

NOISY GARAGE



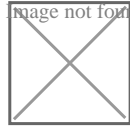
- **Diagnosing Noisy Garage Door Operation**  
**Diagnosing Noisy Garage Door Operation** Fixing Doors That Ride Off Track Resolving Sensor Misalignment Errors Interpreting Opener LED Blink Codes Addressing Slow or Jerky Door Movement Eliminating Mid Travel Door Reversal Quieting Squeaky Rollers with Proper Lubrication Identifying Cable Fraying and Safety Risks Correcting Uneven Door Closing Gaps Resetting Remote Controls After Power Outage Detecting Spring Fatigue Before Failure Occurs Choosing When to Call a Professional for Repairs
- **Setting Up Z Wave Connectivity for Your Garage Door**  
**Setting Up Z Wave Connectivity for Your Garage Door** Linking Garage Doors to Apple HomeKit Scenes Voice Control Tips with Google Home Assistants Using Amazon Alexa Routines for Door Automation Security Considerations for Cloud Based Door Access Updating Firmware on Smart Garage Controllers Troubleshooting WiFi Signal Issues in the Garage Integrating Door Status into Home Security Dashboards Battery Backup Management for Connected Openers IFTTT Recipes to Automate Garage Door Functions Data Privacy Practices for Smart Garage Devices Future Trends in Connected Garage Door Technology
- **About Us**



when to call a professional for repairs.

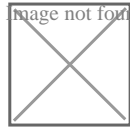
Firstly, consider the complexity of the repair. If the issue is straightforward and you have the necessary tools and knowledge, tackling it yourself might be feasible. For example, changing a light bulb or fixing a leaky faucet are simple tasks that most homeowners can handle without much trouble. However, if the repair involves electrical work, plumbing that requires specialized tools or knowledge, or structural issues like roof repairs or foundation problems, its best to leave it to the professionals.

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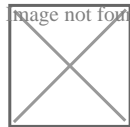
Secondly, think about safety. Some repairs can be dangerous if not done correctly. For instance, working with gas lines or dealing with asbestos requires special training and equipment. Attempting these tasks without proper knowledge could lead to accidents or health hazards. Always prioritize safety; if youre unsure about any aspect of the repair, its better to call a professional.

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Thirdly, assess your time constraints. DIY projects often take longer than expected due to unexpected complications or learning curves. If you have other pressing commitments or simply dont have the time to dedicate to a project right now, hiring a professional might be more efficient.

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Moreover, consider the cost factor. While DIY projects can save money upfront by avoiding labor costs associated with hiring professionals; however this should not be your only consideration . Sometimes spending extra money on expert services ensures quality workmanship which will last longer reducing future repair costs significantly .

Lastly , evaluate whether seeking advice from someone experienced would benefit both parties involved . Professionals bring valuable insights gained through years of experience which could prevent costly mistakes down-the-line .

In conclusion , deciding when-to-call-a-professional-for-repairs boils down-to-assessing-the-complexity-of-the-task,-safety-concerns,-time-constraints,-cost-factors-and-potential-benefits-of-expert-advice . By carefully weighing these factors ,you-can-make-an-informed-decision-that-suits-your-needs-and-ensures-your-home-stays-safe-and-functional .

## **Detecting Spring Fatigue Before Failure Occurs**

### **About Garage door opener**

A garage door opener is a mechanized tool that opens and closes a garage door managed by activate the garage wall surface. Most additionally include a handheld radio remote control lugged by the owner, which can be used to open up and shut the door from a short distance.

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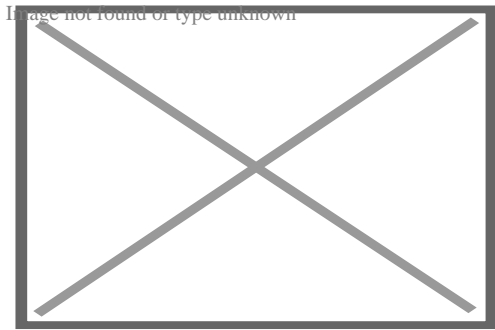
### **About Crown Point, Indiana**

Crown Point is a city in and the county seat of Lake Region, Indiana, USA. The populace was 34,884 per the 2023 American Community Study. The city was included in 1868. On October 31, 1834, Solon Robinson and his family members ended up being the initial inhabitants to an area that later came to be Crown Point. Due to its area, Crown Factor is known as the "Hub of Lake County". The city is surrounded by Merrillville to the north, Winfield to the east, Cedar Lake to the southwest, St. John to the west, and unincorporated Schererville to the northwest. The southerly and southwestern parts of Crown Point surround some unincorporated areas of Lake Area.

