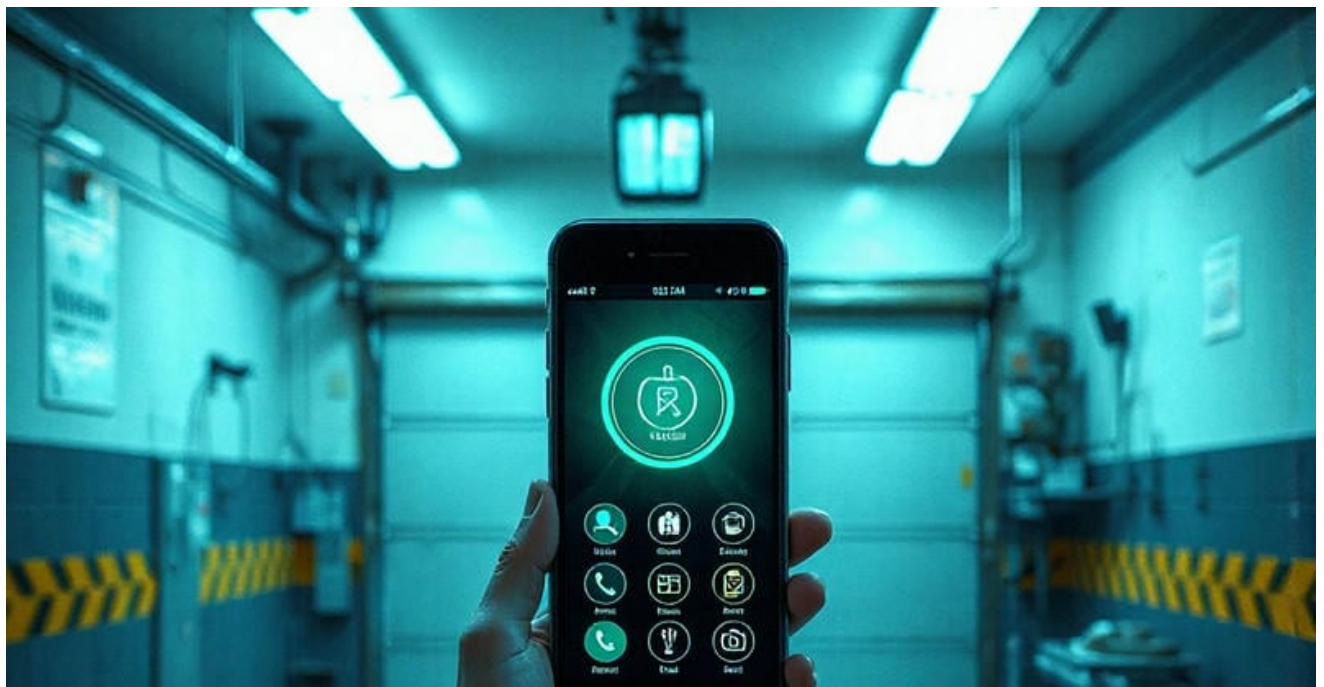




- **Reviewing Auto Reverse Mechanisms And Why They Matter**
Reviewing Auto Reverse Mechanisms And Why They Matter Testing Photo Eye Sensors With Quick Steps Learning About Manual Release Functions Understanding UL Standards For Garage Doors Checking Safety Labels And Ratings Before Purchase Adjusting Opener Force Settings Responsibly Evaluating Backup Power Options During Outages Verifying Emergency Release Handles For Accessibility Ensuring Child And Pet Safety Near Moving Parts Examining Industry Guidelines For Proper Installation Implementing Routine Safety Drills For Households Identifying Potential Hazards Through Visual Inspection
- **Inspecting Weather Seals For Energy Efficiency**
Inspecting Weather Seals For Energy Efficiency Lubricating Tracks And Rollers With Minimal Mess Checking Door Balance For Smooth Movement Monitoring Cable Tension For Safety Identifying Common Wear Points That Need Attention Creating A Simple Maintenance Schedule That Works Reading Opener Manuals For Basic Troubleshooting Verifying Photo Eye Sensor Alignment Regularly Removing Debris From Tracks For Better Operation Evaluating Loose Hinges Before They Fail Preserving A Clean Door Surface In All Climates Gathering Essential Tools For Simple DIY Checkups
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When it comes to optimizing the energy efficiency of a home, many homeowners often overlook the importance of garage door weather seals. These seemingly inconspicuous components play a crucial role in maintaining a comfortable indoor environment by protecting against external elements. In this essay, we will explore the various types of weather seals used in garage door installations and their impact on energy efficiency.

