is essential for smooth operation. If you notice increased noise from worn-out springs or if they appear rusted or damaged, it might be time to consult a professional for replacement or adjustment.

Regularly cleaning the tracks is another preventative measure that addresses potential noise issues before they arise. Dust and debris accumulation within tracks can obstruct movement and create unwanted sounds during operation. A simple wipe-down with a damp cloth followed by drying ensures unobstructed pathways for your garage door's rollers.

Lastly but equally important is addressing weatherstripping concerns around your garage door. Damaged or worn-out weatherstripping creates gaps through which wind may pass freely; this not only increases energy costs but may also lead to additional creaking noises due to drafts affecting how smoothly your door operates.

In summary, while evaluating current noise issues with your garage door might seem intimidating initially-armed with knowledge-it becomes clear how preventive maintenance ensures longevity while reducing unexpected commotion in daily operations effectively! By regularly lubricating moving parts tightly securing hardware components maintaining spring integrity keeping tracks clean replacing old weather-stripping you're setting yourself up peace mind knowing everything possible done keep those pesky noises bay!

## About warranty

The examples and perspective in this article **deal primarily with the United States and do not represent a worldwide view of the subject**. You may improve this article, discuss the issue on the talk page, or create a new article, as appropriate. *(September 2010) (Learn how and when to remove this message)*

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This article's lead section **may be too technical for most readers to understand**. Please help improve it to make it understandable to non-experts, without removing the technical details. *(March 2021) (Learn how and when to remove this message)*

In law, a **warranty** is an expressed or implied promise or assurance of some kind. The term's meaning varies across legal subjects.<sup>[1]</sup> In property law, it refers to a covenant by the grantor of a deed.<sup>[2]</sup> In insurance law, it refers to a promise by the purchaser of an insurance about the thing or person to be insured.<sup>[3]</sup>

In contract law, a warranty is a contractual assurance given, typically, by a seller to a buyer,<sup>[4]</sup> for example confirming that the seller is the owner of the property being sold.<sup>[5]</sup> A warranty is a term of a contract, but not usually a condition of the contract or an innominate term, meaning that it is a term "not going to the root of the contract",<sup>[6]</sup> and therefore only entitles the innocent party to damages if it is breached,<sup>[6]</sup> i.e. if the warranty is not true or the defaulting party does not perform the contract in accordance with the terms of the warranty. A warranty is not a guarantee: it is a mere promise. It may be enforced if it is breached by an award for the legal remedy of damages.

Depending on the terms of the contract, a product warranty may cover a product such that a manufacturer provides a warranty to a consumer with whom the manufacturer has no direct contractual relationship because it is purchased via an intermediary.

A warranty may be express or implied. An express warranty is expressly stated (typically, written); whether or not a term will be implied into a contract depends on the particular contract law of the country in question. Warranties may also state that a particular fact is true at a point in time, or that the fact will continue into the future (a "continuing warranty").

## Express warranty

[edit]

Main article: Express warranties

Express warranties are created when the seller makes a guarantee to the buyer that the product or service being offered has certain qualities. For there to exist an express warranty, a statement regarding the product or service must be made to the buyer and the statement must play a role in the buyer's decision to purchase the product or service. If, after purchase, the buyer feels that the given statement was a misrepresentation of the actual product or service, the buyer can file for breach of express warranty.<sup>[7]</sup>

## Implied warranty

[edit]

Main article: Implied warranty

Implied warranties are unwritten promises that arise from the nature of the transaction, and the inherent understanding by the buyer, rather than from the express representations of the seller.

## Sale of goods

[edit]

Main article: Sale of goods

Warranties provided in the sale of goods (tangible products) vary according to jurisdiction, but commonly new goods are sold with implied warranty that the goods are as advertised. Used products, however, may be sold "as is" with no warranties. Each country, however, defines its own parameters with regard to implied conditions or implied warranties. The rules regarding warranties are largely standardised; i.e., the concepts of *offer*, *acceptance*, *consideration*, *capacity to contract* and *intention to create legal relations*. Those are the five elements to create a legally binding contract in the United States (all 50 states), England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, each of the seven states of Australia, and all other common law countries. Countries with civil law systems, however, recognise legally binding contracts which are not supported by consideration.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

# United States

[edit]

In the United States, various laws apply, including provisions in the Uniform Commercial Code which provide for implied warranties.<sup>[8]</sup> However, these implied warranties were often limited by disclaimers. In 1975 the Magnuson–Moss Warranty Act was passed to strengthen warranties on consumer goods.<sup>[9]</sup> Among other things, under the law implied warranties cannot be disclaimed if an express warranty is offered, and attorney fees may be recovered.<sup>[9]</sup> In some states, statutory warranties are required on new home construction, and "lemon laws" apply to motor vehicles.