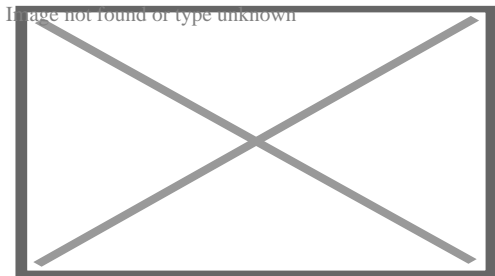
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### **About Garage (residential)**

"Garage (house)" redirects here. For the music style, see Garage house.



The Hermitage garage by Nicholas II in The State Hermitage, Saint Petersburg, Russia



Garage - in the style of the new objectivity - Frankfurt am Main

A 1901 newspaper article discussing a name for a private collection of automobiles

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A 1901 newspaper article discussing a name for a private collection of automobiles, which mentions the word "garage" as being a possible choice except that that word was already in use in the broader sense of a place to store and repair them. Today the word *garage* has both senses; for example, *Jay Leno's Garage* is a series about his collection and other interesting collections, not merely the buildings that contain them.

A residential **garage** ( UK: /ˈɡæʒɑːr/, -ˈɡæʒəːr/ <sup>TM</sup>, -ˈɡæʒəːr/ <sup>TM</sup>, -ˈɡæʒəːr/ <sup>TM</sup> dʒəˈʒɑːr/ <sup>TM</sup> GARR-ahzh, -ˈɡæʒəːr ahj, -ˈɡæʒəːr,ij

US: /ˈɡæʒɑːr/, -ˈɡæʒəːr/ <sup>TM</sup>, -ˈɡæʒəːr/ <sup>TM</sup> gəˈʒɑːr, -ˈɡæʒəːr/ <sup>TM</sup> ) is a walled, roofed structure with a door for storing a vehicle or vehicles that may be part of or attached to a home ("attached garage"), or a separate outbuilding or shed ("detached garage"). Residential garages typically have space for one or two cars, although three-car garages are used. When a garage is attached to a house, the garage typically has an entry door into the house, called the *person door* or *man door*, in contrast with the wider and taller door for vehicles, called the garage door, which can be opened to permit the entry and exit of a vehicle and then closed to secure the vehicle. A garage protects a vehicle from precipitation, and, if it is equipped

with a locking garage door, it also protects the vehicle(s) from theft and vandalism. Most garages also serve multifunction duty as workshops for a variety of projects, including painting, woodworking, and assembly. Garages also may be used for other purposes as well, such as storage or entertainment.

Some garages have an electrical mechanism to automatically open or close the garage door when the homeowner presses a button on a small remote control, along with a detector that stops the movement of the garage if something is in the way of closing. Some garages have enough space, even with cars inside, for the storage of items such as bicycles or a lawnmower; in some cases, there may even be enough space for a workshop or a man cave. Garages that are attached to a house may be built with the same external materials and roofing as the house. Garages that are not connected to the home may use a different style of construction from the house. Often in the Southern and rural United States garages not attached to the home and made from a timber frame with sheet metal coverings are known as "pole barns", but usually serve the same purpose as what is called a garage elsewhere. In some places, the term is used synonymously with "carport", though that term normally describes a structure that, while roofed, is not completely enclosed. A carport protects the vehicle to some degree from inclement weather, but it does not protect the vehicle from theft or vandalism.

The word *garage*, introduced to English in 1902, originates from the French word *garer*, meaning shelter.<sup>[1]</sup> By 1908 the architect Charles Harrison Townsend was commenting in *The Builder* magazine that "for the home of the car, we very largely use the French word 'garage', alternatively with what I think the more desirable English equivalent of 'motor house' ".<sup>[2]</sup> Today the word is polysemic because it can refer to a collection of vehicles as well as the building that contains them.

