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EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

45 Date of publication of patent specification :
03.06.92 Bulletin 92/23

51 Int. Cl.⁵ : **E05F 3/10**

21 Application number : **89302316.8**

22 Date of filing : **08.03.89**

54 **Door closer.**

30 Priority : **10.03.88 GB 8805706**

43 Date of publication of application :
13.09.89 Bulletin 89/37

45 Publication of the grant of the patent :
03.06.92 Bulletin 92/23

84 Designated Contracting States :
AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL

56 References cited :
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GB-A- 2 167 121
US-A- 4 665 584

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EP 0 332 426 B1

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Description

This invention relates to a door closing device for urging an opened door towards its closed position relative to a stationary jamb.

More particularly, the invention concerns improvements in a door closer which is of the kind that acts between the hinge stile of the door and the hinge jamb. This kind of closer has an elongate body from which a tension member extends to an anchor element. The body contains a spring which operates to bias the tension member inwardly of the body, for closing the door. The body is normally installed in a bore in the door stile, when the anchor element is installed in the jamb. Conceivably the positions of the body and anchor element might be reversed. The tension member is flexible and for this an articulated element such as a chain is normally employed.

Door closers of this kind, which are known, for example, from GB-A-2167121, corresponding to the precharacterising part of claim 1, are effective in operation and beneficial insofar as they provide a concealed installation: they are only partially visible when the door is opened.

A possible drawback of these door closers is that they can close a door too quickly causing it perhaps to bump into someone passing through the opened door or to slam.

An object of the invention is to provide a door closer having a decelerated or damped closing action, and at the same time to keep moving parts to a minimum in the interests of simplicity and cost effectiveness.

Door closers, of the general type to which this invention relates, are known wherein hydraulic cylinder/piston dampers are incorporated. These closers, which are marketed by Perkins & Powell PLC, England and Worcester Parsons, England feature unidirectional valve means in their hydraulic dampers. The valve means are intended to allow easy opening by overriding the damping when the door is opened, and to restore damping as soon as the door is released for closing. Such valve means complicate the manufacture of door closers and add significantly to their cost.

We have found that such valve means can be eliminated without making the opening of a door unduly burdensome, for we have now realised that most of the effort required to open the door is directed at stressing the closing spring. The door closer of the present invention is accordingly characterised by the features in the characterising part of claim 1. In practice, only a little extra effort need be expended in overcoming the hydraulic resistance of the damper. In accordance with one feature of this invention, the hydraulic resistance on opening is minimised by appropriately undersizing the piston relative to its cylinder, in combination with appropriately selecting the viscosity

of the hydraulic fluid of the damper.

In accordance with another, though optional, feature of the invention, an end wall of the damper is made movable against and by a biasing spring to compensate for possible in service fluctuations in hydraulic pressure within the damper. The movable end wall may also assist in the manufacture and assembly of the door closer. Further, the movable end wall may help to avoid bubble formation, in use, which could be a source of trouble.

Preferably, according to the invention, the damper features a fluid by-pass operative as the closer approaches a door-closed condition. By means of the by-pass, the damping effect is removed as the door enters its final closing movement, so its spring-driven swinging motion is accelerated. This is to enable the door to overcome latch resistance so as to be closed properly. Further preferred features of the invention are defined in claims 2 to 9.

The invention will now be described in more detail by way of example only with reference to and as shown in the accompanying drawing in which:

Fig. 1 is a longitudinal cross-section through a concealed door closer according to the invention, and

Fig. 2 is an enlarged cross-section through an alternative embodiment of one of the component parts of the door closer.

The concealed door closer 10 according to the invention comprises (a) a main body 11, (b) an anchor member not shown and a spring-biased tension member 12 extending from the main body 11 and coupled to the anchor member. The main body 11 is for mounting in a bore usually provided in a door stile, a mounting plate 14 at one end of the body being recessed into the stile and screwed thereto as normal. The tension member 12, which could be a flexible steel cable is shown here in the form of a flexible, articulated chain element. Tension member 12 protrudes from an aperture 13 in the aforesaid end of the body 10. It is coupled in any convenient way to an anchor element which also has a mounting plate similar or identical to plate 14. The anchor element is recessed in and secured to the door jamb opposite to the body 10 in the door. The anchor element is not illustrated and will not be described further since exemplary elements are known.

