



CHOOSING THE RIGHT CLOSER



EXTERIOR FACING



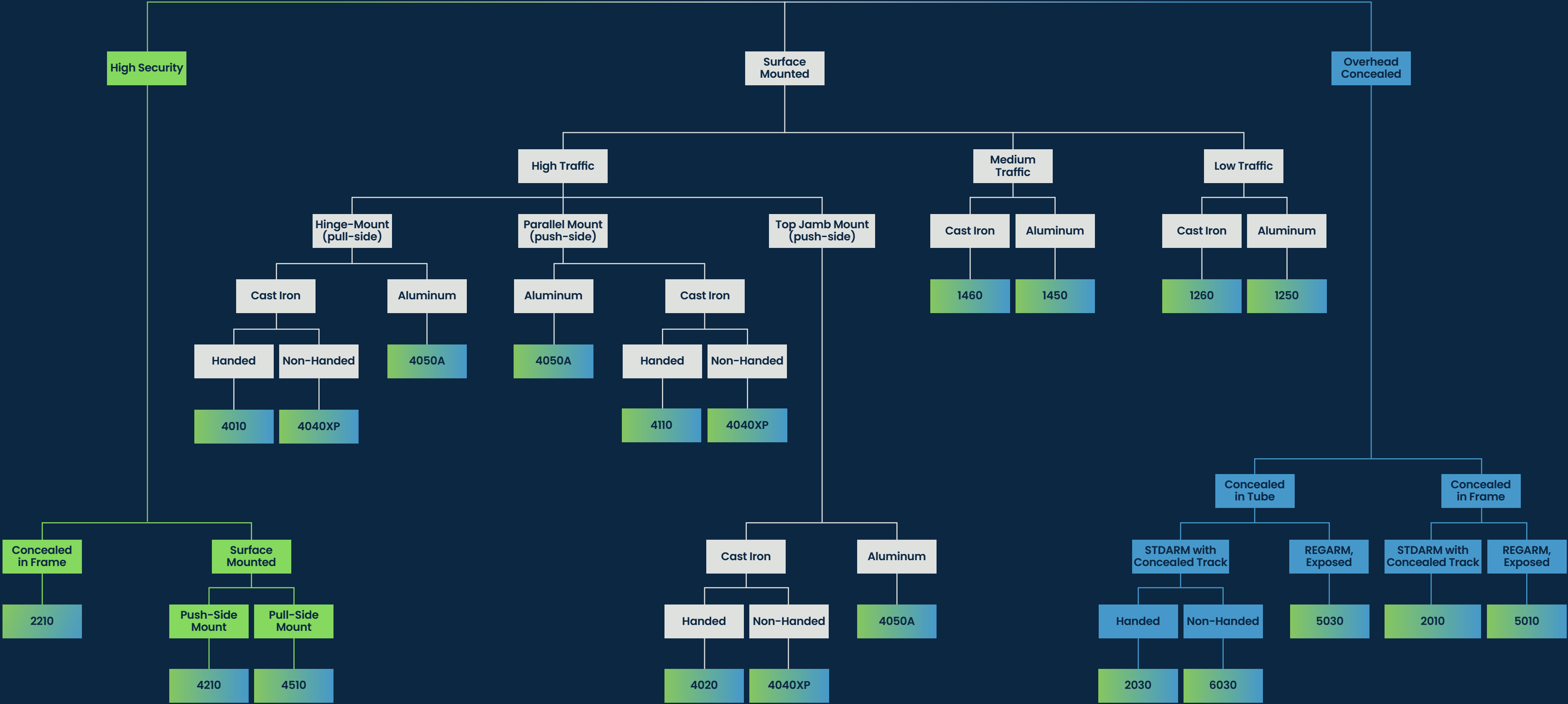
INTERIOR FACING



CLICK the option that best matches your opening needs

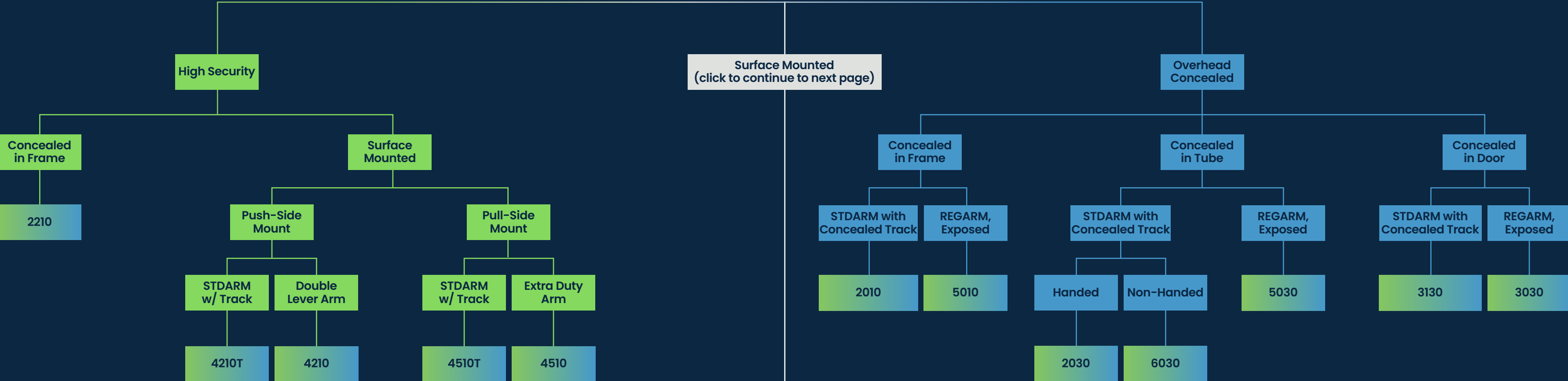