## **Residential garage insulation**

[edit]

In northern climates, temperatures inside an uninsulated attached residential garage can decrease to freezing levels during the winter. Temperatures inside an uninsulated attached garage in temperate climates can reach uncomfortable levels during summer months. Extreme temperatures can be a source of energy waste and discomfort in adjoining living areas, due to heat transfer between the garage and those areas. Homes with an attached garage often experience this "interface" problem. Insulating the outside of the building against the elements without extending the insulation to the wall separating the garage from the house, and/or the other garage walls and roof, can be a costly mistake.<sup>[3]</sup>

## **In Australia**

[edit]

Australian homes typically have a two, one and a half or double car garage, with some newer houses having a triple garage, with one double door and one single door. Prior to the 1970s most of them were detached from the house, usually set further back with the driveway leading up past

the side of the house, common with old fibreboard houses, but not uncommon with earlier brick houses. The most common doors on these garages were either two wooden barn style doors with a standard sized access door on the side of the garage or the B&D Rolla Door, which is described below.

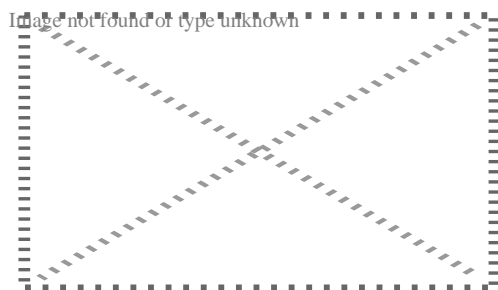
The most common garage door to date in Australia is the B&D Rolla Door, having been around since 1956 and still in heavy use today. They are a corrugated flexible but strong sheet steel door, sliding up tracks and rolling around a drum mounted above the door opening on the inside of the garage. These come in manual and remote controlled electric (known as the Control-a-Door), with conversion kits available. Locking is provided by a key lock in the centre of the door moving two square sliding lock bars in and out of holes in the door tracks, locking and unlocking it, or by the solenoid lock in the automatic motor.

Newer homes feature more American styled tilting panel lift doors which slide up onto a track on the ceiling via a motor and chain drive. Since the late 1970s most if not all garages are attached, and throughout the 80's it became more common to have an access door into the home from the garage where design permitted, whereas it is commonplace now. Most older unit (apartment) blocks in Australia have garages on the ground floor accessible through a common hallway and access doors, all leading into a common driveway. Newer ones now have underground parking.

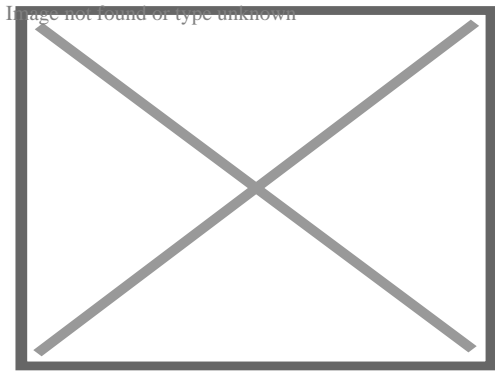
Australia has strict guidelines in place when building a home and the garage size must conform to the Australian Standards. The minimum size for a single garage is 3.0 m × 5.4 m (9.8 ft × 17.7 ft) and a double is 5.4 m × 5.4 m (17.7 ft × 17.7 ft). However, to comfortably fit two cars in a double garage it is typical to have a size of 6.0 m × 6.0 m (19.7 ft × 19.7 ft).<sup>[4]</sup>

## In the United Kingdom

[edit]



Up-and-over garage door



Insulation of sectional garage door

British homes featuring a garage typically have a single or double garage either built into the main building, detached within the grounds (often in the back garden), or in a communal area.

Traditionally, garage doors were wooden, opening either as two leaves or sliding horizontally. Newer garages are fitted with metal up-and-over doors. Increasingly, in new homes, such doors are electrically operated.

