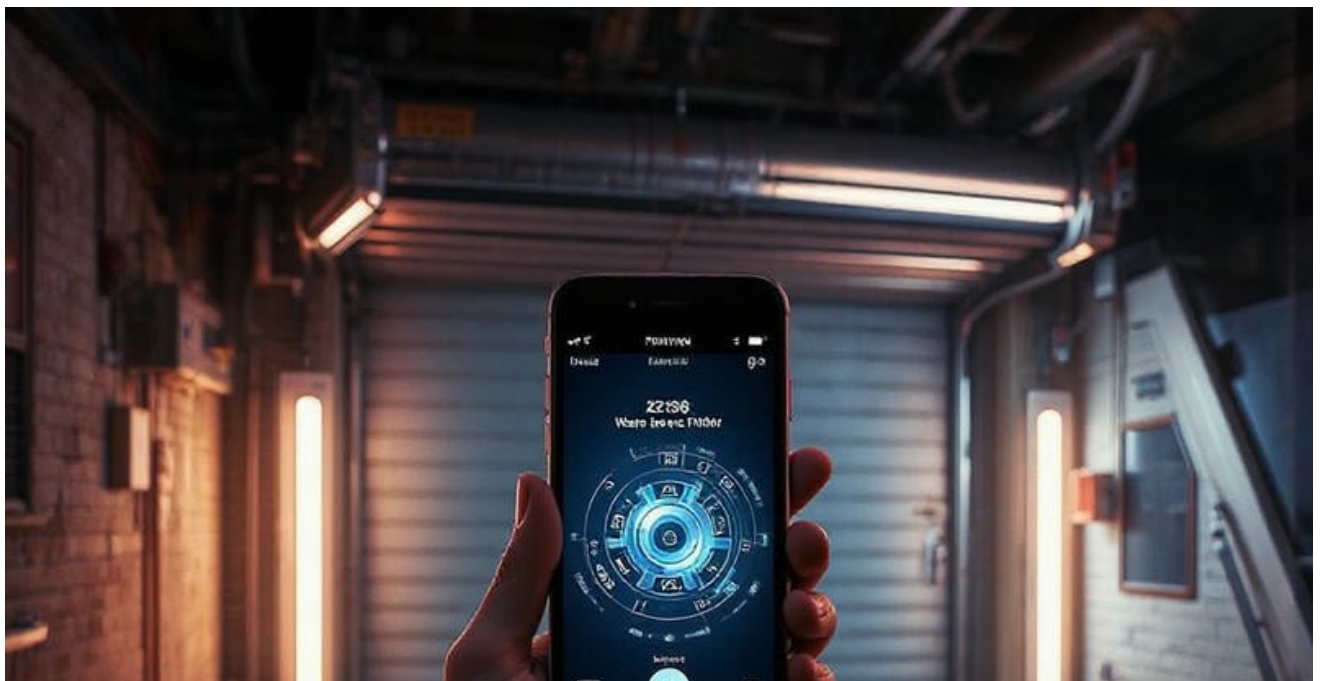


garage door designs



- **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
- **Comparing Steel Wood and Aluminum Garage Doors**
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Understanding the challenges posed by weather to garage doors is vital for homeowners who wish to maintain both functionality and aesthetic appeal. As an integral part of a home's exterior, garage doors are constantly exposed to a variety of environmental conditions, which can lead to wear and tear over time if not properly addressed. Selecting weather-resistant materials is paramount in ensuring that these structures stand resilient against the elements.

To begin with, consider the impact of moisture. Proper tensioning of garage door springs helps maintain door balance **liftmaster garage door repair** Richmond. Rain, snow, and humidity are constant adversaries for garage doors. Wood, while appealing for its natural beauty and insulating properties, is particularly susceptible to water damage. Over time, untreated or poorly maintained wooden doors can warp, rot, or become infested with pests such as termites. To mitigate these risks, homeowners might opt for pressure-treated wood or composite materials that mimic wood's appearance but offer superior resistance to moisture.

