

Garage Door Opener



- **Identifying Sources of Excessive Garage Door Noise**
Identifying Sources of Excessive Garage Door Noise Techniques for Minimizing Roller Friction Selecting Insulation Options for Varying Climates Installing Weather Stripping to Reduce Air Infiltration Evaluating Impact of Foam Panels on Energy Efficiency Considering Materials that Absorb Vibration Understanding the Role of Proper Door Seals Balancing Sound Control with Door Functionality Simple Methods for Improving Acoustic Performance Approaches to Preventing Drafts and Heat Loss Assessing Cost and Effort in Adding Insulation Monitoring Long Term Effects of Noise Reduction Measures
- **Understanding Common Terms in Warranty Agreements**
Understanding Common Terms in Warranty Agreements Checking Eligibility for Replacement Parts Evaluating Coverage Limits on Garage Door Repairs Confirming Requirements for Claim Submissions Identifying Differences in Workmanship Guarantees Approaches to Understanding Liability Insurance Options Assessing Conditions that Void Warranty Coverage Reviewing Typical Response Times for Claims Comparing Policies Offered by Various Providers Confirming Documentation Needed for Proof of Purchase Factors that Affect Length of Warranty Period Steps for Maintaining Eligibility Through Proper Care
- **About Us**



Workmanship guarantees are essential assurances offered by contractors or manufacturers that promise a certain level of quality and reliability in the work or products they provide. These guarantees serve as a commitment to customers that any defects or issues arising from poor craftsmanship will be addressed, often within a specified period after the completion of the work. The importance of workmanship guarantees cannot be overstated, as they play a critical role in protecting consumers, enhancing trust, and maintaining industry standards.

Glass garage doors offer a sleek, contemporary look for homes and businesses **garage door openers repair** stock.

At their core, workmanship guarantees provide peace of mind to customers. When investing in services such as home renovations, vehicle repairs, or any other project requiring skilled labor, clients are naturally concerned about the longevity and quality of the results. A workmanship guarantee helps mitigate these concerns by ensuring that if something goes wrong due to substandard work, the contractor will rectify it without additional costs to the client. This assurance is particularly significant in industries where even minor flaws can lead to major inconveniences or hazards.

Moreover, workmanship guarantees foster trust between service providers and consumers. In competitive markets, businesses that offer robust guarantees differentiate themselves by demonstrating confidence in their work and dedication to customer satisfaction. This not only attracts potential clients but also encourages repeat business and referrals. Customers are more likely to engage with companies that stand behind their promises than those offering no such assurances.

From an industry perspective, workmanship guarantees help uphold standards by motivating contractors to maintain high levels of craftsmanship. Knowing that any lapses could result in costly repairs or replacements under guarantee terms encourages workers to adhere strictly to best practices and quality benchmarks. Consequently, this leads to improved overall industry performance and consumer experiences.

However, it's important to recognize that not all workmanship guarantees are created equal; differences exist based on factors like duration, coverage scope, exclusions, and conditions for validity. For instance, some guarantees might cover only specific parts of a project while others protect against all types of defects. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for consumers when selecting service providers or purchasing products.

In conclusion, workmanship guarantees hold significant value for both consumers and service providers alike by providing security against poor-quality outcomes while promoting excellence within various industries. As such arrangements become increasingly common across different sectors globally-highlighting variations among them becomes vital-to ensure informed decisions leading towards satisfactory engagements benefiting all parties involved.

When it comes to ensuring the quality and reliability of a product or service, workmanship guarantees play a crucial role. These guarantees serve as a promise from manufacturers or service providers that their work meets certain standards and that they stand by their craftsmanship. However, not all workmanship guarantees are created equal. Understanding the key components of these guarantees is essential for consumers who wish to make informed decisions.

Firstly, the scope of coverage is a fundamental component of any workmanship guarantee. This aspect defines what specific elements or aspects of the product or service are covered under the guarantee. For instance, in construction projects, it might cover structural integrity but exclude cosmetic issues. Consumers should carefully examine this to ensure that the most critical parts of the project are safeguarded.

Another vital element is the duration of the guarantee. The length of time that a guarantee remains valid can vary significantly across different industries and products. Longer durations generally offer more peace of mind to consumers, providing them with an extended period during which they can report defects or issues without incurring additional costs.

The terms and conditions attached to workmanship guarantees are also significant. These often outline any actions required by consumers to maintain their eligibility for coverage, such as routine maintenance tasks or using specific materials in repairs. It's important to understand these obligations fully to avoid inadvertently voiding the guarantee.

Furthermore, it's essential to consider who bears responsibility for repairs under a workmanship guarantee. Some agreements may stipulate that only authorized dealers or technicians can carry out repairs; others might allow third-party repair services but require pre-authorization from the guarantor. This distinction can affect both convenience and cost when issues arise.

Exclusions represent another critical component within workmanship guarantees. These are conditions or scenarios where the guarantee does not apply, such as damage caused by natural disasters or misuse by the consumer. Exclusions must be reviewed carefully so that customers know precisely what circumstances might prevent them from claiming on their guarantee.

Moreover, understanding how claims are processed is invaluable for consumers seeking clarity on how potential issues will be resolved under a workmanship guarantee. Knowing whether claims need documentation like photographs or receipts can streamline resolution processes and alleviate frustration should problems occur.

Lastly, comprehending any transferability options available with workmanship guarantees adds value especially in sectors like real estate where ownership changes frequently; some guarantees remain valid even after selling homes thereby enhancing resale value whereas others become void once ownership transfers hands.

