Master Locksmiths Association

GUIDELINES
FOR
MINIMUM
SECURITY
REQUIREMENTS
FOR
DOMESTIC
PROPERTY

Guidelines for Minimum Security for Domestic Property

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Master Locksmiths Association is grateful to the following organisations for their support and assistance in drawing up these guidelines:

- Association of British Insurers (ABI)
- Association of Building Hardware Manufacturers (ABHM)
- Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) (Project & Design Group-Technical Committee).
- British Manufacturers Federation (BMF)
- Chief and Assistant Chief Fire Officers Association (CACFOA)
- Glass and Glazing Federation (GGF)
- Guild of Architectural Ironmongers (GAI)
- Home Office, Police Scientific Development Branch (PSDB)
- Lloyds
- Sold Secure

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Note: These Guidelines give a general description of security for domestic buildings. It does not guarantee that these methods are suitable for specific applications. It is the responsibility of the equipment supplier and equipment purchaser to ensure that any system is suitable to its particular application and that it complies with all legislation, standards, codes of practice or any other requirement.

Every effort has been made to ensure the contents of these Guidelines are accurate, however the Master Locksmiths Association does not accept any responsibility for loss arising from decisions based upon them.

1. INTRODUCTION

Theft from domestic property causes major problems for the Insurance industry and for specifiers of security products who may not be familiar with the industries involved. The reasons for these guidelines are:

- the Insurers requirement on its policy holders to maintain a minimum level of security to protect their premises, and to use it when the premises are unattended or use it in part when they are occupied.

- the requirement of the householder to take reasonable security precautions for their own good.

- to provide easily understood information for the use of those not familiar with the Security or Insurance industries.

These guidelines are not intended to be applied to new construction for major refurbishment. For these applications British Standards BS 7950 and PAS 24 and a police document 'Secured by Design' apply. These standards are based on door and window sets i.e. the door, doorframe, hinges, locks, and fixings as a whole unit. The specifier is recommended to obtain doors and windows certified to these specifications.

European specifications ENV 1627-1630 also exists for the security of doors, widows and shutters. Products certified to the appropriate grades of these specifications are equally suitable.

These Guidelines assume that occupants are all able bodied. For disabled users seek professional assistance before any installation.

Every attempt is made in these guidelines to be as practical as possible with recommendation or the specification of products, but there will always be occasions where alternatives will have to be sought because of the nature of a particular design, size or other feature of a door or window to be secured. In these circumstances the advice of a specialist in this field should be taken. A member of the Trade Division of The Master Locksmiths Association (denoted as "'Approved Company MLA" and accompanied by the MLA registration number) should be contacted for such advice, which should then be checked with the Insurers where applicable.

To comply with the requirements of most Insurers it is accepted that locks used on traditional external timber doors are certified to BS 3621. This indicates that the lock is part of an ongoing test and audit programme to show it meets the requirement of BS 3621 for Thief Resistant Locks. However with the introduction of new materials (e.g. Aluminium, PVC-U and Composite Materials) and designs used in the construction of doors and windows, these locks may not be suitable, therefore some non British Standard locks designed more specifically for the particular material or design from which the door or window is constructed will be acceptable in most cases.

Nothing in this document or related documents shall imply that the installation of any security device will prevent unauthorised entry to a premises or that by following these guidelines insurers are obliged to issue insurance cover.

2. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

When considering the matter of minimum security requirements and the interpretation of these guidelines, users of these guidelines should be mindful of a number of factors:

(a) The adequacy of the door and window frame thickness and the standard of the door and window frames may impact on the level of security they and the locks fitted to them provide.

(b) A degree of flexibility when imposing security requirements may, on occasions be necessary. Often, due to the nature of the door or window construction, or the material from which it is constructed, it may require the use of locks or locking devices in situations other than that for which they were intended. In such circumstances the advice of a Trade member of the Master Locksmiths Association should be sought, and written confirmation of their acceptance obtained from the Insurers.

(c) Should improvements be needed to the security of aluminium, PVC-U or composite materials doors or windows it should be stressed that this work should be undertaken by professionals. Again advice should be sought from a Trade member of the Master Locksmiths Association who has experience in this type of work. Care should be taken not to breach manufacturers' warranties that may still be in force.

(d) It should also be appreciated that some locks not certified to BS 3621 have in the past and may in the future be accepted by Insurers. Where this is the case written confirmation by the Insurers of their acceptance of the product for its intended use should be obtained by the end user.

(e) Insurers and specifiers should be mindful of possible conflict between occupier safety and security when the property is occupied. Careful consideration must be given to the means of escape in the event of fire before specifying that locks should be locked and the keys removed before retiring for the night. Keys should be kept within easy reach of the occupant, but out of reach of an intruder.

(f) External doors that are deemed to be used as an exit in case of an emergency should be locked in the manner specified for the final exit door, with the addition of a nightlatch that can be opened from the inside without the use of a key for use when the property is occupied.

(g) In blocks of flats and other buildings in multiple-occupancy the means of escape in the event of fire is an important consideration particularly where the entrance door to the individual flat is the only means of escape. The use of Escape Locks that can be opened from the inside by a single action without the use of a key (but still retain their security from outside) is acceptable to Insurers subject to written confirmation. This type of lock will normally meet the requirements of the Building Regulations.

