Mortise Locks and Latches

This extensive series of locks and latches have been developed to cover many options and combinations of lock and door types, the use of small, medium, large and tall pull handles and lever handles.

Features of our Locks and Latches

- Designed to marry with our extensive range of pull handles, lever handles, escutcheons and accessory components
- The lock faceplates and cases are made from 316 stainless steel. Internal components are from brass and stainless steel
- All strikes are made from 316 stainless steel
- Strike packers are made from aluminium extrusion and are natural anodized
- All locks are operated by standard profile cylinders and turns, or our chant™ Profile Cylinder Turn Adaptor or Cam Adaptor

Handing of Locks and Latches (where applicable)

The way we hand our locks, is to marry them with the strikes, A or B. Refer Handing of Strikes diagram with lock details in this section. The locks and latches can be handed on site, however, many of our strikes are handed. Order carefully and/or hang doors as planned.

- "A" strikes and locks, as viewed from the outside:
  - suit locks on the left, doors opening out
  - or locks on the right, doors opening in
- "B" strikes and locks, as viewed from the outside:
  - suit locks on the right, doors opening out
  - or locks on the left, doors opening in

Lock Functions

Mortise Locks 1000 – 1004 / Magnetic 1002M - 1003M

Used with lever handles to withdraw the latch. A key can then be used on both sides or alternatively; a key on the outside with a thumb turn on the inside to lock and unlock the bolt.

Mortise Deadbolts 1030 – 1033:

Used where a latching function is not required. Fit the cylinder/thumb turn combination to suit. The door must be pushed shut, then locked with key or thumb turn.

Mortise Sliding Door Locks 1040 – 1042:

Fit the cylinder/thumb turn combination to suit.

Mortise Roller Locks 1051 – 1054:

Key on both sides, or key on the outside and thumb turn on the inside to lock and unlock. Door is held shut by the roller latch. The roller pressure adjustment can assist in securing large and heavy doors, and doors subject to wind, yet allow free access through the door while unlocked. These locks also suit swing through doors with a matching double lip strike.

Matching Locks, Handles and Door Types

General considerations:

- Co-ordinate the escutcheon style to the handle style
- Choose the lock type for the operating function required
- The backset is the distance from the faceplate or the edge of the door to the cylinder barrel centreline, and/or lever handle spindle.
- Stile: the vertical member of the edge of a door, typically:
  - the aluminum section of an aluminum/glass door
  - the vertical timber member of a timber/glass door
  - the vertical timber member of a timber door with a panel of horizontal or vertical tongue and groove boards. The 'boards' may be genuine, or created by grooves in the surface of a solid door

Examples showing typical combinations of different handle and lock options on doors:

1 **Framed Door**

Long curved handle to span lock providing knuckle room. Night latch or roller lock with 45 or 60mm backset of lock.

2 **Framed Door**

Small curved handle above or below lock on narrow stile doors. Mounting pillars of handle in line with the lock cylinder, or handle visually centred on the centreline of cylinder. Lock backset may suit the centreline of the stile.

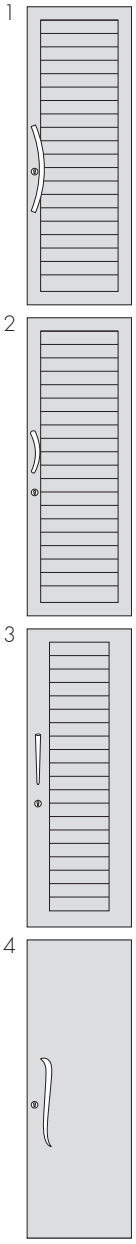
3 **Framed Door**

Straight or shaped handle above the lock and in line with the cylinder. More suitable for medium length handles to minimize the vertical spread of the lock and handle. Use 60, 70 and 90mm backset locks.

Examples 1, 2 and 3. If roller locks are used, pull handles are needed on both sides of the door, to pull it open and push it shut. An option is to use a large handle on the outside and a smaller handle on the inside. If a night latch is used, pull handles can be fitted both sides of door, or a pull turn on the inside instead of a pull handle, refer to chant™ Escutcheons. For options in mounting pull handles, refer to chant™ Technical.

