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STRAIGHT Proofing Strip Installation Guide

Sectional and Single Panel Up and Over Garage Doors

Installation Without the Use of a Mounting Strip

April 2021

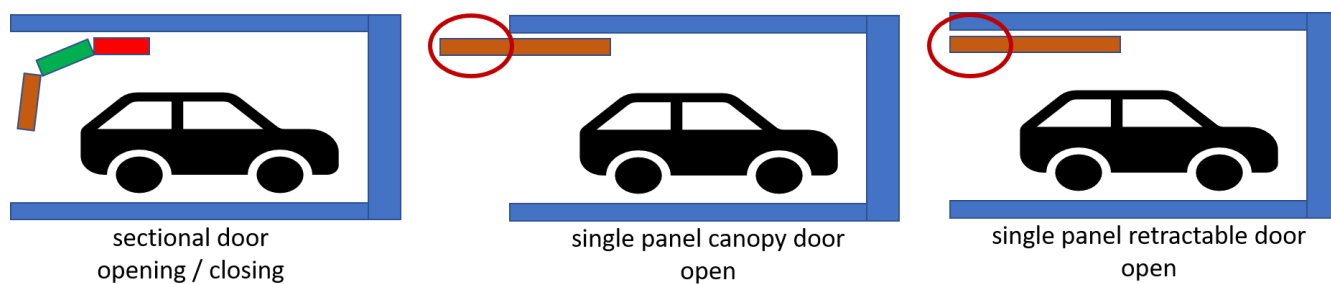
CONTENTS

1	IMPORTANT INTRODUCTION	2
1.1	The Garage Doors	2
1.2	Installation With or Without a Mounting Strip	2
1.3	Do Not Press the Proofing Strip Hard Against the Threshold and the Side Jambs	2
1.4	Bottom Weather Seals	3
1.5	Monitoring and Maintenance	3
2	PROOFING WOODEN GARAGE DOORS	3
2.1	Tools and Materials	3
2.2	Proofing the Threshold Gap	4
2.3	Proofing the Side Gaps	8
2.3.1	Installation of the STRAIGHT Proofing Strip	8
2.3.2	Single Panel Canopy Doors	9
2.3.3	Sectional Doors	9
2.3.4	Single Panel Retractable Doors	10
3	PROOFING GARAGE DOORS OF METAL	10
3.1	Tools and Materials	10
3.2	Proofing the Threshold Gap and the Side Gaps	11
4	TIPS AND TRICKS	11
4.1	The Instructional Video	11
4.2	If a Very High Degree of Protection is Required	11
4.3	How to Handle Very Uneven Thresholds	12
4.4	Why Are Tin Snips with Long Blades Best?	12
4.5	Installation Without Washers	13

1 IMPORTANT INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Garage Doors

This is a guide on the rodent proofing of sectional and single panel up and over garage doors with RodexIt's rodent resistant STRAIGHT proofing strip without the use of mounting strips – i.e. with the use of screws and washers only.



The STRAIGHT proofing strip can be used for proofing up to up to 1.4 in (3½ cm) wide gaps.

The proofing of wooden garage doors is described in section 2. The proofing of garage doors of metal is described in section 3. There are some valuable tips and tricks in section 4.

1.2 Installation With or Without a Mounting Strip

The STRAIGHT proofing strip can be secured to a garage door with or without the use of a mounting strip. A mounting strip is used when an aesthetically more pleasing installation is called for:



This guide covers installation without a mounting strip only. A guide on how to install the STRAIGHT proofing strip with a mounting strip can be found on www.rodexit.com.

1.3 Do Not Press the Proofing Strip Hard Against the Threshold and the Side Jamb

Do not press the proofing strip hard against the threshold and the side jamb. It should make featherlight contact only.



1.4 Bottom Weather Seals

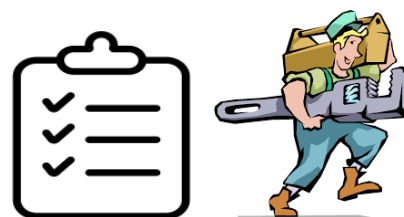
If there is a bottom weather seal under the garage door, and it is OK, leave it on.



If it isn't OK, replace it and recalibrate the door opener if any before installing the STRAIGHT proofing strip.