Temperature extremes present another significant challenge. In regions with hot climates, prolonged exposure to sunlight can cause some materials to fade or even crack. Metal doors, particularly those made from steel or aluminum, are generally robust under high temperatures but may benefit from UV-resistant coatings that prevent surface degradation.

On the other hand, in colder climates where freezing temperatures prevail, metal's conductivity could lead to issues with insulation efficiency unless additional thermal barriers are employed.

Wind resistance is also a crucial factor when selecting materials for garage doors in areas prone to storms or hurricanes. Reinforced steel or fiberglass options offer excellent durability against high winds and flying debris without compromising on style. These materials often come with enhanced locking systems and reinforcements designed specifically to withstand severe weather events.

In addition to choosing appropriate materials based on environmental conditions, proper maintenance plays a key role in extending the life of garage doors. Regular inspections for signs of rust on metal components and applying protective finishes can significantly reduce long-term damage caused by adverse weather conditions.

Ultimately, understanding weather challenges and selecting suitable weather-resistant materials requires careful consideration of local climate patterns and personal preferences

regarding aesthetics and cost-efficiency. By prioritizing resilience through informed material choices and consistent upkeep practices, homeowners can ensure their garage doors remain functional and visually pleasing regardless of what Mother Nature throws their way.

When selecting materials for exterior conditions, particularly in the construction and design industries, it is imperative to understand the key properties of weather-resistant materials. These properties determine how well a material can withstand a variety of environmental challenges such as sunlight, rain, wind, temperature fluctuations, and even biological threats like mold and mildew. In an era where sustainability and durability are paramount, choosing the right materials not only ensures longevity but also enhances performance while minimizing maintenance costs.

One of the foremost properties of weather-resistant materials is their ability to resist water infiltration. Water resistance is crucial because water intrusion can lead to structural damage over time due to rusting in metals or decay in wood. Materials such as treated wood, specially coated metals, and certain types of plastics exhibit excellent water-repelling qualities. Furthermore, these materials often include protective coatings or sealants that enhance their impermeability.

Another vital property is UV resistance. Sunlight contains ultraviolet rays that can degrade many materials by breaking down polymers or fading colors. UV-resistant materials maintain their integrity and appearance over time despite prolonged exposure to sunlight. This resistance extends the lifespan of products like outdoor furniture, roofing shingles, and sidings that are continuously exposed to direct sunlight.

Temperature stability is another critical factor when assessing weather-resistive characteristics. Materials used outdoors must withstand extreme temperatures without losing form or function. For instance, metal roofing must endure both scorching summer heat and frigid winter cold without warping or becoming brittle. Similarly, composite decking materials are engineered to remain stable under varying thermal conditions.

Moreover, resistance to wind is essential in locations prone to strong gusts or storms. Wind-resistant materials often incorporate features like aerodynamic shapes or flexible connections that allow them to bend rather than break under pressure. Proper installation techniques also play a role in enhancing wind resistance by ensuring that components are securely fastened.

Biological resistance addresses the threat posed by organisms such as fungi, algae, insects, and rodents which can cause significant damage if left unchecked. Weather-resistant woods like cedar naturally resist pests due to their inherent chemical makeup; synthetic options might include additives that deter biological growth.

In conclusion, understanding these key properties-water resistance, UV protection, temperature stability, wind resilience, and biological defense-is essential for selecting appropriate weather-resistant materials for exterior applications. By prioritizing these characteristics during material selection processes for outdoor projects ranging from residential homes to commercial buildings and public infrastructure projects alike-designers ensure not only aesthetic appeal but also enduring functionality amidst nature's relentless forces.

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Impact of Incorrect Tension Settings on Garage Door Performance

When selecting materials for garage doors, especially in regions prone to harsh weather conditions, the choice of materials becomes crucial. The garage door, often a significant focal point of a home's exterior, must stand up not only to aesthetic expectations but also to environmental challenges. This necessitates a careful consideration of weather-resistant materials that can ensure durability, functionality, and visual appeal.