Typically, a small British single garage is 8 by 16 feet (2.4 m × 4.9 m), a medium single garage is 9 by 18 feet (2.7 m × 5.5 m), and a large single garage is 10 by 20 feet (3.0 m × 6.1 m). Family sedans have become bigger than they were in the past, so the larger size has become a preferred option. A typical large family car like the Ford Mondeo is about 15 by 6 feet (4.6 m × 1.8 m), meaning that even with the larger size garage, it is necessary to park to one side to be able to open the driver's door wide enough to enter or exit the vehicle.

In the early days of the motor car, a garage played an important role in protecting the vehicle from the weather (particularly so as to reduce rust). It was also the case that early motor cars started more easily when they were warm,<sup>[5]</sup> so that keeping them in a garage rather than outside made it easier to get the engine going in the morning. Modern motor cars, however, are very well protected against rust, and modern engines start with no difficulty even in very cold conditions.

## Early history

[edit]

The common term for these structures in the first decades of the 20th century was motor house. Many garages from before 1914 were pre-fabricated, typically by companies such as Norwich manufacturer Boulton & Paul Ltd. The style was usually in keeping with that of the house and its locale, however, they were mainly of timber construction and few have survived.<sup>[6]</sup>

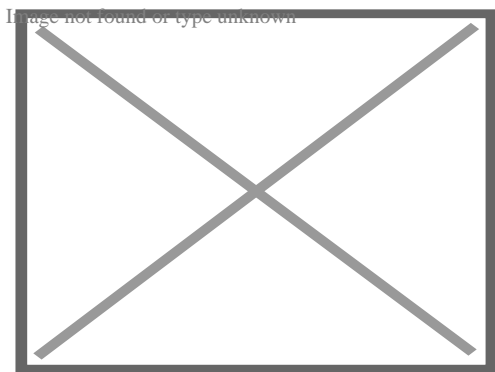
E. Keynes Purchase, "honorary architect" to what was to become the Royal Automobile Club, did a lot of work on them and recommended in *The Car Illustrated* in 1902, that they be of brick construction with cement floor, an inspection pit, good electric lighting and a pulley system for removing parts of the car (in the early days of motoring many car owners were mechanical and engineering enthusiasts).<sup>[7]</sup>

The architecture of garages was ignored in the architectural journals despite famous architects such as Edwin Lutyens, Richard Barry Parker and Edgar Wood all designing garages for their wealthy clients. Charles Harrison Townsend was one of the few architects who put pen to paper (in *The Builder* in 1908) on the subject and recommended that the walls be glazed brick for ease of washing, air gratings to be low (petrol fumes are heavier than air), and drains half open to avoid build-up of gases.<sup>[8]</sup>

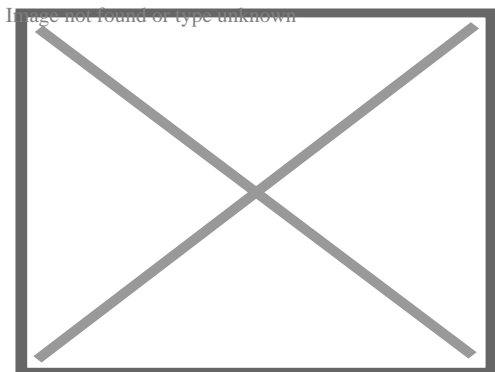
By 1910 corrugated iron and asbestos were being used instead of wood and garages became less imposing. From 1912 speculatively built houses in London were being built with motor houses.<sup>[9]</sup>

## In North America

[edit]



Mobile homes with detached single car garages



Circa 1955 detached residential garage seen in Toledo, Ohio

Many garage doors open upward using an electric chain drive, which can often be automatically controlled from inside the resident's vehicle with a small radio transmitter.<sup>[10]</sup> Garages are connected to the nearest road with a driveway. Interior space for one or two cars is normal, and garages built after 1950 usually have a door that connects the garage directly to the interior of the house (an "attached garage"). Earlier garages were often detached and located in the back yard of the house, accessed either via a long driveway or from an alley.



In the past, garages were often separate buildings from the house ("detached garage"). On occasion, a garage would be built with an apartment above it, which could be rented out. As automobiles became more popular, the concept of attaching the garage directly to the home grew into a common practice. While a person with a separate garage must walk outdoors in every type of weather, a person with an attached garage has a much shorter walk inside a building.