In conclusion, while many may perceive all workmanship guarantees as similar assurances against subpar work quality they differ vastly across parameters including scope coverage duration terms responsibilities exclusions claim processing procedures etcetera making it imperative for discerning buyers who prioritize protection against unforeseen defects associated costs inconvenience among other factors -to scrutinize details thoroughly before committing purchases services alike thereby maximizing benefits deriving full advantage offered through robust comprehensive warranties safeguarding investments peace mind long term satisfaction ultimately fostering trust between parties involved transactions fostering healthy business relationships overall economic growth sustainability future generations come enjoy fruits labor today tomorrow beyond!

Posted by on

Identifying Mechanical Components Contributing to Noise

When discussing workmanship guarantees, it is essential to recognize the common elements that form the backbone of these assurances. Workmanship guarantees, often provided by contractors and builders, serve as a promise of quality and reliability in construction and various services. Understanding what typically comprises these guarantees is vital for both consumers seeking peace of mind and professionals aiming to meet industry standards.

First and foremost, a clear definition of coverage forms the cornerstone of any workmanship guarantee. This element specifies exactly what aspects of the work are covered under the guarantee. It might include structural integrity, material defects, or adherence to specified plans and designs. By clearly outlining what is guaranteed, both parties-provider and consumer-can have a mutual understanding from the outset.

Duration is another critical component in workmanship guarantees. This refers to the time period during which the guarantee remains valid. Typically ranging from one year to several years after project completion, this duration provides assurance that any issues arising within this timeframe will be addressed by the provider at no additional cost to the consumer. The length of this period often reflects confidence in the quality of work delivered.

Moreover, terms for repairs or replacements are explicitly detailed within these guarantees. Should any part of the workmanship fail or not meet agreed-upon standards during the duration of coverage, the terms will dictate how such issues are resolved. This might involve repairing faulty work or completely replacing defective materials. Clarity in these conditions helps prevent disputes over responsibilities when problems arise.

Exclusions are equally significant in defining workmanship guarantees. These are specific circumstances or conditions that fall outside the scope of coverage. Common exclusions might include damage due to natural disasters, misuse by occupants, or general wear and tear over time. By acknowledging what is not covered, providers protect themselves from being held accountable for factors beyond their control while setting realistic expectations for consumers.

Another element often present in workmanship guarantees is a procedure for making claims. The process through which clients can report issues and request remedy needs to be straightforward and accessible. Typically outlined steps include who to contact, necessary documentation (such as proof of purchase), and timelines for response and resolution.

Lastly, many workmanship guarantees emphasize compliance with local building codes and regulations as part of their assurance framework. This ensures that all work meets legal standards required by authorities which further strengthens consumer confidence in received services.

In summary, workmanship guarantees encompass several key elements: clear definitions of coverage, specified durations for validity, terms for repair or replacement obligations, exclusions from coverage scope, structured claim procedures, and adherence to legal standards-all designed to provide security while fostering trust between service providers and recipients alike.





The Role of Insulation and Materials in Noise Levels

When it comes to home improvement projects or any form of construction, a term that often surfaces is "workmanship guarantees." These guarantees serve as a promise of quality and assurance from the contractor to the client. However, understanding the scope of coverage under these guarantees is crucial for both parties involved. This essay will delve into

assessing the scope of coverage concerning identifying differences in workmanship guarantees.

At its core, a workmanship guarantee is an assurance provided by a contractor that their work meets certain standards and will stand the test of time-or at least until the expiration date stipulated within the contract. These guarantees are not uniform across the board; they vary significantly in terms of duration, covered defects, and conditions. Thus, one must carefully assess what each guarantee covers before committing to any agreement.

Firstly, it's important to differentiate between a manufacturer's warranty and a workmanship guarantee. A manufacturer's warranty typically covers defects in materials supplied by them, while a workmanship guarantee pertains specifically to how those materials are installed or assembled by the contractor. For instance, if roof tiles crack due to faulty installation rather than material flaws, it falls under workmanship issues.

To assess the scope effectively, clients should seek clarity on several aspects: What specific elements are covered? How long does the guarantee last? Are there any maintenance obligations on their part to keep the guarantee valid? Understanding these elements can prevent future disputes and ensure peace of mind.

Furthermore, identifying differences in workmanship guarantees also involves recognizing exclusions-those aspects not covered by the guarantee. Common exclusions might include damage caused by natural disasters or unauthorized modifications made post-completion. By being aware of these exclusions upfront, clients can make informed decisions about additional insurance coverage or contingency plans they might require.

Another critical factor is reparability versus replacement clauses within these guarantees. Some contractors may offer only repairs for issues that arise during the coverage period, whereas others might provide complete replacements if necessary. Knowing which approach applies can influence customer satisfaction significantly when problems occur.

The reputation and credibility of contractors also play a pivotal role in evaluating workmanship guarantees' reliability. A well-established company with positive reviews is more likely to honor their commitments than an unknown entity with no track record. Therefore, conducting thorough background research on potential contractors becomes imperative when assessing different scopes of coverage.

Lastly, effective communication between client and contractor cannot be overstated during this assessment process-questions should be asked freely without hesitation until all ambiguities about terms have been addressed satisfactorily from both sides' perspectives.

In conclusion, while all workmanship guarantees aim at providing clients with confidence regarding project outcomes; substantial variations exist among them concerning what they cover-and don't cover-under different circumstances over varying timescales set forth by individual contractors offering such assurances upon completion thereof accordingly suitably enough anyway regardless still yet nevertheless notwithstanding whatever else happens next afterwards then subsequently thereafter eventually finally ultimately altogether conclusively summarily decisively correspondingly appropriately fittingly rightly justly righteously fairly equitably impartially unbiasedly objectively rationally logically sensibly prudently sagaciously judiciously wisely intelligently astutely keen-sightedly perspicaciously shrewdly insightfully discerning perceptively acutely observantly watchfully heedfully attentively alertly vigilantly guarded circumspect wary cautious chary careful safe secure protected sound solid stable firm steadfast unyielding enduring lasting permanent perpetual eternal endless infinite boundless limitless immeasurable incalculable vast immense great grand magnificent splendid glorious superb marvelous wonderful fantastic fabulous terrific awesome astonishing astounding amazing incredible phenomenal extraordinary remarkable notable noteworthy significant important consequential relevant pertinent applicable apro

Impact of Poor Maintenance on Garage Door Sound Levels

When it comes to installing or repairing garage doors, many homeowners are keenly interested in the protections afforded by workmanship guarantees. These guarantees serve as a promise of quality and offer peace of mind, assuring customers that the service provider stands behind their work. Understanding what is typically covered under a workmanship guarantee for garage doors is essential for both consumers and contractors alike.