Steel is arguably one of the most popular choices for weather-resistant garage doors. Its strength and robustness make it ideal for withstanding extreme weather conditions, including heavy winds and rain. Steel doors are often coated with a protective finish that resists rust and corrosion, extending their longevity even further. Moreover, advancements in manufacturing have introduced insulated steel doors that enhance energy efficiency by maintaining internal temperatures despite external fluctuations.

Aluminum is another favored material due to its lightweight nature and resistance to rust. It is particularly advantageous in coastal areas where saltwater exposure poses a significant risk of corrosion. Aluminum garage doors often come with anodized finishes or powder coatings that provide an additional layer of protection against the elements while offering versatile design options that can mimic more expensive materials at a lower cost.

Wood composite garage doors combine the classic appeal of wood with enhanced durability against weather elements. Unlike traditional wood that may warp or crack under moisture stress, wood composites are engineered to resist such degradation while still providing the warmth and beauty associated with natural timber. These doors are typically constructed with moisture-resistant overlays and insulating cores to improve structural integrity.

Fiberglass is gaining popularity as a material for weather-resistant garage doors due to its exceptional resilience against warping, shrinking, or cracking under various climatic conditions. Its semi-transparent nature allows for creative design applications while being impervious to many environmental factors like humidity or insects. Fiberglass can also be crafted to resemble wood grain patterns without succumbing to the same weaknesses inherent in natural wood products.

Vinyl garage doors present another viable solution for those seeking low-maintenance yet durable options. Vinyl is inherently resistant to moisture damage and does not require repainting or refinishing over time due to its color permeation through the entire material structure. This characteristic ensures that vinyl maintains its appearance despite prolonged exposure to sun or precipitation.

In conclusion, when selecting weather-resistant materials for garage doors, homeowners should weigh factors such as climate conditions, maintenance requirements, aesthetic preferences, and budget constraints. Steel offers unparalleled strength; aluminum provides rust-free resilience; wood composites blend beauty with durability; fiberglass stands firm against environmental wear; and vinyl promises low upkeep combined with robust performance. Each material brings unique advantages suited for different scenarios but all share the common goal of protecting your home from nature's challenges while enhancing curb appeal.





Common Electrical Issues Arising from Faulty Installations

When it comes to selecting materials for exterior conditions, two critical factors often guide the decision-making process: durability and maintenance needs. As we navigate through various options, understanding the interplay between these factors can significantly impact long-term satisfaction and cost-efficiency. Weather-resistant materials are essential for withstanding the rigors of nature, including rain, wind, sunlight, and temperature fluctuations. Therefore, a thoughtful comparison of their durability and maintenance requirements is indispensable.

Durability refers to a material's ability to withstand wear, pressure, or damage. In the context of exterior conditions, this means enduring harsh weather without significant degradation over time. For example, materials like fiber cement siding and brick are renowned for their exceptional durability. Fiber cement is impervious to rot and insect damage while being resilient against severe weather conditions. Brick offers remarkable longevity due to its natural strength and resistance to moisture penetration.

On the other hand, maintenance involves the ongoing care required to keep materials in optimal condition. This includes cleaning, repairs, treatments, or replacements necessary over time. While highly durable materials might seem appealing initially due to their robustness, they can come with varying maintenance needs that should not be overlooked.

For instance, wood is a classic choice for exteriors due to its aesthetic appeal; however, it requires regular upkeep such as painting or staining to protect against moisture and insects. In contrast, vinyl siding offers a low-maintenance option since it doesn't require painting or sealing but may lack the same level of durability as more robust alternatives against physical impacts.

The relationship between durability and maintenance often involves trade-offs. Materials that boast high durability might have higher initial costs but lower long-term maintenance expenses. Conversely, some less durable materials might be cheaper upfront but could incur frequent repair costs over time if not adequately maintained.

To make an informed decision when selecting weather-resistant materials for exterior use, it's crucial to evaluate both immediate environmental challenges and future expectations regarding upkeep efforts and budget constraints. Consider local climate conditions-such as humidity levels or exposure to salt air-which can influence how different materials perform in terms of both durability and maintenance.