Garage doors are typically one of the largest openings in a house, making them susceptible to drafts and energy loss if not properly sealed. The main types of weather seals used for garage doors include bottom seals, threshold seals, and perimeter seals. Decorative hardware can add character to a plain garage door design **garage door openers repair** efficient energy use. Each type serves a specific purpose in preventing air leaks and enhancing insulation.

Bottom seals are perhaps the most common type used in garage door installations. Attached to the lower edge of the door, they effectively create a barrier against water, debris, and pests. Common materials for bottom seals include vinyl or rubber which compress easily to accommodate uneven surfaces while ensuring a tight seal when closed. By preventing cold air from seeping underneath the door during winter months or hot air during summer months, bottom seals contribute significantly to reducing heating and cooling costs.

Threshold seals complement bottom seals by being installed directly on the garage floor. They are particularly useful for older garages where floors may have settled unevenly over time, creating gaps that bottom seals alone cannot fully bridge. Typically made from durable materials such as aluminum or heavy-duty rubber, threshold seals provide an additional layer of protection against water infiltration and temperature fluctuations.

Perimeter seals extend along the sides and top of the garage door frame. Made from flexible vinyl or rubber strips with an adhesive backing or metal retainer clips, these seals prevent air leaks around the edges of the door when it is closed. By sealing gaps between moving parts like hinges and rollers or irregularities caused by wear-and-tear over time, perimeter seals enhance overall insulation performance.

Inspecting weather seals regularly is essential for maintaining their effectiveness in promoting energy efficiency within your home environment-particularly given how wear-and-tear can compromise their functionality over time due to constant exposure to changing conditions outside.

To ensure maximum efficacy: check regularly if any part has become brittle with age; look out for cracks that might allow unwanted airflow into your living space; replace damaged sections promptly before they lead into bigger problems down line (such as increased utility bills). Additionally make sure all components fit snugly without leaving visible gaps since even small openings could result significant heat loss/gain depending season/weather outside!

In conclusion: investing proper selection installation maintenance right kind sealing solution tailored specifically towards needs individual property goes long way helping homeowners achieve better control temperatures inside ultimately leading greater savings terms both financial resources well-being those residing there alike!

Weather seals play a crucial role in maintaining the energy efficiency of our homes and buildings. They act as barriers, preventing unwanted drafts and temperature fluctuations from undermining our indoor comfort. However, like any component exposed to the elements, weather seals are susceptible to wear and tear over time. Understanding the signs of degradation can help homeowners take timely action to preserve energy efficiency and maintain a comfortable living environment.

One of the most evident signs of wear in weather seals is visible cracking or splitting. Often caused by prolonged exposure to harsh weather conditions such as intense sunlight or severe cold, these cracks compromise the seal's integrity. When inspecting your home, pay close attention to seals around windows and doors; even minor fissures can lead to significant energy loss.

Another indicator of wear is becoming aware of drafts near sealed areas. If you feel a chill or notice an unexplained rise in heating or cooling costs, it may be due to compromised weather seals allowing air infiltration. This issue not only affects comfort but also places an additional burden on HVAC systems, leading to increased energy consumption.

Discoloration is another sign that your weather seals might need attention. Over time, UV rays and environmental pollutants can cause seals to fade or change color. This discoloration often signals material fatigue and reduced effectiveness in insulating against external temperatures.