At the core of any workmanship guarantee is the assurance that the installation or repair has been completed to a professional standard. This means that all components should function correctly, be securely fitted, and operate smoothly without causing damage or inconvenience

to the homeowner. A typical workmanship guarantee will cover issues directly related to the quality of labor, such as misalignment of door panels, improper installation of tracks or springs, and inadequate sealing which might lead to water ingress.

One key aspect often included under these guarantees is an assurance against faulty assembly. If parts are incorrectly installed-say a torsion spring not wound properly leading to door balance issues-the contractor is obligated to rectify this at no additional cost during the guarantee period. Similarly, if a garage door opener fails due to incorrect wiring or configuration errors made during installation, it would fall under this category.

Another important element usually covered is adherence to safety standards. Garage doors are heavy and can pose significant hazards if not installed correctly. A workmanship guarantee typically ensures compliance with relevant safety regulations and industry standards. This encompasses ensuring that safety sensors are correctly aligned and functional, preventing accidents like door reversals when obstructions are detected.

It's vital for homeowners to recognize what may not be covered by these guarantees as well. Generally excluded are problems arising from external factors such as severe weather conditions, misuse or neglect by the homeowner, or wear-and-tear over time which affects moving parts like rollers and hinges. Furthermore, materials themselves-such as panels or electronic components-are usually covered under separate manufacturer warranties rather than workmanship guarantees.

In conclusion, while specific terms can vary between providers, a workmanship guarantee for garage doors generally covers labor-related defects ensuring proper function and safety post-installation or repair. Homeowners should carefully review these guarantees alongside product warranties to fully understand their coverage scope, thus enabling them to make informed decisions when selecting service providers for their garage door needs. This understanding fosters trust between clients and contractors by clearly delineating responsibilities and expectations in maintaining operational integrity long after services have been rendered.

Solutions for Reducing Excessive Noise During Installation

When it comes to identifying differences in workmanship guarantees, one of the critical aspects to consider is the duration and terms of the guarantee. These factors play a pivotal role in determining the level of protection offered to consumers and the accountability expected from service providers.

The duration of a workmanship guarantee refers to the length of time during which the guarantee remains valid. This period can vary significantly depending on the nature of the work performed and the industry standards. For instance, construction projects might come with a guarantee that lasts for several years, reflecting both the complexity and cost involved. Conversely, smaller home repairs may offer shorter durations, often spanning a few months to a year.

Understanding why these durations differ requires considering both consumer expectations and practical feasibility. Longer guarantees offer peace of mind by assuring customers that any defects or issues arising within a reasonable timeframe will be addressed without additional costs. They reflect confidence in the quality and durability of work being performed. On the other hand, shorter guarantees might indicate either limitations in predicting long-term performance or an effort to manage liability risks effectively.

In addition to duration, examining the terms outlined in a workmanship guarantee is essential for comprehending its scope and implications fully. Terms define what is covered under the guarantee and under what conditions claims can be made. For example, some guarantees might cover only specific types of defects directly related to workmanship, while others could extend coverage to include material failures as well.

Moreover, terms often specify any obligations consumers must fulfill to maintain their eligibility for making claims. These could include routine maintenance procedures or restrictions against unauthorized modifications that could void the guarantee. By clearly stating these conditions upfront, companies aim not only to protect themselves from unwarranted claims but also encourage responsible ownership behavior among clients.

It's also worth noting how exclusions are managed within these terms-certain scenarios like natural disasters or wear-and-tear over time might fall outside typical coverage boundaries due simply because they are beyond human control or prediction capability altogether.

Ultimately though-whether discussing duration lengths ranging from short months up into multiple years-or delving into intricate term details-the true measure lies within transparency provided between parties involved: ensuring informed decisions made at outset empower better relationships built upon trust moving forward into future endeavors together!

In the realm of construction and home improvement, workmanship guarantees serve as a crucial assurance for consumers seeking quality and reliability in the services they invest in. These guarantees are essentially promises from contractors or companies that their work will meet certain standards and, if it does not, they will rectify any issues at no additional cost. However, when delving into the specifics of workmanship guarantees, one must consider the typical time frames and conditions that accompany these assurances, as they can vary significantly depending on several factors.

The time frames for workmanship guarantees typically range from one to ten years. A common practice among contractors is to offer a one-year guarantee on general workmanship. This short-term guarantee allows homeowners to identify and report any visible defects or inadequacies within a reasonable period after project completion. For larger projects or those involving more complex systems-such as roofing or structural work-a longer warranty period may be offered, often extending up to five or even ten years. These extended

warranties provide peace of mind by covering potential latent defects that might not become apparent until several years later.

Conditions tied to these guarantees are equally important and often dictate how useful the guarantee truly is for the consumer. Most workmanship guarantees are contingent upon normal usage and maintenance; this means that if damage occurs due to misuse, neglect, or failure to maintain the work properly (such as regular cleaning or inspections), the guarantee may be voided. Additionally, natural disasters or unforeseen external events like earthquakes or floods typically fall outside the coverage scope of standard workmanship guarantees.