As indicated hereinbefore, the relative positions of the body 11 and the anchor element could be reversed in a suitable installation, the body then being mounted in the door frame or jamb and the anchor element being mounted in the door stile.

Inside the body 11 there is a main spring 15 which acts at one end against a fixed end wall 16 of the body 11. The other end of the spring 15 bears against a movable inner cylinder element 17 the latter having the tension member fastened thereto. The spring 15 is in a state of compression and is thus effective in biasing the tension member inwardly of the body 11.

As viewed in Fig. 1, therefore, the spring 15 thrusts the inner cylinder element 17 axially towards the left, or inner, end of the body 11. In use, when a door containing the closer 10 is opened, the door stile swings away from the anchor element set in the door jamb. The tension member 12 is thus pulled outwardly of the main body 11, dragging the inner cylinder element 17 to the right and thereby increasing the compression in the main spring 15. When the opened door is released, the main spring 15 relaxes thrusting cylinder element 17 rearwardly to the left and causes the tension member 12 to be retracted inwardly of the housing. This, of course, has the effect of closing the door.

Apart from the inner cylinder element 17, the structure described so far is substantially the same in its principles of construction and operation as the concealed door closer marketed by REILOR LIMITED under the trade mark GIBCLOSER.

The inner cylinder element 17 is part of a hydraulic damper unit 20. The cylinder element is closed at a front end thereof by a fixed wall 21 which includes an apertured lug to which the tension member 12 is fastened. Its other end is closed by a second fixed wall 22 which is centrally apertured. The damper unit 20 also includes a piston 24 with a piston rod 25, and optionally a movable seal 26 and associated spring 28. The piston 24 is on the inner extremity of the rod 25, which extends rearwardly of the piston through the aperture of wall 22.

Movable seal 26 and its spring 28 being optional, they may be omitted: a fixed seal will then be provided at the aperture of wall 22. The fixed seal can, for example, be an O-ring or equivalent seal capable of establishing a seal between the wall 22 and the piston rod 25.

The rod extends out of the main body 11 through an apertured end plug 30 thereof. The end plug 30 and end portion 31 of the piston rod are matchingly screw-threaded. The screw-threaded interengagement of the end plug 30 and piston rod 25 fixes the rod and piston 24 against axial movement in the damper unit in normal use. The interengagement allows the position of the piston to be adjusted, as may prove necessary, to ensure the door closer is operative to overcome latch resistance when closing the door. To assist in adjusting the damper unit in this way, the outer end of the piston rod 25 is slotted for a screw driver.

The space inside the damper unit 20 which is bounded by the end wall 21, the end wall 22 or movable seal 26 and the cylinder shell is filled with hydraulic fluid. Preferably this is a silicone fluid. Conveniently, it is Dow Corning (RTM) 20 fluid. This fluid is available in a range of viscosity grades which can be blended in varying proportions, as explained in the manufacturer's technical literature, to obtain any chosen viscosity.

The piston 24 is deliberately undersized with respect to the main bore 33 of the cylinder. The undersizing is to permit hydraulic fluid to flow from one side of the piston to the other when the cylinder and piston move relatively in response to door opening and closing movements. Since the main body 11 is secured in the door, and the piston is in use immobile thanks to the screw-threaded connection of its rod 25 to the body end plug 30, opening and closing movements of the door cause the cylinder element 17 to move to and fro relative to the piston 24. The opening movement causes the cylinder element 17 to move outwardly, or forwardly to the right, while the spring-biased closing movement is accompanied by an opposite, rearward movement of the cylinder element.

