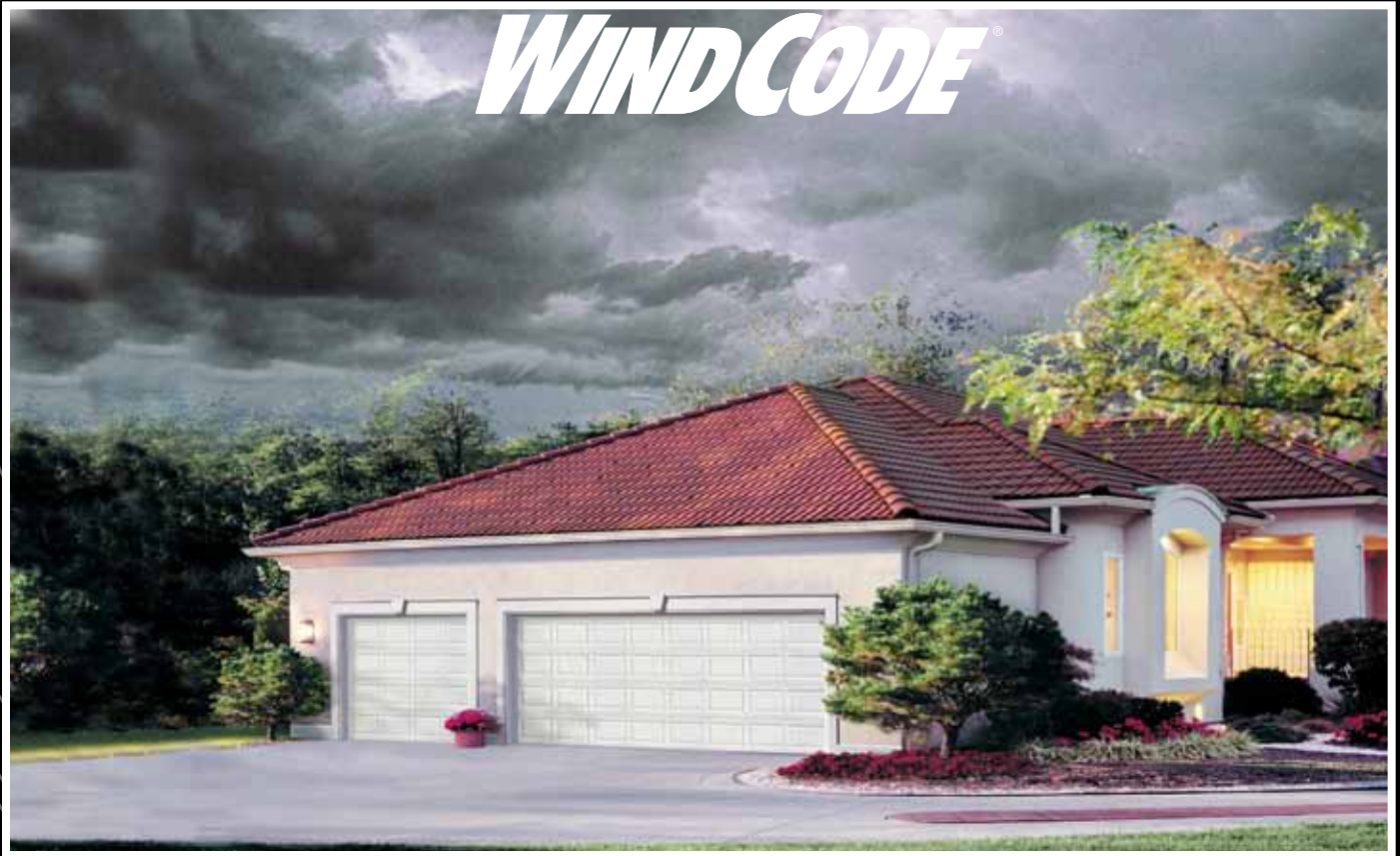


GENERAL INFORMATION

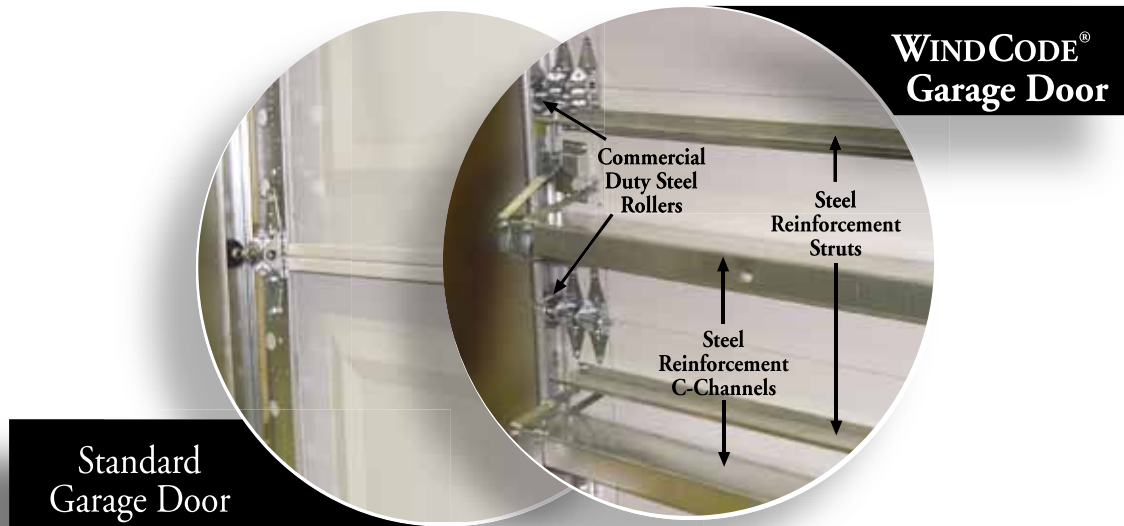


Contents:

Order Information, Plants and Distribution Centers	GIWC2
Policies and Procedures	GIWC3
Letter to Customers	GIWC4
Map/Building Code Grid	GIWC5
WINDCODE® Selection Guide	GIWC6–G7
How to Measure Your Door	GIWC8
Garage Door Glossary	GIWC9–GIWC12
How to Handle Your Door	GIWC13
Coding Options	GIWC14–GIWC16

Dear Holmes Garage Door Company® Customer,

As building codes change, trust Holmes Garage Door Company to offer products that meet or exceed building code requirements and provide peace of mind to your customers. Whether building codes in your market are established by the International Residential Code (IRC) or local government agencies, Holmes Garage Door Company will help you sell the right garage door. Holmes Garage Door Company has a complete line of WINDCODE® products, rated W1 for minimum reinforcement to as high as W9 for a fully reinforced garage door. Like our standard Holmes garage doors, Holmes WINDCODE® garage doors offer exceptional quality, innovation and craftsmanship. In addition to the same features of standard Holmes doors, Holmes WINDCODE® doors offer increased reinforcement to protect against damaging winds, while providing the beauty, durability and reliability that your customers expect from Holmes.