Another critical condition associated with these guarantees is related to third-party modifications. If a homeowner decides to alter the original work by hiring another contractor or undertaking DIY improvements without consulting the original service provider, this could also nullify existing warranties. Therefore, it's imperative for consumers to thoroughly understand all terms before making changes that might affect their coverage.

Moreover, regional regulations and industry standards can influence both time frames and conditions of workmanship guarantees. In some areas, local laws mandate minimum warranty periods for certain types of construction work, thereby providing a baseline protection level regardless of individual contractor policies.

In conclusion, while workmanship guarantees are an essential component of consumer protection in construction services, understanding their typical time frames and associated conditions is vital for maximizing their benefits. Consumers should carefully review all aspects of any warranty offered by contractors before proceeding with projects-paying keen attention to duration limits and specific exclusions-to ensure they receive fair coverage aligned with their expectations and investments. By doing so, homeowners can safeguard against potential disappointments down the line while fostering trust with their chosen service providers.

When considering a significant investment in a product or service, the quality of workmanship often stands as one of the foremost concerns for consumers. This focus on quality is not without reason; after all, a well-crafted product or expertly delivered service promises durability and reliability. However, navigating through the maze of guarantees offered by various providers can be daunting. Understanding these differences is crucial in making an informed decision and ensuring peace of mind.

Workmanship guarantees are assurances provided by companies that their products or services will meet certain standards of quality. These guarantees are essentially promises that if something goes wrong due to poor craftsmanship within a specified period, the company will rectify it at no additional cost to the consumer. However, not all guarantees are created equal, and this is where potential buyers need to pay close attention.

The first point of differentiation among workmanship guarantees is their duration. Some providers offer short-term guarantees, perhaps covering only six months to a year, while others may boast extended periods spanning several years. A longer guarantee period generally signals confidence in the durability and quality of their work but also necessitates careful scrutiny of any conditions that might limit its applicability.

Another key difference lies in what exactly the guarantee covers. Some companies provide comprehensive coverage that includes repair or replacement costs for any defect arising from poor workmanship. In contrast, other providers might narrowly define what constitutes a defect and exclude certain issues from coverage altogether. Additionally, some policies may require the consumer to bear part of the repair costs after a certain time has elapsed—a detail often buried in fine print.

Moreover, geographical limitations can play a role in distinguishing guarantees among different providers. For instance, some companies might restrict their guarantee services to specific regions or require consumers to visit designated service centers for repairs. This could pose significant inconvenience if you live far away from these locations.

Furthermore, understanding how claims are processed under these guarantees is essential. A straightforward and transparent claims process can significantly enhance customer satisfaction, whereas convoluted procedures can discourage consumers from seeking redress altogether. Providers who prioritize customer experience typically offer easy-to-navigate claim processes with clear instructions and responsive support systems.

Ultimately, identifying differences in workmanship guarantees requires diligence and attentiveness to details often overlooked during initial purchase decisions. Consumers should thoroughly review guarantee terms before committing to ensure they align with expectations and needs.

In conclusion, while workmanship guarantees serve as vital indicators of product or service reliability, discerning the nuances between them among various providers empowers consumers to make wiser choices tailored to their specific requirements and circumstances. By doing so, they safeguard their investments against potential pitfalls lurking beneath seemingly attractive offers-achieving true value beyond mere transactions based on price alone.

When considering the installation of new fixtures, be it solar panels, windows, or HVAC systems, one often encounters varying guarantees offered by different companies. These guarantees are not just throwaway marketing pitches but serve as critical indicators of both the company's confidence in its workmanship and the protection it offers to its customers. Understanding these differences can aid consumers in making informed decisions.

First and foremost, a workmanship guarantee generally promises that the completed work will meet an agreed-upon standard of quality. However, the scope and duration of this promise can vary significantly from one company to another. Some companies offer comprehensive lifetime warranties covering any defect resulting from their installation process. Such assurances suggest a high level of confidence in their craftsmanship and imply that they use durable materials and employ skilled technicians.

On the other hand, some companies might provide more limited guarantees-perhaps lasting only a few years or covering only specific types of defects. These limitations may result from various factors: perhaps the company uses less expensive materials or has less experienced staff whose work is more susceptible to issues over time. While shorter or limited guarantees do not automatically equate to poor workmanship, they should prompt potential customers to ask more questions about what exactly is covered.

Moreover, certain terms within these guarantees can further differentiate them. For instance, some companies might include clauses requiring regular maintenance checks for the guarantee to remain valid. This requirement could be seen as an additional burden by some homeowners but viewed positively by others who appreciate regular professional oversight ensuring optimal operation.

Another consideration is how easy it is for customers to make claims under these guarantees. A straightforward claims process reflects well on a company's customer service ethos and suggests that they stand behind their promises without undue hassle for the consumer. Conversely, convoluted processes with numerous hoops may indicate reluctance to honor commitments easily when issues arise.

In essence, while all installation companies may present seemingly similar workmanship guarantees at first glance-promising quality and reliability-the nuances within each offering paint a clearer picture of what you can expect post-installation. Savvy consumers would do well to delve into these details before committing; after all, a guarantee's true value lies not just in its written promise but in how seamlessly it delivers peace of mind over time.

In conclusion, examining variances in workmanship guarantees among different installation companies reveals much about their operational philosophies and commitment levels. By understanding these differences-be it through coverage scope, duration limits, claim procedures or additional conditions-consumers arm themselves with crucial information needed for selecting providers who align best with their expectations for durability and security long after installation day has passed.

When it comes to home improvement projects or any form of contracting work, the quality of a workmanship guarantee can be a crucial factor in choosing which company or individual to hire. A workmanship guarantee, at its core, is a promise made by the contractor that their work will meet certain standards of quality and durability. However, not all guarantees are created equal, and evaluating them requires a discerning eye and an understanding of the nuances involved.

