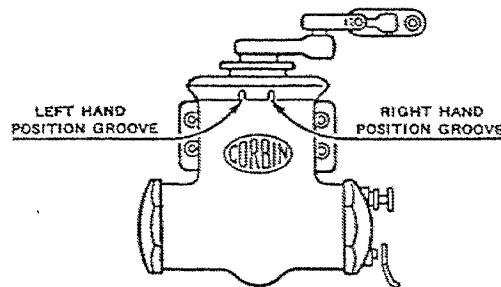
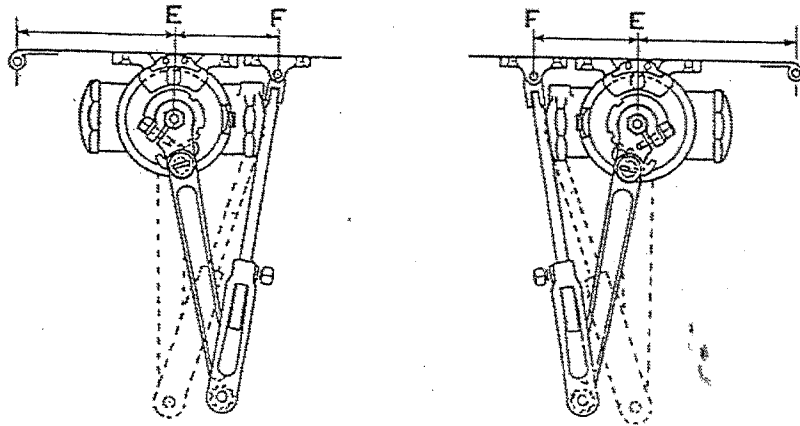
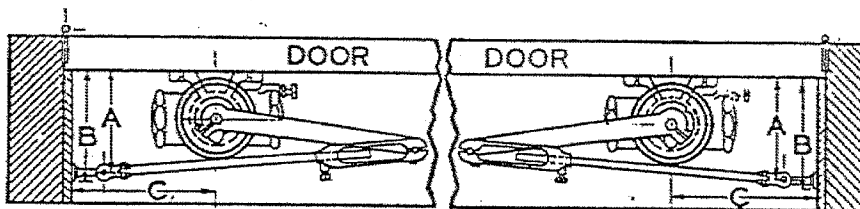