In use, therefore, during an opening movement the seal end of the cylinder element 17 moves towards rear face 35 of the piston 24. Hydraulic fluid then flows past the piston 24 to occupy the space created between its forward face 36 and the fixed wall 21. The fluid flows in the clearance space around the piston which clearance space results from the undersizing thereof. During a closing movement, the fluid flows in the opposite direction. Ultimately, the cylinder element and piston adopt the positions shown in Fig. 1, which corresponds to the door-closed condition.

Obviously, movement of the cylinder element 17 is opposed by hydraulic resistance. The hydraulic resistance is principally speed responsive. Without wishing to be bound by theory, we would observe that the hydraulic fluid is substantially incompressible and we believe the resistance arises from a shearing of the fluid as it is forced to flow in the aforesaid clearance space. This belief is supported by tests which have shown that the resistance is not significantly different in the door-opening and door-closing directions of operation, when the closer is activated by an identical force in each direction.

With suitably matched fluid viscosity and clearance space, hydraulic hindrance to opening can be insignificant in comparison with the effort needed to compress the spring 15, while adequate damping on closing is attained.

Accordingly, and surprisingly, the unidirectional valve previously considered essential can be omitted entirely. Thus, a complicated valve with moving parts is obviated, easing assembly of the door closer 10 and reducing the manufacturing expense.

Merely by way of example, some dimensional figures will be given for one particular embodiment of the invention. The main bore 33 of cylinder element 17 is 11.9 mm and the total length of the bore is 8.3 cm. The piston 24 is 8 mm long and has a diameter of 11.7 mm and thus is 0.2 mm undersized with respect to the cylinder bore 33. If the piston and cylinder are accurately coaxial (which is not essential) the clearance for fluid flow is 0.1 mm wide or 3.7 mm² in area. With such a clearance, we have found that a suitable hydraulic

fluid is one having a viscosity of the order 7000 - 7500 cSt ($7.75 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$). The area of face 35 is 89.4 mm² and of face 36 is 107.5 mm², the piston rod having a diameter of 4.8 mm. Overall, the main body 11 has an outer diameter of about 21 mm and a length of some 15 cm.

The invention, of course, is not to be limited to the foregoing dimensions and viscosity, which can be varied recognising that the clearance is increased, a greater viscosity can be tolerated. Matching the clearance and viscosity is a matter of experiment, the aim being to achieve a damped closing movement which is adequately smooth and rapid.

Fluid displacement past the piston 24 may result in pressure fluctuations depending on the direction of movement of the cylinder element 17, due to the difference in effective areas of the opposite piston faces 35, 36. Thus, if the cylinder element 17 is moving forwardly - or rightwardly - the fluid volume swept past the piston towards its larger face 36 is smaller than the volume increase between this face and the wall 21. Likewise, if the cylinder element is moving in the opposite direction, the fluid volume swept past the piston 24 towards its smaller rear face 35 is greater than the increase in volume between the piston and the seal 26. Under these operating conditions, the formation of bubbles in the fluid could occur. To prevent this happening, the damper unit 20 can optionally be adapted to compensate of its own accord for pressure/volume variations. To this end, the unit 20 can include a movable rear wall provided by the optional seal 26. The seal 26 is slidable to and fro on the piston rod 25 and is biased towards the piston 24 by spring 28 compressed between fixed wall 22 and the seal 26.

As shown in Fig. 1, the optional seal 26 comprises a metal or plastics body 40 internally grooved to receive a seal ring - e.g. an O-ring 41 - which prevents fluid leakage along the piston rod. A pair of cup seals 42 mounted on the body 40 form a seal with the bore 33 of the cylinder element 17.

The seal 26 need not be as shown in Fig. 1. One alternative is shown in Fig. 2. This is a one-piece element 26' moulded e.g. from an elastomer or a synthetic plastics material such as nylon. It will be seen that one or more ribs encroach on the passage through this seal element, for sealing to the piston rod 25.

