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Indian Standard

IS 7881 (Part 1) : 2023

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Glossary of Terms Relating to Builders' Hardware

Part 1 Locks

(First Revision)

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FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (First Revision)was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards, after the draft finalized by the Utensils, Cutlery Domestic Hardware Sectional Committee had been approved by the Mechanical Engineering Divisional Council.

This standard was first published in 1975. This revision has been taken place to keep pace with the latest technological developments and accordingly new definitions have been added.

This standard is published in two parts. Other part in this series is:

Part 2 Latches

The composition of the committee responsible for the formulation of this standard is listed in Annex A.

Indian Standard

GLOSSARY OF TERMS RELATING TO BUILDERS' HARDWARE
PART 1 LOCKS

(First Revision)

1 SCOPE

This standard (Part 1) covers definitions of terms relating to locks (including locks and latches in one case).

2 REFERENCES

The following standard is necessary adjunct to this standard. This standard contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this standard. At the time of publication, the edition indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the standard indicated below:

IS No.	*Title*
7881 (Part 2) : 1976	Glossary of terms relating to builders' hardware: Part 2 Latches

3 GENERAL TERMS

3.1 Automatic Deadlocking

The employment of an antithrust action, whereby a spring-loaded bolt, when engaged in the staple or striking plate, is prevented from being forced back by pressure applied to the bolt head. The contact of the auxiliary bolt or plunger with the striking plate or staple releases a pawl behind the spring-loaded bolt head thereby securing that bolt. The operation of the handle or key disengages the pawl and withdraws the spring-loaded bolt.

3.2 Backset

The horizontal distance from the outside face of the foreend of a rim or mortice lock to the centre of the keyhole or follower or both (*see* Fig.1).

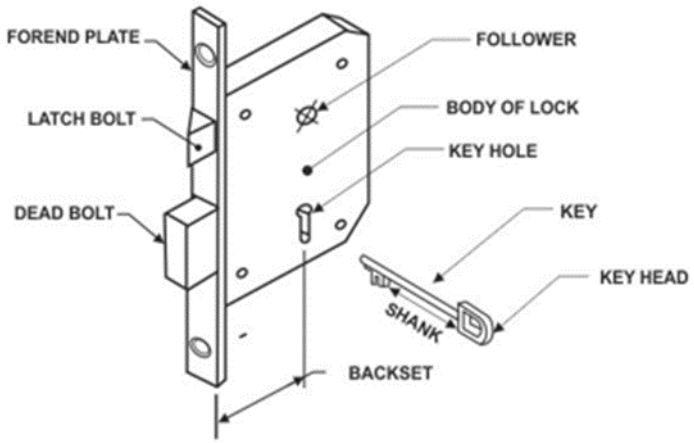

FIG. 1 SASH LOCK

3.3 Deadlocking (of Night Latches)

An operation made by a complete turn of the key to give additional security to a night latch by preventing operation of the handle.

3.4 Differ

The variation between locks of similar design which allows each lock to be operated only by its own key and in special circumstances, by a master key (*see* **4.15**), grand master key (*see* **4.12**) and emergency key.

3.5 Dimensioning of Locks

Measuring and describing the length, height, thickness and size of locks and latches.

3.6 Drop

The vertical distance in drawer and box locks from the top edge to the centre of the keyhole.

3.7 Face of Door

The plane surface of a door on either side as distinct from the edges.

3.8 Fixed Projection of Bolt

The distance by which, in certain circumstances, the bolt or bolts of a lock must protrude from the case in
the withdrawn position.

3.9 Handed Locks

Locks for which the hand must be stated when ordering and which cannot be readily converted from one hand to hand to the other. Locks which are supplied to the purchaser in equal numbers of each hand.

3.10 Handing of Doors

The rules for determining and describing the relationship of the handing and the directions of the opening, of doors.

3.11 Handing of Locks

The rules for determining and describing the relationship of:

a) The direction of opening of hinges or sliding doors;
b) The inside and outside of the door; and
c) The lock which is intended to be affixed to the door.

3.12 Height of Lock

The overall vertical dimension of the case of the lock (when the lock is held in the plane in which it is intended that is shall be fixed) excluding any exposed bolt head but including the thickness of the foreend, if any.

3.13 Latch

A device, openable from both sides and generally self-engaging, for holding closed a door, gate or the like. It consists of a movable part falling by gravity or sliding or moving by means of a spring into a retaining member of some sort, the moving part of the device being operated by a handle and not by a removable key [*see* IS 7881 (Part 2) for latch related terms].