Around the start of the 21st century, companies began offering "portable garages" in the United States. Typically, these garages are made of metal, wood or vinyl and do not connect to the house or other structure, much like the garage built before 1950. These portable garages usually have a strongly reinforced floor to hold a heavy vehicle. Garages are also produced as composite fabric garages with metal frames that are lightweight and portable garage compared to traditional brick-and-mortar or metal garage structures.<sup>[11]</sup>

Over the past fifteen years, the portable garage has further evolved into a modular garage or a partially prefabricated structure. The modular garage comes from a factory that assembles the garage in two sections and combines the two sections on location. Partially prefabricated garages are often larger and might even include an attic space or a second floor. Sections of the garage are preassembled and then setup on site over a few days time.<sup>[12]</sup> The Amish have become popular builders of portable, modular and partially prefabricated garages.

## **Common Garage Sizes in the United States**

[edit]

Garage sizes in the United States vary depending on the number of vehicles they are designed to accommodate. While dimensions can differ based on specific needs and local building codes, typical sizes are as follows:

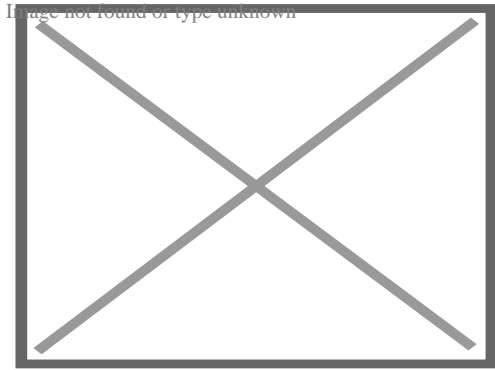
- One-car garage: Usually 12 to 18 feet wide and 20 to 30 feet deep, with a total area of 240 to 540 square feet.
- Two-car garage: Commonly 20 to 24 feet wide, maintaining the same depth, and covering 360 to 660 square feet.
- Three-car garage: Typically 30 to 36 feet wide, providing 600 to 1,260 square feet of space.
- Four-car garage: The largest standard size, ranging from 40 to 48 feet wide, with a total area of 800 to 1,600 square feet.

These dimensions offer enough space not only for vehicles but also for storage and accessibility. Garage sizes may vary depending on design preferences, vehicle types, and additional space requirements.<sup>[13]</sup>

## **Post frame garages**

[edit]

See also: Barndominium



Post frame garage attached to traditional frame house

Often in more rural settings, detached post-frame garages are used to store farm and workshop equipment and can either be cold storage<sup>[14]</sup> or insulated for warm storage.<sup>[15][16]</sup>

## Notable garages

[edit]

The first planned private garages appeared long before 1900. Early examples of planned public garages appeared at the same time. The first recorded public parking garage in the US (*Electric Vehicle Company Garage*,<sup>[17]</sup> Chicago) was built in 1898, in the UK (*Christal Palace Garage*,<sup>[18]</sup> London) in 1900 and in Germany (*Großgarage der Automüller G.m.b.H.*,<sup>[19]</sup> Berlin-Wilmersdorf) in 1901.

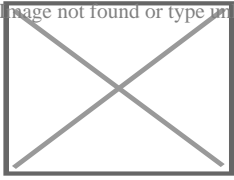
Possibly the oldest existing garage in the United Kingdom is in Southport Lancashire. It was the first motor house or garage to be depicted in an English motoring journal and was in *The Autocar* of 7 October 1899. It was owned by Dr W.W. Barratt, a local doctor and motoring pioneer and specially designed for his house at 29 Park Crescent Hesketh Park. A two-storey building that matched the style of the house; the ground floor garage having a concrete floor, heating, electric lighting, an engine pit and was fully equipped. The motor house is now in residential use.<sup>[20]</sup>

One of the oldest surviving private garages in Germany today is the 1903 finished *Automobil-Remise* (automobile carriage house) of Villa Esche by Henry van de Velde in Chemnitz. Carl Benz, the inventor of the automobile, had a tower built for himself in 1910, on the first floor a room for studying, on the ground floor car parking space. It still exists in Ladenburg, Germany.