WINDCODE® products include our standard garage door features plus:

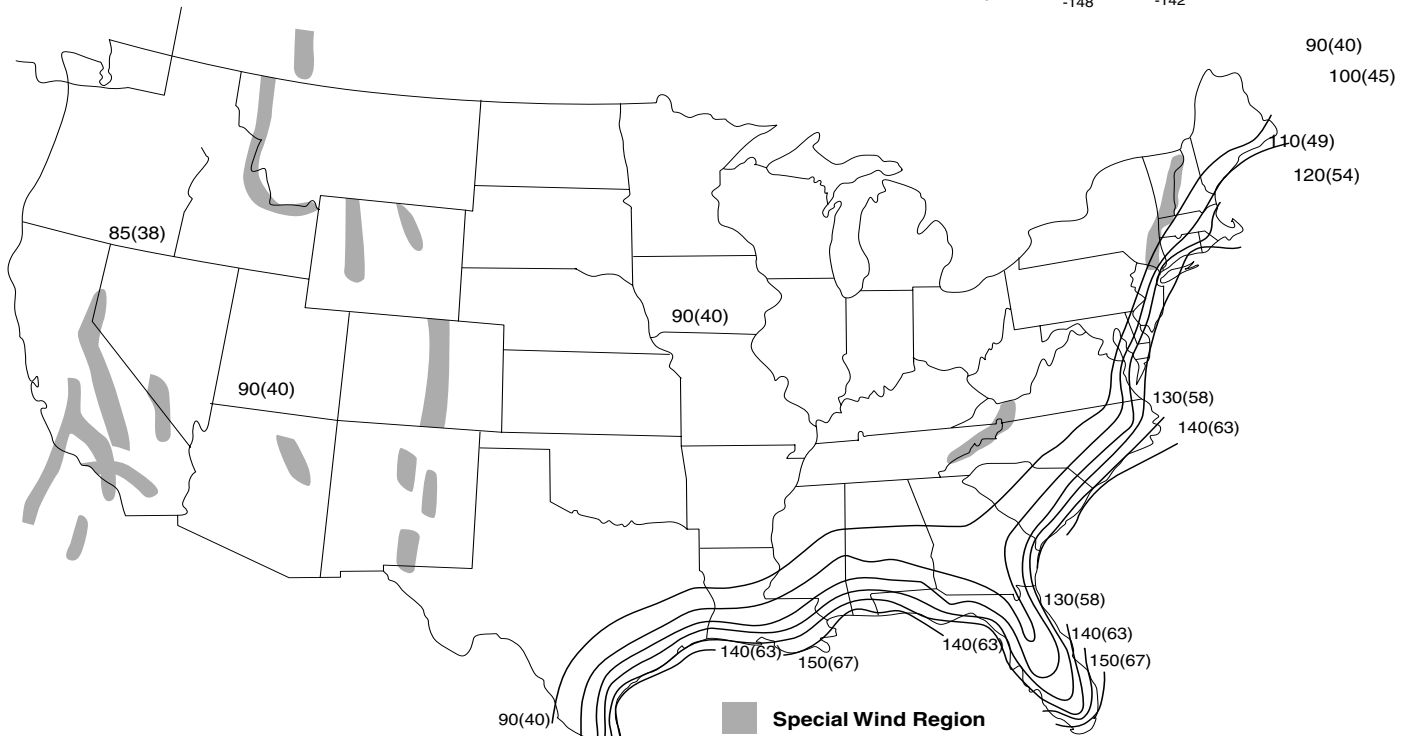
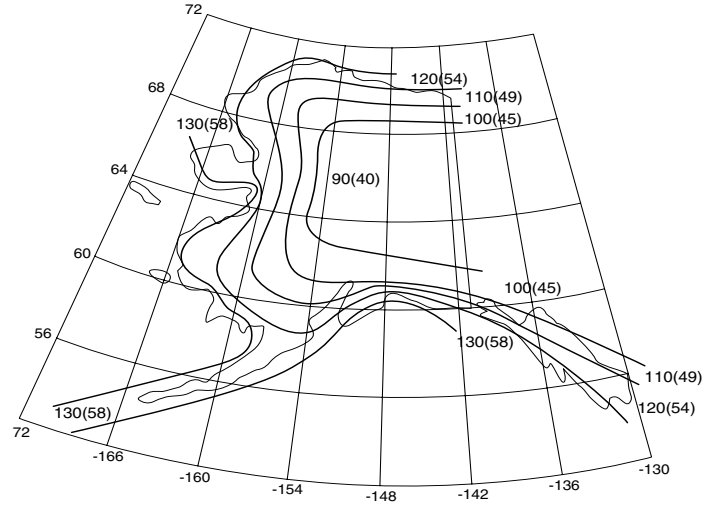
- Steel reinforcement struts and c-channels to strengthen structural integrity
- Heavy-duty commercial grade track to provide additional strength and durability
- Heavy-duty springs to ensure maximum performance
- Commercial duty steel rollers designed to withstand more severe wind pressures

**Holmes WINDCODE® doors are Storm Ready – no posts, pins or extra setup required.
Just close and lock your door!**

For additional information, please call local Distribution Center — see page GIWC2.

Notes:

1. Values are nominal design 3-second gust wind speeds in miles per hour (m/s) at 33 ft (10 m) above ground for Exposure C category.
2. Linear interpolation between wind contours is permitted.
3. Islands and coastal areas outside the last contour shall use the last wind speed contour of the coastal area.
4. Mountainous terrain, gorges, ocean promontories, and special wind regions shall be examined for unusual wind conditions.



■ Special Wind Region

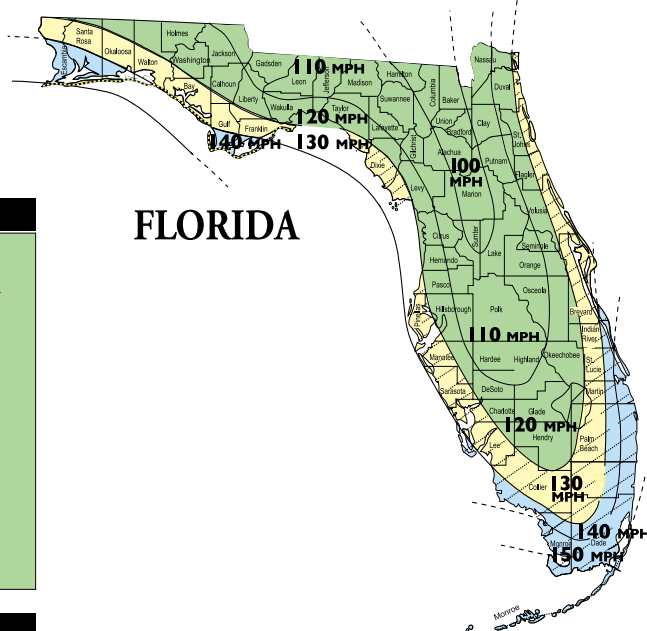
Location	V mph	(m/s)
Hawaii	105	(47)
Puerto Rico	145	(65)
Guam	170	(76)
Virgin Islands	145	(65)
American Samoa	125	(56)

The Holmes WINDCODE® Advantage

Holmes Garage Door Company® is an industry leader in building code issues. We are well represented on industry committees and actively participate in building code development at the state and local level. Our WINDCODE® Doors are designed to withstand high winds resulting from tropical storms and other weather-related events. The following pages will assist you in selecting the right garage door to help protect your home and its contents.

Follow these 4 Easy Steps to Choosing the Right WINDCODE® Door

I Determine the minimum Wind Speed (MPH) your door must meet or exceed from these Florida and Texas charts and the North Carolina chart on the next page.