Article 2 of the Uniform Commercial Code, which has been adopted with variations in each state, provides that the following two warranties are implied unless they are explicitly disclaimed (such as an "as is" statement):

- The **warranty of merchantability** is implied unless expressly disclaimed by name, or the sale is identified with the phrase "as is" or "with all faults." To be "merchantable", the goods must reasonably conform to an ordinary buyer's expectations. For example, a fruit that looks and smells good but has hidden defects may violate the warranty if its quality does not meet the standards for such fruit "as passes ordinarily in the trade". In most states, products inherently come with implied warranty of merchantability; however, in states like Massachusetts under consumer protection law, it is illegal to disclaim this warranty on household goods sold to consumers. (Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 106: Section 2-316A)
- The **warranty of fitness for a particular purpose** is implied unless disclaimed when a buyer relies upon the seller to select the goods to fit a specific request. For example, this warranty is violated when a buyer asks a mechanic to provide tires for use on snowy roads and receives tires that are unsafe to use in snow.

## Defects In Materials and Workmanship

[edit]

A common kind of warranty on goods is a warranty that the product is free from material defects in materials and workmanship. This simply promises that the manufacturer properly constructed the product, out of proper materials. This implies that the product is not defective for the purposes for which it was made.

Warranties may be time limited, thus limiting the time the buyer has to make a claim for breach of warranty. For example, a typical 90-day warranty on a television gives the

buyer 90 days from the date of purchase to claim that the television was improperly constructed. Should the television fail after 91 days of normal usage, which because televisions customarily last longer than 91 days means there was a defect in the materials or workmanship of the television, the buyer nonetheless may not collect on the warranty because it is too late to file a claim. Consumer protection laws implemented by statute, however, provide additional remedies as it is not usually expected that a television will last for only 90 days.

Time-limited warranties are often confused with performance warranties. A 90-day performance warranty would promise that the television would work for 90 days, which is fundamentally different from promising that it was delivered free of defects and limiting the time the buyer has to prove otherwise. But because the usual evidence that a product was delivered defective is that it later breaks, the effect is very similar.

One situation in which the effect of a time-limited warranty is different from the effect of a performance warranty is where the time limit exceeds a normal lifetime of the product. If a coat is designed to last two years, but has a 10-year limited warranty against defects in materials and workmanship, a buyer who wears the coat for 3 years and then finds it worn out would not be able to collect on the warranty. But it is different from a 2-year warranty because if the buyer starts wearing the coat 5 years after buying it, and finds it wears out a year later, the buyer would have a warranty claim in Year 6. On the other hand, a 10-year performance warranty would promise that the coat would last 10 years.

### **Satisfaction guarantee**

[edit]

In the United States, the Magnuson–Moss Warranty Act of 1976 provides for enforcement of a satisfaction guarantee warranty. In these cases, the advertiser must refund the full purchase price regardless of the reason for dissatisfaction.<sup>[10]</sup>

### **Lifetime warranty**

[edit]

A lifetime warranty is usually a warranty against defects in materials and workmanship that has no time limit to make a claim, rather than a warranty that the product will perform for the lifetime of the buyer.<sup>[11]</sup> The actual time that product can be expected to perform is normally determined by the custom for products of its kind used the way the buyer uses it.