Furthermore, think about your personal willingness or ability to engage in regular maintenance tasks versus preferring a "set it and forget it" approach where minimal intervention is required post-installation.

Ultimately, selecting the right material is about finding a balance that suits specific needs while accounting for both current circumstances and likely future developments in environmental exposure patterns or lifestyle changes influencing how much effort you're willing-or able-to dedicate toward maintaining your property's exterior integrity over time.

By carefully weighing these considerations alongside aesthetic preferences-since visual appeal also plays an essential role-you'll be better equipped not only with knowledge on how different options measure up against each other but also empowered towards making decisions leading towards sustainable investment choices reflecting personal values aligned closely with practical realities faced day-to-day living amidst ever-changing outdoor elements affecting us all alike worldwide regardless geographical location specifics involved therein directly impacting outcomes experienced personally likewise everywhere accordingly henceforth always forevermore thereafter too furthermore indeed!

Influence of Environmental Factors on Installed Garage Doors

When selecting materials for exterior conditions, especially in the face of increasingly erratic weather patterns, it is crucial to consider both environmental impact and sustainability. As our global society becomes more aware of its ecological footprint, the building industry has a pivotal role to play in mitigating environmental degradation. Opting for weather-resistant materials that are not only durable but also environmentally friendly can significantly contribute to sustainable development.

Weather resistance is an essential quality for exterior materials as they must withstand the ravages of wind, rain, sun, and temperature extremes over time. Traditional materials like concrete and steel have been favored for their durability; however, the production processes for these materials are often energy-intensive and emit significant quantities of greenhouse gases. Understanding this trade-off between durability and environmental harm is central to making informed choices about material selection.

Sustainability considerations involve evaluating how materials are sourced, manufactured, used, and eventually disposed of or recycled. The ideal material should come from renewable resources or be recyclable at the end of its life cycle. For instance, wood can be a sustainable option if it is sourced from responsibly managed forests where logging practices do not lead to deforestation or loss of biodiversity. Moreover, advancements in technology have led to the development of modified wood products that enhance natural properties and improve weather resistance without relying on toxic chemical treatments.

Another promising area is the use of composites made from recycled plastics combined with natural fibers such as bamboo or flax. These composites offer excellent resilience against harsh weather while repurposing waste materials that might otherwise contribute to pollution. Additionally, they often require less maintenance than traditional alternatives which reduces further resource consumption over time.

It's also essential to consider local climate conditions when choosing exterior materials. Materials that perform well in one region may not be suitable in another due to differing environmental stresses such as humidity levels or salt exposure near coastlines. This localized approach not only enhances performance but also minimizes unnecessary transportation emissions by sourcing locally available materials.

Furthermore, energy efficiency should be part of the discussion when selecting weather-resistant materials. Some modern innovations include cool roofs or reflective coatings that reduce heat absorption and subsequently lower air conditioning demands inside buildings during hot months.

In conclusion, selecting weather-resistant materials for exterior conditions involves more than just choosing what will last; it requires a holistic understanding of environmental impacts from production through disposal stages combined with foresight into sustainability practices like recycling potential and energy conservation benefits over their lifespan. By integrating these considerations into decision-making processes within construction projects today we can pave pathways towards greener tomorrow ensuring our buildings stand resiliently amidst changing climates while treading lightly upon Earth's precious resources.



Routine Maintenance Tips for Newly Installed Garage Doors

When embarking on a project that involves selecting materials for exterior conditions, one of the most crucial considerations is weather resistance. The elements can be unforgiving, and choosing the right materials can mean the difference between longevity and frequent repairs. A cost analysis of different material options not only reveals which materials meet your budget but also informs you about their long-term value in terms of durability and maintenance.

Firstly, traditional wood is often considered for its aesthetic appeal and natural feel. However, it requires regular maintenance to fend off rot, warping, or insect damage. Treatments and sealants are necessary to enhance its weather-resistant properties, which add recurring costs over time. While initially affordable, the ongoing expenses can accumulate significantly.