FLORIDA

WINDOW AVAILABILITY CHART		
<p>Zone 1 140–150 MPH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> -All window options available* <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If home was built <i>before</i> March 1, 2002 -All window options available* <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If home was built <i>after</i> March 1, 2002 -No window options available due to code restrictions 	<p>Zone 2 130 MPH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> -All window options available <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If home was built <i>before</i> March 1, 2002 -All window options available <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If home was built <i>after</i> March 1, 2002 -No window options available due to code restrictions 	<p>Zone 3 100–120 MPH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> -All window options available

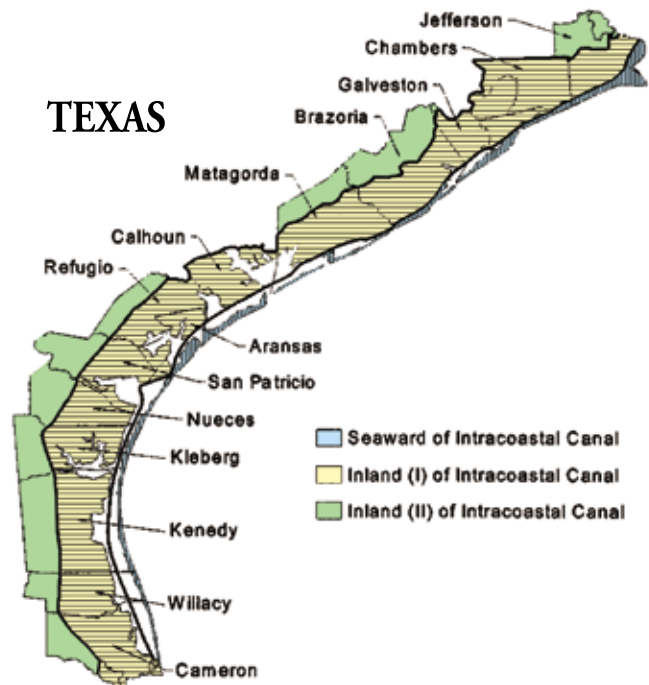
*Windows NOT available in Miami-Dade or Broward Counties and NOT available on Model 67

This map is used as a guideline only. Contact your local building official for code details and building permit information.

TEXAS FIRST TIER COASTAL COUNTIES

WINDOW AVAILABILITY CHART		
<p>Seaward 130 MPH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> -All window options available <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -No window options available due to code restrictions 	<p>Inland I 120 MPH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> -All window options available <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -No window options available due to code restrictions 	<p>Inland 2 110 MPH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> -All window options available

This map is used as a guideline only. Contact your local building official for code details and building permit information.



TEXAS

Seaward of Intracoastal Canal
 Inland (I) of Intracoastal Canal
 Inland (II) of Intracoastal Canal

County	MPH	County	MPH	County	MPH
Counties Not Listed	90	Graham	Special Mountain Region*	Pasquotank	110
Anson	100	Greene	110	Pender ⁴	110/120/130
Alleghany	Special Mountain Region*	Halifax	100	Perquimans	110
Ashe	Special Mountain Region*	Harnet	100	Pitt	110
Avery	Special Mountain Region*	Haywood	Special Mountain Region*	Richmond	100
Beaufort	110	Hertford	100	Robeson	110
Bertie	110	Hoke	100	Sampson	110
Bladen	110	Hyde ²	120/130	Scotland	100
Brunswick ¹	120/130	Jackson	Special Mountain Region*	Swain	Special Mountain Region*
Buncombe	Special Mountain Region*	Johnston	100	Tyrell	120
Camden	110	Jones	120	Wake	100
Carteret	130	Lee	100	Washington	110
Chowan	110	Lenior	110	Watauga	Special Mountain Region*
Columbus	120	Madison	Special Mountain Region*	Wayne	110
Craven	120	Martin	110	Wilson	100
Cumberland	100	Mitchell	Special Mountain Region*	Yancey	Special Mountain Region*
Currituck	120	Moore	100	*Special Mountain Regions	
Dare	130	Nash	100	2,700 or lower	90 MPH
Duplin	110	New Hanover ³	120/130	2,700 to 3,000 ft.	100 MPH
Edgecombe	100	Northampton	100	3,000 to 3,500 ft.	110 MPH
Franklin	100	Onslow	120/130 east of ICW	3,500 to 4,500 ft.	120 MPH
Gates	100	Pamlico ⁵	120/130	4,500 and above	130 MPH



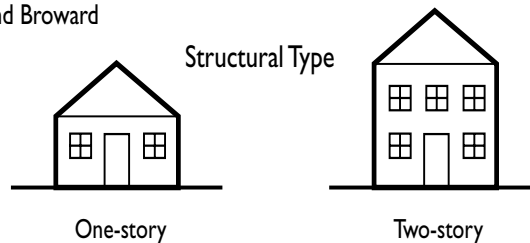
1. Brunswick County - 120 MPH zone west of Hwy 17, 130 MPH zone east of Hwy 17.
2. Hyde County - 120 MPH zone west of US Route 246, 130 MPH zone east of US Route 246.
3. New Hanover County - 120 MPH zone west of Hwy 17, 130 MPH zone east of Hwy 17.
4. Pender County - 130 MPH zone east of Intercoastal Waterway, 120 MPH zone in the Township of Topsail Island, and the remainder of the County is the 110 MPH zone.
5. Pamlico County - 130 MPH zone east of SR 55 and Hwy 304, 120 MPH zone west of SR 55 and Hwy 304.

2 Determine if your home is in an Exposure B or Exposure C region.

Exposure B: Urban or suburban areas.

Exposure C: Open terrain with scattered obstructions, including flat open ground, grasslands and shorelines in hurricane-prone regions. All Miami-Dade and Broward Counties in Florida are Exposure C.

3 Determine the structural type of your home.



4 Using Wind Speed (MPH), Exposure and Structural Type, find your W_{INDCODE}® "W" rating in charts below.

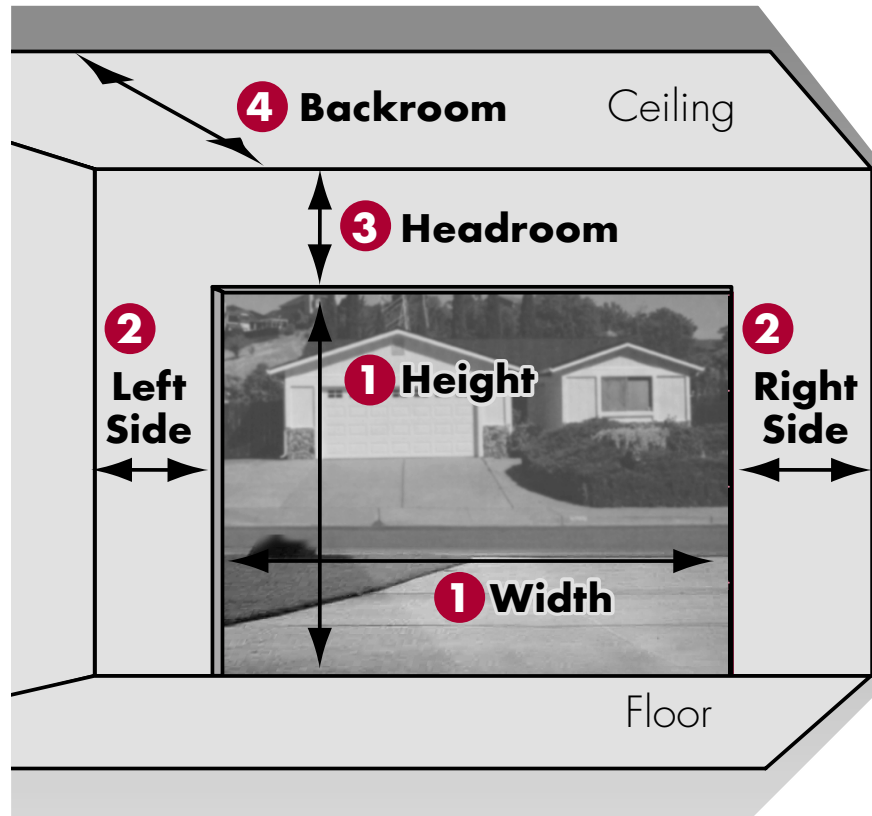
Exposure B

Structural Type	90 MPH	100 MPH	110 MPH	120 MPH	130 MPH	140 MPH	150 MPH
One-story	W1	W3	W3	W4	W5	W6	W7
Two-story	W1	W3	W3	W4	W5	W6	W7

Exposure C

Structural Type	90 MPH	100 MPH	110 MPH	120 MPH	130 MPH	140 MPH	150 MPH
One-story	W1	W3/W4	W4	W5	W6	W7	W8
Two-story	W1	W4	W5	W6	W7	W7	W8

* Broward County is 140 MPH and Miami-Dade County is 146 MPH, Exposure C only.