3.14 Left-Hand Lock

a) A lock intended to be fitted to that edge of an inward opening hinged door which is on the left-hand of a person viewing the door from the outside;
b) A lock intended to be fitted to that edge of a cupboard, wardrobe or locker hinged door (that is outward opening) which is on the left hand of a person viewing the door from the outside; and
c) A lock intended to be fitted to that edge of a sliding door which is on the left-hand of a person viewing the door from the outside in such a position that the door moves to the left in closing.

3.15 Length of Lock

The overall horizontal dimension of the case, of the lock (when the lock is held in the plane in which it is intended that it shall be fixed) excluding any

exposed bolt head but including the thickness of the foreend, if any.

3.16 Lock

a) A device, for securing a door, gate, lid, drawer or the like, when closed, consisting of a bolt or a system of bolts propelled or withdrawn by a mechanism operated by a key or other means; and
b) A mechanism combining, in one case, a spring bolt and a dead bolt operated respectively by handles and a removable key.

3.17 Master-Keying of Locks

The predetermined arrangement of the mechanism of a group or suite of locks so that they may all be operated by one common key known as master key (*see* **4.15**) in addition to their own individual keys.

3.18 Outside of Door

Any of the following sides of a door:

a) The external side of a door in an external wall;
b) The corridor side of a room door;
c) The side of a communicating door on which the hinge knuckles are not seen when the door is closed;
d) The side of either of two twin doors facing the space between them; or
e) The room side of a closet, cupboard or wardrobe door.

Note — The outside of sliding door fitted with secret hinges or pivots, and a door across a corridor or leading into or out of a vestibule or lobby cannot be described in general terms as it depends on individual circumstances.

3.19 Passing

a) The operating of a lock by a key; and

b) The arrangement of the mechanism of a series of locks so that all may be operated by the same key, other than master key.

3.20 Reverse Bolt Lock

A lock in which the spring bolt has the bevel set to suit an outward opening door.

3.20.1 *Left-Hand Reverse Bolt Lock*

A reverse bolt lock intended to be fitted to tat edge of an outward opening door which is on the left-hand of a person viewing the door from outside.

3.20.2 *Right-Hand Reverse Bolt Lock*

A reverse bolt lock intended to be fitted to that edge of an outward opening door which is on the right-hand of a person viewing the door from outside.

3.21 Right-Hand Lock

a) A lock intended to be fitted to that edge of an inward opening hinged door which is on the right-hand of a person viewing the door from the outside;
b) A lock intended to be fitted to that edge of a cupboard, wardrobe or locker hinged door (that is outward opening) which is on the right-hand of a person viewing the door from the outside; and
c) A lock intended to be fitted to that edge of a sliding door which is on the right-hand of a person viewing the door from the outside in such a position that the door moves to the right in closing.

3.22 Secured

The state of a lock or mechanism or part of a lock when the use of the correct key or more than one key is a necessary preliminary to the withdrawal or release of the bolt.

3.23 Shoot (of Bolt)

The distance a spring bolt travels under the action of the spring.

3.24 Thickness of Lock

3.24.1 *Overall Thickness of Lock*

The maximum dimension measured over the case and the cap of the lock in the horizontal plane at right angles to the length of the lock, including any raised portions of the case, or cap, or rivet heads projecting therefrom.

3.24.2 *Outside Thickness of Lock*

The dimension measured over the case and the cap of the lock in a horizontal plane at right angles to the length of the lock, excluding any raised portions

of the case, or cap, or rivet heads projecting therefrom.

3.25 Throw (of Bolt)

The distance a dead bolt moves in the outward direction under the action of the key.

4 KEYS

4.1 Bit/Bolt Ward

That part of a key which is shaped or cut especially to operate the mechanism of its own lock.

4.2 Bit Key

A type of key the bit of which projects from the shank at right angles in the same plane.

4.3 Blade

The bit of a cylinder key.

4.4 Blank Key

A key which has been made to suit the type of lock but of which the bit has not been finally shaped to suit an individual lock.

4.5 Flute Milled Key

A key having longitudinal grooves and/or projections on the bit which corresponds with projections and/or grooves in the keyhole.

4.6 Collar

A circular flange or projecting ring on the shank of a key that limits distance through which the key may be inserted.

4.7 Corrugated Key

A billeted key made of sheet in which corrugations are pressed or stamped in the bit.

4.8 Cylinder Key

a) Any key to operate a cylinder; and
b) A pin tumbler key.

4.9 Disc Tumbler Key

A bulleted key which is flat and has a long bit, or blade, in which 'V' cutes are made on one or both edges to operate the tumbler in a disc tumbler lock.

4.10 Double Bitted Key

A key having bit with cuts on either side of the shank.

4.11 Flat Key

A key made from sheet metal without grooves or corrugations in the thickness but having the edges shaped.