## Gallery of notable garages

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1919

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1919

1938

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1938

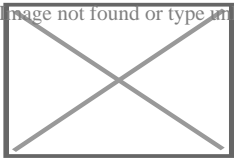
Garage of Hôtel Brion (1904)

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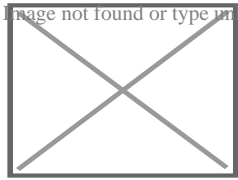
Garage of Hôtel  
Brion (1904)

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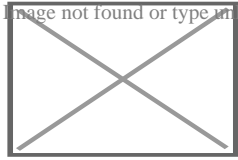
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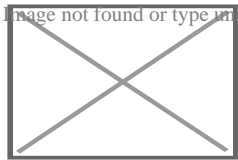
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## Garages in Nizhny Novgorod

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## Garages in Nizhny Novgorod Old garages in Mannheim

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## Old garages in Mannheim

## Carhouses

[edit]

Garages in the United States and Canada used to store streetcars and buses are often referred to as carhouses or car barns. These storage facilities are either metal or brick structures used to store streetcars or buses away from the elements. In Britain they are referred to as bus depots or depots.

## See also

[edit]

- Carport
- Carriage house
- Parking
- Proof-of-parking

## References



[edit]

- <sup>^</sup> *The Shorter Oxford Dictionary* (1973)
- <sup>^</sup> Minnis 2010, p. 74.
- <sup>^</sup> "How to make your home energy efficient"; Howstuffworks.com
- <sup>^</sup> Berenice O. (17 August 2018). "Single & Double Garage Size (How Much Do You Need?)". *BuildSearch*. Retrieved 2018-12-13.
- <sup>^</sup> "Starting Old Cars". Archived from the original on 2023-02-20. Retrieved 2013-05-24. "This whole operation takes a certain amount of time. On a 50-degree day, for instance, the car won't operate normally for at least 5 minutes of driving. On colder days you might spend 10-15 minutes "nursing" the car until it warms up to normal operating temperature."
- <sup>^</sup> Minnis 2010, pp. 77–78.
- <sup>^</sup> Minnis 2010, p. 80.
- <sup>^</sup> Minnis 2010, pp. 81–83.
- <sup>^</sup> Minnis 2010, p. 86.
- <sup>^</sup> "How Do Garage Door Remotes Work". *garage-door.com*. 2019. Archived from the original on 2021-09-22. Retrieved 2019-10-16.
- <sup>^</sup> "Portable Garage - WeatherPort". *WeatherPort*.
- <sup>^</sup> "Only 17 Hours to Build a Three Car Garage in Raymond, ME!". *Sheds Unlimited*. 2019-05-07. Retrieved 2020-01-20.
- <sup>^</sup> "Standard Garage Size: Dimensions + Diagrams". *alansfactoryoutlet.com*. 2022-09-14. Retrieved 2025-03-18.
- <sup>^</sup> "Post Frame Cold Storage Building | Hoopeston, Illinois | FBi Buildings".
- <sup>^</sup> "Post-Frame Buildings".
- <sup>^</sup> "Post Frame Building Basics :: Sutherlands".

17. ^ Shannon Sanders McDonald: The parking garage. Design and evolution of a modern urban form, Washington 2007, p. 16
  18. ^ Kathryn A. Morrison, John Minnis: *Carscapes: The Motor Car, Architecture and Landscape in England*, New Haven/London 2012, p. 167
  19. ^ René Hartmann: *Die Hochgarage als neue Bauaufgabe – Bauten und Projekte in Berlin bis 1933* (Magisterarbeit), Technische Universität Berlin 2009
  20. ^ Minnis 2010, pp. 75–76.
- 
- *Minnis, John (2010). "Practical yet Artistic: The Motor House 1895–1914". In Brandwood, Geoffrey K. (ed.). Living Leisure and Law: Eight Building Types in England 1800–1914. Reading: Spire Books in association with the Victorian Society. ISBN 9781904965-27-5. OCLC 835667261.*

## External links

[edit]