Step 1

Measure existing door width and height in feet and inches. This determines the size of door needed. The rough opening should be the same size as the door.

Width: _____ Height: _____

Step 2

Measure for sideroom: 3/4" is required on each side for installation of the vertical track for standard extension or torsion springs, or EZ-SET® Torsion Spring. 5 1/2" is required for EZ-SET® Extension Spring.

Sideroom: _____

Step 3

Measure area labeled "headroom" – distance between the top of the door opening ("jamb header") and the ceiling (or floor joist). 10" is required for standard installation of extension springs and EZ-SET® Extension Spring; 12" on standard torsion springs and EZ-SET® Torsion Spring. 14" of headroom required for Carriage House doors. If you have restricted headroom, special hardware is available. Low headroom hardware is available to reduce requirement to as low as 4 1/2" (minimum with standard extension spring or EZ-SET® Extension Spring). EZ-SET® Torsion Spring low headroom requirement is 9 1/2". Note: If door height extends above the opening, the headroom measurement should be adjusted accordingly.

Existing headroom: _____

Headroom needed: _____

Step 4

Measure area labeled "backroom" – distance is measured from the garage door opening toward the back wall of the garage.

Backroom: _____

Common garage door sizes include 8' wide x 7' high, 9' wide x 7' high and 16' wide x 7' high. Holmes manufactures most doors in nearly any size you require.

WINDCODE® TERMS

ASCE7

Design standard developed by the American Society of Civil Engineers titled "Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures". Section 6 of this standard deals with wind loads. ASCE7 is the basis for wind load calculations used in most building codes.

ASTM E330

The testing standard used in the garage door industry. Also known as Uniform Static Air Pressure testing. This standard was developed by The American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) to allow products to be measured in air pressure chambers.

Design Pressure

The measurement of wind pressure resistance in both the positive and negative directions that a door system must withstand. Design Pressures are usually expressed in both positive (PSF+) and negative (PSF-) values. Also known as Design Load.

Exposure B

Exposure B is defined as urban and suburban areas, wooded areas, or other terrain with numerous closely spaced obstruction. Exposure B is assumed unless the building site meets the definition of another exposure.

Exposure C

Exposure C is defined as an area that lies within 1,500 feet of the coastal "high tide line", all barrier islands, and all of Miami-Dade and Broward Counties.

3-Second Gust

How wind is measured by the National Weather Service. These data are then compiled into wind maps incorporated into ASCE7 and the International Building Code. The wind speed maps are based on a yearly 2% probability of occurrence (50-year average peak wind).

International Building Code

Model building code developed by the International Code Council. Most of the U.S. has adopted this building code (sometimes with slight, locally adopted variations). The wind load provisions in this code specifically call out ASCE7 to be used in wind load calculations.

Mean Roof Height

The distance above ground level to the midpoint of the roof.

Test Pressure

The actual tested wind pressure resistance that a door system will withstand during laboratory testing. These values can include safety factors that increase the tested pressure from the Design Pressure.

WINDCODE®

The trademarked title of Holmes Garage Door Company's program to develop door products that are designed and tested to comply with wind resistance requirements of local, state, regional and national building codes. The WINDCODE® program includes engineering, marketing and sales efforts to help Holmes' customers understand the code issues they face, and be successful in selling those products.

Wind Load

An engineering term related to pressures placed on a structure or component from weather events such as thunderstorms, hurricanes, and tornadoes. Wind load is both a positive and a negative force depending on the direction of the wind in relation to the orientation of the structure. Wind load is usually expressed in pounds per square foot (PSF), both negative and positive.

Wind Velocity

The actual measured speed of air flow during a wind event, usually expressed in MPH. Wind Velocity is typically measured at 33 feet above ground level.

GENERAL GARAGE DOOR TERMS

The elements of all sectional garage doors are essentially the same. Framework, panels or skin, track, springs, hardware and accessories are easily identified once you know where and what to look for. This glossary of door industry terms defines the most common elements of a garage door.

Astragal

A fancy name for the bottom weather-strip. Wood doors usually require a molded vinyl astragal nailed to the bottom of the bottom rail. All steel doors come with a vinyl astragal which slides down a rust-free aluminum channel mounted to the bottom of the door. When the door is closed, the astragal helps create a seal against the garage floor.

Backroom

The backroom is the distance from the garage door opening toward the back wall of the garage. The door height plus 18" is required for proper door installation. See How to Measure Your Door Illustration, page GIWC8. Additional backroom is required for installation of an automatic garage door opener.

Bow

Garage doors are said to be bowed when the door sections are not level or straight. Picture a closed door that appears to be "smiling," i.e. the corners (ends) are turned up. On wood doors, bowing is often caused by deteriorating rails, usually due to moisture. On steel doors, excessive bowing occurs when the door is not properly reinforced.

Bottom Brackets

Bottom brackets are affixed to the bottom corners of a garage door. They serve two functions: 1) each holds a roller and 2) provides the point of lift for the cable. All Holmes standard height residential steel doors use Safe-T-Brackets®. Under normal conditions these bottom brackets cannot be removed while the door is under tension. Top brackets are located near the top corner of each door. These brackets also serve two functions: 1) each holds a roller and 2) are adjustable to provide a tight fit against the jamb when the door is in the closed position.

Cables

These multi-strand wire cables are used to attach the door (Bottom Brackets) to the springs. On extension springs the cable rides over pulleys, while on torsion springs the cable is wound on drums.

Center Groove

This feature adds to the look of a solid wood door, providing the illusion of separation between either side of a carriage house door. In other words, it appears that a solid door is two separate swing-open doors. Available on Lodgewood® Collection doors.

Composite Overlay

A flat piece of composite material added to a flush door to provide the look of a classic carriage house wood door. Found on Settlers® Collection doors.

Designer Inserts

These can be added to plain Holmes windows.

Double Door

Commonly used to refer to larger width doors usually on multicar garages. Holmes specifically defines them as widths over ten feet (and WINDCODE® Doors over 9 feet).

Embossed

This means that the steel surface has been raised in relief from the surface. This can provide a raised panel look or a woodgrain texture.

Extension Springs

Commonly called stretch springs, their function is to counterbalance the weight of the garage door. Extension springs are mounted to the rear track hangers on each side of the garage. They are attached, at the other end of the spring, to a pulley. As the door travels, the springs stretch, or compress, to balance the door weight. Holmes offers standard extension springs and EZ-SET® Extension Springs. The EZ-SET® Springs are easier, faster and safer to install. The spring tension is set and adjusted in seconds using a 3/8" drill and the system eliminates the need to manually lift the dead weight of unsprung doors. EZ-SET® Springs are recommended for Do-It-Yourselfers or others without garage door installation experience.

Flag Bracket

Piece of steel hardware that attaches the vertical track to the horizontal track and supports the horizontal angle at the jamb.

Flush

This describes a door with no raised or recessed panels.

Galvanized

In reference to steel, galvanized means the amount of zinc contained in the steel alloy. The quantity of zinc directly impacts the rust-inhibiting capabilities of the steel. Holmes doors use a hot-dipped galvanized steel to provide the most rust-resistant steel door available.

Gauge

This term refers to the thickness of the steel used in garage doors. The smaller the gauge number, the thicker the steel. Prevalent steel gauges used in Holmes garage doors are 25 and 27.

Glazed, Glazing

A glazed section would be one with windows or lites. Glazing/lites are available in noninsulated single strength, obscure, and acrylic and insulated double strength and obscure glass. Designer Classic™ windows or Designer Etchings® add beauty to any home.