EXTERIOR FACING





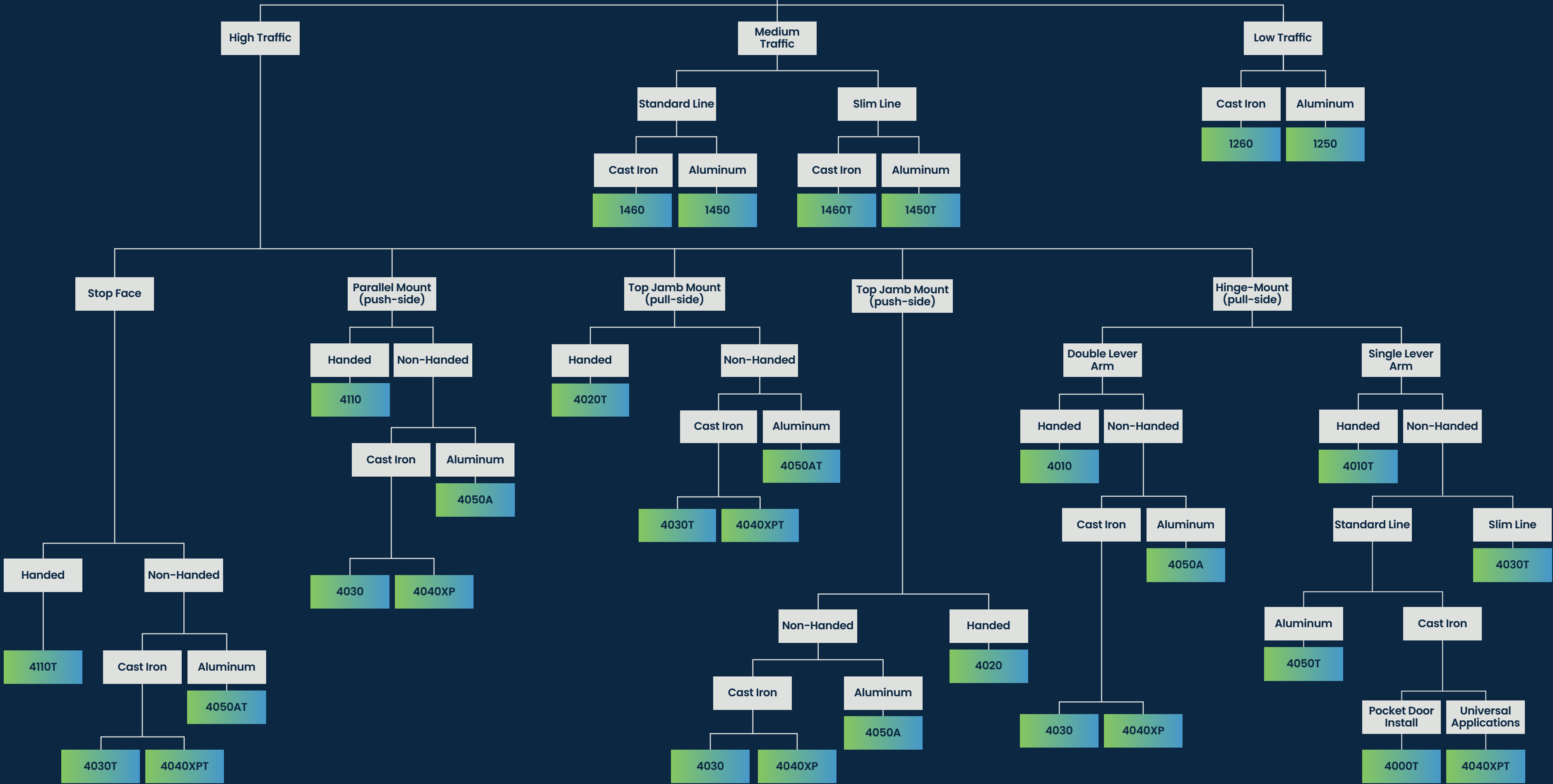
INTERIOR FACING





INTERIOR FACING

Surface Mounted
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Glossary of Terms