If a product has been discontinued and is no longer available, the warranty may last a limited period longer. For example:

- the Cisco Limited Lifetime Warranty currently lasts for five years after the product has been discontinued, but only if you know where you bought it from as the seller is responsible for administering it.<sup>[12]</sup>
- HP Networking product lifetime warranties last for as long as one owns the product.<sup>[13]</sup>

### **Limited warranty**

[edit]

A warranty may be limited in duration (as above) and/or in scope. In *Avrora Fine Arts v Christie, Manson and Woods* (a UK High Court case), the auctioneers had issued a "limited warranty" that a certain painting sold at auction had been painted by the Russian painter Boris Kustodiev, which experts subsequently stated was not the case. The sale was cancelled and the buyer was reimbursed, but further claims of negligence and misrepresentation were denied because they fell outside the warranty's scope.<sup>[14]</sup>

### **Breach of warranty**

[edit]

Warranties are breached when the promise is not performed at all, or not performed in accordance with the contract. The seller may honor the warranty by making a refund or a replacement. The statute of limitations depends on the jurisdiction and contractual agreements. In the United States, the Uniform Commercial Code § 2-725 provides for a four-year time limit, which can be limited to one year by contract, starting from the date of delivery or if future performance is guaranteed from the date of discovery. Refusing to honor the warranty may be an unfair business practice. In the United States, breach of warranty lawsuits may be distinct from revocation of contract suits; in the case of the breach of warranty, the buyer's item is repaired or replaced while breach of contract involves returning the item to the seller.<sup>[15]</sup>

Warranty label on top of a hard disk

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Warranty label on top of a hard disk

Warranty label lifted. The word "VOID" is shown multiple times

Image not found or type unknown

Warranty label lifted. The word "VOID" is shown multiple times.

Some warranties require that repairs be undertaken by an authorized service provider. In such cases, service by non-authorized personnel or company may void (nullify) the warranty. However, according to the Magnuson-Moss Act (a U.S. Federal law that governs warranties, which was passed in 1975), if the warranty does not provide full or partial payment of labor (to repair the device or system), it is the owner's choice who will provide the labor, including the possibility of DIY ("Do It Yourself") repairs, in which case the device or system owner will pay zero dollars for labor, yet the company that provided the warranty must still provide all the parts needed for the repair at absolutely no charge to the owner.

If the defective product causes injury, this may be a cause of action for a product liability lawsuit (tort). Strict liability may be applied.

### **Extended warranty**

[edit]

In addition to standard warranties on new items, third parties or manufacturers may sell or offer extended warranties (also called service contracts).<sup>[16]</sup> These extend the warranty for a further length of time. However, these warranties have terms and conditions which may not match the original terms and conditions. For example, these may not cover anything other than mechanical failure from normal usage. Exclusions may include commercial use, "acts of God", owner abuse, and malicious destruction. They may also exclude parts that normally wear out such as tires and lubrication on a vehicle.

These types of warranties are provided for various products, but automobiles and electronics are common examples. Warranties which are sold through retailers such as Best Buy may include significant commission for the retailer as a result of reverse competition.<sup>[17]</sup> For instance, an auto warranty from a car dealership may be subcontracted and vehicle repairs may be at a lower rate which could compromise the quality of service. At the time of repair, out-of-pocket expenses may be charged for unexpected services provided outside of the warranty terms or uncovered parts.

Extended Warranties are mostly back to back underwritten by underwriters, who are the actual bearer of the risk.

## Representations versus warranties

[edit]

Further information: Misrepresentation

Statements of fact in a contract or in obtaining the contract are considered to be either warranties or representations. Traditionally, warranties are factual promises which are enforced through a contract legal action, regardless of materiality, intent, or reliance.<sup>[18]</sup> Representations are traditionally \*pre\*contractual statements which allow for a tort-based action if the misrepresentation is innocent, negligent or fraudulent.<sup>[19]</sup> In U.S. law, the distinction between the two is somewhat unclear;<sup>[18]</sup> warranties are viewed as primarily contract-based legal action while negligent or fraudulent misrepresentations are tort-based, but there is a confusing mix of case law in the United States.<sup>[18]</sup> In modern English law, sellers often avoid using the term 'represents' in order to avoid claims under the Misrepresentation Act 1967 (although English law will look to the substance rather than the form of the representation to decide what it is), while in America 'warrants and represents' is relatively common.<sup>[20]</sup> Some modern commentators suggest avoiding the words and substituting 'state' or 'agree', and some model forms do not use the words;<sup>[19]</sup> however, others disagree.<sup>[21]</sup>

## Product types

[edit]

# Appliance warranty

[edit]

## Canada and United States

[edit]

Written warranties on new major appliances, such as refrigerators, kitchen stoves and dishwashers, usually cover the cost of parts and labor to repair defects in materials or workmanship which appear under normal home use.

