

HOW TO SELECT THE RIGHT DOOR CLOSER



1. Establish whether your door is a **fire** or **non-fire** door

For fire doors, it's required that the door closer is fire tested to EN 1634, and UKCA & CE marked to EN 1154 for mechanical variants and EN 1155 for electromagnetic hold-open variants. It's also key to ensure you are making your selection based on the needs of your application.

If the door is a non-fire door, any closer can be selected. However, it's important to ensure the operation of the door is controlled, as this will prevent future damage to the door and frame. If the door is slamming, make sure the door and frame are installed correctly as door closers will not overcome a poor door installation.



2. Look for the **fire rating**

This is a vital step in the process. If you're installing a unit on a fire-rated door the closer must also be fire-rated. Look for a door closer that's UKCA & CE marked. This shows the product is fit for purpose and meets all of the legal fire safety requirements.



3. Determine the **size of door closer** that you need based on the **height and weight of the door**

Unusually high and heavy doors, or doors located in windy or draughty environments will require a closer with a higher power size in accordance with EN 1154. If you're unsure about sizing, it's best to choose a unit that can be adjusted during installation. It's also key to remember that fire doors must have a minimum Power Size EN 3 to conform to EN 1154 standard.



4. Decide whether you need a **surface-mounted** or **concealed** unit

Surface mounted closers are the most durable and common type of door closer. Mounted to the surface of the door or frame, they are simple and easy to install. Concealed door closers on the other hand, provide the functionality of a surface mounted closer, but are fitted within the door leaf and frame, and hidden from view enhancing aesthetics.



5. Review the **mounting** requirements

Door closers can be mounted in different ways depending on the applications for which they are being used. The 4 most common ways in which to fit a door closer are:

- Figure 1 Regular fixing (where the closer body is mounted on the pull face of the door).
- Figure 61 Transom mount push side (where the closer body is mounted on the transom on the push side of the door).
- Figure 66 Parallel mount push side (where the closer body is mounted on the push side of the door).
- Slide track fixing (where the closer with slide arm and track is door or transom mounted on the pull or push side of the door).



6. Evaluate whether **backcheck** is needed

Door closers with adjustable backcheck control the speed of the door slowing it down prior to making contact with a door stop or the fully opening position. Essentially, the function prevents or minimises damage to the door, hardware and adjacent walls caused by the door being flung open or caught by a gust of wind. Always check the Declaration of Performance (DoPs) and certification to make sure the closer has passed UKCA & CE standard EN1154.



7. Decide whether your closer should have **delayed action**

A delayed action closer offers a period of delay (which can be set for a maximum of 25 seconds) from when the door is opened to when it begins to close. This makes them ideal for environments that require easy passage, such as doors used by children, the elderly or wheelchair users.

Again, always check the DOPs to make sure that they have passed UKCA & CE Standard EN 1154 or EN 1155 for electromagnetic hold-open variants.



8. Compare **finish** options

Look for a closer that matches or complements the rest of your hardware. By matching your hardware selections you can add to the visual aesthetics of the room and the building.

For further support on selecting or installing Briton door closers email: technicalsupportuk@allegion.com