In both Figs. 1 and 2, the seals 26, 26' are symmetrical. This is not essential, since a seal only has to be formed towards the fluid-filled space inside the damper unit 20. Thus, the seals 26, 26' could be constituted merely by the portions to the right of the chain-dotted line of Fig. 2. Nevertheless, the symmetrical form is perhaps to be preferred e.g. from the point of view of simplicity of assembly.

When manufacturing the door closer 10 as shown in the drawings, hydraulic fluid will be introduced via the end of the cylinder 17 to which the end wall 22 will be fitted. The fluid may be introduced before or after

the piston 24 is installed, and before the movable seal 26 and associated spring 28 are fitted. Overfilling is to be avoided since it would result in the mechanism locking solid thanks to the essentially incompressible nature of the hydraulic fluid. Simple experiments will determine how much fluid should be used for a given design and size of door closer.

As indicated hereinbefore, the movable seal and spring 28 are not essential. Substitution of a fixed seal in or associated with the end wall 22 simplifies manufacture and can minimise costs. Surprisingly, even with a fixed seal at the end wall 22, the door closer functions entirely satisfactorily and effectively. Conveniently, in this case, the piston 24 is located in the cylinder 17, adjacent the end wall 21 before the hydraulic fluid is introduced. The fluid is filled to a level leaving adequate space for the wall 22 and fixed seal to be installed. Again, simple experiments will determine the optimum amount of fluid required for proper operation.

The damper unit 20 includes a fluid by-pass operative as the closer approaches a door-closed condition. The bypass 44 is an enlarged, counter-bored end portion of the cylinder element 17. The counterbore 46 is located at the end of the cylinder element wherein the piston 24 reposes in the door-closed position. The counterbore may have an internal diameter some 1 mm larger than the piston, and for a piston of axial length about 8 mm, the axial extent of the counterbore can be some 20 mm.

The function of the by-pass 44 is to significantly reduce or effectively remove the hydraulic damping during the final closing stage, by providing an enlarged clearance for fluid to pass around the piston. The effect of the by-pass 44 is to allow the closer spring 15 to accelerate the door as it swings through the last part of its closing movement, to ensure the swinging movement is fast enough that the door can become latched. In other words, the door is accelerated so as to be able to overcome the normal door latch resistance. As a guide, the by-pass may become effective when the door enters the last 20° of its closing swing.

Of course, different door latches offer different latch resistances, and in some instances there may be no latch fitted to the door. To enable the closer 10 to close a door adequately, but not excessively hard, the closer 10 is adjustable to vary the point in the door's closing swing at which the by-pass 44 becomes operative. The adjustment is effected by advancing or retracting the piston 24 and rod 25 axially of the cylinder element 17. The screw-threaded interengagement between the outer end of the piston rod and the body end plug 30 provides for the desired adjustment.

The end wall 21 can be swaged, crimped, indented, brazed or welded to the forward end of the cylinder element. Wall 22 can be secured in a similar

manner but, in the illustrated embodiment, is screw fixed to an integral collar 48 encircling the rear end of the cylinder element 17. The end wall 16 and plug 30 may be fitted immovably to the tubular main body 11 in a like fashion.

The mounting plate 14 can be secured to the end wall 16 in any convenient way.

As shown, there is a spacer sleeve 50 between the main spring 15 and the collar 48. This sleeve 50 is a convenient means of establishing a desired initial compression in the spring 15 where this is a stock, bought-in item. The sleeve 50 can be omitted if spring 15 were lengthened.

As described and shown, the damper unit 20 has the piston 24 fixed and the cylinder element 17 movable, the tension member 12 being secured to the latter.

A door closer embodying the invention can, in principle, be designed to have a fixed cylinder element and a movable, spring biased piston and rod to which the tension member is secured.

It will be appreciated that the hydraulic fluid employed in the present damped door closer is significantly more viscous than the fluid that would be used in a conventional door closer whose damper incorporates small-dimensioned, unidirectionally-valved passages. For conventional damped door closers, the conventional, relatively limpid hydraulic fluids such as may be used are likely to have strongly temperature-dependent viscosities.