In contrast, composite materials offer a blend of wood fibers and plastic polymers designed to withstand harsh weather conditions without extensive maintenance. Although the initial investment is higher than traditional wood, composites prove economical in the long run due to their durability and minimal upkeep requirements. This makes them an attractive option for those seeking a balance between cost-effectiveness and longevity.

Metals such as aluminum or stainless steel present another viable option for exterior applications. Aluminum is lightweight yet robust against corrosion—a common consequence of exposure to moisture and salt in coastal areas. Stainless steel boasts even greater corrosion resistance but comes at a steeper price point. For projects where strength and resilience are paramount, metals might justify their higher upfront costs through decades of reliable performance.

Another modern solution is fiber cement board, which combines cement with cellulose fibers to create a tough barrier against environmental factors like wind, rain, and insects. Its fire resistance adds another layer of protection that's appealing for safety-conscious projects. While heavier than other materials—potentially increasing structural support costs—fiber cement board offers excellent value when considering its longevity.

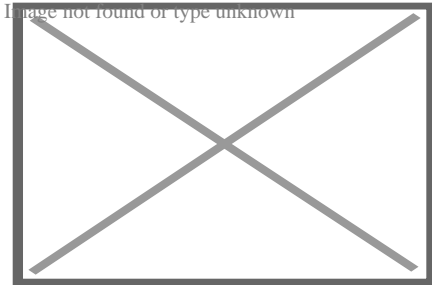
Lastly, vinyl siding is a popular choice due to its affordability and ease of installation. It resists moisture effectively and doesn't require painting or sealing like wood does; however, it can become brittle in extremely cold temperatures or fade under intense sunlight over time.

In conclusion, selecting weather-resistant materials requires careful consideration beyond just the purchase price. By conducting a thorough cost analysis that includes both initial expenditures and long-term maintenance implications, decision-makers can choose materials

that align best with their financial constraints while ensuring enduring performance against nature's challenges. Whether opting for composites' low-maintenance appeal or metals' durable integrity often depends on specific project needs-the key lies in understanding each material's distinct advantages relative to its cost over time.

About jackshaft

For the locomotive component, see Jackshaft (locomotive).



A two-pulley jackshaft redirecting belt power from horizontal to vertical.

A **jackshaft**, also called a *countershaft*, is a common mechanical design component used to transfer or synchronize rotational force in a machine. A jackshaft is often just a short stub with supporting bearings on the ends and two pulleys, gears, or cranks attached to it. In general, a jackshaft is any shaft that is used as an intermediary transmitting power from a driving shaft to a driven shaft.

History

[edit]

Jackshaft

[edit]

The oldest uses of the term *jackshaft* appear to involve shafts that were intermediate between water wheels or stationary steam engines and the line shafts of 19th century mills. ^[1]^[2] In these early sources from New England mills in 1872 and 1880, the term "*jack shaft*" always appears in quotes. Another 1872 author wrote: "Gear wheels are used in England to transmit the power of the engine to what is usually called the jack shaft."^[3] By 1892, the quotes were gone, but the use remained the same.^[4]

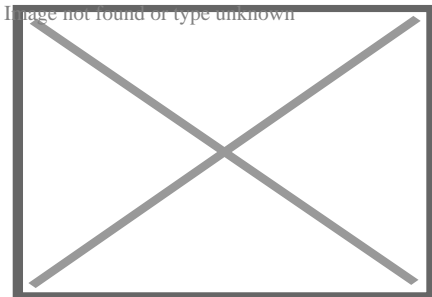
The pulleys on the jackshafts of mills or power plants were frequently connected to the shaft with clutches. For example, in the 1890s, the generating room of the Virginia Hotel in Chicago had two Corliss engines and five dynamos, linked through a jackshaft. Clutches on the jackshaft pulleys allowed any or all of the dynamos to be driven by either or both of the

engines.^[5] With the advent of chain-drive vehicles, the term *jackshaft* was generally applied to the final intermediate shaft in the drive train, either a chain driven shaft driving pinions that directly engaged teeth on the inside of the rims of the drive wheels,^[6]^[7] or the output shaft of the transmission/differential that is linked by chain to the drive wheels.^[8]

One of the first uses of the term *jackshaft* in the context of railroad equipment was in an 1890 patent application by Samuel Mower. In his electric-motor driven railroad truck, the motor was geared to a jackshaft mounted between the side frames. A sliding dog clutch inside the jackshaft was used to select one of several gear ratios on the chain drive to the driven axle.^[9] Later railroad jackshafts were generally connected to the driving wheels using side rods (see jackshaft (locomotive) for details).