4.12 Grand Master Key

A key which will pass every lock in a number of suits of master-keyed locks.

4.13 Key Head/Bow

The part of the key that is held in the fingers while operating a lock. The key head or the crown is also used for branding, coding or numbering.

4.14 Key

A small piece of shaped metal with incisions cut to fit the wards of a particular lock, which is inserted into a lock and turned to open or close it. The lock can have one or multiple copies of the keys based on manufacturer's judgement or as required by purchaser.

4.15 Master Key

When a set of locks can be operated by a common key in addition to their individual key.

4.16 Nose

The outer edge of the bit.

4.17 Paracentric Key

A pin tumbler key or a disc tumbler key having on both sides of the bit, or blade, bullet grooves which in depth, equal or exceed half the thickness of the key. The corresponding bullet projection in the keyhole thus do not admit a flat strip of metal.

4.18 Pin Key

A bit key having a solid pin which projects beyond the bit.

4.19 Pin of Key

That end, solid and circular in cross section, of the shank of the pin key from which the bit projects.

4.20 Pipe Key

A bit key having a hollow shank, to fit over a drill pin, and one edge of the drill bit flush with the end of the shank.

4.21 Individual Key

A key to a lock in a master-keyed suite of locks.

4.22 Shank

The part of a key between the head and the end, excluding the bit.

4.23 Shoulder

A projection on the edge of a cylinder key or other flat key that limits the distance through which the key may be inserted.

4.24 Skeleton Key

A bit key having the bit cut away to avoid fixed obstructions in a lock, leaving only sufficient material to lift movable detainers and move the bolt.

4.25 Steps

Those cuts on the outer edge of a bit or blade which operate movable detainers or the bolt, or both.

4.26 Sub-Master Key (Sun-Suite Key)

A key which passes only a given number of locks (sub-suite) in a suite of master keyed locks.

4.27 Ward Cuts

Those cuts in the bit to pass over the wards in a lock.

4.28 Unidirectional Key

The key which can be inserted into the lock or the plug in only one direction to operate it.

4.29 Reversible Key

The key which can be inserted into the lock or the plug in 0° and 180° to operate it.

4.30 Two-Way Key

The key which can operate the lock from inside as well as outside of the door.

4.31 Step Difference

The distance between two consecutive designed detainers is called step difference. This is generally constant across the detainers/wards.

4.32 Ferrule/Key Guide

It is the part of the lock which guides the key to the key-hole. For flat keys, it serves as circular guide for rotation.

4.33 Key Back Rounding

The rounding on the back edge of the pin cylinder key opposite the bits to aid plug rotation and ensure well defined rest for key blade.

4.34 Keyed to Differ

When a set of lock has unique key for all lock.

4.35 Keyed alike

When set of locks can be operated by a common key.

5 LOCK MECHANISMS

5.1 Disc Tumbler Mechanism (Flat Tumbler Mechanism)

A lock mechanism having a cylindrical plug rotating in a body and having, as its principle feature, movable detainers in the form of flat plates (disc tumblers) sliding generally under spring pressure, in transverse slots in the plug. The disc tumblers project from one end or the other of the slots except when correctly aligned by the key. When secured, the projecting tumblers engage in two or more diametrically opposite longitudinal grooves in the sides of the plug hole and thus prevent the plug from turning.

5.2 Double Hand Tumbler Mechanism

A lock mechanism for rim locks which can be used as left-hand or right-hand without alteration by turning the lock upside down while moving it from one edge of the door to the other. The mechanism has as its principal features:

a) a tumbler acted upon by the key directly for one hand and indirectly, through an interlock pivoted member (the dummy tumbler), for the other hand; and

b) a double ended keyhole (so that the key may be inserted and turned in the conventional manner for either hand).

5.3 Lever Mechanism

A lock mechanism having, as its principal feature, one or more levers to work as detainers.

5.4 Lock Mechanism

The arrangement of parts of locks and the way in which the parts perform in order to provide the differing and security elements in locks operated by one or more keys or other means.

5.5 Notched Detainer Mechanism

A lock mechanism having as its principal features:

a) movable detainers, each in the form of a fat plate turning on a pivot, or sliding in guides, when acted upon by the key and having a shallow notch in one edge; and
b) a pivoted L-shaped member, one arm of which, either by direct engagement or indirectly, prevents movement of the bolt and the other arm of which is constrained by the notched edge of each of the detainers. When the detainers are lifted by the correct key the notches are so aligned as to permit movement of the L-shaped member and, hence, of the bolt.

