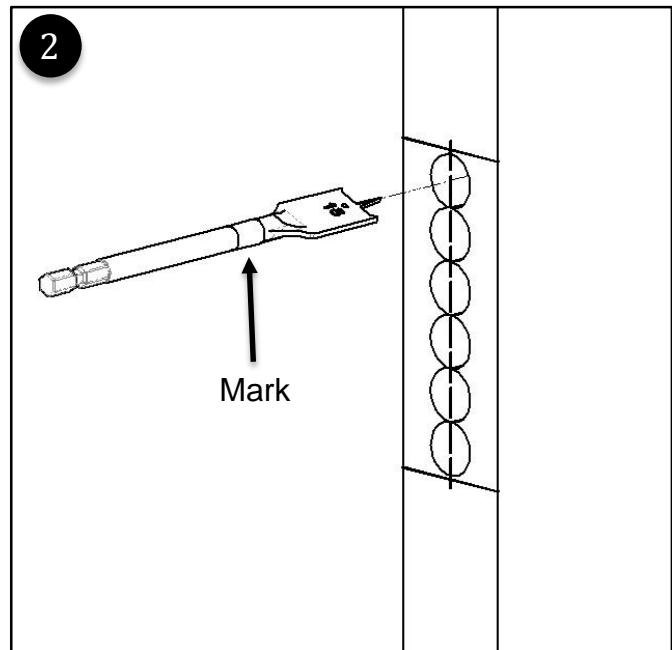
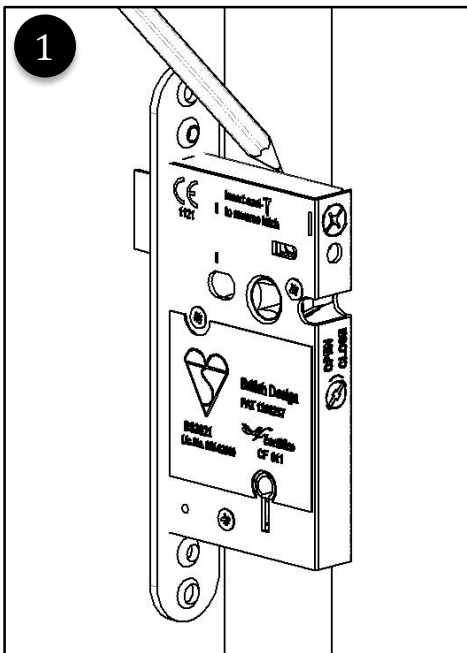


## Fitting instructions for Architectural locks

- Cylinder locks
- Lever locks
- Bathroom locks
- Latches
- Rebate Kits

## Tools required

- Drill and Drill bits
- Mallet
- Chisel
- Posidrive Screwdriver
- Pencil
- Masking Tape



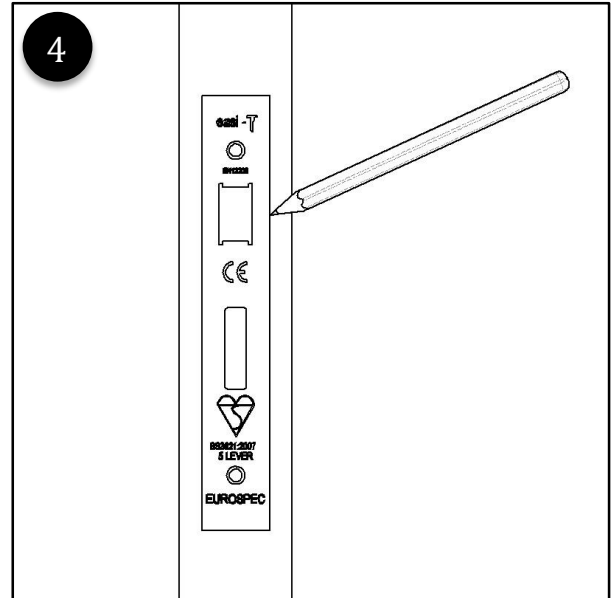
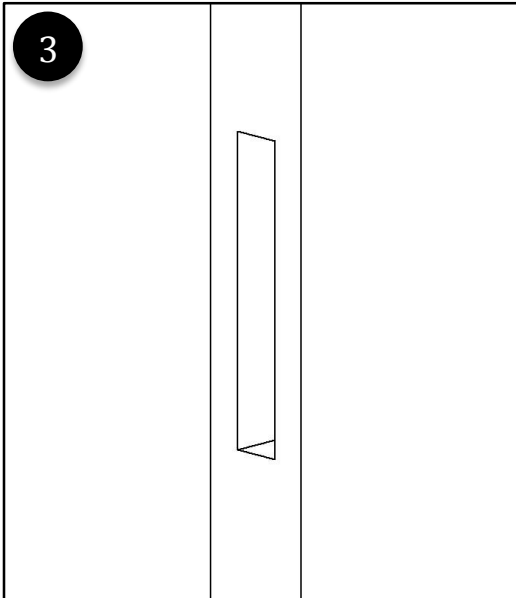
## Preparation to the Door.