To access those with a direct product image, please click on the terms marked with the link icon. [↗](#)

Cast Aluminum

This material is much lighter than cast iron and offers a more cost-effective option.

Cast Iron

Known for its significant strength and durability, this heavy weight material can handle high-use-and-abuse and continue to operate consistently for long periods of time.

Concealed in Door

Closer with cylinder concealed in the top rail of the door with either an exposed or concealed arm.

Concealed in Frame

The closer is concealed within the frame above the door – a common application for hollow metal or wood doors.

Concealed in Tube

The closer is concealed above the door, most commonly in aluminum store fronts, where the frame is a tube instead of being rabbited.

Double Lever Arm [↗](#)

Two-part arm hinged at the elbow that provides superior leverage. Used on hinge side, top jamb, and parallel arm mountings, the geometry of the arm provides greater mechanical advantage to the closer.

Extra Duty Arm

Double lever arm with both main and forearm made of solid forged steel for extra strength.

Exterior / Vestibule Doors

A door or vestibule that leads to the exterior of a building.

Handed

A closer that is designed for either a right or a left swinging door and cannot be swapped between the two.

High Security

A closer designed to minimize tampering with specialty components for vandal-prone applications.

High Traffic

This opening receives significant usage and could include a building entrance, a large lecture hall, or a hospital corridor.

Hinge-Mount (pull-side)

Mounting with the closer cylinder on the hinge side – the side on which the hinge pivot is located – of the door top rail.

Interior Door

A door with both sides facing the interior of a building.

Low Traffic

This opening receives little usage during an average day and could include a single-stall bathroom, a private office, or a utility storeroom.

Medium Traffic

This opening receives moderate usage during an average day and could include an average-sized classroom, an office conference room, or a medical waiting room.

Non-Handed

A closer that can be applied to either a right or left swinging door and can be swapped between the two directions as needed.

Overhead Concealed

A closer with the cylinder concealed in either the head frame, door, or tube and is paired with either a concealed or exposed arm. These closers are out of sight and more protected from external contaminants than surface-mounted closers.

Parallel Mount (push-side)

A push-side mount utilizing a double lever arm system where the main arm is parallel to the door when in the closed position.

Pull-side Mount

A closer mounted to the “pull” side of the door, or the side you would be standing to open the door by pulling it. This is also known as the “hinge side” of the door. This can also be referred to as the “in-swing” side.

Push-side Mount [↗](#)

A closer mounted to the “push” side of the door, or the side you would be standing to open the door by pushing it. This is on the stop side of the frame. This can also be referred to as the “out-swing” side.

REGARM (Regular Arm)

A double-lever, non-hold-open arm, that is used on both push- and pull-side applications.

Single Lever Arm [↗](#)

Single-part arm with no hinge or elbow that is more commonly used on pull-side applications.

Slim Line

A slim line closer is designed with a smaller footprint to accommodate openings with narrow head frames or top rails.

STDARM (Standard Arm) with Concealed Track

A single-lever arm that directly connects the cylinder to the concealed, non-hold-open track.

Stop Face (push-side)

The closer is mounted on the push-side of the door, and connected via a single lever standard arm to a standard track, which is attached to the stop face of the door frame – the part of the stop facing downwards, also called the soffit.

Surface Mounted [↗](#)

A closer mounted onto either the door or frame of an opening. This is a more common and less complex installation than a concealed mount.

Top Jamb Mount (pull-side)

The closer is mounted on the pull-side of the door frame face.

Top Jamb Mount (push-side)

The closer is mounted on the push-side of the door frame face.

Universal Application

A closer that is non-sized and non-handed, giving it the ability to be mounted in any of the standard application styles, including hinge-mount, top jamb, and parallel. This can also be referred to as a tri-mount closer.

Wall Pocket Install [↗](#)

For this install, the closer is mounted on the wall perpendicular to the door connecting to a standard track mounted on the pull side of the door via a single lever standard arm.