Countershaft

[edit]



A PTO shaft or jackshaft with a protective shield to prevent entanglement.

The term *countershaft* is somewhat older. In 1828, the term was used to refer to an intermediate horizontal shaft in a gristmill driven through gearing by the waterwheel and driving the millstones through bevel gears.^[10] An 1841 textbook used the term to refer to a short shaft driven by a belt from the line shaft and driving the spindle of a lathe through additional belts. The countershaft and the lathe spindle each carried cones of different-diameter pulleys for speed control.^[11] In 1872, this definition was given: "The term countershaft is applied to all shafts driven from the main line [shaft] when placed at or near the machines to be driven ..."^[3]

Modern uses

Modern jackshafts and countershafts are often hidden inside large machinery as components of the larger overall device.

In farm equipment, a spinning output shaft at the rear of the vehicle is commonly referred to as the *power take-off* or PTO, and the power-transfer shaft connected to it is commonly called a *PTO shaft*, but is also a jackshaft.

See also

[edit]

- Drive shaft
- Layshaft

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[edit]

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10. ^ James Hindman and William Hindman, Improvement in the Grist Mill, The American Journal of Improvements in the Useful Arts and Mirror of the Patent Office in the United States, Vol I, No. 3 (July, Aug. and Sept. 1828); page 324. This reads like a patent application, there is no record of a corresponding patent.
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About Overhead Door Company of Joliet

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Things To Do in Will County

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Lockport Prairie Nature Preserve

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Illinois State Museum-Lockport Gallery

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Knoch Knolls Nature Center

4.8 (541)

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Lincoln Landing

4.6 (134)

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Blues Brothers Copmobile

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Fox Museum

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Pilcher Park Nature Center

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Driving Directions in Will County

Driving Directions From Honorable Thomas A Dunn to Overhead Door Company of Joliet

Driving Directions From Honorable Bennett Braun to Overhead Door Company of Joliet

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

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

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Driving Directions From Blues Brothers Copmobile to Overhead Door Company of Joliet

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

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Driving Directions From Joliet Area Historical Museum to Overhead Door Company of Joliet

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

Driving Directions From Des Plaines River viewing point 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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Kelley Jansa

(5)

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

Overhead Door Company of Joliet

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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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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.

Selecting Weather Resistant Materials for Exterior Conditions [View GBP](#)

Frequently Asked Questions

What materials are best suited for garage doors in regions with extreme weather conditions?

For regions with extreme weather, materials such as steel, fiberglass, and composite wood are ideal. Steel is highly durable and resistant to warping or cracking under temperature fluctuations. Fiberglass offers excellent resistance to moisture and salt air, making it suitable for coastal areas. Composite wood combines the aesthetic appeal of wood with added durability and weather resistance.

How can I ensure that my garage door material will withstand high humidity or heavy rainfall?

To ensure your garage door withstands high humidity or heavy rainfall, choose materials like galvanized steel or aluminum that resist rusting and corrosion. Additionally, selecting a door with a high-quality finish or coating can offer extra protection against moisture. Proper sealing around the edges of the door also helps prevent water infiltration.

Are there any maintenance practices necessary to enhance the weather resistance of my garage door?

Regular maintenance is crucial to enhancing your garage doors weather resistance. This includes routinely cleaning the surface to remove dirt and debris that could cause wear over time. Inspect seals and weather stripping for damage, replacing them as needed to prevent drafts and moisture entry. Lubricate moving parts like hinges and tracks periodically to prevent rusting and ensure smooth operation in all weather conditions.

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