5.6 Pin Tumbler Mechanism

A lock mechanism having a cylindrical plug rotating in a body and, as its principal feature, movable detainers in the form of pairs of pins and drivers (pin tumblers) fitting, together with their springs, in holes in the plug and body. In the secured position the drivers bridge the interface between body and plug thus preventing the plug from turning. Insertion of the correct key lifts the pins and drivers against their springs and positions them so that the joint faces between pin and driver lie on the interface between plug and body so permitting the plug to turn. The keyway is a longitudinal radial slot in the plug.

5.7 Tumbler Mechanism

A simple lock mechanism having, as its principal feature, at least one tumbler.

5.8 Warded Mechanism

Any lock mechanism making use of wards (*see* **6.72**) in the case and ward cuts (*see* **4.27**) in the key, solely to provide additional differs.

6 LOCK PARTS

6.1 Back Plate

The plate, for fixing on the inside of a door, by which the locking mechanism (for example, a pin tumbler cylinder) is attached to the door.

6.2 Bevelled Bolt

A latch bolt having the outer end shaped by beveling of the vertical face.

6.3 Bevelled Foreend (Splayed Foreend)

A Foreend shaped to fit the closing edge of a door which is not at right angles to the face of the door.

6.4 Bolt

The part of the lock which provides the fastening by protruding from the lock case to engage in the staple, striking plate, link shackle or other member.

6.5 Bolt Head

The portion of a bolt which protrudes beyond the case or Foreend.

6.6 Bolt Hole

The hole in a lock case Foreend, striking plate or staple to guide or admit the bolt.

6.7 Bolt Latch

A bolt tail which is thin and flat.

6.8 Bolt Rod

A bolt tail which is circular in cross section.

6.9 Bolt Stump/Bolt Square Pin

The part of bolt, usually rectangular in section end at right angles to the bolt tail, which passes through the slot or gating in the levers as the bolt moves.

6.10 Bolt Tail/Bolt Plate

The part of the bolt attached to the bolt head and lying always within the case.

6.11 Box Striking Plate/Receptacle

A striking plate (*see* **6.68**) having a rectangular housing to receive and hold the head of the dead bolt (*see* **6.22**).

6.12 Bush

A sleeve or ferrule replacing the metal around the keyhole and/or the follower to give additional strength or bearing.

6.13 Cap

The part which is screwed or otherwise fixed to the case to cover the internal components.

6.14 Case

The part of a lock or latch, usually box-like in form into which one or more bolts are assembled. The security mechanism also is usually housed in the case but certain types of mechanism (for example, pin tumbler cylinders) are not.

6.15 Catch

A device to hold the spring bolt of a lock or latch in the 'in' or 'out' position or both.

6.16 Catch Lever

A pivoted lever operating a catch.

6.17 Claw Bolt

A type of dead bolt having pivoted claws which, when the bolt is shot, swing out sideways to engage with the striking plate.

6.18 Clutch Bolt

A pivoted spring bolt, with a head shaped in the form of a hook, which is displaced in a vertical plane on meeting the striking plate.

6.19 Connecting Link

A straight metal link which transmits the motion from the cylinder connecting the key-operated mechanism to the bolt in the lock or latch case.

6.20 Cylinder

A unit, separate from the lock which it operates but fixed to it on installation, which contains one of a variety of key-operated mechanisms.

6.21 Cylinder Rose

A metal ring surrounding the end of cylinder assembly. For many rim cylinders, it forms part of the means of fixing the cylinder to the door; in other instances its other purpose is decorative.

6.22 Dead Bolt

The bolt of a lock which is moved in both directions by the key. In some locks the dead bolt may be operated in both directions by thumb turn or knob from one side and a key or knob from the other.

6.23 Disc Tumbler

A movable detainer in the form of a shaped flat plate pierced by a hole through which the key passes.

6.24 Disc Tumbler Cylinder

A cylinder containing a disc tumbler mechanism.

6.25 Double Bushed

When both the keyhole and the follower hole of a lock are provided with bushes.

6.26 Double Foreend

A combination of an inner Foreend and an outer Foreend.

6.27 Drill Pin

A fixed pin on which a pipe key fits and rotates to operate the mechanism.

6.28 Driver (Roller)

The upper of two small solid metal pins which together form one of the sets of movable detainers in a pin tumbler lock.

6.29 Drop

A swinging or sliding cover to a keyhole.

6.30 Dummy Tumbler

A flat L-shaped pivoted member, used in a double hand tumbler mechanism, the short arm of which is linked with the tumbler so that the movement of one is imparted to the other. For one hand, the long arm of the dummy tumbler is acted upon

directly by the key and thus disengages the tumbler from the bolt.

6.31 Flush Slide

A sliding device, having no projection and with a recess for the finger or thumb, which operates a catch, slide bolt or the like.