In contrast, the silicone fluids preferred for this invention are highly viscous. By way of example, the silicone fluids may be blended to have viscosities of 5000 cSt or more, e.g. in the range 5000 - 12,500 cSt, and these preferred fluids are relatively insensitive to changes in temperature. This temperature-insensitivity is highly beneficial. In-service changes in ambient temperature from day to night, or from season to season, will not seriously affect the damping characteristics, even where the temperature range may be large. Moreover, from a manufacturing standpoint these fluids are beneficial since a given fluid may suit various markets of widely differing climates.

Claims

1. A door closer of the kind which acts between a door hinge stile and a hinge jamb and has a body (11) for mounting usually in the stile, from which body (11) a spring-biased tension member (12) extends correspondingly for anchoring to the jamb, wherein a hydraulic cylinder-piston damper (20) is interposed between the tension member (12) and its biasing spring (15), characterised in that the damper (20) incorporates no unidirectional valve means, and in that its piston (24) is undersized relative to the cylinder (17) by an amount predetermined by the viscosity

of the hydraulic fluid in the damper (20) so as to allow fluid to flow restrictedly around the piston (24) when the tension member (12) is moved in door-closing and door-opening directions.

2. A door closer according to claim 1, wherein the hydraulic fluid has a viscosity in excess of about 5000 cSt.

3. A door closer according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the piston (24) has a diameter which is of the order of 98% of the inside diameter of the cylinder (17), and the hydraulic fluid viscosity is of the order of 7000 - 7500 cSt.

4. A door closer according to claim 2 or claim 3, wherein the piston (24) has a diameter of 11.7 mm and the cylinder (17) has an inside diameter about 0.2 mm greater.

5. A door closer according to claim 1, 2, 3 or 4, wherein the tension member (12) is secured to a movable part of the damper (20) which is the cylinder (17).

6. A door closer according to any of claims 1 to 5, wherein the cylinder (17) has a fixed wall (21) closing one end thereof and a movable seal member (26) spaced therefrom to contain the hydraulic fluid, the seal member (26) being urged by spring means (28) towards the fixed wall (21), the movability of the seal member (26) compensating for pressure/volume fluctuations in the fluid as the tension member (12) is moved in door-closing and door-opening directions.

7. A door closer according to any of claims 1 to 6, wherein the cylinder (17) is counterbored to provide a fluid by-pass (44) in the vicinity of an end thereof whereat the piston (24) reposes in the door closed position of the tension member (12), to relieve fluid damping during a final closing movement of the tension member.

8. A door closer according to any of claims 1 to 7, wherein the tension member is an articulated chain or flexible wire or cable.

9. A door installation having a door closer according to any of claims 1 to 8 fitted thereto.

Patentansprüche

1. Türschließer der Art, die zwischen einem scharnierseitigen Türhöhenfries und einem scharnierseitigen Türpfosten wirkt und ein Gehäuse (11) für eine Anbringung üblicherweise im Höhenfries besitzt, von welchem Gehäuse (11) ein federvorgespanntes Spannglied (12) für eine Verankerung mit dem Türpfosten entsprechend ausgeht, wobei ein hydraulischer Kolben-Zylinder-Dämpfer (20) zwischen das Spannglied (12) und dessen Vorspannungsfeder (15) zwischengeschaltet ist, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Dämpfer (20) keine unidirektionale Ventileinrichtung enthält und daß sein Kolben (24) in bezug auf den Zylinder (17) um einen Betrag unterdimensioniert ist, der durch die Viskosität des Hydraulikfluids im

Dämpfer (20) vorbestimmt ist, derart, daß Fluid in begrenzter Form um den Kolben (24) strömen kann, wenn das Spannglied (12) in Türschließ- und Türöffnungsrichtung bewegt wird.

2. Türschließer nach Anspruch 1, bei dem das Hydraulikfluid eine höhere Viskosität als etwa 5000 cSt besitzt.

3. Türschließer nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, bei dem der Kolben (24) einen Durchmesser besitzt, der in der Größenordnung von 98% des Innendurchmessers des Zylinders (17) liegt, und die Viskosität des Hydraulikfluids in der Größenordnung von 7000 bis 7500 cSt liegt.