1. Position the lock body as near to the mid height of the door as possible, making sure that the proposed morticed hole avoids cutting through doorframe joints. Place the lock body against and across the door edge and mark the top and bottom of the lock case as illustrated.

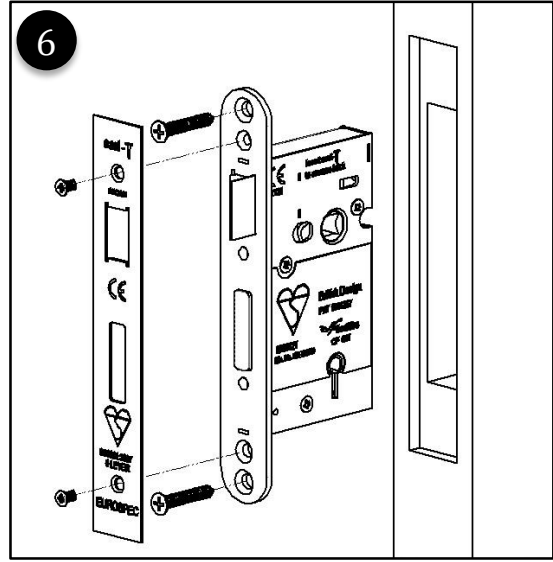
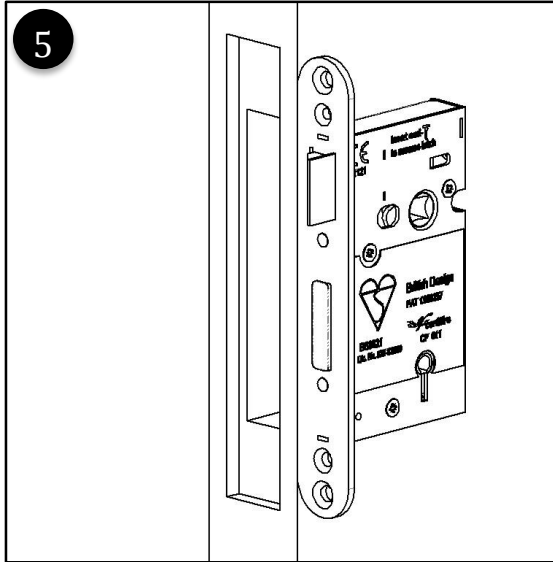
2. Along the door edge mark a vertical line central to the door thickness, which is used as a central guideline for a series of holes to be drilled to the required depth.

**The required depth = lock body depth + Fixed Forend and Loose Faceplate thickness.**

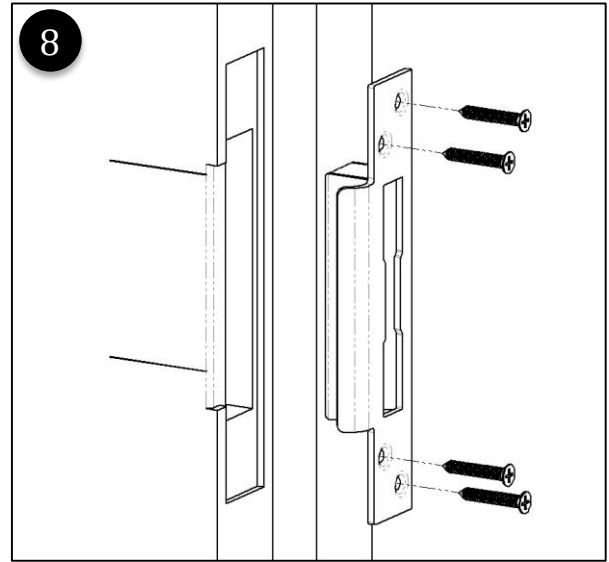
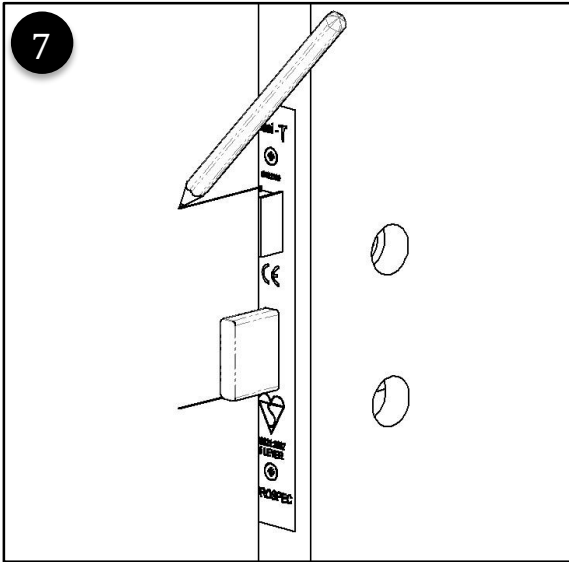
*Helpful Hints - Mark the "drill-bit" using adhesive tape or a suitable visible marker The hole centres should be slightly less than the drill diameter in order that the drilled holes overlap.*