1.5 Monitoring and Maintenance

All rodent proofed garage doors should at regular intervals be monitored for maintenance needs and the proofing strips should be fixed or replaced if they are seriously compromised – for example due to severe rodent attacks.



2 PROOFING WOODEN GARAGE DOORS

2.1 Tools and Materials

You will need these tools and materials:

- A. A roll of STRAIGHT proofing strip.
- B. Tin snips for trimming the proofing strip – preferably straight tin snips with long blades.
- C. Suitable flatheaded screws for example 1 inch (25 mm) long No. 10 (4.8 mm) hex head screws or pan head screws.
- D. Corresponding washers.
- E. A corresponding screw bit.
- F. A cordless screwdriver.
- G. Possibly: A drill bit for drilling pilot holes in the garage door.



If you want to get both hands free for screwing the proofing strip onto the garage door, it is handy also to have

- a couple of heavy objects for holding the proofing strip in place during the installation,
- blobs of sticky power tack for temporarily attaching the proofing strip, and/or
- a staple gun and staples for temporarily attaching the proofing strip:



2.2 Proofing the Threshold Gap

The STRAIGHT proofing strip shall be mounted on the exterior side of the garage door. It must be possible to secure screws firmly in the lowermost 2 in (5 cm) of the door.

Follow these steps:

1. If the door is equipped with side seals of the clip-on reverse angle jamb type (clipped onto the garage door tracks),
 - a. dismount the side seals and
 - b. install ordinary stop molding side seals or brush seals as replacements after installing the proofing strip.



2. Close the garage door completely.



3. If there is an automatic opener, unplug it.



4. If there is a left side seal, tuck the free end of the roll behind it (if necessary after loosening it):



Tucked under stop molding side seal installed on the side jamb



Tucked under brush side seal installed on the door

If there isn't sufficient room behind the side seal:

- loosen it or
- dismount it and remount it after installing the proofing strip.

NB: A sectional garage door will usually move somewhat inwards when it starts opening.

5. Secure the free end of the proofing strip roll to the left side of the door:



No side seal.



Tucked under stop molding side seal installed on the side jamb.



Tucked under brush side seal installed on the door.

If the garage door is a retractable single panel door, don't let the proofing strip extend beyond the side of the door panel. If it does, there is a risk that the proofing strip will hit the side jambs in an undesirable way when the door opens.

6. Unroll a little more of the proofing strip than you need for proofing the threshold gap:



7. Cut off a slightly oversized piece.



8. Secure the oversized proofing strip to the door from left to right until you are around 2 feet (60 cm) from the right side jamb.

Place a screw with a washer in every or every second of the upper dot-shaped screw hole markings (if necessary, after drilling pilot holes in the door):



OR



9. Trim the oversized proofing strip

- if the door is a sectional door or a single panel canopy door:
 - to the width of the door opening or
- if the door is a single panel retractable door:
 - to the width of the door panel.



10. If there is a right side seal, tuck the free end of the trimmed proofing strip behind the side seal:



Tucked under stop molding side seal installed on the side jamb.



Tucked under brush side seal installed on the door.

If there isn't sufficient room behind the side seal:

- loosen it or
- dismount it and remount it after installing the proofing strip.

NB: A sectional garage door will usually move somewhat inwards when it starts opening.

11. Secure the last 2 feet (60 cm) of the proofing strip to the door.

12. Retighten any loosened side seals, reinstall any temporarily dismantled side seals, and install any replacement side seals.
13. Open and close the garage door in order to secure that it operates satisfactorily.



If it doesn't, you can probably solve the problem by doing one or more of the following:

- Adjust the opening and closing power of the opener – if any. Check the owner's manual and follow the instructions.
- Adjust the position of the side seals if any.
- If there are side weather seals of the stop molding type, replace them with brush seals.
- Adjust the garage door rails. Check the owner's manual and follow the instructions.

2.3 Proofing the Side Gaps

2.3.1 Installation of the STRAIGHT Proofing Strip

The STRAIGHT proofing strip is secured to the door in much the same way as when you proof the threshold gap. Use a top-down approach.