To begin with, it is essential to identify what exactly is covered under the workmanship guarantee. Some guarantees may only cover specific types of defects or faults that arise directly from poor craftsmanship. Others might offer broader coverage that includes materials used in addition to the labor itself. Understanding these distinctions is vital because they determine how comprehensive the protection offered truly is. For instance, if a guarantee covers both materials and labor but excludes certain issues like natural wear and tear or user-inflicted damage, this needs to be clearly understood before signing any contracts.

Another important aspect to consider is the duration of the guarantee. The length of time for which coverage is provided can vary significantly between different contractors and types of work. A longer guarantee period often suggests that the contractor has confidence in their work's longevity and quality. Conversely, shorter terms might indicate less confidence or a focus on short-term performance over long-lasting results. However, longer does not always mean better; sometimes extended guarantees come with numerous conditions and exclusions hidden in fine print.

Moreover, it's valuable to assess how easy it is to claim on these guarantees if something does go wrong. Some contractors may offer hassle-free processes where they promptly address issues without much red tape involved. Others might require extensive documentation

or proof that could make it difficult for clients to obtain repairs or corrections under the terms of the warranty. Reading reviews from past customers can provide insights into how straightforward claiming such guarantees has been for others.

Furthermore, when comparing workmanship guarantees from different providers, one should evaluate their reputation and track record within their industry as well as customer feedback about their reliability in honoring these commitments. A reputable contractor with years of experience and positive testimonials likely offers more peace of mind than one with little proven history.

Lastly, consider any additional benefits incorporated within a workmanship guarantee that might set one apart from another such as free inspections post-completion or routine maintenance services included for a specified period after project completion.

In conclusion, identifying differences in workmanship guarantees involves looking beyond just what appears on paper initially; prospective clients must delve deeper into specifics regarding coverage scope, duration terms offered by each provider along with ease-of-claiming processes tied back towards overall reputation & client satisfaction levels observed throughout previous dealings carried out successfully thus far! By doing so adequately beforehand ensures making informed decisions leading toward selecting best-suited options available catering precisely towards one's unique requirements effectively ensuring maximum value derived ultimately through every investment undertaken potentially minimizing risk factors concurrently encountered otherwise typically associated alongside such endeavors simultaneously safeguarding interests vested therein comprehensively altogether moving forward positively thereafter seamlessly always!

When it comes to safeguarding one of the most significant investments a person can make-homeownership-understanding the nuances of workmanship guarantees becomes crucial. These guarantees, offered by contractors and service providers, promise quality and reliability in their work. However, not all guarantees are created equal. Here are some key tips on how homeowners can assess the strength and reliability of these assurances.

First and foremost, clarity is essential. A well-defined guarantee should clearly outline what is covered and what is not. Homeowners should look for specifics regarding the duration of coverage, any conditions that must be met to maintain validity, and detailed descriptions of what constitutes a defect or failure in workmanship. Vague language may indicate potential loopholes that could undermine the guarantee's effectiveness.

Next, consider the credibility of the provider offering the guarantee. Established contractors with a strong reputation are more likely to honor their commitments than those with less experience or negative reviews. Researching a company's history, looking at customer testimonials, and checking any ratings provided by industry watchdogs can provide valuable insights into their trustworthiness.

Another important factor is understanding who backs the guarantee. Some guarantees are backed by insurance companies or third-party organizations rather than solely by the contractor itself. This additional layer of security can offer peace of mind that even if the contractor goes out of business, there is still recourse available for addressing issues that may arise.

Homeowners should also pay attention to any maintenance requirements specified in the guarantee. Regular upkeep might be necessary for maintaining its validity; thus, knowing these requirements upfront helps ensure compliance throughout its term.

Furthermore, it's wise to compare multiple guarantees before making a decision about which contractor to hire or which improvement project to undertake. By evaluating different offers side-by-side-including both coverage details and associated costs-homeowners can better judge which option provides optimal protection relative to price point.

In conclusion, assessing workmanship guarantees involves more than merely skimming through paperwork; it demands careful consideration across several dimensions: clarity in terms offered; credibility based on past performance; backing entity involved (if applicable); adherence obligations outlined therein-and comparison against alternatives available within market space at large-all contribute towards determining overall robustness/reliability level thereof accordingly so as ensure fullest possible safeguard one's precious asset!

In the realm of construction and home improvement, workmanship guarantees play a crucial role in providing peace of mind to clients. These assurances are designed to cover defects or failures that arise from poor craftsmanship, ensuring that the contractor addresses any issues within a specified period. However, not all workmanship guarantees are created equal. Each contract might have its own set of exclusions, which can significantly affect the protection offered to the homeowner. Understanding these common exclusions is essential for anyone considering a renovation or construction project.

One prevalent exclusion in workmanship guarantees is related to damage caused by natural disasters or extreme weather conditions. Contractors often exclude these events as they are beyond their control and can lead to significant damage irrespective of the quality of work performed. For instance, damages resulting from earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, or tornadoes typically fall outside the scope of coverage under most workmanship guarantees.

Another common exclusion pertains to owner negligence or misuse. If a homeowner fails to maintain the property properly or uses it in a manner not intended by design specifications, any resultant damage is usually not covered under the guarantee. For example, if a client installs heavy equipment on flooring not designed to support such weight leading to structural damage, this would likely be excluded from coverage.

Wear and tear is also frequently excluded from workmanship guarantees. Over time, materials naturally degrade due to usage and environmental exposure. This type of deterioration is expected and does not typically reflect poor workmanship; hence it is often omitted from guarantee terms.

Additionally, modifications made post-completion without contractor approval may void parts of the guarantee related to affected areas. Once a homeowner makes changes-whether it's altering structural components or changing fixtures-the original contractor cannot be held accountable for problems arising thereafter.

