

## General Locker Information

### Terminology:

Opening	The term “opening” is used to describe each opening having its own door, regardless of arrangement.
Frame	The term “frame” refers to a single wide unit (section). A frame may be a single tier, double tier, two-person, duplex, or multiple tier (box) locker. <i>See Illustration A.</i>
Group	The term “group” is used to describe an assembly of frames. A group may be composed of any combination of single tier, double tier, or multiple tier locker openings and may be arranged in single row or double row. <i>See Illustration B.</i>
Single Row	A row of lockers. <i>See Illustration C.</i>
Double Row	A row of lockers back to back. <i>See Illustration D.</i>
Recessed Lockers	Lockers which are set into recesses in building walls, usually corridor walls in schools, are said to be “recessed”. They are usually without legs, set upon concrete bases provided in the recesses. Steel finishing strips called “recess trim” are provided to extend 3” beyond the vertical edges and tops of lockers to close off neatly the space between the lockers and limits of the recess. <i>See Illustration E.</i>
Slope Top Construction	Slope tops are often used instead of flat tops to prevent the accumulation of dust and debris, and to discourage the use of locker tops as storage areas. There are different types of slope type construction. Individual Slope tops (production ordered lockers with sloping sides) Slope Top Kits (usually ordered for stock lockers) and continuous slope hoods. <i>See Illustration F.</i>
Top Fillers	Top Fillers cover the gaps between tops of lockers. They overlap the locker tops and can be field cut to allow for pipes etc. <i>See Illustration G.</i>
Vertical Fillers Slip Joint (Wall Angles)	Fillers adjust lockers to a wide range of field conditions and provide a professional finished installation. They are used to cover columns, pipes or other obstacles in a row of lockers, or fill the gap between the lockers and the wall. <i>See Illustration H.</i>
Closed Bases	Front and end bases to close off the legs. This presents a clean flush appearance and prevents the accumulation of dirt under the lockers. <i>See Illustration I.</i>

Zee Bases	Raises lockers purchased without legs 4" off the floor when there is not concrete or wood base provided. They provide a toe space and a flange for anchoring at the rear. <i>See Illustration J.</i>
Installation	The term "installation" is used to describe the arrangement of groups as installed. In planning an installation in a locker room, particular care should be given to aisle width so that adequate clearance is maintained. <i>See Illustration K.</i>
Locker sizes	In specifying sizes, it is standard practice to mention first the width, then the depth, and finally the height. Thus a 12" x 15" x 72" locker would be 12" wide, 15" deep and 72" high plus 6" legs or 78" OA.
Width	Lockers are available in widths of 9", 12", 15", 18" and 21". A depth of at least 15" is strongly recommended for all types of lockers because the so-called "standard" 12" depth does not allow sufficient space for flat storage of school notebooks and other bulky articles in corridor lockers, or for the normal length of boys' or mens' shoes where lockers are used for clothing storage. A 15" depth provides the extra room which makes lockers truly "convenient" instead of merely "useable." From a cost standpoint a 15" depth provides 25% more space for less than 5% extra cost. Single tier lockers 18" in depth have a coat rod as standard equipment because this depth will allow a standard 16" coat hangar to be hung in the locker. A 21" depth provides much better clearance for hanging garments, however and should be used wherever space permits a coat hanger cannot be used in a locker less than 18" deep.
Height	<p>Single tier lockers are available in 60" or 72" height. Hanging space below the shelf in a 60" locker is 51" overall. In a 72" high locker hanging space is 63". (The shelf is positioned 9" below the top of locker.)</p> <p>Double tier locker openings are 30" or 36" high. Three tier locker openings are 20" or 24" high; four tier locker openings are 15" or 18" high; five tier and six tier locker openings are 12" high. Thus it may be seen that all standard tier locker opening combinations result in a total frame height of 60" or 72" exclusive of legs or base.</p>
Ventilation	Lockers may be ventilated by means of louvers or by perforations or square grilles. Generally speaking standard louvers at the tops and bottoms of the doors of lockers used for storage of books and outer clothing in school corridors is sufficient. Where damp gym suits and shoes are stored in multiple tier lockers in gymnasium locker rooms, where humidity is apt to cause mildew, it is recommended that the doors of such lockers be fully grilled to provide the necessary ventilation and as rapid drying as possible. <i>See Illustration L.</i>