The proofing strips that meet in the corners may be installed overlapping or just adjoining. A brush side seal may be used as mounting strip:



Overlapping



Adjoining

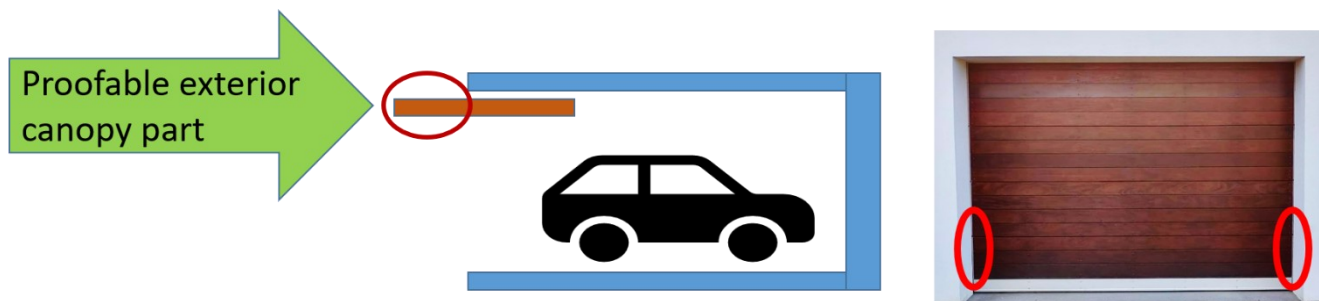


With brush side seal used
as mounting strip

A 2½ in (6½ cm) or more wide brush strip will cover all of the proofing strip.

2.3.2 Single Panel Canopy Doors

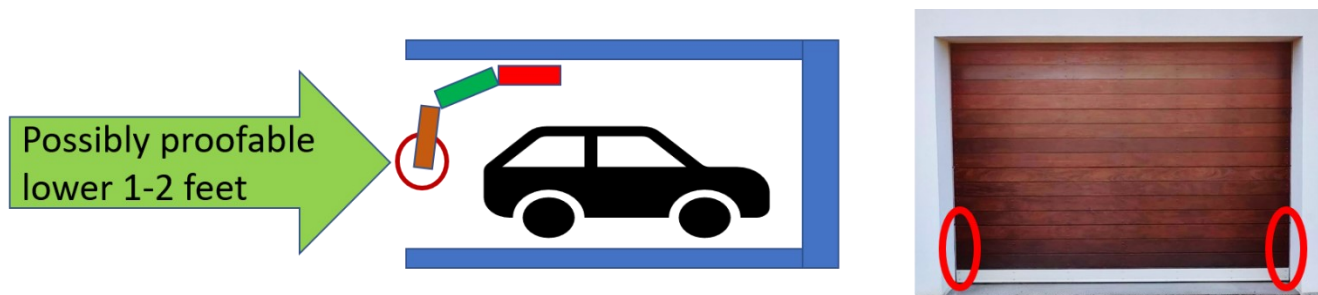
The STRAIGHT proofing strip can be used for rodent proofing the lower part of the side gaps of a single panel canopy door that corresponds to the exterior canopy part of the door.



Depending on the way the concrete single panel canopy door operates it may be feasible to proof the entire side gaps with STRAIGHT proofing strips without impeding the opening and closing of the garage door. However, there is a risk that the proofing strips will rub against the side jambs in an undesirable way.

2.3.3 Sectional Doors

Depending on the way the concrete sectional door operates it may be feasible to rodent proof the lower-most 1-2 feet (30-60 cm) of the side gaps with STRAIGHT proofing strips without impeding the opening and closing of the garage door. However, there is a risk that the proofing strips will rub against the side jambs in an undesirable way.