Additionally, compressed or flattened weather seals indicate wear that reduces their ability to create a tight barrier against air leaks. Consistent pressure from door closures or window

operations can deform the materials, making them less efficient over time.

To ensure optimal energy efficiency and prolong the lifespan of your weather seals, regular inspections are imperative. Start by cleaning around your windows and doors so you can clearly see any potential damage without dirt obfuscating your view. Then conduct thorough checks for any visible signs mentioned above: cracks, drafts, discoloration, and deformation.

When damaged areas are identified early on through careful inspection, replacing worn-out sections becomes a straightforward task rather than an overwhelming repair job needed for extensive damage later on.

In conclusion, recognizing signs of wear and tear in weather seals is essential for maintaining energy efficiency within homes or buildings-a proactive approach helps prevent unnecessary strain both environmentally (by reducing wasted resources) as well as economically (through lower utility bills). As conscientious stewards seeking sustainable living practices while ensuring maximum indoor comfort levels year-round-taking care now ensures long-lasting benefits into future seasons ahead!

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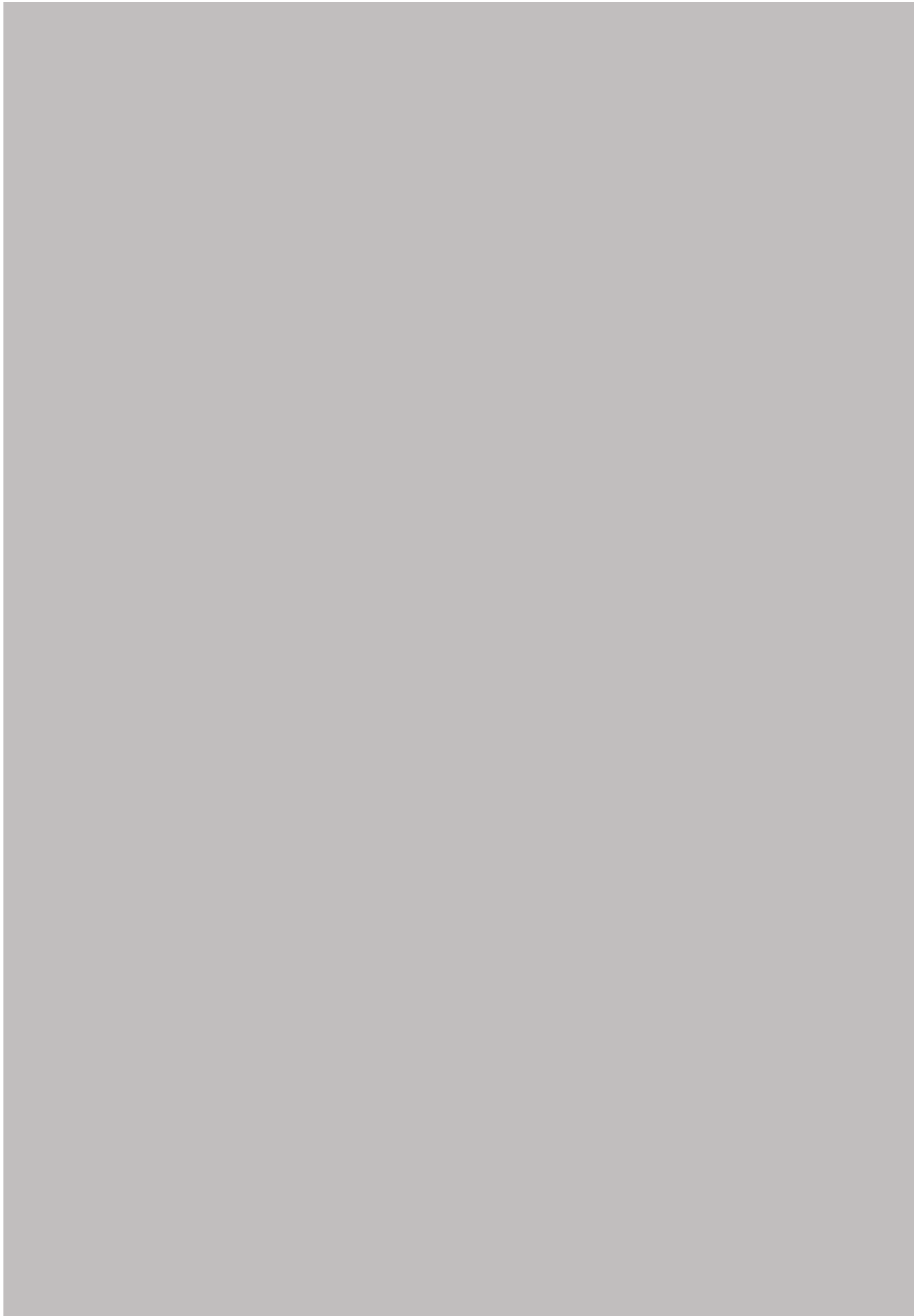
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Safety Benefits of Installing Auto Reverse Mechanisms