3. Chisel out the remaining wood to provide satisfactory clearance for the lock body.
4. Insert the lock body into the prepared morticed hole, placing the loose face plate over the fixed forend, temporarily screw the faceplate into position and mark around the lock faceplate and chisel out a recess to accept both fixed forend and loose face plate ensuring that when finally fitted the face plate is flush with the door edge.  
**IMPORTANT - With the lock fitted check that the angled or bevelled edge of the latch bolt is facing the doorframe when closing. Should the latch bolt require reversing refer to "Reversing Latch Bolt".**



5. Place the lock body against the door face and in line with the lock recess making sure that allowance is made for the loose faceplate, mark through and drill the hole positions for the Key (Deadlock) or Key and Spindle (Sashlock).
6. Fix the lock complete with the loose face plate into the door with the screws provided ensuring the key, cylinder and spindle pass through freely into the lock. Fix escutcheons and or handles, making sure to cut the spindle to the required length. Test the final fitting ensuring that the Latch and / or Deadbolt freely operates.



### Fixing the Box or Flat Striker

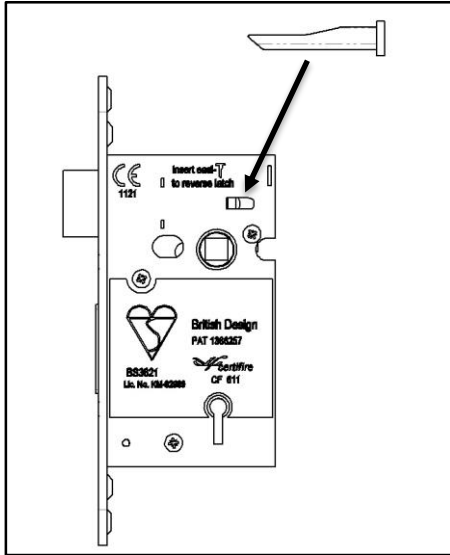
7. When the lock is fitted, with the door in the open position, turn the key to operate the dead bolt into the "locked position", gently close the door against the frame and mark on the doorframe the top edge of the latch bolt and bottom edge of the dead bolt.

8. Transfer these two marks across to the inside face of the doorframe rebate. Mark an additional horizontal line approximately 2mm above the top line. This line represents the top inside edge of the aperture within the striker and will provide operating clearance. To determine the horizontal position of the striker retract the dead bolt and close the door, applying a little pressure, mark a line on the inside rebate face against the flat face of the latch bolt. This line determines the outside striking edge of the "striker aperture". (See diagram 8).

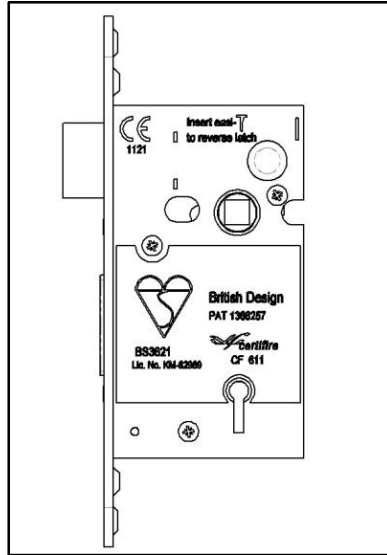
With the final position established mark around the Dust Box or Box Striker and drill a series of holes to the required depth removing excess wood with a chisel. Insert the dust cover and place over the striker forend (or box striker), mark around the outside of the forend and chisel the recess, ensuring the depth is sufficient for the striker face to be flush with the inside rebate frame.

## Reversing Latch Bolt

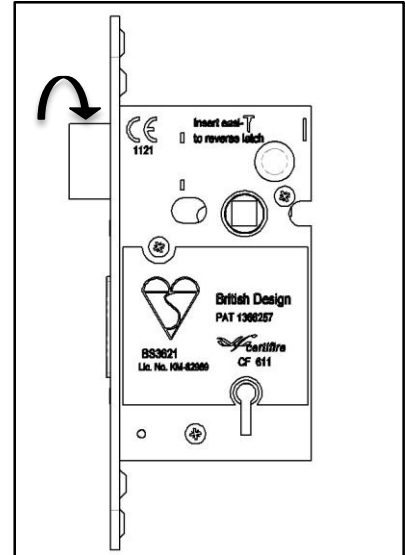
(Face plate must be removed for Architectural locks)



1. Insert 'T' ensuring rounded profile of 'T' matches the profile of hole in the case.



2. Push home



3. Turn latch to reverse and remove 'T'



+44 1228 511030

+44 1228 511885

Carlisle Brass Ltd, Parkhouse Road, Carlisle, CA3 0JU

enquiries@carlislebrass.com

www.carlislebrass.com