Illustrations:

"A"  
Frame

SINGLE TIER

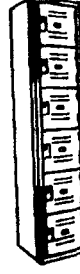
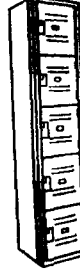
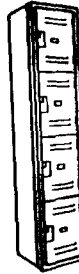
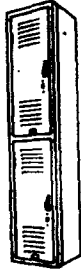
DOUBLE TIER

TRIPLE TIER

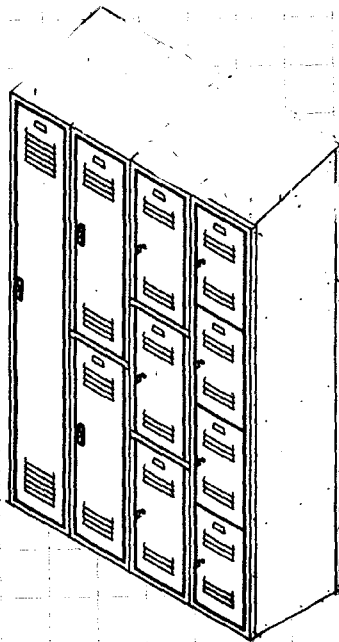
TWO PERSON

DUPLEX

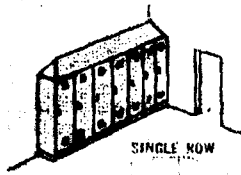
BOX



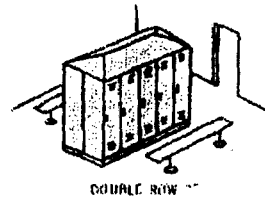
"B"  
Group



"C"  
Single Row

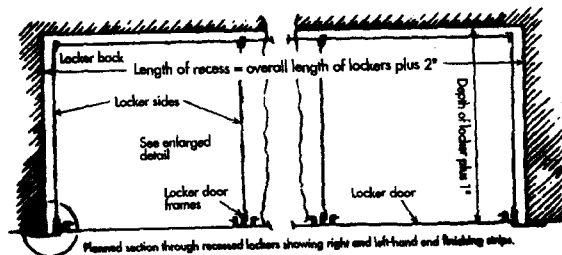
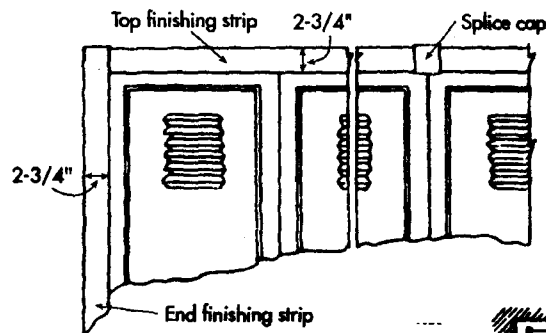