Grilles

These are added to windows to provide the look of separated lites.

Headroom

The measurement from the top of the door opening upward to the lowest obstruction on the inside of the garage. Use this measurement for clearance all the way back to the end of the horizontal track. Holmes headroom requirements are listed below: **(See Radius) Additional headroom is required for attachment of an automatic opener. Typically 3" is required for installation of an automatic garage door opener, but check with manufacturer's specific requirements.**

Track Radius	Extension Spring	Torsion Spring
12"	10"	12"
15"	12"	14"

Special hardware is available for low headroom that can reduce the headroom requirements to as low as 4½". **There are two ways to achieve lower headroom: 1) Double Track Low Headroom Conversion Kit** Hardware to modify the standard track assembly that will reduce the minimum headroom requirement on standard extension or EZ-SET® Extension Springs to 4½" and on EZ-SET® Torsion Springs to 9½".

2) Quick Turn Brackets (Extension Only) Hinged arm bracket used to replace standard top roller brackets which will reduce the headroom requirement to 8" on 12" radius track doors. Not to be used in conjunction with other low headroom options.

Hinges

To make the independent sections act as a complete door, the sections must be hinged together. Hinges are found on the end stiles and center stiles at the meeting rails. All hinges perform two basic functions: 1) With bolts or screws, they join the sections together and 2) they allow the sections to "break," independent of each other, as the door travels. Hinges on the end stiles perform two additional tasks: 1) They are designed to hold a roller, upon which the door travels and 2) they are offset to provide a flush fit to the door itself when in the closed position.

Insulation

In an effort to reduce energy costs, improve comfort and provide quieter operation, many customers will look to insulated garage doors. Holmes residential doors use polystyrene insulation which is environmentally friendly (contains no CFC's) and does not lose R-value over time.

Jamb

Simply stated, this is the upright framing on each side of the door opening. The vertical track is mounted to the inside surface of the jamb and the stop molding is nailed to the side surface within the opening. 2" x 6" jambs are recommended.

Lites

See Glazed.

Lift Handle

This is the grip handle provided on the inside and the outside of the door to help manually open and close the door.

Locks, Lock Bars, Snap Latch

There are several types of locking mechanisms used on garage doors, but all serve the obvious function of securing the door in the closed position. Whether the form is a lock handle, T-handle, slide-bolt, or 5-pin cylinder, the function is the same. The main difference is how the door is secured to the track.

With **Lock Bars**, the handle turns a cam-type plate, which is attached to long metal bars, each bar running to one side of the door. When locked the bars extend through the vertical track and the door is firmly secured.

With a **Snap Latch**, the cam plate pulls a cable, which is attached to a spring-loaded latch. When locked, the latch fits securely in a notched piece attached to the vertical track. If attaching an automatic opener, the spring latches and striker plates should not be installed.

The **Slide Bolt** lock attaches to the inside of the door and engages into the track. This lock does not have an outside keyed mechanism or outside handle. It is used primarily when an opener is installed and not being used.

Low Headroom

See Headroom.

Operator Reinforcement Brackets

A steel bracket that must be used when installing an automatic garage door opener. Provides proper reinforcement to the top sections and prevents damage to the garage door.

Panel - Or Skin

The framework members on wood doors encompass a true panel. Many steel doors have a "panel look" stamped or embossed into the skin. This gives the visual impression of a raised panel.

Prepainted

Holmes Steel Doors are manufactured using factory prepainted steel. The galvanized steel is painted with a baked on epoxy primer then given a tough baked on polyester top coat to help prevent rust and ensure long term durability. All Holmes residential doors are available in white, brown, sandtone and almond colors. These doors do not require a finish coat, but may be painted with a high quality exterior latex paint to match the house trim.

Prime Painted

Holmes Wood Doors have the option of being painted with a prime coat at the factory. This coat is sprayed on all sides of the sections and oven baked dry. **Prime painting must never be considered as the finished coat.**

Radius

This is the curved portion of the horizontal track, which allows the door to go from vertical to horizontal (and vice versa) in its movement. The curve is measured in inches, thus determining headroom requirements. Holmes uses 12" and 15" Radius. (See **Headroom**)

Rails

The horizontal members of the door's framework are called rails. There is a top rail, a bottom rail and several meeting rails. This term is typically used with wood doors.

Raised Panel

A raised panel differs from a flush panel because it provides a third dimension to the door's appearance. The panel is raised in relief from the surrounding panel surface and is available in standard and long designs.

Rear Track Hangers

Often constructed of punched angle iron, these hangers attach the end of the horizontal track to the garage ceiling.

Rollers

Think of these as little wheels on long axles. The axles fit into the hinges or brackets and the wheels roll in the track during the door's travel. Holmes uses high quality nylon rollers.

R-value

Thermal transmission measurement of heat transfer. The higher the R-value the better the resistance to heat transfer. Inverse of U-value.

Safety Spring Containment Cable

An extra cable used with extension springs to prevent pieces of the spring from causing damage or injury in the event the spring breaks. The cable is threaded through the center of the spring and is secured on both ends of the horizontal tracks. All Holmes doors equipped with extension springs include the safety spring containment cable.

Section and Sectional Door

"Sectional door" defines a door having independent sections of framework, panels or skin. Each section is stacked, one on top of another, to create a sectional garage door. Residential steel door sections are either 18" or 21" in height to make up various door heights.

Shiplap

This defines a step pattern configuration of the meeting rails or sections. When closed, the shiplap helps prevent rain, wind and light from infiltrating the door between the sections.

Sideroom

A measurement from each side of the door opening, outward to the nearest obstruction within the garage. Allow on each side of the door 3/4" for standard extension and torsion springs and 5/2" for EZ-SET® Extension Springs to allow for installation of the track.

Single Car Door

Commonly refers to door width frequently seen on one-car garages. Holmes specifically defines them as widths up to, and including 10 feet. 8' and 9' wide doors are common single car widths.

Snap Latch

See **Locks**.

Stiles - or Mullions

The door's vertical framework pieces are referred to as stiles. There are end stiles, oftentimes a center stile, and several intermediate stiles. It is important to note that almost all sectional doors are framed in this manner, whether the framework is wood or steel. The amount and dimension of the framework determine the basic structural integrity of the section.

Stop Molding

Sometimes called door stop or perimeter weatherseal, it is usually vinyl with a flexible strip and it serves to seal the perimeter of the door against weather and light infiltration. Stop molding is nailed to the jamb, outside the door, and is one of the final steps in the installation process.

Struts, "U" Bars, Trusses

Also called trusses, these "U" shaped metal reinforcement members are attached to the inside of the door to add strength and rigidity. Struts are necessary on wide and heavy doors to prevent sagging, bowing and to support operator attachment and on doors to meet high WINDCODE® standards.

Top-L-Loc®

Method of mechanically securing two pieces of steel together without welding, riveting or bolting the section together. Eliminates rust where the steel is secured.

Tongue-and-Groove

A joint with an interior raised portion, fitting with an interior lowered portion to create a weather-tight seal between door sections. When the door is closed, the tongue-and-groove joint helps seal out wind, rain and light.

Torsion Springs

This spring system performs the same counterbalancing function as extension springs. Holmes offers both standard torsion springs, which are manually wound and the patented EZ-SET® Torsion Springs, which is wound using a 3/8" drill. Both types of springs are mounted above the door opening, wound, or charged, then set to a shaft, which runs through the spring. The spring actually turns the shaft to raise or lower the door via the cables winding on drums. Holmes recommends that standard/manually wound torsion springs be installed, repaired or removed only by experienced, professional door installers.