Inspecting weather seals on garage doors is a crucial step in ensuring energy efficiency and maintaining a comfortable environment within your home. Weather seals serve as barriers that prevent drafts, moisture, and pests from entering your garage, which can subsequently affect the temperature inside your house. As such, regular inspection and maintenance of these seals are essential for optimizing energy usage.

To begin the inspection process, it is important to first understand the different types of weather seals used in garage doors. Typically, these include bottom seals, threshold seals, and weather-stripping around the sides and top of the door. Each plays a unique role in sealing gaps where air might escape or enter.

The inspection should start with the bottom seal, which is often subject to wear and tear due to constant contact with the ground. Open the garage door and examine this seal for cracks, brittleness, or any signs of damage. A damaged bottom seal can lead to significant air leakage as well as water intrusion during inclement weather.

Next, inspect the threshold seal if your garage door has one. This is installed on the floor beneath the garage door to provide an additional barrier against external elements. Ensure it is securely attached and free from any tears or gaps.

The side and top weather-stripping should also be carefully examined. These components are usually made from rubber or vinyl materials that can become brittle over time due to exposure to temperature fluctuations and sunlight. Run your hand along these strips to feel for any irregularities or visible signs of degradation.

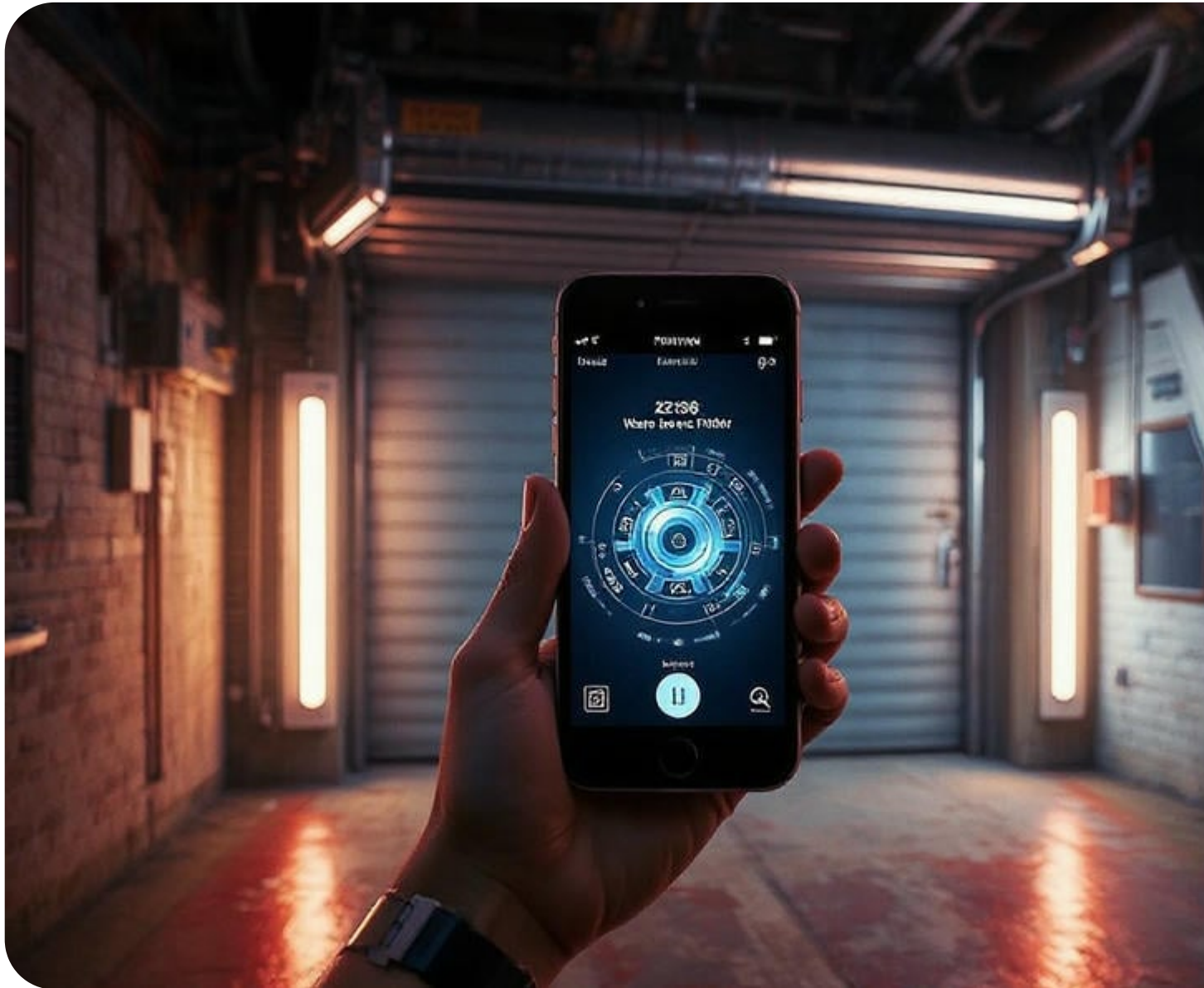
While inspecting each component, pay attention not only to their physical condition but also their alignment with the door when closed. Misalignment can create gaps even if the materials themselves are intact.

If you identify any issues during your inspection-be it wear or misalignment-it's advisable to replace or adjust them immediately. Replacing weather seals is generally straightforward but may require specific tools depending on how they are affixed.