"D"  
Double Row



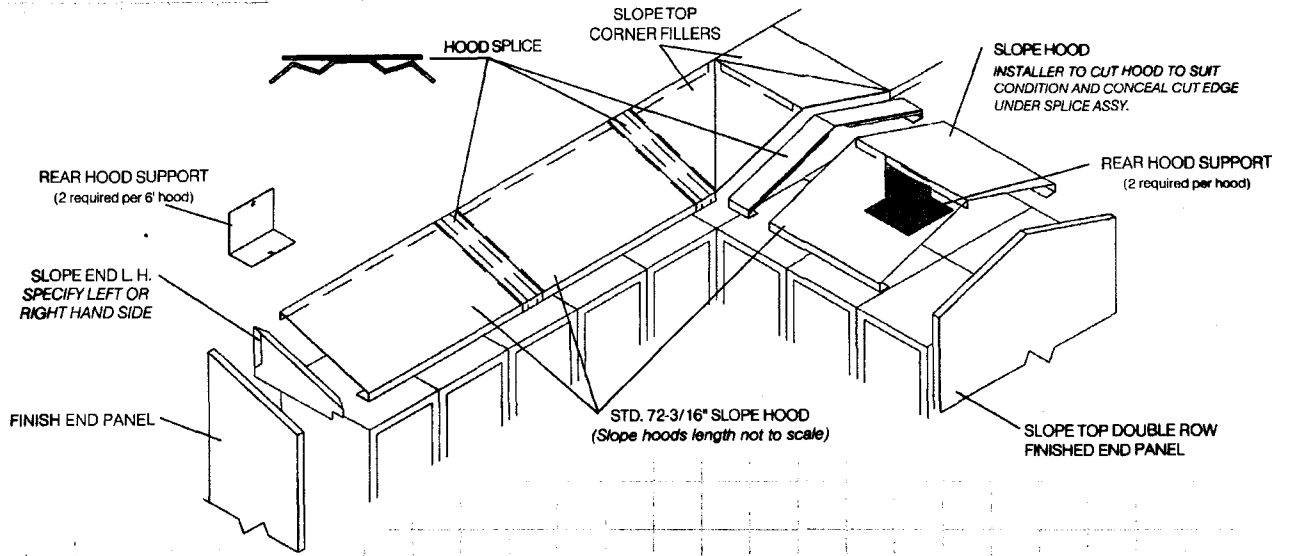
"E"  
Recessed Lockers

Elevation showing joint between end and top recess trim and splice cap covering joint between two pieces of top finishing trim.