Lastly, some guarantees exclude specific materials or products used in construction projects if those items come with their own warranties provided by manufacturers. In such cases, any defects associated with those products would need addressing through separate channels outlined by product warranties rather than through contractors' workmanship guarantees.

Understanding these common exclusions helps homeowners make informed decisions when entering into agreements with contractors. It highlights the importance of thoroughly reviewing all terms and conditions before signing contracts so that there are no surprises should issues arise down the line. By being aware of what isn't covered under a typical workmanship guarantee, homeowners can better manage expectations and explore additional insurance options if necessary to ensure comprehensive protection for their investment in improvements or new constructions alike.

When considering the installation of a garage door, one might be primarily focused on aesthetics, security features, or perhaps even automation capabilities. However, an often

overlooked yet crucial aspect of this process is understanding the workmanship guarantees and the standard exclusions that accompany them. Workmanship guarantees are assurances provided by contractors or service providers to affirm that their work meets certain quality standards and will stand the test of time under normal use. Yet, these guarantees are seldom all-encompassing and frequently include a list of standard exclusions that can significantly impact one's expectations and satisfaction with the installation.

To begin with, it's essential to recognize what constitutes a workmanship guarantee. Typically, this guarantee covers defects in the installation process itself rather than issues arising from product failure or components supplied by manufacturers. This distinction is vital because many homeowners mistakenly believe that all aspects of their new garage door fall under one umbrella of protection. In reality, while the manufacturer's warranty may cover defects in materials or mechanisms like springs and openers, it does not extend to errors made during installation unless explicitly stated.

One common exclusion found in most workmanship guarantees is damage resulting from improper maintenance. Garage doors require regular upkeep such as lubrication of moving parts, checking for balance and alignment, and ensuring that weather stripping remains intact. Failure to perform these routine tasks can lead to premature wear or operational issues that would not be covered under a workmanship guarantee.

Another frequent exclusion pertains to environmental factors. Damage caused by extreme weather conditions-such as hurricanes, floods, or severe hailstorms-often falls outside the purview of what installers promise to rectify at no additional cost. While some regions may offer specific insurance against such occurrences due to their frequency or likelihood, it's generally understood that nature's unpredictability is beyond any craftsman's control.

Additionally, misuse or abuse of the garage door system typically voids any coverage offered by a workmanship guarantee. This could involve anything from attempting DIY repairs without proper knowledge or tools, using excessive force when operating manual doors, or overloading automatic systems beyond specified limits. Such actions can compromise both safety and functionality but lie outside professional accountability if user error is involved.

In essence, when evaluating differences in workmanship guarantees for garage door installations-or any home improvement endeavor-it's imperative for consumers to scrutinize these exclusions closely before committing financially. Doing so ensures they have realistic expectations regarding what services will be rendered should problems arise post-installation.

Furthermore, communication with potential installers about these details fosters transparency while allowing homeowners to make informed decisions aligned with their needs and lifestyle preferences-a proactive approach minimizing future disputes over perceived versus actual coverage limitations within contracted agreements.

Ultimately then: knowing which standard exclusions apply empowers individuals not only during initial negotiations but throughout ongoing care required after completion-a wise strategy safeguarding investments made toward enhancing residential curb appeal via functional enhancements like newly fitted garage doors!

When selecting a service provider, whether for home renovations, auto repairs, or any other professional service, understanding the differences in workmanship guarantees is crucial. These guarantees are often overlooked by consumers focused on immediate costs and timelines. However, they play a significant role in ensuring long-term satisfaction and protection against potential issues.

Workmanship guarantees are commitments made by service providers to assure that their work meets certain standards of quality. They serve as a promise that if something goes wrong due to the quality of work performed, the provider will rectify it at no additional cost to the client. This assurance can be invaluable when unforeseen problems arise after a service is completed.

Recognizing differences in workmanship guarantees allows consumers to make informed decisions based on the reliability and accountability of various providers. Not all guarantees are created equal; some may offer extensive coverage for an extended period, while others might be limited in scope and duration. A thorough understanding of these terms helps consumers weigh potential risks and benefits associated with each option.

Moreover, workmanship guarantees reflect the confidence and integrity of a service provider. Providers who offer comprehensive warranties usually demonstrate greater accountability and commitment to customer satisfaction. This can be indicative of their overall professionalism and dedication to delivering high-quality work.

In contrast, vague or minimal guarantees might suggest a lack of confidence in their services or an unwillingness to stand behind their work. By analyzing these aspects, consumers can avoid future frustrations stemming from substandard workmanship or inadequate support when issues occur.

Ultimately, understanding workmanship guarantees empowers consumers to select service providers who not only meet their immediate needs but also provide peace of mind through reliable post-service support. It encourages informed decision-making, reduces potential risks, and enhances overall satisfaction with the services rendered.

In conclusion, taking the time to understand workmanship guarantees is not just about safeguarding against future problems but also about choosing partners committed to excellence. As such, it should be an integral part of every consumer's selection process when considering different service providers.

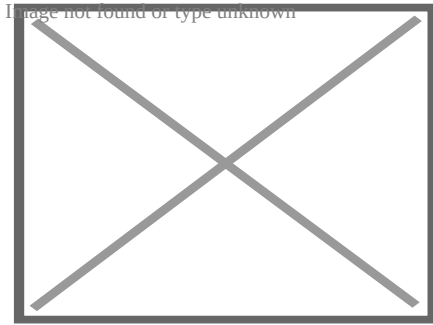


About remote keyless system



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A remote control for a keyless entry system built into an ignition key: pressing a button on the key unlocks the car doors, while another button locks the car and activates its alarm system

A **remote keyless system (RKS)**, also known as **remote keyless entry (RKE)** or **remote central locking**, is an electronic lock that controls access to a building or vehicle by using an electronic remote control (activated by a handheld device or automatically by proximity).^[1] RKS largely and quickly superseded *keyless entry*, a budding technology that restrictively bound locking and unlocking functions to vehicle-mounted keypads.

