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Hardware Guide.....

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The idea of this PDF guide is to help explain terminology used within the hardware industry and assist you in selecting the correct lock type.

If you require any further information or help - please do not hesitate to contact handlesandstuff.com

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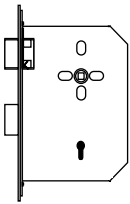
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Choosing the right latch

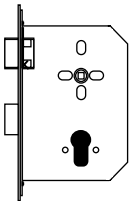
In the UK there are three types of latches typically used within domestic settings.

1. Tubular mortice latch. As it sounds, most commonly used as an independent latch. Easy to fit
2. Box mortice latch. A more substantial device, used where abuse may occur or particularly heavy use. More skill required to fit if fitting from new.
3. Rim latch. Face fitted (not morticed into the door), normally used on thinner doors or ledged and braced doors, which cannot be morticed.

Locks

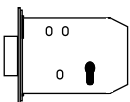


1. Lever locks, either three or five levers, operated from either side of the door, 5 lever types offer more security, and we recommend you fit our British Standard range to external doors, these come with steel bars fitted through the brass bolt for added strength and prevent hack sawing. All BS locks are individually tested to BS3621

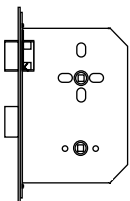


2. Cylinders - Can come as single cylinder (operated from one side only), double, or Key/Turn, where the key operates from the outside and the thumb turn on the inside. (Mostly used on deadbolts)

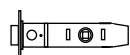
3. Sashlock. A combination of latch and lock. In either three or five lever locks or cylinder locks. Available upright or horizontal.



4. Mortice Deadlock. Typically for exterior doors, used only with key and no latch or handle, used in conjunction with rim latch or sashlock.



5. Bathroom Mortice lock. A combination of latch and deadbolt which is operated by a snib/thumb turn from inside the bathroom. Recommended for levers only, for door knobs we recommend a combination of tubular latch and tubular bolt. Spaced apart to ensure clearance.



6. Mortice tubular bolt. A tubular bolt, operated by thumb turn/snib. Easy to fit and usually used in conjunction with tubular latch.

Terminology

Backplate - Plate on which the moving parts of a handle or knob are mounted.

Backset - The distance from the door edge to the centre of the keyhole or handle.

Bathroom Lock - A lock fitted to an internal door which has both a) a spring latch operated by a handle or knob from either side, and b) a privacy bolt operated by a small thumb turn.

Case - The metal body of a lock or latch containing the mechanism.

Centres - The vertical distance between the centre of the keyhole and the hole for the handle spindle.

Deadlatch - A latch, either rim type or mortice type, which secures the door closed, but can be withdrawn by key from outside and by knob or handle from inside. Latch tongue cannot be pushed back (card card trick) once the door is shut. See also Nightlatch

Deadlock - Standard mortice lock, set into the edge of a door, with a square-ended bolt operated by key or, occasionally, by a thumb turn on the inside.

Deadlocking - Facility in a rim lock which, using an extra turn of the key on the outside, prevents the latch or bolt from being operated when the door is closed.

Door Stops - Either wall or floor mounted, to protect your handle and wall when doors are opened.

Follower - Part of the latch mechanism that contains a square hole, through which the square spindle for the handle sits. Turning the follower moves the latch tongue.

Forend - The face of the lock or latch, seen in the door edge, through which the bolt or latch tongue protrudes.

Hand - Refers to the direction of opening a door and, consequently, which way the bevelled latch must slope in order to operate.

Keep - Term sometimes used for the striking plate fitted to the door frame which accepts the lock bolt or latch tongue.

Keyhole Cover - Plate that fixes over the key hole. Designed to co-ordinate with door handle rose. Either slotted for lever locks, euro profile for cylinder locks or decorative drop type.

Latch - A spring-loaded tongue which secures the door closed, but is not lockable.

Lever - Part inside a lock, moved by the key, which allows the lock to be operated. Generally, more levers means higher security. Most insurance companies now require a 5 lever lock to be fitted to all external doors.

Lever Handle - A horizontal handle for operating a latch mechanism.

Mortice - A recess cut into the edge of a door to receive a mortice lock or latch.

Nightlatch - A latch, either rim type or mortice type, which secures the door closed, but can be withdrawn by knob or handle from inside. Often has a 'snib' to hold the latch back if required. Not very secure (credit card trick!) And can simply be opened from the inside unless either deadlocked from the outside (extra turn of key) or using a locking handle (if fitted) on the inside.

Pass - A key that operates a lock is said to 'pass' the lock. If locks are made 'Keyed alike' then one key will 'pass' all the locks.

Pin Tumbler Lock - Type of cylinder mechanism found on most rim locks. The cylinder contains a line of small pins which, when the correct key lifts the pins to the correct position, allows the cylinder to turn. When the cylinder is rotated the lock is operated.

Continued....

Rim Lock or Latch - A lock or latch which is fitted on to the inside face/edge of a door.

Roller Bolt - Found in some latches instead of a spring loaded tongue, a bolt made with rollers to engage into the latchplate. Works with either door swing or 'hand'.

Rose - Circular plate on which the moving parts of a handle or knob are mounted.

Sashlock - A mortice lock containing both a) a latch operated by handles and b) a bolt secured by key

Snib - A small button/switch on the case of a nightlatch used to hold the latch tongue back or, alternatively, to stop the latch being operated when closed.

Spindle - The square bar inserted through a latch which connects the handles on either side of the door.

Striking Plate (latchplate) - Plate fixed to the door frame with one or more bolt holes, into which the bolt or latch shoots. There is often a shaped projecting lip one side to guide the latch tongue.

Suite - Locks can be grouped into sets that can then be operated by a controlled distribution of keys. The number of suites is virtually unlimited and can be operated under a Master Key system.