Beyond merely checking for damages, consider upgrading your weather seals if they are outdated or made from less durable materials. Modern options offer superior insulation properties that significantly enhance energy efficiency by reducing heat exchange between your home's interior and exterior environments.

In conclusion, inspecting weather seals on garage doors involves a thorough check of all sealing components followed by necessary replacements or adjustments based on their condition. Regular inspections not only help maintain energy efficiency but also protect against unwanted intrusions from both nature and pests alike. By dedicating time to this simple yet

effective maintenance task, homeowners can enjoy lower energy bills while ensuring a more stable indoor climate year-round.





Common Issues and Troubleshooting Tips for Auto Reverse Systems

Inspecting weather seals for energy efficiency is a crucial task that ensures your home remains comfortable while minimizing energy costs. Weather seals, often found around doors and windows, play a significant role in maintaining the desired indoor temperature by preventing drafts and leaks. To carry out an effective inspection and maintenance of these seals, it's essential to have the right tools and materials at your disposal.

First and foremost, a keen eye is one of the most important tools you can possess. Observing any visible wear or damage on weather seals will give you a good indication of areas that may need attention. Look for cracks, tears, or gaps in the sealant material as these are common signs of deterioration. Sometimes, minor issues can be detected through simple observation before they turn into larger problems.

A flashlight is another indispensable tool when inspecting weather seals. It helps illuminate dark corners or hard-to-reach areas where natural light doesn't penetrate well. By shining a light along the edges of doors and windows, you can easily spot irregularities or gaps that might not be visible under normal lighting conditions.