Widely used in automobiles, an RKS performs the functions of a standard car key without physical contact. When within a few yards of the car, pressing a button on the remote can lock or unlock the doors, and may perform other functions.

A remote keyless system can include both *remote keyless entry* (RKE), which unlocks the doors, and *remote keyless ignition* (RKI), which starts the engine.

History

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Remote keyless entry was patented in 1981 by Paul Lipschutz, who worked for Nieman (a supplier of security components to the car industry) and had developed a number of automotive security devices. His electrically actuated lock system could be controlled by using a handheld fob to stream infrared data. Patented in 1981 after successful submission in 1979, it worked using a "coded pulse signal generator and battery-powered infra-red radiation emitter." In some geographic areas, the system is called a PLIP system, or Plipper, after Lipschutz. Infrared technology was superseded in 1995 when a

European frequency was standardised.^[2]^[3]

The remote keyless systems using a handheld transmitter first appeared on the French made Renault Fuego in 1982,^[4] and as an option on several American Motors vehicles in 1983, including the Renault Alliance. The feature gained its first widespread availability in the U.S. on several General Motors vehicles in 1989.^[citation needed]

Prior to Remote Keyless Entry, a number of systems were introduced featuring Keyless Entry (i.e., not remote), including Ford's 1980 system introduced on the Ford Thunderbird, Mercury Cougar, Lincoln Continental Mark VI, and Lincoln Town Car, which Ford called *Keyless Entry System* (later marketed *SecuriCode*). The system used a five-button keypad on the driver-side with that could unlock the driver's door when the code was entered, with subsequent code entries to unlock all doors or trunk — or lock the vehicle from the outside.

The sixth generation Buick Electra (1985-1991) featured a sill-mounted keypad for model years 1985-1988, superseded in 1989 by a remote keyless entry system.

Nissan offered the same door keypad technology on the 1984 Maxima, Fairlady, Gloria and Cedric, essentially using the same approach as Ford, with the addition of being able to roll the windows down and open the optional moonroof from outside the vehicle on the door handle installed keypad on both the driver's and front passengers door as well as roll the windows up, close the optional sunroof and lock the vehicle.

As of 2024, Ford continued to offer a fob-operated remote keyless system or completely keyless system, augmented by its *Securicode* five-button keypad.^[5] The combination enabled tiered or time-restricted permissions, i.e., the code giving access to the vehicle but not its operation — and the code being easily changed to prevent subsequent vehicle access.

Function

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Keyless remotes contain a short-range radio transmitter, and must be within a certain range, usually 5–20 meters, of the car to work. When a button is pushed, it sends a coded signal by radio waves to a receiver unit in the car, which locks or unlocks the door. Most RKEs operate at a frequency of 315 MHz for North America-made cars and at 433.92 MHz for European, Japanese and Asian cars. Modern systems since the mid-

1990s implement encryption as well as rotating entry codes to prevent car thieves from intercepting and spoofing the signal.^[6] Earlier systems used infrared instead of radio signals to unlock the vehicle, such as systems found on Mercedes-Benz,^[7] BMW^[8] and other manufacturers.

The system signals that it has either locked or unlocked the car usually through some fairly discreet combination of flashing vehicle lamps, a distinctive sound other than the horn, or some usage of the horn itself. A typical setup on cars is to have the horn or other sound chirp twice to signify that the car has been unlocked, and chirp once to indicate the car has been locked. For example, Toyota, Scion, and Lexus use a chirp system to signify the car being locked/unlocked. While two beeps means that driver's door is unlocked, four beeps means all doors are unlocked. One long beep is for the trunk or power tailgate. One short beep signifies that the car is locked and alarm is set.

The functions of a remote keyless entry system are contained on a key fob or built into the ignition key handle itself. Buttons are dedicated to locking or unlocking the doors and opening the trunk or tailgate. On some minivans, the power sliding doors can be opened/closed remotely. Some cars will also close any open windows and roof when remotely locking the car. Some remote keyless fobs also feature a red panic button which activates the car alarm as a standard feature. Further adding to the convenience, some cars' engines with remote keyless ignition systems can be started by the push of a button on the key fob (useful in cold weather), and convertible tops can be raised and lowered from outside the vehicle while it's parked.

On cars where the trunk release is electronically operated, it can be triggered to open by a button on the remote. Conventionally, the trunk springs open with the help of hydraulic struts or torsion springs, and thereafter must be lowered manually. Premium models, such as SUVs and estates with tailgates, may have a motorized assist that can both open and close the tailgate for easy access and remote operation.

For offices, or residences, the system can also be coupled with the security system, garage door opener or remotely activated lighting devices.

Programming

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Remote keyless entry fobs emit a radio frequency with a designated, distinct digital identity code. Inasmuch as "programming" fobs is a proprietary technical process, it is typically performed by the automobile manufacturer. In general, the procedure is to put the car computer in 'programming mode'. This usually entails engaging the power in the

car several times while holding a button or lever. It may also include opening doors, or removing fuses. The procedure varies amongst various makes, models, and years. Once in 'programming mode' one or more of the fob buttons is depressed to send the digital identity code to the car's onboard computer. The computer saves the code and the car is then taken out of programming mode.

As RKS fobs have become more prevalent in the automobile industry a secondary market of unprogrammed devices has sprung up. Some websites sell steps to program fobs for individual models of cars as well as accessory kits to remotely activate other car devices.

On early (1998–2012) keyless entry remotes, the remotes can be individually programmed by the user, by pressing a button on the remote, and starting the vehicle. However, newer (2013+) keyless entry remotes require dealership or locksmith programming via a computer with special software . The Infrared keyless entry systems offered user programming, though radio frequency keyless entry systems mostly require dealer programming.