4. Türschließer nach Anspruch 2 oder Anspruch 3, bei dem der Kolben (24) einen Durchmesser von 11,7 mm und der Zylinder (17) einen etwa 0,2 mm größeren Innendurchmesser besitzt.

5. Türschließer nach Anspruch 1, 2, 3, oder 4, bei dem das Spannglied (12) an einem bewegbaren Teil des Dämpfers (20) befestigt ist, welches der Zylinder (17) ist.

6. Türschließer nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, bei dem der Zylinder (17) eine eines seiner Enden schließende feste Wand (21) und ein von dieser mit Abstand angeordnetes bewegbares Dichtungsglied (26) zum Halten des Hydraulikfluids besitzt, wobei das Dichtungsglied (26) von einer Federeinrichtung (28) zu der festgelegten Wand (21) hin beaufschlagt ist und die Bewegbarkeit des Dichtungsglieds (26) Druck/Volumen-Schwankungen im Fluid ausgleicht, wenn das Spannglied (12) in Türschließ- und Türöffnungsrichtung bewegt wird.

7. Türschließer nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 6, bei dem der Zylinder (17) zur Bildung eines Fluid-Bypasses (44) in der Nähe eines seiner Enden ausgesenkt ist, an dem der Kolben (24) in der Türschließstellung des Spannglieds (12) ruht, um die Fluiddämpfung während der letzten Schließbewegung des Spannglieds zu entlasten.

8. Türschließer nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7, bei dem das Spannglied eine Gelenkkette oder ein flexibles Seil oder Kabel ist.

9. Türanlage mit einem Türschließer nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 8, der an dieser angebracht ist.

Revendications

1. Dispositif de fermeture de porte du type agissant entre un montant de l'ouvrant, côté gond, et un poteau d'hubriserie, côté gond, et comportant un corps (11) destiné à être monté habituellement dans le montant de l'ouvrant, un organe de tension (12), sollicité par un ressort de rappel, s'étendant d'une manière correspondante à partir du corps (11) pour être ancré au poteau d'hubriserie, un amortisseur hydraulique (20) à cylindre-piston étant interposé entre l'organe de tension (12) et son ressort de rappel (15), caracté-

térisé en ce que l'amortisseur (20) ne comporte pas de moyens à clapet unidirectionnel et en ce que son piston (24) est sous dimensionné par rapport au cylindre (17) d'une valeur prédéterminée en fonction de la viscosité du fluide hydraulique contenu dans l'amortisseur (20), de manière à permettre au fluide de s'écouler d'une manière étranglée autour du piston (24) lorsque l'organe de tension (12) est déplacé dans les directions d'ouverture et de fermeture de la porte.

2. Dispositif de fermeture de porte suivant la revendication 1 caractérisé en ce que le fluide hydraulique a une viscosité supérieure à environ 5000 cSt.

3. Dispositif de fermeture de porte suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 ou 2 caractérisé en ce que le piston (24) a un diamètre qui est de l'ordre de 98% du diamètre interne du cylindre (17) et la viscosité du fluide hydraulique est de l'ordre de 7000-7500 cSt.

4. Dispositif de fermeture de porte suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 2 ou 3 caractérisé en ce que le piston (24) a un diamètre de 11,7 millimètres et le cylindre (17) a un diamètre interne supérieur d'environ 0,2 millimètre.

5. Dispositif de fermeture de porte suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1, 2, 3 ou 4 caractérisé en ce que l'organe de tension (12) est fixé à une partie mobile de l'amortisseur (20) qui est constituée par le cylindre (17).