4 **Solid Core Doors**

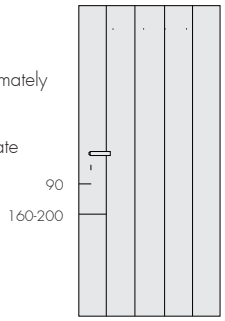
These allow more freedom with lock backset and allow the handle to be positioned adjacent to the lock. Extra-wide and over-height doors expand options to use large handles.



5 Wood Door with Wide Panels

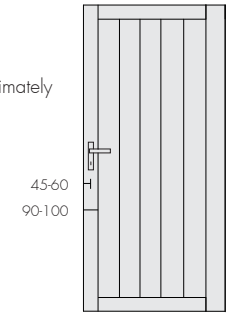
Lever handle positioned approximately centre on this edge panel.

Lever handle on rose with seperate escutcheons or lever handle on long back plate.



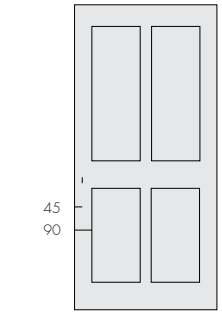
6 Wood Door with Narrow Panels

Lever handle positioned approximately in the middle of the stile.



7 Timber Panel Door Traditional Villa Type

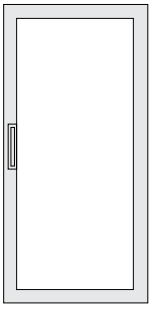
Door knob on 45mm backset mortise lock, on a deep mid rail.



8 Aluminium Framed Sliding Glass Door

For doors that slide past fixed panels or slide into a cavity or pocket.

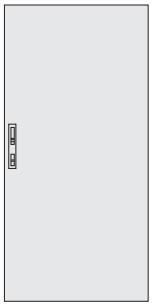
options
- Locking Flush Pulls
- VS Locking Flush Pulls
- VS Euro Locking Flush Pulls



9 Wood Sliding Door with a Privacy Function

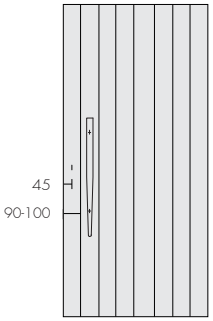
For a door that slides into a cavity or pocket

options
- Privacy Flush Pulls
- VS Locking Flush Pulls
- 1500 Recessed Pull



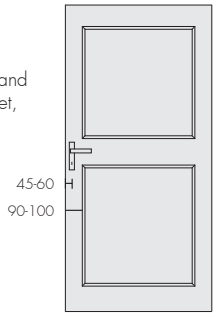
10 Tongue & Groove Veneer Door

Lock centered on the first board. Handle centered on the second board.



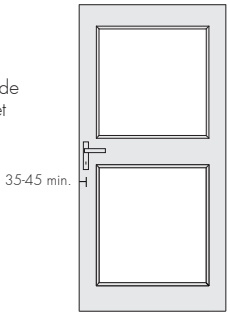
11 Wood/Glass Panel Door

The narrow stile is ideal for lever and plate furniture at 45-60mm backset, depending upon stile width.



12 Aluminium Glass Panel Door

Narrow stile suited to 32mm wide plates with 35 or 45mm backset locks.

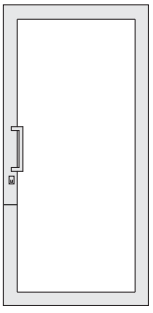


13 Aluminium Framed Sliding Glass Door

Mortise sliding door lock and offset pull handle.

Pull handle both sides, or one side with flush pull on the other.

Various locking options are available.



14 Aluminium or Wood sliding doors that slide into a cavity or pocket

Use flush pulls or locking flush pulls single or both sides. Use 1500 Group Recessed Pulls for light doors, and 1510 or1511 for heavy doors to pull the door from the cavity or pocket.