Passive systems

[edit]

Some cars feature a passive keyless entry system. Their primary distinction is the ability to lock/unlock (and later iterations allow starting) the vehicle without any input from the user.

General Motors pioneered this technology with the Passive Keyless Entry (PKE) system in the 1993 Chevrolet Corvette. It featured passive locking/unlocking, but traditional keyed starting of the vehicle.

Today, passive systems are commonly found on a variety of vehicles, and although the exact method of operation differs between makes and models, their operation is generally similar: a vehicle can be unlocked without the driver needing to physically push a button on the key fob to lock or unlock the car. Additionally, some are able to start or stop the vehicle without physically having to insert a key.

Security

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Keyless ignition does not by default provide better security. In October 2014, it was found that some insurers in the United Kingdom would not insure certain vehicles with keyless ignition unless there were additional mechanical locks in place due to weaknesses in the keyless system.^[9]

A security concern with any remote entry system is a spoofing technique called a replay attack, in which a thief records the signal sent by the key fob using a specialized receiver called a code grabber, and later replays it to open the door. To prevent this, the key fob does not use the same unlock code each time but a rolling code system; it contains a pseudorandom number generator which transmits a different code each use.^[10] The car's receiver has another pseudorandom number generator synchronized to the fob to recognise the code. To prevent a thief from simulating the pseudorandom number generator the fob encrypts the code.

News media have reported cases where it is suspected that criminals managed to open cars by using radio repeaters to trick vehicles into thinking that their keyless entry fobs were close by even when they were far away (relay attack),^[11] though they have not reported that any such devices have been found. The articles speculate that keeping fobs in aluminum foil or a freezer when not in use can prevent criminals from exploiting this vulnerability.^[12]

In 2015, it was reported that Samy Kamkar had built an inexpensive electronic device about the size of a wallet that could be concealed on or near a locked vehicle to capture a single keyless entry code to be used at a later time to unlock the vehicle. The device transmits a jamming signal to block the vehicle's reception of rolling code signals from the owner's fob, while recording these signals from both of his two attempts needed to unlock the vehicle. The recorded first code is sent to the vehicle only when the owner makes the second attempt, while the recorded second code is retained for future use. Kamkar stated that this vulnerability had been widely known for years to be present in many vehicle types but was previously undemonstrated.^[13] A demonstration was done during DEF CON 23.^[14]

Actual thefts targeting luxury cars based on the above exploit have been reported when the key fob is near the front of the home. Several workarounds can prevent such exploits, including placing the key fob in a tin box.^{[15][16]} A criminal ring stole about 100 vehicles using this technique in Southern and Eastern Ontario.^[17]

See also

[edit]

- Near field communication
- Ignition switch
- Transponder car key

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[edit]

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Car interior

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○ Safety ○ Seating	○ Bucket seat ○ Child safety lock ○ Rear-view mirror ○ Rumble seat ○ Seat belt

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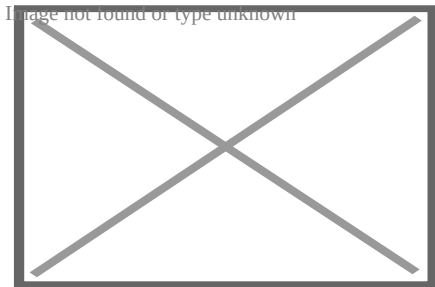
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About jackshaft

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

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Jackshaft

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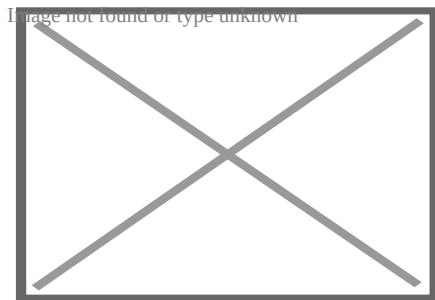
The oldest uses of the term *jackshaft* appear to involve shafts that were intermediate between water wheels or stationary steam engines and the line shafts of 19th century mills.^{[1][2]} In these early sources from New England mills in 1872 and 1880, the term "*jack shaft*" always appears in quotes. 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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About Overhead Door Company of Joliet

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Pilcher Park Nature Center

4.7 (727)

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Will County Historical Museum and Research Center

4.6 (23)

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Joliet Area Historical Museum

4.6 (679)

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Route 66 Park

4.3 (435)

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Des Plaines River viewing point

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Illinois State Museum-Lockport Gallery

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Reviews for Overhead Door Company of Joliet

Overhead Door Company of Joliet

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Jim Chuporak

(5)

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

Overhead Door Company of Joliet

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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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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 ?

Identifying Differences in Workmanship Guarantees [View GBP](#)

Check our other pages :

- [Selecting Insulation Options for Varying Climates](#)
- [Understanding Common Terms in Warranty Agreements](#)
- [Assessing Conditions that Void Warranty Coverage](#)

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the typical duration of workmanship guarantees for garage door installation?

Workmanship guarantees for garage door installation typically range from 1 to 5 years, depending on the company and specific terms of service.

How do workmanship guarantees differ from product warranties in garage door installations?

Workmanship guarantees cover issues related to the quality and execution of the installation process, while product warranties cover defects in the garage door materials or components themselves.

Are there any exclusions commonly found in workmanship guarantees for garage doors?

Common exclusions in workmanship guarantees may include damage caused by misuse, lack of maintenance, environmental factors, or modifications made after installation.

What steps should be taken if a problem arises that is covered under a workmanship guarantee?

If an issue arises under a workmanship guarantee, you should contact the installer immediately, provide documentation and details of the problem, and follow any claim procedures outlined in your agreement.

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