Next on the list is a screwdriver set. Many weather strips are attached with screws that may become loose over time due to regular wear and tear or seasonal changes in temperature and humidity levels. Tightening screws can sometimes rectify sealing problems without needing to replace the entire strip.

For more thorough inspections, an infrared thermometer is highly beneficial. This device allows you to detect temperature differences around your doorframes and window sills—areas where inefficient seals often cause heat loss during colder months or allow heat ingress during warmer periods.

Additionally, having replacement weatherstripping materials at hand is essential if repairs are needed. Common types include adhesive-backed foam tape for easy application on flat surfaces, V-strip (or tension seal) for tight-fitting spaces between moving parts like double-hung windows or sliding doors, and door sweeps which help seal gaps at the bottom of exterior doors.

Sealant products such as silicone caulk should also be part of your toolkit. They are perfect for filling smaller cracks or reinforcing existing sealants to enhance their durability against environmental factors like rain and wind pressure.

Moreover, don't underestimate the usefulness of household items such as a hairdryer which can be used to test existing seals' integrity by gently blowing warm air near suspected leak sites-any noticeable draft indicates potential issues requiring further action.

Finally yet importantly: safety gear including gloves (to protect hands from sharp components), goggles (when using power tools), dust masks if working with older buildings containing potentially hazardous materials like lead paint dusts should always be worn when conducting any repair work outside regular visual checks alone!

In summary; having proper tools ranging from simple handheld devices up through sophisticated technology alongside appropriate replacement supplies ensures efficient maintenance practices keeping homes energy-efficient year-round!

The Role of Regulations and Standards in Ensuring Safety

Maintaining effective weather seals is a crucial aspect of enhancing energy efficiency in homes and buildings. These often-overlooked components play a significant role in regulating indoor temperatures, reducing energy consumption, and minimizing utility costs.

Understanding the benefits of well-maintained weather seals can encourage homeowners and facility managers to prioritize their inspection and upkeep.

Firstly, effective weather seals significantly contribute to reducing energy bills. Poorly sealed windows and doors allow drafts to enter, forcing heating and cooling systems to work harder to maintain desired indoor temperatures. This not only leads to increased energy usage but also shortens the lifespan of HVAC systems due to overuse. By ensuring that weather seals are intact and functional, less energy is required to heat or cool a space, directly translating into lower utility expenses.

Moreover, maintaining proper weather sealing enhances comfort levels within a building. Drafts caused by inadequate sealing create cold spots during winter months and allow hot air infiltration during the summer, leading to uneven temperature distribution. Consistent indoor climate control can be achieved with effective seals, providing occupants with a more comfortable living or working environment regardless of external weather conditions.

In addition to financial savings and improved comfort, effective weather sealing also contributes positively to environmental sustainability. Reduced energy consumption means fewer fossil fuels are burned for electricity generation, resulting in lower greenhouse gas emissions. As society becomes increasingly aware of the impacts of climate change, small changes such as maintaining weather seals can collectively make a substantial difference in environmental conservation efforts.

Inspecting weather seals regularly is essential for identifying wear and tear that may compromise their effectiveness. Over time, exposure to elements like sunlight, moisture, and fluctuating temperatures can cause materials like rubber or foam used in seals to deteriorate. Regular inspections help detect issues early on before they escalate into costly repairs or replacements.

In conclusion, the benefits of maintaining effective weather seals extend beyond mere cost savings on energy bills; they encompass enhanced comfort levels and contributions toward environmental sustainability as well. By prioritizing regular inspections and timely maintenance of these vital components, individuals can ensure that their homes or buildings remain efficient havens against external climatic variations while also playing a part in global efforts towards reducing carbon footprints.



Selecting the Right Garage Door System with Effective Auto Reverse Features

When considering energy efficiency in our homes, one of the most overlooked yet critical components is the weather seal. These seals play a pivotal role in maintaining the desired temperature inside a home by preventing air leaks, thus reducing energy consumption and lowering utility bills. However, inspecting and replacing weather seals can be fraught with common mistakes that can undermine their effectiveness. Understanding these pitfalls is essential to ensure optimal performance.