-  The dictionary definition of *garage* at Wiktionary
-  Media related to Garages at Wikimedia Commons

- v
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- e

Rooms and spaces of a house

- Bonus room
- Common room
- Den
- Dining room
- Family room
- Garret
- Great room
- Home cinema
- Keeping room
- Kitchen

### **Shared rooms**

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- kitchenette
- Living room
- Gynaecium
  - harem
- Andron
  - man cave
- Recreation room
  - billiard room
- Shrine
- Study
- Sunroom

- Bathroom
  - toilet
- Bedroom / Guest room
  - closet

### **Private rooms**

- Bedsit / Miniflat
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- Cabinet
- Nursery

## **Spaces**

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- Conversation pit
- Cubby-hole
- Deck
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  - dumbwaiter
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- Lanai
- Loft
- Loggia
- Overhang
- Patio
- Porch
  - screened
  - sleeping
- Ramp
- Secret passage
- Stairs/Staircase
- Terrace
- Veranda
- Vestibule



**Technical, utility  
and storage**

- Attic
- Basement
- Carport
- Cloakroom
- Closet
- Crawl space
- Electrical room
- Equipment room
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- Garage
- Janitorial closet
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- Laundry room / Utility room / Storage room
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  - spicery
  - still room
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## **Other**

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**Architectural  
elements**

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- Baluster
- Belt course
- Bressummer
- Ceiling
- Chimney
- Colonnade / Portico
- Column
- Cornice / Eaves
- Dome
- Door
- Ell
- Floor
- Foundation
- Gable
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  - Portal
- Lighting
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- Ornament
- Plumbing
- Quoins
- Roof
  - shingles
- Roof lantern
- Sill plate
- Style
  - list
- Skylight
- Threshold
- Transom
- Vault
- Wall
- Window

## Related

- Backyard
- Driveway
- Front yard
- Garden
  - roof garden
- Home
- Home improvement
- Home repair
- Shed
- Tree house

-  Category: Rooms

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- Germany
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- France
- BnF data
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- Czech Republic
- Spain
- Israel

### Other

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## About Lake County

## Driving Directions in Lake County

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**Driving Directions From 41.366510327857, -87.3408646 to**

**Driving Directions From 41.408057240601, -87.343798613815 to**

Driving Directions From 41.391735468419, -87.318200587644 to

Driving Directions From 41.428981281465, -87.421575428085 to

Driving Directions From 41.453568220733, -87.320568421442 to

Driving Directions From 41.443437503917, -87.311638642998 to

Driving Directions From 41.466348423063, -87.291394997875 to

Driving Directions From 41.387196050936, -87.400947816503 to

Driving Directions From 41.382799094677, -87.347560275608 to

Driving Directions From 41.450223110903, -87.428508635102 to

[https://www.google.com/maps/place/@41.428259632235,-87.302542685334,25.2z/data=!4m6!3m5!1sTraceback \(most recent call last\):!8m2!3d41.4237151!4d-87.34086459999999!16s%2F](https://www.google.com/maps/place/@41.428259632235,-87.302542685334,25.2z/data=!4m6!3m5!1sTraceback+ (most+recent+call+last):!8m2!3d41.4237151!4d-87.34086459999999!16s%2F)

[https://www.google.com/maps/place/@41.469893878177,-87.30234923037,25.2z/data=!4m6!3m5!1sTraceback \(most recent call last\):!8m2!3d41.4237151!4d-87.34086459999999!16s%2F](https://www.google.com/maps/place/@41.469893878177,-87.30234923037,25.2z/data=!4m6!3m5!1sTraceback+ (most+recent+call+last):!8m2!3d41.4237151!4d-87.34086459999999!16s%2F)

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[https://www.google.com/maps/place/@41.437409665766,-87.25472241338,25.2z/data=!4m6!3m5!1sTraceback \(most recent call last\):!8m2!3d41.4237151!4d-87.34086459999999!16s%2F](https://www.google.com/maps/place/@41.437409665766,-87.25472241338,25.2z/data=!4m6!3m5!1sTraceback+most+recent+call+last!8m2!3d41.4237151!4d-87.34086459999999!16s%2F)

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Higgins Overhead Door

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