Warranties often cover defects up to a year after purchase or delivery.<sup>[22]</sup> However some exclude new owners when a house or appliance is sold within the year (Frigidaire,

[<sup>23</sup>] LG,[<sup>24</sup>] Samsung[<sup>25</sup>]). Others do let warranties transfer to new buyers (Amana,[<sup>26</sup>] General Electric,[<sup>27</sup>] Whirlpool). Some manufacturers cover refrigerators' sealed parts (compressors, tubing, etc.) for five years (General Electric,[<sup>27</sup>] Samsung,[<sup>28</sup>] Whirlpool) [<sup>25</sup>] or seven years (LG[<sup>24</sup>]) or ten years (KitchenAid[<sup>29</sup>]).

Warranties on water heaters cover parts for 5 to 12 years in single family residences, one year otherwise. They do not cover new owners when a house or heater is sold; nor do they cover the original owner if the heater is moved to a second location.[<sup>30</sup>][<sup>31</sup>][<sup>32</sup>][<sup>33</sup>][<sup>34</sup>] Tank models from A. O. Smith do not allow heating elements to be replaced with lower (or higher) wattages, and do not cover renter-occupied single family. They end if the unit is flooded or ever uses desalinated or deionized water, such as municipal desalination plants or reverse osmosis filters.[<sup>32</sup>][<sup>33</sup>] Smith's tank models for manufactured housing do not provide coverage if a whirlpool or hot tub is connected.[<sup>33</sup>]

Tank water heater warranties exclude labor, liability for water damage, and shipping cost to return the old heater or parts. Tankless warranties do not exclude water damage; they cover labor for a year, and Ruud/Rheem covers return shipping on tankless models.[<sup>31</sup>][<sup>34</sup>] Smith's tankless water heaters do not restrict coverage to a single family, and require professional installation.[<sup>34</sup>]

Implied warranties under US law could extend for longer periods. However, most states allow the written warranties to include clauses which limit these implied warranties to the same time period as the written warranty.[<sup>35</sup>]

## Car warranty

[edit]

### United States

[edit]

New car factory warranties commonly range from one year to five years and in some cases extend even 10 years, with typically a mileage limit as well. Car warranties can be extended by the manufacturer or other companies with a renewal fee.

Used car warranties are usually 3 months and 3,000 miles.

## United Kingdom

[edit]

In the United Kingdom, types of warranties have been classified as either an:

1. original manufacturer warranty,
2. insurance warranty underwritten and regulated as insurance or
3. obligor warranty, typically written by a car dealership or garage.

In the United Kingdom, the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), which began to regulate insurance contracts in this context in 2005, determined that additional warranties sold by car dealerships are "unlikely to be insurance".<sup>[36]</sup> Insurance warranties may offer greater protection to the consumer.

## Home Warranty

[edit]

Main article: Home warranty

A home warranty protects against the costs of home and appliance repair by offering home warranty coverage for houses, townhomes, condominiums, mobile homes, and new construction homes. When a problem occurs with a covered appliance or mechanical system such as an air conditioning unit or furnace, a service technician repairs or replaces it. The homeowner may have to pay for a service call fee and the home warranty company pays the balance for the repair or replacement of the covered item.