TORSION SPRING WARNING

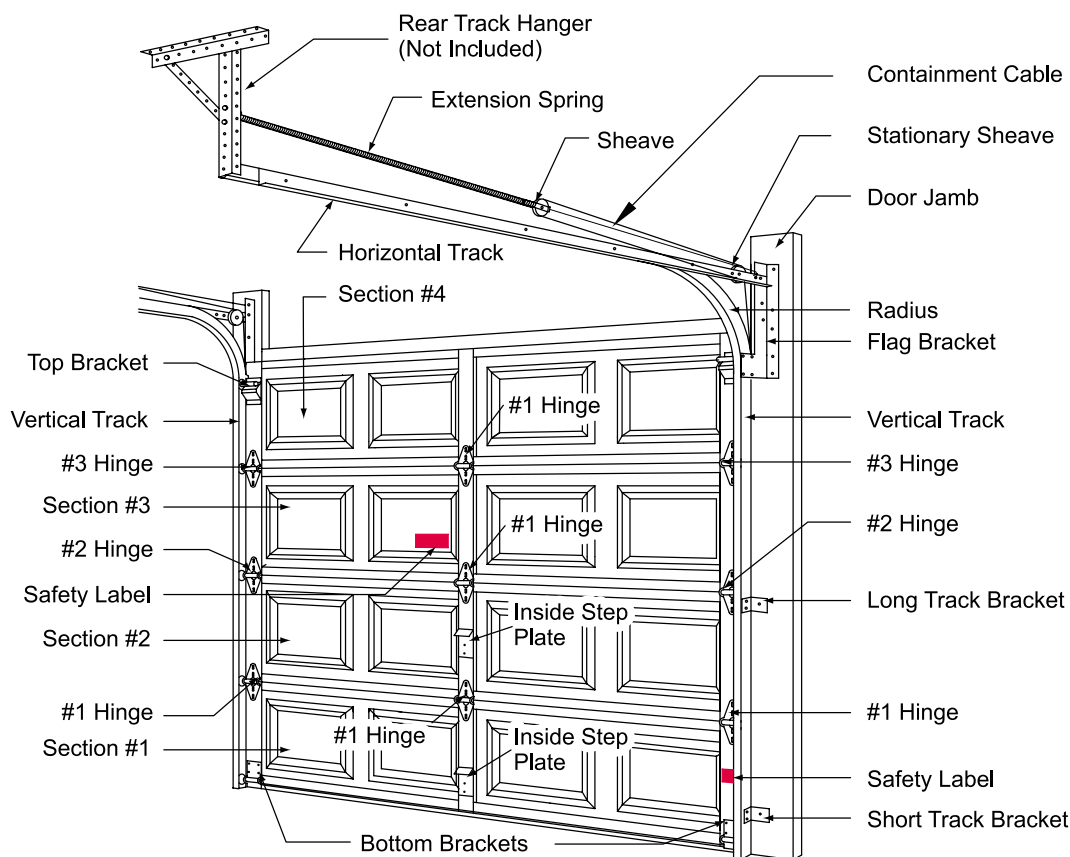
For safety reasons, Holmes does not approve of the installation of standard torsion springs by anyone other than a trained and experienced professional installer or contractor, using specialized tools. Holmes disclaims any and all liability, including any obligation or liability under indemnification agreements with distributors or retailers, for death, personal injury, expense or property damage incurred by consumers or installers who attempt to install or who install torsion springs.

Holmes strongly recommends the use of the patented EZ-SET® Torsion Springs.

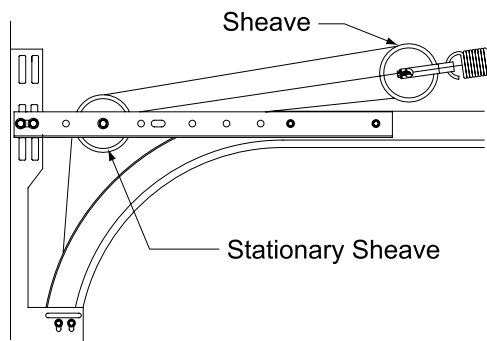
Track

Garage door track usually consists of 4 pieces (2 vertical and 2 horizontal). The purpose of track is to provide a roadway for the roller wheels. The vertical track is mounted to the jamb with brackets, on each side of the door opening. The horizontal track is mounted to the top of the vertical track, the door jamb and the garage ceiling. The horizontal track contains a curved end called the Radius. (See **Radius**) In the closed position, the door is resting in the vertical track. In the open position, the door is suspended from the horizontal track.

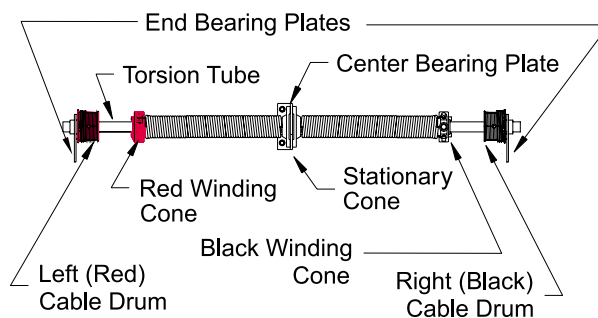
EXTENSION SPRING SYSTEM SHOWN ON COMPLETE DOOR