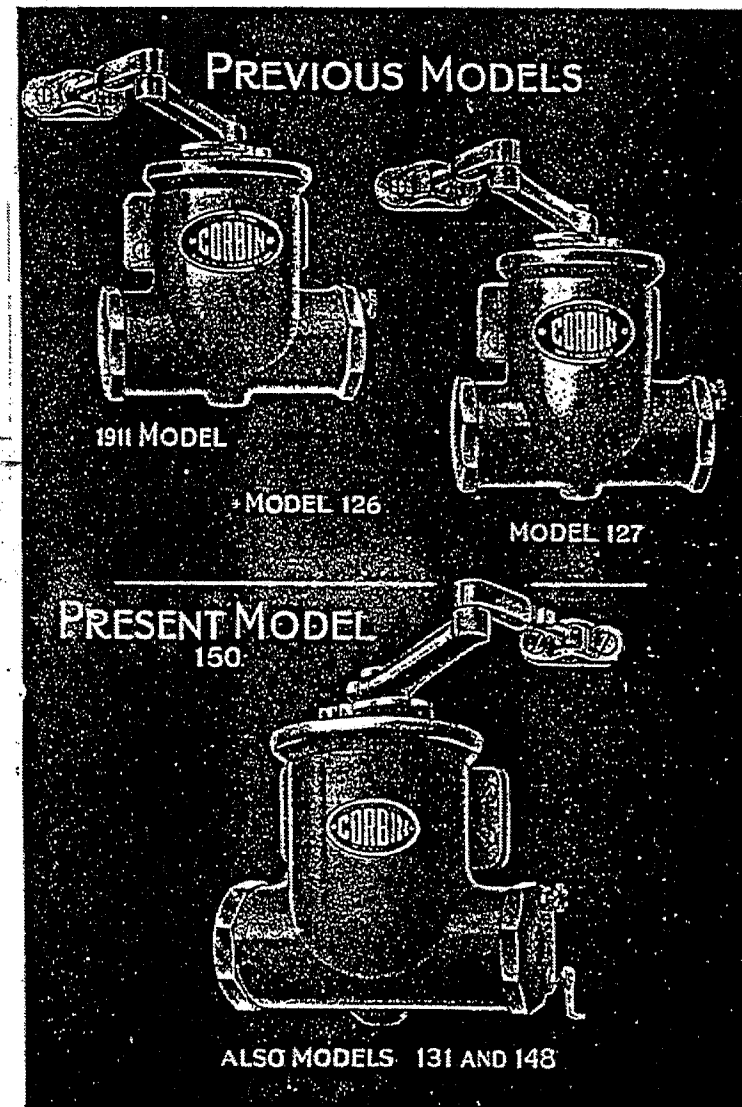
Proper Adjustment of Arms



With closer applied with spindle (E) proper distance from edge of door and bracket (F) proper distance from spindle (E) as indicated on page 30. Adjust arms so that they will form a perfect V with door as shown by solid lines above. This is accomplished by centering main arm directly over proper position groove. Never apply arms at right angle with door as shown by dotted lines.



On closers with parallel arms, arms should be adjusted to form a perfect V with casing. Cover also has positioning grooves for centering main arm for this type closer to assure proper angle for efficient performance.

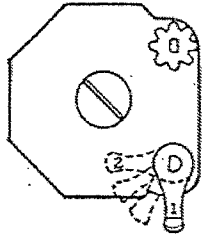


The above models will be readily distinguished by their name plates. The "1911" Model name plate bears three patent dates, the latest of which is March 28, 1911. Name plates of Models 127, 131, 148 and 150 bear the model number and size of closer.

*The Model number 126 was used at the introduction of the new spring and ball type holdback arm. Its interior mechanism is the same as "1911" Model.

Adjusting Valves of Models 148 and 150

For Desired Speed Control



Closers leave the factory with valves set for a reasonable speed of closing.

To adjust closing speed open lower valve by turning with key so that cut in end of valve is in vertical position (1). To open upper valve turn counter-clockwise. This will give fast closing of door but with enough checking power at latching point to prevent slamming and possible breakage of glass in door.

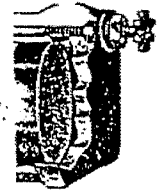
The lower valve controls movement of door to 10° or 3 to 5 inches from latching point.

To decrease closing speed turn lower valve towards horizontal position by short steps until desired speed has been obtained. When lower valve is in horizontal position (2), it is shut off and movement of door by closer is practically stopped.

The upper valve controls the speed of door for the last 3 to 5 inches to latching point. When valve has been opened by turning counter-clockwise, quick snappy action results to overcome undue resistance at latching point. Turn valve clockwise for slow even action and quiet latching.

Note that if valves are completely closed, door will practically stand still.

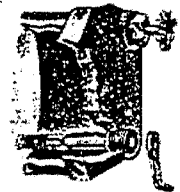
The Upper Valve All Models



Leather packing is used to prevent leakage at this point on all models except 150. On Model 150 a special packing material not affected by oil is used. It is compressed and set tightly around the valve stem by screwing down the valve packing nut. A concave steel washer is used inside to increase the pressure upon the valve stem. Model 150 washer is flat.

In renewing the packing at this point, it is advisable to insert a complete, new regulating valve as indicated by part 127 on page 22, for all models but 150. For Model 150 use part 127A on page 26. This will avoid the possibility of damaging the new washers by stretching them over the riveted end of the valve stem.

The Lower Valve Models 131, 148 and 150



Leather packing is also used at the lower valve, compressed by a packing nut for Models 131 and 148. The leather used for these packing washers has been especially treated to resist absorption and a supply should be kept on hand. The number of packing washers necessary varies from four to five, depending on the thickness of the leather from which they were cut.

For Model 150 two washers of a special packing material not affected by oil are used.

The End Caps

In the "1911" Model Closers a packing washer is used under the end cap. Always renew this washer after disassembling. Be sure all surfaces are clean. An air vent for excluding air from the liquid chamber when the end cap is being screwed into place, is provided as shown in the illustration.



"1911" Model