## Intellectual property right warranty

[edit]

An intellectual property right (IPR) warranty provides contractual protection against breach of rights in software development and other fields where IPR is protected. Increasing reluctance on the part of suppliers to offer an IPR warranty or indemnity has been noted in recent years.<sup>[37]</sup>

## Warranty data

[edit]

Warranty data consists of claims data and supplementary data. Claims data are the data collected during the servicing of claims under warranty and supplementary data are additional data such as production and marketing data.<sup>[38]</sup> This data can help determine product reliability and plan for future modifications.<sup>[38]</sup>

## See also

[edit]

- Business law
- Collateral TORT
- Consumer protection
- Due diligence
- Extended warranty
- Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act
- Surety
- Warranty deed
- Warranty tolling

## References

[edit]

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## External links

[edit]

- o Federal Trade Commission: Warranty Information (United States)

### Authority control databases **Edit this at Wikidata**

- |                 |                                  |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>National</b> | o Germany                        |
|                 | o Czech Republic                 |
| <b>Other</b>    | o Encyclopedia of Modern Ukraine |

## About Energy efficiency

**Energy efficiency** may refer to:

- o Energy efficiency (physics), the ratio between the useful output and input of an energy conversion process
  - o Electrical efficiency, useful power output per electrical power consumed
  - o Mechanical efficiency, a ratio of the measured performance to the performance of an ideal machine
  - o Thermal efficiency, the extent to which the energy added by heat is converted to net work output or vice versa
  - o Luminous efficiency, a measure of how well a light source produces visible light



- Fuel efficiency, the efficiency of converting potential energy in a fuel into kinetic energy
- Energy efficiency in transportation, the fuel economy of various modes of transportation
- Energy-efficient landscaping, a type of landscaping designed for the purpose of conserving energy
- Efficient energy use, minimizing the amount of energy used for a given, constant energy service
- Energy conservation, reducing energy consumption by using less of an energy service

## See also

[edit]

- Energy (disambiguation)
- Efficiency (disambiguation)
- Energy rating (disambiguation)
- All pages with titles containing *Energy efficiency*
- All pages with titles containing *Energy efficient*

**Disambiguation icon**

This disambiguation page lists articles associated with the title **Energy efficiency**. If an internal link led you here, you may wish to change the link to point directly to the intended article.

## About Overhead Door Company of Joliet

### Photo

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## Things To Do in Will County

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### Photo

## **Route 66 Experience Sign**

**3.7 (3)**

### **Photo**

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## **Dellwood Park**

**4.7 (1975)**

### **Photo**

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## **Des Plaines River viewing point**

**5 (1)**

### **Photo**

## **Fox Museum**

**4.6 (22)**

### **Photo**

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## **Knoch Knolls Nature Center**

**4.8 (541)**

### **Photo**

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## **Lake Renwick Heron Rookery Nature Preserve**

**4.6 (87)**

### **Photo**

## Gaylord Building Historic Site

4.8 (209)

### Driving Directions in Will County

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Driving Directions From Will County Law Library to Overhead Door Company of Joliet

Driving Directions From Will County Sheriff Department to Overhead Door Company of Joliet

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

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## Reviews for Overhead Door Company of Joliet

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### 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 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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**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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**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.

Evaluating Garage Door Noise Issues [View GBP](#)

**Check our other pages :**

- [Balancing Aesthetics and Function in Material Selections](#)
- [Comparing Steel Wood and Aluminum Garage Doors](#)
- [Evaluating Benefits of Powder Coated Surfaces](#)
- [Strategies for Resolving Intermittent Door Jams](#)

## Frequently Asked Questions

**What are the common causes of noise in newly installed garage doors?**

Common causes include improper installation, loose hardware, misaligned tracks, lack of lubrication on moving parts, and the type of opener used.

**How can I determine if a noise issue is due to poor installation?**

Check for signs like uneven door movement, loose or missing bolts/parts, gaps between sections when closed, or tracks that aren't level. These could indicate improper installation.



**What steps can be taken to minimize noise from the garage door?**

Regularly lubricate all moving parts, tighten loose hardware, ensure tracks are aligned properly, use nylon rollers instead of metal ones, and consider installing a belt-driven opener for quieter operation.

**Are certain types of garage doors inherently noisier than others?**

Yes, steel doors with metal rollers tend to be noisier compared to wooden or fiberglass doors with nylon rollers. Additionally, chain-driven openers are louder than belt-driven models.

**When should I contact a professional about my noisy garage door?**

If basic maintenance doesn't resolve the noise issue or if you notice persistent problems like jerky movements or unusual sounds during operation that might indicate an underlying mechanical problem.

Overhead Door Company of Joliet

Phone : +18157256077

City : Joliet

State : IL

Zip : 60436

Address : Unknown Address

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

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