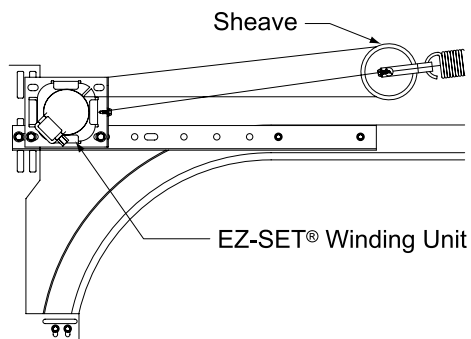
STANDARD EXTENSION SPRING



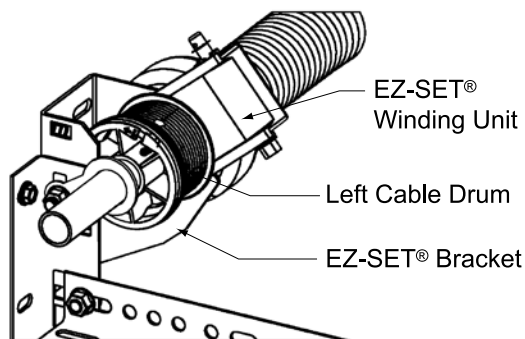
"DOUBLE" TORSION SPRING



EZ-SET® EXTENSION SPRING

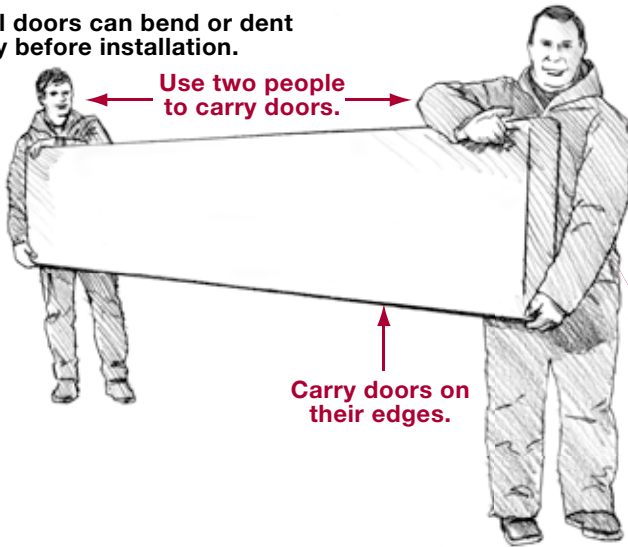


EZ-SET® TORSION SPRING



HANDLING YOUR DOOR

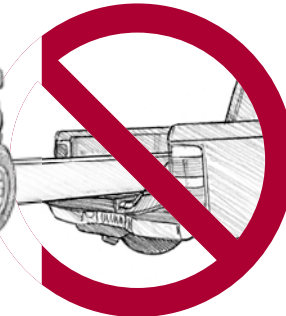
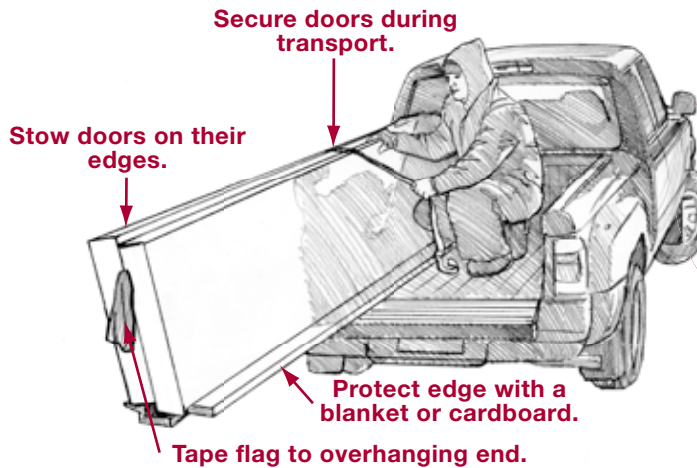
Metal doors can bend or dent easily before installation.



Never lift or carry doors flat.



Never lift or carry doors by packing straps.

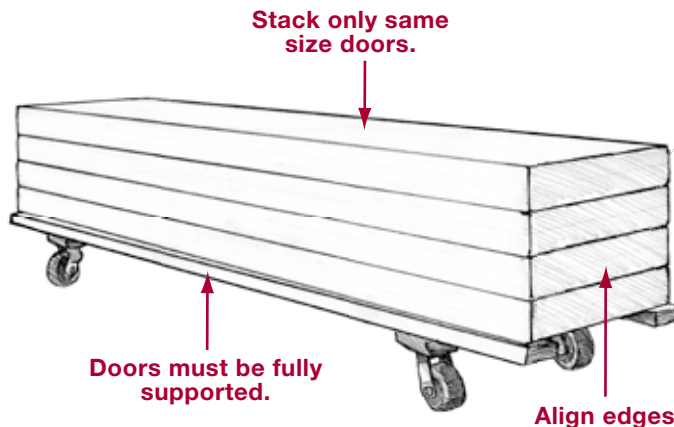


Never transport doors flat unless entire length of door is supported.



Never transport doors over roof of car or truck cab.

STORING YOUR DOOR



Never stack doors unevenly or in different lengths.



Never allow doors to extend beyond racking or cart — they must be fully supported.

Model (MODL):

(Self-Explanatory)

WINDCODE® (WIND) Option:

(If Applicable)

W	WINDCODE® Option W
W1	WINDCODE® Option W1
W2	WINDCODE® Option W2
W3	WINDCODE® Option W3
W4	WINDCODE® Option W4
W5	WINDCODE® Option W5
W6	WINDCODE® Option W6
W7	WINDCODE® Option W7
W8	WINDCODE® Option W8
W9	WINDCODE® Option W9

Door Width (FT - IN):

(Self-Explanatory)

WD_FT	Width (Feet)
WD_IN	Width (Inches)

Door Height (FT - IN):

(Self-Explanatory)

HT_FT	Height (Feet)
HT_IN	Height (Inches)

Assembly (ASSY):

CD	Complete Door
HB	Hardware Box
HO	Hardware Only
RP	Repair Section
SO	Sections Only
ST	Strut Bundle
TK	Track Bundle

Section Type (STYP):

BTM	Bottom Section without Astragal
BTMA	Bottom Section with Astragal
INT	Intermediate Section
INTB	Intermediate 2nd
INTC	Intermediate 3rd
LOCK	Lock Section
TOP	Top Section

Insulation (INSL):

FM	Foam
FS	All EPS Doors
FS3	Foam with 30-ga Steel Backer
FS4	Foam with 24-ga Steel Backer
NONE	Non-Insulated

Glazing (GLAZ):

4T	¼" Tempered
8T	½" Tempered
A	Acrylic
D	Double Strength
I	Insulated
IO	Insulated Obscure
IT	Insulated Tempered
OB	Obscure
S	Single Strength
SOL	Solid
W	Wire

Glazing Section (GSEC):

3	3rd Section
4	4th Section
5	5th Section

Glazing Framing (FRAM):

ARCH1	Arched 1 Design
ARCH2	Arched 2 Design
ARCH3	Arched Window (3-Across)
ARCH4	Arched Window (4-Across)
BFLM	Decorative Glass, Brass Flame (1-pc)
BFTN	Decorative Glass, Brass Fountain (1-pc)
BHER	Decorative Glass, Brass Heritage (1-pc)
CAT	Cathedral (1-pc)
CFLM	Decorative Glass, Charcoal Flame (1-pc)
CFTN	Decorative Glass, Charcoal Fountain (1-pc)
CHAR	Charleston (1-pc)
CHER	Decorative Glass, Charcoal Heritage (1-pc)
COL	Colonial (1-pc)
CRYS	Crystal (1-pc)
CRYSL	Crystal – Wide (1-pc)
CTUL	Decorative Glass, Charcoal Tulip (1-pc)
F	Frame Type of Window
F4	12 x 40½
F5	6 x 24
F6	8 x 24
F9	12 x 19½
FA	14 x 28
FB	14 x 40
FC	12 x 24
FL	16 x 42 (Long Rectangle)
FN	16 x 19½ (Short Rectangle)
FR	13 x 17
GRLA1	Grille on Arch-1 Design
GRLA2	Grille on Arch-2 Design
GRLA3	Grille on Arch-3 Design
LCAT	Cathedral – Wide (1-pc)
LCHAR	Charleston – Wide (1-pc)
LCOL	Colonial – Wide (1-pc)
LONG	Long Panel over Short
LPRIE	Prairie Insert – Wide (1-pc)
PRIE	Prairie Insert (1-pc)
PRSM	Prism (1-pc)
PRSM L	Prism – Wide (1-pc)
RBFLM	Decorative Glass, Ranch Brass Flame – Wide (1-pc)
RBHER	Decorative Glass, Ranch Brass Heritage – Wide (1-pc)
RCFLM	Decorative Glass, Ranch Charcoal Flame – Wide (1-pc)
RCHER	Decorative Glass, Ranch Charcoal Heritage – Wide (1-pc)
RCTUL	Decorative Glass, Ranch Charcoal Tulip – Wide (1-pc)
REC13	Rectangular Window (1-High/3-Across)
REC14	Rectangular Window (1-High/4-Across)
SHORT	Short Panel over Long
SPTM	Spectrum (1-pc)
SPTML	Spectrum – Wide (1-pc)
SQ22	Square Window (2-High/2-Across)
SQ23	Square Window (2-High/3-Across)
SQ24	Square Window (2-High/4-Across)
SS	Sunset Design Inserts

SS501	Sunset (2-pcs)
SS502	Sunset (3-pcs)
SS503	Sunset (4-pcs)
SS504	Sunset (7-pcs)
SS505	Sunset (8-pcs)
SS506	Sunset (5-pcs)
SS601	Sunset – Wide (1-pc)
SS603	Sunset – Wide (2-pcs)
SS605	Sunset – Wide (4-pcs)
ST397	Stockton Colonial (1-pc)

Glazing Location (GLOC):

(Note: GL = Glazed and SOL = Solid)

