



## **Glossary for Locksmith US**

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### **Deadbolt**

The deadbolt is actually the part of the lock which sticks out from the faceplate at the door's edge and is inserted in the slot of the strike plate. It is activated when the key turns to either lock or unlock the door. Deadbolt locks are designed for external doors.

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### **Mortise lock**

Mortise locks are the types of locks which are inserted into the door. Part of the door is removed so that the lock mechanism will fit in. They have a latch and a bolt securing the strike plate, which is what makes them high security locks.

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### **Lock repair**

Many things can go wrong with locks. They get dirty, need lubrication, a key might break in the lock, the cylinder might be loose or a broken key might cause lock damage. These problems all require lock repair services. These services include tightening the cylinder or aligning the strike plate.

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### **Lock rekey**

Each lock works with a specific key. The ridges, edges and grooves of each key aren't random - they match the lock structure. When there's a need to change only the key and not the lock for security reasons, the lock is rekeyed. The lock pins are replaced and the door locks and unlocks with a new key.

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### **Lock replacement**

Locks are replaced when they are damaged, old or for security improvement. The lock replacement procedure includes the removal of the old lock and the installation of the new one. If the door is not replaced, it's best to get a similar lock that will fit in the same spot.

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### **Key replacement**

Key replacements are actually copies of the original keys. They are not called duplicates because these ones are cut when the original key is damaged or broken. All kinds of keys can be replaced. Professionals use special equipment and so they can cut keys even if the original ones are lost.

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### **Master keys**

These are the main keys for master locks, which are operated by two different keys. Tenants of an apartment building, for example, with a master lock system installed will lock and unlock their door with their personal key – called the servant or change key – but the superintendent will carry a master key that will open all doors.

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### **Strike plate**

The strike plate is the part of the lock that works with the latches and/or bolts. It is a metal surface which is mounted against the door jamb, and has a slot at the center. A hole is drilled behind the slot so that the bolt will go in and secure the door.

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### **Cabinet locks**

These types of locks secure furniture ranging from kitchen cabinets and drawers to boxes and chests. When installed to baby proof the house, they are often called baby locks. There are magnetic, flex and adhesive locks and most of them are very easy to install. Magnetic locks use magnetic keys.

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### **Biometric locks**

Biometric locks are new generation digital locks, which lock and unlock the door with the help of personal identifications – such as fingertips, palms or even a human iris. Your personal features are scanned to the system, and upon recognition, the door will unlock. These are high security locks.

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### **Transponder key**

Transponder keys are new age car keys, which have a chip that communicates with the central security system of the vehicle. When the fob or key is used, the chip sends a message to the system which allows access once the key is recognized as the right one. That's why transponder keys are programmed.

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### **Keyhole**

The keyhole is actually the little gap you see on the front part of doors with single cylinder locks installed. It's where you insert your key to unlock or lock the door. Double cylinder locks have keyholes at both sides of the door since the key is used even when you are inside.

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### **Double cylinder lock**

Double cylinder locks have keyholes on both sides of the door. A key is needed to lock and unlock the door from both sides of the door. Since the property is locked with a key from the inside too, these are high security locks but are often forbidden for avoidance of entrapment during emergencies.

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### **Lever handle**

This is a type of door handle. It is often used for internal doors and on both sides of the door. With external doors, lever handles are installed facing inward. Spring-loaded lever handles last longer because they return to their original position once they are turned.

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### **Spindle**

The spindle is the metal rod which passes through the door and connects the lever handles or knobs on both sides of the door. It is usually square so that it can firmly attach to the knob or handle and help them operate the spring-bolt.

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### **Security door locks**

These are locks which are designed for high risk doors. They are installed on external doors and usually have a bolt for higher security. Digital locks are also installed for higher security. High security locks must be resistant and durable and also must match the ANSI criteria of grade 1 or 2 locks.

Locksmith Chatsworth

Phone: 818-661-1194

<http://www.locksmithchatsworth.com>