6. Dispositif de fermeture de porte suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5 caractérisé en ce que le cylindre (17) a une paroi fixe (21) fermant l'une de ses extrémités et un organe d'étanchéité mobile (26), espacé de cette paroi, de manière à contenir le fluide hydraulique, cet organe d'étanchéité (26) étant sollicité par un ressort (28) en direction de la paroi fixe (21), la mobilité de l'organe d'étanchéité (26) compensant les fluctuations de la pression ou du volume du fluide lorsque l'organe de tension (12) est déplacé dans les directions de fermeture et d'ouverture de la porte.

7. Dispositif de fermeture de porte suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 6 caractérisé en ce que le cylindre (17) présente un chambrage pour constituer une dérivation du fluide (44) au voisinage d'une extrémité de ce cylindre où se trouve le piston (24) dans la position de l'organe de tension (12) correspondant à la porte fermée, afin de supprimer l'amortissement par le fluide pendant le mouvement de fermeture final de l'organe de tension.

8. Dispositif de fermeture de porte suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 7 caractérisé en ce que l'organe de tension est une chaîne articulée ou un fil ou câble flexible.

9. Installation d'une porte comportant un dispositif de fermeture de porte suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 8 adapté à cette installation.

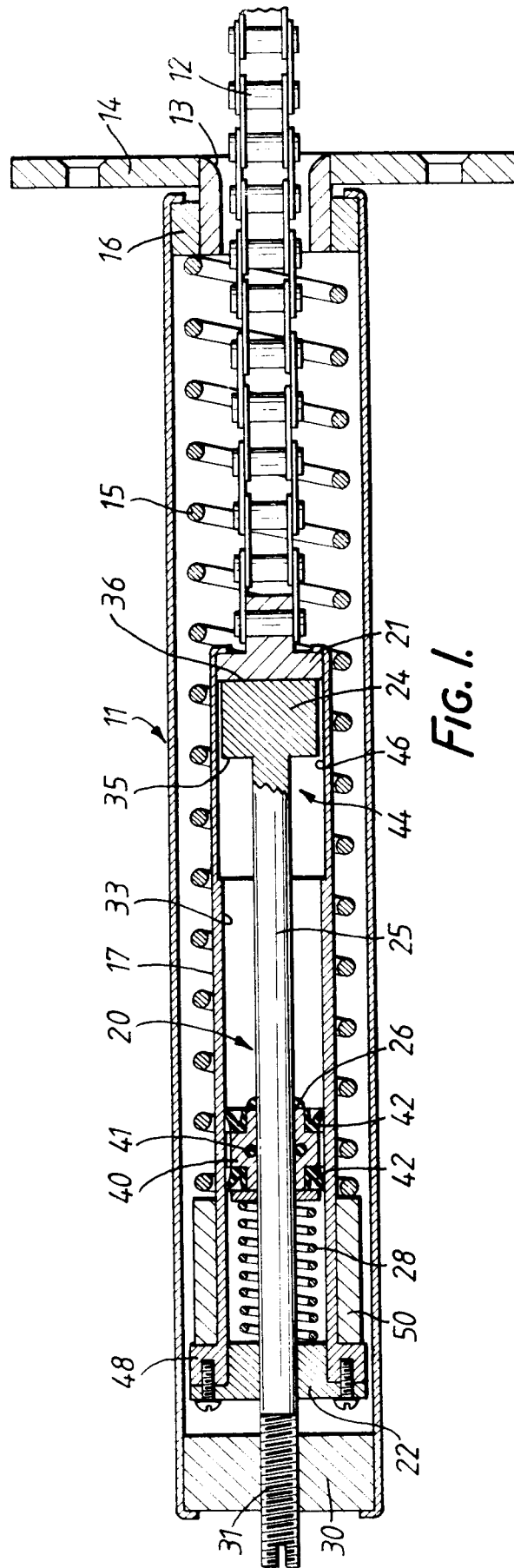


FIG. 1.

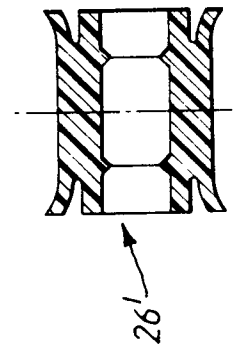


FIG. 2.