GS	GL-SOL
SG	SOL-GL
GSG	GL-SOL-GL
GSS	GL-SOL-SOL
SGS	SOL-GL-SOL
SSG	SOL-SOL-GL
GSSG	GL-SOL-SOL-GL
GSSS	GL-SOL-SOL-SOL
SGGS	SOL-GL-GL-SOL
SSSG	SOL-SOL-SOL-GL
GGSGG	GL-GL-SOL-GL-GL
GSGSG	GL-SOL-GL-SOL-GL
GSSSG	GL-SOL-SOL-SOL-GL
GSSSS	GL-SOL-SOL-SOL-SOL
SGGGS	SOL-GL-GL-GL-SOL
SGSGS	SOL-GL-SOL-GL-SOL
SSGSS	SOL-SOL-GL-SOL-SOL
SSSSG	SOL-SOL-SOL-SOL-GL
GSSSSG	GL-SOL-SOL-SOL-SOL-GL
GSSSSS	GL-SOL-SOL-SOL-SOL-SOL
SGGGGS	SOL-GL-GL-GL-GL-SOL
SSGGSS	SOL-SOL-GL-GL-GL-SOL
SSSSSG	SOL-SOL-SOL-SOL-SOL-GL
GSSSSSG	GL-SOL-SOL-SOL-SOL-SOL-GL
GSSSSSS	GL-SOL-SOL-SOL-SOL-SOL-SOL
SGGGGGGS	SOL-GL-GL-GL-GL-GL-SOL
SGGSSGGS	SOL-GL-GL-SOL-SOL-GL-GL-SOL
SSGGGGSS	SOL-SOL-GL-GL-GL-GL-SOL-SOL
SSSSSSSG	SOL-SOL-SOL-SOL-SOL-SOL-GL
GGGGSGGGG	GL-GL-GL-GL-SOL-GL-GL-GL
GSSSSSSSG	GL-SOL-SOL-SOL-SOL-SOL-SOL-SOL-GL
GSSSSSSSS	GL-SOL-SOL-SOL-SOL-SOL-SOL-SOL-SOL
SSSSSSSSG	SOL-SOL-SOL-SOL-SOL-SOL-SOL-SOL-SOL-GL

Color (COLR):

AL	Almond
BR	Brown
GY	Gray
HG	Hunter Green
PR	Primed
ST	Sandtone
UN	Unprimed
WH	White

Locking (LOCK):

2	Inside Side Lock (no lock stile in section)
2A	2-Inside Side Locks (no lock stile in section)
3	Lock Bar Locking, Lock Hole in Section (Lock Bars to (2) Sides – Centered)
3A	Lock Bar Locking, No Lock Hole in Section (lock stile installed in section) (2 Sides)
3B	Lock Bar Locking, RSLO (Right Side Looking Out) First Stile, No Lock Hole in Section (lock stile installed in section)
3C	Lock Bar Locking, RSLO First Stile, Lock Hole in Section (Lock Bars to (1) Sides – First Stile In)
3K	Lock Bar Locking, Keyed Alike, Lock Hole in Section (2 Sides)
3M	Lock Bar Locking, Master Keyed, Lock Hole in Section (2 Sides)
3R	Lock Bar Locking, Master Keyed, No Lock Hole in Section (Lock Bars to (2) Sides – Centered)
3S	Lock Bar Locking, RSLO First Stile, Master Keyed, No Lock Hole in Section (Lock Bars to (1) Sides – First Stile In)
3T	Lock Bar Locking, RSLO First Stile, Master Keyed, Lock Hole in Section (Lock Bars to (1) Sides – First Stile In)
3W	Lock Bar Locking, Keyed Alike, No Lock Hole in Section (lock stile installed in section) (2 Bars)
3Y	Lock Bar Locking, RSLO First Stile, Keyed Alike, No Lock Hole in Section (lock stile installed in section)
3Z	Lock Bar Locking, RSLO First Stile, Keyed Alike, Lock Hole in Section
6	Mini Warehouse Locking (commercial doors only)
6A	2-Mini Warehouse Locks (commercial doors only)
7	Keyed Side Lock with Lock Bar, Lock Hole in Section (commercial doors only) (Lock Bar to (1) Side Centered 18")
7A	Keyed Side Lock with Lock Bar, No Lock Hole in Section (commercial doors only) (Lock Bar to (1) Side Centered 18")
7K	Keyed Side Lock with Lock Bar, Keyed Alike, Lock Hole in Section (commercial doors only) (Lock Bar to (1) Side Centered 18")
7M	Keyed Side Lock with Lock Bar, Master Keyed, Lock Hole in Section (commercial doors only) (Lock Bar to (1) Side Centered 18")
9	No Lock (Delete All Locking). Lock Stile Installed in all Stile Locations Except Commercial. No Lock Stile for Commercial
O	No-Lock (delete all locking) – Retail Holmes Only

Spring (SPRG):

E	Extension
EC	CAL Approved Extension
ECE	CAL Approved EZ-SET® Extension
ES	EZ-SET® Extension
G	Galv Torsion
GDH	EZ-SET® Galv Torsion – High Cycle, 2-Springs
GH	Galv Torsion – High Cycle
GS	EZ-SET® Galv Torsion
GSD	EZ-SET® Galv Torsion, 2-Springs
GSH	EZ-SET® Galv Torsion – High Cycle
GT	Galv Torsion, 2-Springs
GFS	EZ-SET® Galv Torsion – Front Mount (Low Headroom)
GR	Galv Torsion – Rear Mount (Low Headroom)
GF	Galv Torsion – Front Mount (Low Headroom)
GUS	EZ-SET® Galv Torsion – Unipack (For 7' High and Under)

Track Size (TSIZ):

2	2" Track
2H	2" Heavy Duty Track
2HJ	2" Heavy Duty Track, Flag and Jamb Brackets Loose
2J	2" Flag and Jamb Brackets Loose

Track Mount (TMNT):

B	Bracket Mount
CA	Continuous Angle Mount
RA	Reverse Angle Mount

Track Radius (TRAD):

0	LHR Only
10	10" Radius
12	12" Radius
15	15" Radius
32	32" Radius
SI	Straight Incline

Track Lift (TLFT):

FHRR	LHR Rear
FRP	Follow-the-Roof Pitch
FV	Full Vertical Lift
HL	High Lift
LHR	LHR (Extension)
LHRF	LHR Front
S	Standard Lift
SLH	Single Track LHR

Packaging (PACK):

A	No Wrap (used on wood replacement sections only)
C	Cleated, Track, Springs & Lock Bar Packaged Loose (on wood doors only)
D	Distributor Pack Packaging
DH	Distributor Pack Packaging, Track, Springs & Lock Bar Packaged Separately
E	Cleated and Cardboard (used on wood doors only)
U	Unipack
Z	Distributor Pack Packaging: Track, Springs & Lock Bar Packaged Loose
ZV	Distributor Pack Packaging, V-Board. Track, Springs, Lock Bar Packaged Separately

Additional (ADDL) Options:

14GA	14 ga Hinges
1CST	Extra Stile in Center
1GRV	1-Groove
1XST	1-Extra Strut
2GRV	2-Groove
2PK	Section in Two Packages
2XST	2-Extra Struts
3GRV	3-Groove
3XST	3-Extra Struts
4XST	4-Extra Struts
5XST	5-Extra Struts
CROLL	Comm (10-Ball) Rollers
DH	Distributor Pack Packaging, Track, Springs & Lock Bar Packaged Separately
ESC	Thru Drill Ends, Spot Centers for Lags
ETO	Engineer to Order Item
H	Tri-Wall Packaging
HVHDW	Heavy Hdwe Upgrade
HVYC	Heavy Side C-Wrap
KA	Keyed Alike Locking
L	Dummy L-Handle
LASTR	Less Bottom Astragal & Retainer
LUAN	Luan Panels
LVR	Louvers in Bottom Section
MK	Master Keyed Locking
NROLL	Lifetime Nylon Rollers
OBRKT	Operator Reinforced Bracket
SFL	Spot for Lags
TD	Thru Drill
ZH	Distributor Pack Packaging with heavy wall corrugate. Track, Springs & Lock Bar Packaged Separately