One of the most frequent mistakes during inspection is neglecting to check all potential points where air can seep in or out. Homeowners often focus on windows and doors, which are certainly important, but they may overlook other areas like attic hatches, baseboards, electrical outlets, and even pet doors. Comprehensive inspections should include all possible entry points for drafts to ensure that no area is left unchecked.

Another common error is failing to recognize worn-out seals. Weather seals can deteriorate over time due to exposure to various elements such as sunlight, moisture, and temperature fluctuations. It's crucial not just to look at these seals but also to feel them; tactile inspection can reveal brittleness or cracks that might not be immediately visible. Additionally, performing a simple test using a piece of paper can help: if you slide it between the seal and frame easily when the door or window is closed, it might be time for a replacement.

When it comes to replacement, many people make the mistake of choosing the wrong type of weather seal for their needs. There are numerous kinds available-ranging from V-strip (tension seal) and felt strips to foam tape and door sweeps-and each serves different purposes depending on location and severity of gaps. Selecting an inappropriate type can lead to ineffective sealing and continued energy loss.

Incorrect installation is another significant blunder during replacement efforts. Even high-quality weather seals won't perform well if they aren't installed properly. This includes ensuring that surfaces are clean before applying adhesive-backed seals or making sure nails or staples do not puncture through certain types of materials like foam tape or felt strips.

Finally, procrastination in addressing identified issues with weather seals can greatly impact energy efficiency. After identifying faults during an inspection, homeowners may delay replacements due to cost concerns or simply inconvenience. However, postponing repairs often leads to increased energy use-and higher bills-in addition to potentially exacerbating damage requiring more extensive fixes later.

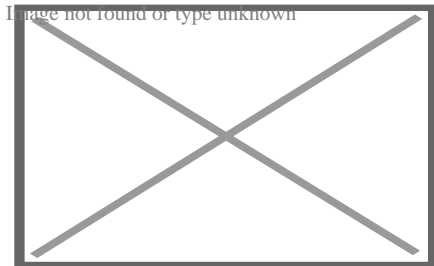
In conclusion, while inspecting and replacing weather seals might seem straightforward tasks aimed at improving energy efficiency within homes; they require careful attention and understanding of potential pitfalls involved in these processes-from comprehensive inspections covering all possible draft sources through selecting appropriate materials suited best for specific applications up until correctly executing installations without unnecessary delays afterward too! By avoiding these common mistakes homeowners stand better chances achieving desired outcomes maximizing benefits associated investments made towards enhancing household comfort levels whilst sustainably conserving resources simultaneously thereby contributing positively overall environmental impact resulting therefrom eventually altogether indeed!

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]

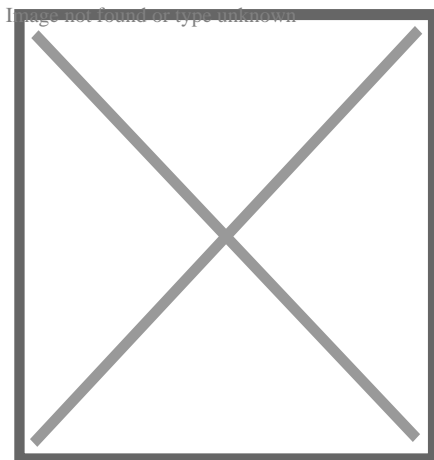
The following standards are used by units manufactured by Overhead Door Corporation and its subsidiary The Genie Company†:

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

[edit]



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:

