

Locks & Latches

🔓 Lets unpick the confusion around locks and latches!

There are many different types of locks and latches, which are available in different sizes and finishes. Choosing the correct size and finish is important to ensure your door hardware works perfectly.

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

Tubular Latch: A tubular latch controls the spring-loaded latch bolt that retracts when you turn the door handle or knob. These are to open/close internal doors that don't need locking. Works with lever handles or doorknobs.



Sash lock: A sash lock is a type of lock that combines a latch bolt (operated by a handle/lever) and a deadbolt (operated by a key). For doors that need both a handle to open/close and a key to lock.



Bathroom Lock: A bathroom lock is a type of lock specifically designed for internal bathroom or toilet doors, offering privacy without needing a key. It allows someone to lock the door from the inside and often includes an emergency release on the outside in case of accidents. Often used with **lever handles** that include a built-in thumbturn or a lever on rose with a separate thumbturn.



Euro Profile: A Euro profile lock 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. A Euro Profile cylinder is the part of a locking mechanism that the key goes into. It controls the operation of the lock by moving the internal cam when the correct key is turned. A Euro Profile refers to a standardised type of cylinder lock commonly used in doors across Europe and many other regions. There are various options; keyed alike, master key, or thumbturn versions, as well as various types; Single Cylinder (key on one side), Double Cylinder (key on both sides) and Thumbturn Cylinder (key on one side, thumbturn on the other). For Euro profile lock, sizes are described in two halves (e.g., 30/30 = 60mm total length).



Night Latch: A night latch is a type of surface-mounted lock that automatically latches the door when it's closed and is typically operated by a key from the outside and a knob or lever from the inside. It's often used on front doors or communal entrance doors and is known for being easy to use. It is mounted on the inside surface of a door and the latch automatically engages when the door closes.



Deadbolt: A bathroom bolt is a locking mechanism that uses a solid metal bolt which extends into the door frame to lock the door for privacy. It is designed to be locked from the inside without a key. It cannot be pushed back without the correct internal control (thumbturn or emergency release). Suitable for bathrooms, and a privacy setting rather than security.



Deadlock: A deadlock is a type of key-operated lock that provides strong security by using a solid bolt that extends into the door frame when locked. The bolt remains fully retracted or fully extended; it doesn't move unless turned by a key.

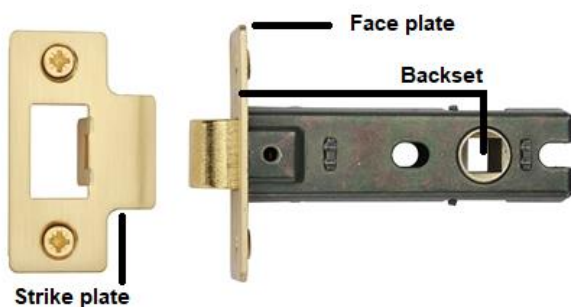


Rebate Lock: A rebate lock (or rebated lock) is a type of lock designed specifically for doors that have a rebated edge. A rebated edge means that one door (or one section of the door) is set back slightly to overlap the other, creating a step-like cutout. Rebate locks are commonly used in double doors, French doors, or other paired door sets. They are designed to fit this stepped edge, ensuring a secure and flush locking mechanism.

Questions and Answers

Q: How do I know which size latch/lock to use?

A: If you are replacing an existing one then you'll need to match the size by measuring the backset. This is the distance from the door edge to the centre of the. Most UK doors will be either 2 ½" (44mm backset) or 3" (57mm backset); although some are larger.



Q: What is the difference between a regular and architectural latch?

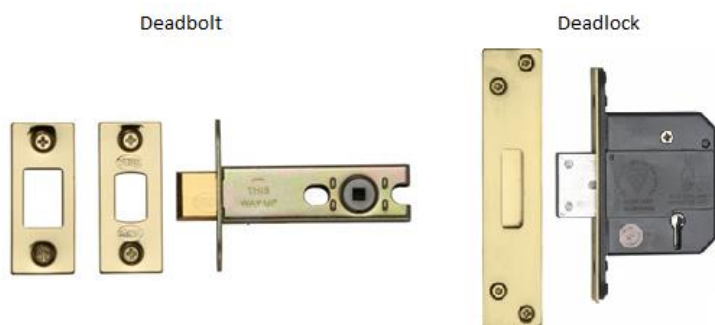
A: Architectural latches are heavy-duty sprung and would be suitable for use with unsprung handles.

Q: What's the difference between a 5-lever and 3-lever lock?

A: 3-Lever locks are less secure (perfect for a domestic setting where privacy is required such as a bedroom or office door). 5-Lever locks are more secure (often specified for external doors by insurance companies, for example). A 5-Lever lock should be a British Standard BS3621 lock, which will always be stamped with the BS Kitemark (normally on the face plate of the locking mechanism).

Q: Deadbolt and Deadlock – what's the difference?

A: Deadbolts and deadlocks can be used in conjunction with a tubular latch to be able to lock the door. Deadbolts offer privacy for internal rooms (such as a bathroom) with the use of a thumbturn. Deadlocks require keys and can be used internally or externally.



Q: Is a night latch secure?

A: A night latch is not very secure on its own (especially older or basic models) but can be used with other locks for extra security. It is usually installed as a supplementary lock alongside a mortice deadlock or sash lock.

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