6.32 Follower

The part of a lock or latch action which, when turned by the spindle or connecting bar, withdraws the spring bolt.

6.33 Foreend

The part of a mortice lock or latch, or that part of the case of a rim lock or latch, through which the bolts protrude.

6.34 Hook Bolt

A type of dead bolt which, when actuated, emerges from the Foreend in a circular path and, when fully shot, resembles a hook.

6.35 Inner Foreend

That Foreend which is attached to the case of a mortice lock or latch when a double Foreend is used.

6.36 Jumbo Bolt

A side bolt in a rim latch.

6.37 Keyhole

a) The hole in the case, or cap, of a lock through which the key is inserted to operate the mechanism; and
b) The keyway in the plug of a pin tumbler or a disc tumbler lock into which the key is inserted to operate the mechanism.

6.38 Latch Bolt

That bolt of a lock or latch which is held in the shot position by a spring or by a weight and is withdrawn by turning the handle or key or is pushed in by contact with the striking plate or staple.

6.39 Lever

A flat movable detainer, provided at one end and perforated by a shaped slot or gating which in the secured position prevents axial movement of the bolt of the lock but which, when lifted by its initial contact with a rotating key bit, allows the bolt stump to past through the gating, thus enabling the bolt to be thrown or withdrawn and then falls back to the secured position as the key passes out of contact.

6.40 Lever Cylinder

a) A cylinder containing a lever mechanism; and
b) A cylinder containing a notched detainer mechanism.

6.41 Link Plate

A flat rectangular plate, for use with cabinet

locks, having one or more notched, hooked or U-shaped projections which enter the lock and are secured by engagement of the bolt therewith.

6.42 Lip (of Striking Plate)

A projection from the side of the striking plate, bent when fixed, which projects the frame and facilitates depression of the head of the latch bolt when door is closed.

6.43 Locking Plate

Either a striking plate (*see* **6.68**) or a box striking plate (*see* **6.11**).

6.44 Locking Snib

A catch on a rim latch.

6.45 Locking Turn

A small handle, lever or knob which is turned manually to operate a catch.

6.46 Movable Detainer

That part of the mechanism of a lock which must first be moved by the key into a predetermined position before the key can withdraw the bolt.

6.47 Outer Foreend (Face Plate)

That Foreend, often having a decorative purpose, which is fixed to the inner Foreend of a mortice lock or latch to form a double Foreend.

6.48 Pin (of a Pin Tumbler Lock)

The lower of two small solid metal pins which together form one of the set of movable detainers in a pin tumbler lock.

6.49 Pin Tumbler

A movable detainer consisting of a pin and a driver.

6.50 Pin Tumbler Cylinder

A cylinder containing a pin tumbler mechanism (*see* **5.6**).

6.51 Plate

The part of a cabinet lock, flat or bent at right

angles to form a selvedge, by which the lock is fixed to the door.

6.52 Plug

a) The part of a pin tumbler lock (*see* **7.48**) into which the key enters and which the key turns;
b) The rotating part in a disc or wafer tumbler lock;
c) The part of a cylinder which rotates when the key is turned; and
d) A support for a flat key to permit it to turn in the lock.

6.53 Push Button

A plunger which when depressed operates a catch.

6.54 Rebated Foreend

The shaped Foreend of a rebated lock.

6.55 Reversible Bolt

A bevelled spring bolt which is designed so that it may be turned over in the case either to make a lock or latch suitable for use in either direction of door opening or, frequently, to reverse the hand of a mortice lock or latch.

6.56 Roller Bolt

A latch bolt having a roller instead of a bevel incorporated in its head.

6.57 Roller Catch

A rotary catch having a pivoted segment with a serrated edge for operation by the thumb.

6.58 Round-Ended Foreend

A Foreend, of a mortice lock, with semi-circular ends.

6.59 Rounded Foreend

A Foreend shaped to follow the rounded edge of a swing door.

6.60 Selvedge

The Foreend of a flush fitting cabinet lock.

6.61 Shackle

The hinged or sliding part of a padlock which passes through the staple, loop or other device on the door.

6.62 Shackle Bolt

The bolt within the body of a padlock, which engages with the notch in the shackle when locked.

6.63 Slide Bolt (Snib Bolt)

A small supplementary bolt, on a lock or latch, which is generally operated only from the inside of the door by finger or thumb.

6.64 Slide in Foreend

A flush slide fixed in the Foreend of a mortice night latch.

6.65 Spring Bolt

A spring operated latch bolt.

6.66 Staple (Keeper)

A metal loop both ends of which are driven into a surface to hold the hook, hasp, or bolt of a lock.

