

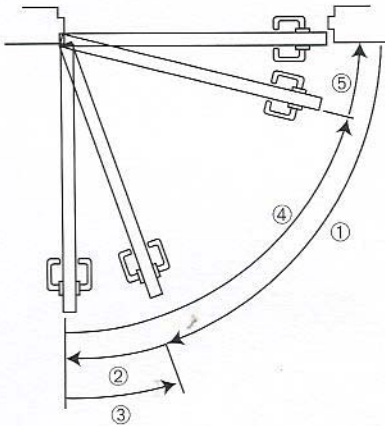
Technical Tips



ESSEX is an excellent source for technical consultation and assistance. In addition to talking directly with technical experts, distributors and end-users can refer to company Web sites and printed literature for many types of information. Following are examples of some of the technical information found in ESSEX reference materials.

Door Closers – Proper Operation

When a door closer is properly installed and adjusted, the following cycles should operate as specified below.



1. Opening Cycle
2. Backcheck Cycle
3. Delayed Action Cycle
4. Closing Cycle
5. Latching Cycle

The Opening Cycle sets the closer by compressing the spring(s) inside the closer body. It also positions the hydraulic fluid to control the other cycles.

The Backcheck Cycle is controlled by the backcheck valve. This valve enables the closer to slow the opening speed of the door. Backcheck will engage at approximately 70 degrees of the opening cycle to provide a slight cushioning effect. Backcheck is not a replacement for a door stop. Advanced backcheck that engages as early as 45 degrees is also available in certain door closer models.

The Delayed Action Cycle is an optional feature not offered by a standard closer. The delayed action valve slows down the closing speed from approximately 90 degrees to 70 degrees. This is to allow additional time for passage through an opening for items such as a wheelchair.

The Closing Cycle is controlled by the sweep or door speed valve. This valve controls the speed of the door closing from the full opened position to approximately 15 degrees.

The Latching Cycle is controlled by the latching valve. This valve controls the last 15 degrees of the door closing.

One other control or adjustment exists on door closers, the power spring. Increasing the spring tension increases the closing power of the closer.