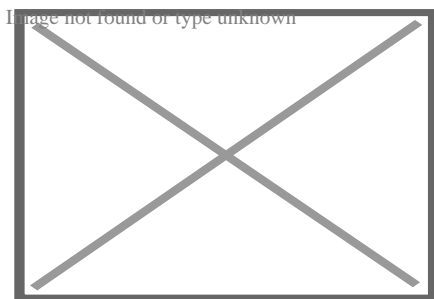
- Automatic courtesy lights that turn on when the door opens (or via motion sensors) and automatically turn off after a preset delay
- A remote lockout feature, which turns off the radio receiver while one is on vacation or away for an extended time.
- The availability of accessories has increased, including 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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About Overhead Door Company of Joliet

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Lincoln Landing

4.6 (134)

Photo

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Old Joliet Prison

4.6 (1759)

Photo

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Route 66 Park

4.3 (435)

Photo

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Will County Historical Museum and Research Center

4.6 (23)

Photo

Dellwood Park

4.7 (1975)

Photo

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Fox Museum

4.6 (22)

Photo

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Joliet Iron Works Historic Site

4.5 (378)

Driving Directions in Will County

Driving Directions From Al's Steak House Restaurant to Overhead Door Company of Joliet

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

Driving Directions From Pep Boys to Overhead Door Company of Joliet

Driving Directions From Honorable Edward A Burmila Jr to Overhead Door Company of Joliet

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

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

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Red+Roof+Inn+Chicago+-+Joliet/Overhead+Door+Company+of+Joliet/@41.5149984,-88.1229244,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJg-X-cXphDogRD_JbCFeaRZg!2m2!1d-88.1229244!2d41.5149984!1m5!1m1!1sChIJLWV_oV9hDogRGyjUaaoTEjk!2m2!1d-88.106331!2d41.5069115!3e0

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Rockdale/Overhead+Door+Company+of+Joliet/@88.1145036,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJpaS5F9RjDogRcfaEAhH88.1145036!2d41.5061419!1m5!1m1!1sChIJLWV_oV9hDogRGyjUaaoTEjk!2m2!1d-88.106331!2d41.5069115!3e2

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Dollar+General/Overhead+Door+Company+of+Joliet/@88.104361,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJNQmB1UZhDogRdJIXSn88.104361!2d41.5227028!1m5!1m1!1sChIJLWV_oV9hDogRGyjUaaoTEjk!2m2!1d-88.106331!2d41.5069115!3e1

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

Driving Directions From Fox Museum to Overhead Door Company of Joliet

Driving Directions From Joliet Kicks on Route 66 to Overhead Door Company of Joliet

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

Driving Directions From Will County Historical Museum and Research Center to Overhead Door Company of Joliet

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

Driving Directions From Joliet Iron Works Park to Overhead Door Company of Joliet

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Reviews for Overhead Door Company of Joliet

Overhead Door Company of Joliet

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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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Owen McCarthy

(5)

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

Overhead Door Company of Joliet

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Jim Chuporak

(5)

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

Overhead Door Company of Joliet

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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

Inspecting Weather Seals For Energy Efficiency [View GBP](#)

Frequently Asked Questions

Why are weather seals important for garage doors in terms of energy efficiency?

Weather seals are crucial because they prevent drafts, reduce heat loss, and keep out moisture and debris. This helps maintain a stable temperature inside the garage, reducing the energy needed to heat or cool adjacent spaces.

How can I tell if my garage door weather seal needs replacing?

Inspect the seal for any visible cracks, gaps, or signs of wear and tear. If you feel drafts or notice increased energy bills, these could also indicate that the seal is compromised and may need replacement.

What types of weather seals are best suited for improving energy efficiency in garage doors?

Bottom seals (U-shaped), threshold seals, and side/top seals made from durable materials like rubber or vinyl provide effective barriers against air and moisture infiltration. Choose high-quality options designed specifically for your door type.

How often should weather seals on a garage door be inspected or replaced to ensure optimal performance?

Its recommended to inspect weather seals annually as part of regular maintenance.
Depending on their condition and exposure to elements, they might need replacement every 1-3 years to ensure maximum energy efficiency.

Overhead Door Company of Joliet

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City : Joliet

State : IL

Zip : 60436

Address : Unknown Address

Google Business Profile

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

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