

# A Guide to Door Handles

There are four types of Door Handle designs.

**Levers on Plate**: A lever on plate is a type of door handle where the lever handle is mounted on a backplate. It is a horizontal lever that operates using a lever mechanism to release the latch and open the door. These handles are usually spring loaded to ensure the lever returns to its horizontal position. Available in multiple functions.

**Levers on Rose**: A lever on rose is a type of door handle where the lever is mounted on a small, usually round or square rose plate. Levers on rose The "rose" refers to that compact mounting plate. A concealed cover can hide the fixing screws, giving the handle a more minimal or modern look. Can be paired with additional accessories to provide locking functionality.

**Mortice Knobs on Plate**: A type of door knob that is mounted on a rectangular or shaped backplate, rather than being mounted on a rose or directly onto the door. These can be half sprung or unsprung. Available in multiple functions.

**Mortice Knobs on Rose**: A type of door knob mounted on a circular or square base plate known as a rose, rather than a full backplate. These can be half sprung or unsprung. Can be paired with additional accessories to provide locking functionality.

## There are 4 functions for Levers on Plate and Mortice Knobs on Plate:

- 1. Latch Plate (no lock):
  - o Used for internal doors that don't require locking (e.g., living rooms, kitchens)
  - Operates a latch mechanism to open/close the door
  - o Requires a tubular latch to operate the handle





- 2. Keyhole Plate (with keyhole cut-out):
  - For doors that need to be secured by key
  - Has a cut-out to insert a traditional key
  - Requires a sash lock to operate the handle (a type of lock that combines a latch bolt, operated by a handle, and a deadbolt operated by a key)



- 3. **Privacy Plate** (with thumbturn or privacy lock):
  - Used for internal doors that require privacy (e.g., bathrooms or bedrooms)
  - The thumbturn operates a built-in deadbolt to lock the door
  - Requires a bathroom lock to operate the handle





- 4. Euro Profile Plate (for cylinder locks):
  - o For doors that need to be secured by key
  - Has a special cut-out for Euro cylinders (used in modern locking systems)
  - Requires a Euro profile lock. This can be used on both internal and external doors and is operated by a cylindrical locking mechanism that is installed within the lock case that sits in the door
  - o Requires Euro profile lock and Euro profile cylinder



**Levers on Rose** and **Mortice Knobs on Rose** can be paired with accessories to provide the same functionality as levers and knobs on backplates.



## **%** Common Setups:

Door Type	Levers on Rose	Mortice Knobs on Rose
Internal (no locking)	Tubular latch	Tubular latch
Bathroom (option 1)	Thumbturn + bathroom lock	Thumbturn + bathroom lock
Bathroom (option 2)	Thumbturn + tubular latch +	Thumbturn + tubular latch +
	deadbolt	deadbolt
Locking (with key) (option 1)	Keyhole escutcheon +	Keyhole escutcheon +
	mortice sash lock or euro	mortice sash lock or euro
	lock	lock
Locking (with key) (option 2)	Keyhole escutcheon +	Keyhole escutcheon +
	tubular latch + deadlock	tubular latch + deadlock

Tip: For Door Knobs the minimum backset we recommend is 3".

### Q: What is a concealed rose?

**A:** With roses, you can have a face-fix rose, where you can see the fixing screws, or a concealed rose, which hides the fixings. There are two parts to a concealed rose, the Inner fixing plate (this part is screwed to the door) and Outer cover (this snaps or twists over the top, hiding the screws).



### Q: Is my door right-handed or left-handed?

**A:** From outside of the room, if the hinges are on the left, you'll need a left-handed door set; for hinges on the right, you'll require right-handed ones. Our handles are universal, unless otherwise stated.

### Q: What height should door handles be?

**A:** It is recommended that handles are installed at 1000mm from the floor on a standard-sized door (this in line with the disability discrimination act).

#### Q: What is supplied with your handles?

**A:** A pair of handles, a spindle, and all fixing screws and fasteners. They are not supplied with locks, latches or escutcheons. These items need to be purchased separately for the specific function required.

#### Q: What door thickness are your levers/knobs suitable for?

**A:** Common domestic doors are in the range of 35 to 44mm, and the spindles we supply will often fit these without having to be cut down. We can supply special order longer spindles for doors of 50mm thickness and upwards, if required.

### Q: Are your Door Handles sprung?

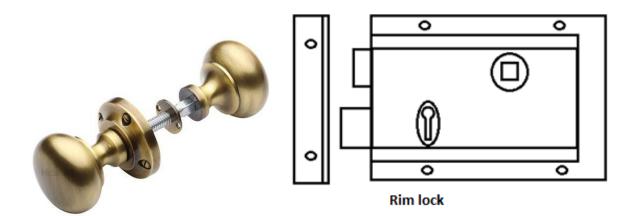
**A:** All of our handles are sprung; they have a pre-tensioned spring strong enough to return its lever to the original position time and time again.

## Q: Why are Mortice knobs only sprung on the one side or unsprung?

**A:** A fully sprung knob would be very difficult to turn under the combined pressure of knob and latch, and if it were not sprung at all there would not be sufficient strength to pull the rotation back again. We have found that springing one side only offers the best compromise for most installations. A sprung knob has a spring in the mechanism to return the knob to its original position when it's turned (this needs just a standard tubular latch), and an unsprung knob has no spring in its mechanism (so requires an architectural heavy-sprung latch). Please note, rim knobs are always unsprung and can only be used with Rim locks.

## Q: What is a rim knob?

A: Rim knobs are a type of knob that are specifically used with rim locks (which we do not sell). They are not sprung at all, and the locks are fitted to the surface of a door (rather than the inside, like a mortice).



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