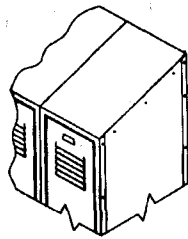


# "F" Slope Top Construction

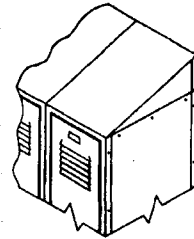
## Continuous Slope Tops



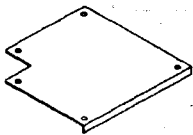
## Unit Slope Tops



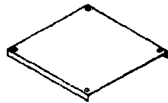
## Slope Top Kits



## "G" Top Fillers



FLAT TOP  
CORNER  
FILLER



FLAT TOP  
FILLER

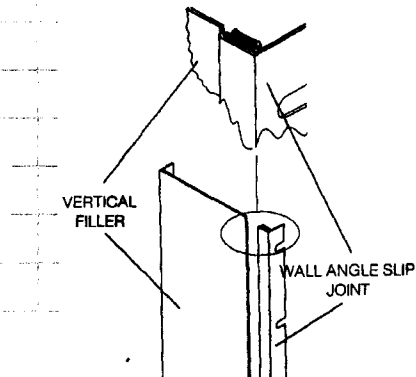


SLOPE TOP  
FILLER



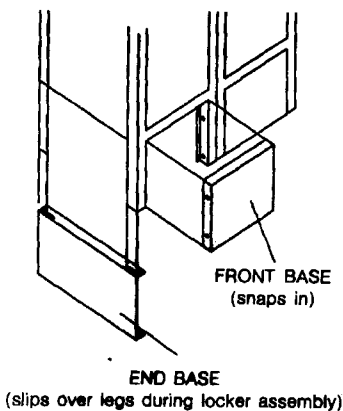
SLOPE TOP  
CORNER  
FILLER

## "H" Vertical Fillers

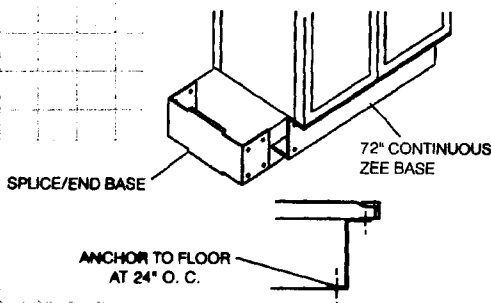


## Slip Joint (Wall Angles)

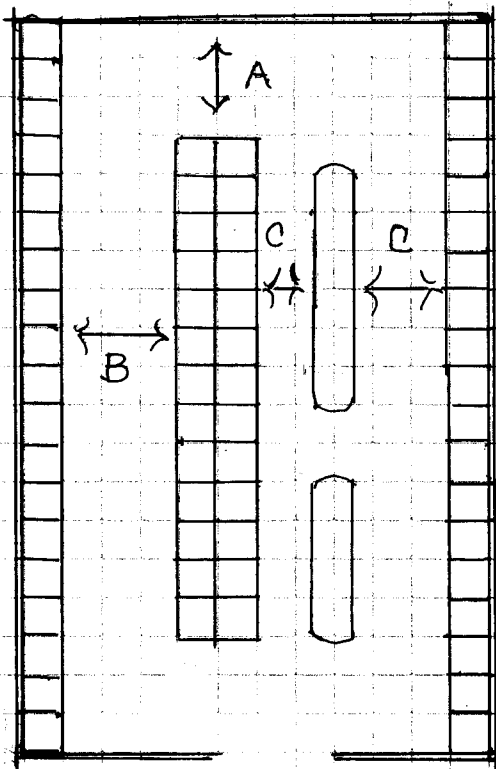
“I”  
Closed Bases



“J”  
Zee Bases



“K”  
Installation



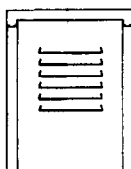
“A”  
Not less than 24"

“B”  
Twice locker width, plus 12"

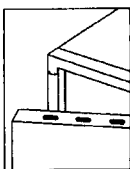
“C”  
Width of locker, plus 6"

Diagram is only intended to show minimum clearances, not recommended layout.

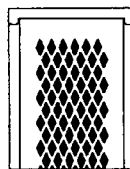
“L”  
Ventilation



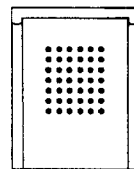
**Standard Louvers** are arranged in patterns of six, three or two depending on door size.



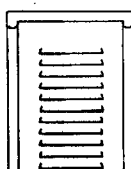
**Verti-Vent Perforations** in the top and bottom flanges of locker doors enhance perimeter ventilation.



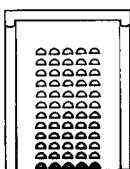
**Diamond Perforations** are  $\frac{3}{4}$ " W x  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " H and are standard in doors and uprights of athletic lockers.



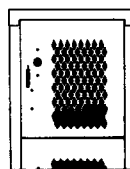
**Round Perforations** are groups of forty-two,  $\frac{1}{2}$ " holes on 1" centers arranged in various patterns on backs and uprights.



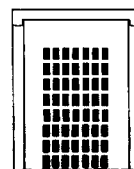
**Full Louvers** add extra ventilation by extending the louvers for the full height of the locker door.



**Mini-Louvers** provide ventilation of athletic lockers while concealing locker contents.  $\frac{3}{4}$ " W x  $\frac{3}{8}$ " H, they are available on all athletic locker doors.



**Small Diamond Perforations** are  $\frac{7}{16}$ " W x  $\frac{15}{16}$ " H and are available in uprights and doors of athletic lockers.



**Visual Slots**,  $\frac{5}{8}$ " W x  $1\frac{1}{8}$ " H openings, provide free air flow through the locker.