6.67 Stop Works

Any device, operated by finger or thumb but not with a key, which secures, or provides additional security for a spring bolt, either by holding the spring bolt in the 'shot out' position or by preventing the outside handle from withdrawing the spring bolt.

6.68 Striking Plate

A plate, fixed to a door jamb or frame, with one or more bolt holes in which the bolt or bolts of a lock or latch engages.

6.69 Tumbler (Lever Tumbler)

A pivoted plate which is used in a vertical plane and which has a small horizontal projection on its top edge to engage with either one of two notches (which correspond with the thrown and withdrawn positions) in the top edge of the dead bolt to prevent axial movement of the bolt. Rotating the key first lifts the tumbler, disengaging it from the notch in the bolt, and then throws the bolt and finally allows the tumbler to fall to the secured position.

6.70 Thumb Slide (Snib, Stop Slide)

A sliding device which operates a catch or a slide bolt or the like.

6.71 Wafer Tumbler Cylinder

A cylinder containing a wafer tumbler mechanism.

6.72 Ward

Projections inside a lock at or near the keyhole to prevent a key from entering fully, or from turning after entering, unless the bit is suitably shaped.

6.73 Types of Cylinders

a) 1C means half cylinder operated by key from one side;
b) 2C means operated by key from both side;
c) 1CK means operated by key from one side and by knob from other side;
d) 1K means half cylinder operated by knob from one side; and
e) BK means keyless cylinder means operated by knob from one side and by coin from other side

6.74 Hasp

It is the slotted thing (hinges latch, door, drawer etc) that goes over it before we throw a padlock through the staple hole to secure the slotted thing.

7 LOCK TYPES

7.1 Bathroom Lock

A lock having a spring bolt (*see* **6.65**) operated by handles on both sides and a bolt operated only from the inside of the door by means of a small knob or turn.

7.2 Box Lock

A cabinet lock for fitting to the front of a box having a hinged lid. The bolt of the lock has one or, usually, two locking points to engage with a link plate fastened to the lid. The bolt may be either a spring bolt withdrawn by a key or a dead bolt.

7.3 Budget or Cam Lock

A lock having a pivoted tongue which, when turned 90° by a key, swings into a slot in the locking plate to serve as a dead bolt.

7.4 Cabinet Lock

Any lock intended for fitting to boxes, chests, cupboards, desks, drawers and the like. The bolt slides in one or two directions.

7.5 Chain Padlock

Any padlock, having permanently attached to it, either:

a) One end of a length of stout chain for passing round and securing, for example, two stiles of a gate; or
b) One end of a length of light safety chain to prevent the padlock from being removed or mislaid.

7.6 Claw Bolt Lock

A dead lock of which the bolt is a claw bolt (*see* **6.17**). Claw bolt locks are frequently used on sliding doors.

7.7 Close Shackle Padlock

A padlock having a minimum amount of shackle visible when secured so as to fit snugly over hasp or locking bar to increase the difficulty of cutting the shackle or forcing it open by an implement.

7.8 Clutch Bolt Lock

A lock for sliding doors or collapsible gates, having a clutch bolt (*see* **6.18**). The clutch bolt, being a form of spring bolt, engages with the striking plate on closing the door.

7.9 Coin Operated Lock (Automatic Lock)

A rim lock, for fitting to the outside of WC doors, intended to collect a fee each time the WC is used. Insertion of a coin or coins permits the bolt to be withdrawn. Coins are collected in a locked container. An additional key for opening the door from the outside in an emergency is provided.

7.10 Collapsible Gate Locks

A lock for fixing to the front vertical bars of collapsible sliding metal gates. Such locks are usually hook bolt locks, claws bolt locks or clutch bolt locks, with special provision for correct alignment of bolt and striking plate or staple.

7.11 Combination Latch

A rarely used type of rim night latch, which has external bolts or levers fastening into a staple, operated by a key from outside and knob from the inside.

7.12 Combination Lock

A lock that can be opened only when its dial has been set to the proper combination of symbols in the proper sequence.

7.13 Communicating Door Lock

A lock having both a spring bolt, operated by a handle or knob from each side of the door, and a divided bolt, the upper half of which is operated by a turn or knob from one side of the door and the lower half by a turn or knob from the other side.

7.14 Cupboard Lock

A cabinet lock for use on the inside face and vertical edge of a cupboard door.

7.15 Cut Cupboard Lock

A cupboard lock for recessing into a door so as to lie flush with the surrounding surfaces. The bolt may be either a spring bolt withdrawn by a key, or a dead bolt.

7.16 Cut Drawer Lock

A drawer lock for recessing into a drawer front so as to lie flush with the surrounding surfaces.