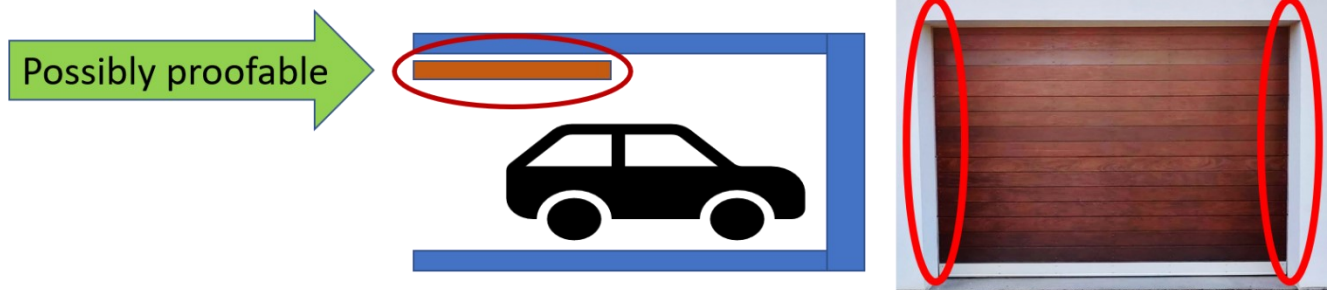


If the sectional garage door is equipped with ordinary stop molding side seals on the side jambs, you can also use a “Garage Door Rodent Guard” kit from The Rickford Company for rodent proofing the lower part of the side seals and thereby the lower part of the side gaps:



2.3.4 Single Panel Retractable Doors

Depending on the way the concrete retractable single panel door operates it may be feasible to proof the entire side gaps (as opposed to a part thereof) with STRAIGHT proofing strips without impeding the opening and closing of the door. However, there is a risk that the proofing strips will rub against the side jambs in an undesirable way.



3 PROOFING GARAGE DOORS OF METAL

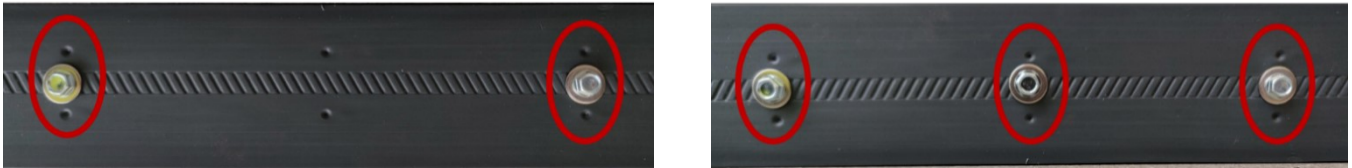
3.1 Tools and Materials

You will need the tools and materials listed in section 2.1 except the staple gun and the staples.

3.2 Proofing the Threshold Gap and the Side Gaps

A garage door of metal is proofed in much the same way as a wooden door – except that staples cannot be used for temporarily attaching the proofing strip to the door.

The screws must be secured firmly in solid structural parts. Because of that they are often placed somewhere else than in the dot-shaped screw hole markings – for example like this:



The screws are usually secured in the base of the door when the threshold gap is proofed.

It is generally a good idea to use self-drilling screws with a drill point.

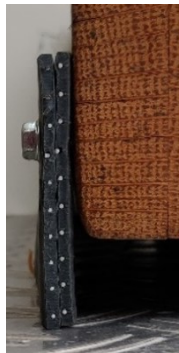
4 TIPS AND TRICKS

4.1 The Instructional Video

On the website www.rodexit.com you can watch an instructional video on how to proof garage doors with RodeXit's STRAIGHT proofing strip without the use of a mounting strip.

4.2 If a Very High Degree of Protection is Required

Under normal circumstances it is sufficient to install a single layer. If a particularly high degree of protection is required – for example because of a very high rodent pressure – you should install a double layer:



A double layer is installed in the same way as a single layer.

4.3 How to Handle Very Uneven Thresholds

If the garage door threshold is so uneven that there will be substantial gaps under the STRAIGHT proofing strip, the threshold should be repaired before installing the proofing strip.

Though it is not the optimal solution, you can as an alternative cut the STRAIGHT proofing strip in several pieces and mount them overlapping and at an angle as exaggeratedly illustrated here:



The right angles come naturally when the pieces of proofing strip are placed on the ground.

Another way of dealing with uneven thresholds is to supplement the STRAIGHT proofing strip with a brush strip that conforms better to uneven surfaces. It can be used as mounting strip:



4.4 Why Are Tin Snips with Long Blades Best?

Straight tin snips with long blades are better than straight tin snips with ordinary blades first and foremost because it is a lot easier to make straight cuts with the long blades.



Furthermore, it is possible to cut the STRAIGHT proofing strip in a single clip if you have strong hands.

4.5 Installation Without Washers

Washers are used in order to avoid driving the screws through the proofing strip. If you use pan head screws and a properly adjusted drywall screwdriver or screw depth setter, you can do away with the washers. That may save costs and time.