7.17 Cylinder Lock

Any lock having one or more cylinders.

7.18 Cylinder Padlock (Pin Tumbler Padlock)

Any padlock having a pin tumbler mechanism.

7.19 Dead Lock

A lock having only a dead bolt (*see* Fig. 2).

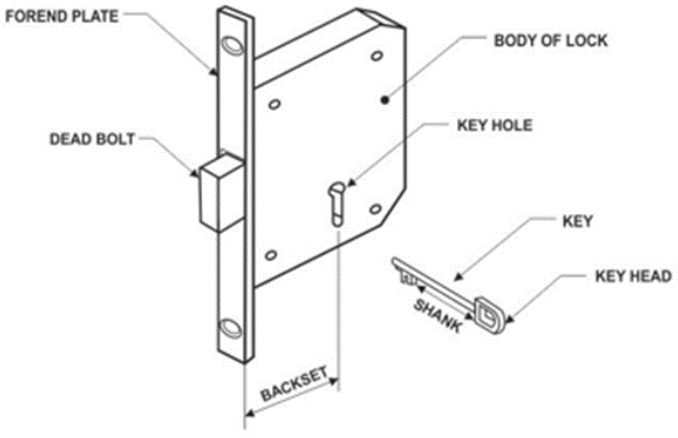

FIG. 2 DEAD LOCK

7.20 Disc Tumbler Lock

Any lock having a disc tumbler mechanism (*see* **5.1**).

7.21 Disc Tumbler Padlock

Any lock having a disc tumbler mechanism.

7.22 Double Hand Lock

Any lock which may be used either as a left hand or right hand lock without alteration.

7.23 Double Throw Lock

Any lock with a dead bolt which, after the first throw, can be shot out further by an extra turn of the key, thus providing a longer throw.

7.24 Draw Back Lock

A rim lock in which the spring bolt is withdrawn either by a handle fixed to an extension of the bolt tail protruding through the end of the case or by a handle sliding on the face of the case.

7.25 Duplex Lock

A lock with two independent pin tumbler cylinders on the same bolt.

7.26 Flanged Rim Lock

A rim lock having flanges along the upper and lower edges of the case to receive fixing screws.

7.27 Four-Way Lock

A rim lock, having a Foreend without a flange, which may be used as a left-hand or right-hand lock by fixing one face or other against the door reversing the bolt is necessary.

7.28 Full Rebated Lock

Any mortice lock having a Foreend shaped for fitting either to the edge of one of a pair of doors which overlap at the meeting edge or to a single door with a rebated vertical edge, where the rebate is at or near the centre of the door thickness.

7.29 Galley Lock

A heavy flanged rim lock or rim dead lock, usually with a hot-dip galvanized iron case.

7.30 Gate Lock

Any lock intended to be fitted into a hinged metal gate. A gate lock may have either a spring bolt or a dead bolt or both, the fixed projection of which is sufficient to allow the bolt to pass through the front vertical member of the gate.

7.31 Glass Door Lock

One of a variety of locks designed or adapted for fixing to doors constructed either wholly or mainly of plate glass.

7.32 Half Rebated Lock

Any mortice lock having a Foreend shaped for fitting either to the edge of one of a pair of doors which overlap at the meeting edges or to a single door with a rebated vertical edge, where the rebate is out of centre.

7.33 Hook Bolt Lock

Any lock of which the dead bolt is a hook bolt.

7.34 Horizontal Bolt Lock

Any two-bolt lock of which the follower is farther from the Foreend than is the keyhole and the length of the case is greater than the height.

7.35 Hotel Lock

A master keyed lock, for hotel guest rooms, having one or more of the following features:

a) A spring bolt, withdrawn by handle or knob from inside and by the guest's key or a master key or the grand master key from outside;
b) A slide bolt or other means, operated from inside, which prevents any key other than the grand master key from opening the door; and
c) A mechanism which permits the grand master key to secure the lock so that neither guest's nor master key can open the door.

7.36 Indicator Bolt

A bolt which is fitted to the door in a public bath or lavatory for showing whether it is engaged or vacant.

7.37 Knob Set

A form of mortice lock or mortice latch consisting of two interdependent units set in the door at right angles, the one a tubular latch having a beveled spring bolt, the other a cylindrical unit carrying integral furniture knob and the functional mechanism.

7.38 Lever Lock

Any lock having a lever mechanism.

7.39 Lever Padlock

Any padlock having a lever mechanism.

7.40 Link Plate Lock

A flush fitting cabinet lock for use on a door having its closing edge overlapping the frame or central partition of a cupboard. A link plate is fixed to the frame or central partition and on closing the door, the link passes through a slot in the lock plate and is there secured by the bolt.

7.41 Mortice Lock

A lock for fixing in a mortice cut in the closing edge of a door.

7.42 Mortice Dead Lock

A dead lock for fixing in a mortice in the closing edge of a door.

7.43 Narrow Case Lock

a) A rim lock intended to be fixed to the narrow rails of paneled doors;
b) Any mortice lock or latch for doors having narrow stiles; and
c) Any rim latch for doors having narrow stiles.

7.44 Night Latch

A lock having a single spring bolt, withdrawn from the outside by key and from the inside of a handle or knob. Night latches are made with either pin tumbler, lever or other mechanisms and have rim or mortice fixing. A dead lock mechanism is provided which is automatically, operated as soon as the door is shut closed.

7.45 Padlock

A detachable and portable lock, usually for use with haps and staples, having a hinged or sliding shackle to pass through a staple, eye or similar device fixed to the door. The shackle is locked into, and release from, the case of the padlock by the key-operated bolt.

7.46 Panic Bolt Lock

A lock used in conjunction with a panic bolt or panic latch to provide access by the keyholder from outside. Several types with different methods of operation are available but under no conditions does the use of the lock prevent emergency opening of the door from inside.

7.47 Pedestal Lock

A cabinet lock for flush fitting to frame or the side of a cupboard which the door overlaps. A link plate is fixed to the inside face of the door and on closing the door the links enter the lock and are there secured by the bolt.

7.48 Pin Tumbler Lock (Cylinder Lock)

Any lock having a pin tumbler mechanism.

7.49 Pin Tumbler Padlock — *see* **7.18**.

7.50 Plate Lock

A heavy rim dead lock usually 200 mm or more in length.

7.51 Press Lock

A double hand rim dead lock having Foreends without flanges at each end of the case and having a reciprocating dead bolt with a head at each end arranged so that, when one head projects from one Foreend, the other head is flush with the other Foreend or vice versa.

7.52 Railway Carriage Lock

A lock for doors of railway carriages.

7.53 Rim Dead Lock

A dead lock designed for fixing to the face of a door.

7.54 Rim Lock

A two-bolt lock (*see* **7.66**) designed for fixing on the face of door.

7.55 Sash Lock

An upright mortice lock (*see* **7.41** and Fig 1).

7.56 Ship Lock

Any lock using materials or finishes specially chosen to resist the corrosive action of sea water.

7.57 Shop Door Lock

An upright lock, of short backset for fitting to glazed doors with narrow stiles. Normally, a two-bolt lock with lever handles is used.

7.58 Single Sided Lock

Any lock (normally a deadlock) which can be operated from only one side of a door.

7.59 Sliding Door Lock

Any lock suitable for use with sliding doors.

7.60 Spring Lock (Slam Lock)

Any lock having a spring bolt.

7.61 Spring Shackle Padlock

A padlock in which the shackle springs open when the key is turned and which usually incorporates a shackle bolt under pressure of a second spring so that the shackle becomes locked without the use of a key when pushed into the closed position.

7.62 Straight Cupboard Lock

A lock, designed to be fixed on the inside face and vertical edge of a cupboard door necessitating no further preparation of the door than the cutting of the keyhole. The bolt may be either a spring bolt withdrawn by the key, or a dead bolt. It is usually double-handed.

7.63 Straight Drawer Lock

A drawer lock for fixing on the drawer front necessitating no further preparation of the drawer than the cutting of the keyhole.

7.64 Three-Way Lock

A cabinet lock so constructed that it can be used as a left-hand or a right-hand cupboard lock or a till or drawer lock without any, or with only minor, adjustment.

7.65 Trigger Action Lock

A cabinet lock having a square headed spring loaded dead bolt withdrawn by the key and retained in the withdrawn position by a trigger projecting from the selvedge. On closing the door or drawer, the trigger is depressed by the striking plate and releases the spring loaded dead bolt.

7.66 Two-Bolt Lock

A lock having both dead bolt and latch bolt.

7.67 Upright Lock

A two-bolt lock having follower and keyhole centres on the same vertical line.

7.68 Wardrobe Lock

A two-bolt upright cabinet lock. A wardrobe lock may be either cut or straight fixing.

7.69 Window Lock

A lock specially designed to suit any one of the different window constructions.

7.70 One-Way Lock

The lock which can be operated by key only from one side of the door.

7.71 Two-Way Lock

The lock which can be operated by key from inside as well as outside of the door.

ANNEX A
(*Foreword*)

COMMITTEE COMPOSITION

Utensils, Cutlery Domestic Hardware Sectional Committee, MED 33

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Member Secretary
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SCIENTIST 'D'/JOINT DIRECTOR
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