(h) New products may become available that conform to test procedures for security products, and carry the appropriate certification mark. When these are accepted by the organisations supporting these guidelines, and where suitable for the protection of a particular risk their use should be encouraged.

(i) When making recommendations for the fitting of security items, consideration must be given to the type of risk involved relevant to the locality of the premises. It will be necessary to increase the number of locks and fittings to doors and windows in high-risk areas. Advice should be sought from the local Crime Reduction Officer, the Insurance Company involved or a Trade member of the Master Locksmiths Association.

(j) A list of Trade members of the Master Locksmiths Association, recognisable by the logo “MLA Approved Company” is available from the Master Locksmiths Association. This list is also reproduced and updated on our website www.locksmiths.co.uk

3. MINIMUM SECURITY REQUIREMENTS

(a) Locks currently available certified to British Standard BS 3261 should bear the standard number and the mark of the certification agency. These are listed in Appendix C. These may be available in rim or mortice fixing. Some locks which have not been certified may be acceptable to Insurers. Many of these are listed in Appendix E. Written agreement for the acceptance of such locks should be obtained by the policyholder from the insurer.

(b) Lock cylinders installed before the implementation of these guidelines (November 1999) shall have a minimum of five pins and anti-drill insert. Thereafter, the cylinder shall meet the requirements of Grade 4 of BS EN 1303 1998

(c) Where any cylinder operated lock is used, the outside cylinder shall not protrude more than 4 mm from the face of the door or the lock furniture (handle plate or escutcheon) where fitted. Lock furniture should be of the 'bolt through' type where possible with the fixings being secured from the internal side only. If the protrusion of a cylinder exceeds 4 mm a security escutcheon must be fitted to reduce the exposed cylinder to within 4 mm on the risk side of the door.

(d) Products previously referred to in the Association of British Insurers guidelines will normally be acceptable to Insurers for the purpose of securing doors and windows provided they were fitted before the introduction of these guidelines (November 1999).

4. HINGED DOOR SECURITY

The type of lock and the position to which it is fitted on the door is dictated by the design of the door. It is therefore not possible to make specific recommendations regarding the fixing positions of additional security devices, as this will be determined by the position of the original fittings on the door. The height at which the lock is fitted may also be determined by the level at which the user is standing when locking or unlocking the door. For instance, one or two steps below the door entry level. However, the following is offered as a general guide:

4.1 Additional Mortice Deadlocks

Where the lock to be fitted is of the mortice type the minimum thickness of the door to which it is being fitted must be 44 mm. The lock should be fitted approximately midway between the existing lock and the top or bottom of the door depending on which has the greatest unsecured distance, avoiding any cross rail or glazing bar joints.

4.2 Additional Mortice or Rim Security Bolts (Single Doors)

To be fitted horizontally (where possible) approximately midway between the top lock and the top of the door and the bottom lock and the bottom of the door.

Where a single lock conforming to the requirement of the insurance company is fitted the additional bolts should be fitted approximately midway between it and the top and the bottom of the door.

Where bolts are fitted vertically they should be between 50 mm and 150 mm from the edge of the door, avoiding any joints.

4.3 Additional Mortice or Rim Security Bolts (Double Doors)

To be fitted vertically to the top and bottom of the doors between 50 mm and 150 mm from the front of the rebated edge of the door, avoiding any joints. It may be necessary to fit security bolts to the top and bottom of the second closing leaf only, if the doors are of substantial construction.

4.4 Hinge Bolts and Security Hinges

Hinge bolts shall be fitted to all outward opening doors at a position of approximately a quarter of the door height from the top and bottom of the door, but not within 150 mm of the top or bottom hinges.

Alternatively suitable security hinges may be considered.

4.5 Letter boxes

Letterboxes should be located at least 400 mm away from any locks to stop access to the locking system through the aperture. Where this is not possible, the letterbox aperture should be to Post Office recommendation 250 mm x 38 mm (BS 2911). If this criteria cannot be achieved additional measures may be needed to prevent access to door locks through the letter plate.

Where the sole means of internally locking a door is hand (not key) operated then it is recommended that the letterbox be omitted from the door. In this instance alternative means for mail delivery shall be provided such as an external box complying with SS 301

4.6 Stable Doors

Both halves of stable doors must be treated as separate doors.

5. WINDOW LOCKS

Where windows are not required to be opened, they may be screwed permanently shut. Security screws shall be used where this is to be done from the outside, and the heads buried and filled over.

The security of all ground floor and all accessible windows (e.g. from a flat roof) shall be considered. Opening window sashes that are over 600 mm high or wide should be fitted with a multi-point locking system or two window locks with removable keys. Sashes less than 600 mm need only be fitted with a single lock.

Where a lock is to be fitted to a window care must be taken to ensure that the material to which the lock is fitted does not become weakened by fitting it too close to existing fittings.

Where a window is required for emergency egress then it shall not be fitted with any type of key lockable system. In this instance the window should be fitted with laminated glass.

5.1 Louvre windows

Urgent consideration should be made to replacing louvre windows as it is difficult to obtain adequate security. If this is not possible then all panes of glass (in louvre windows) should be securely fixed, with suitable adhesive, into their brackets or suitable grilles, bars, or shutters fitted. The use of plastic frame materials is not acceptable for a security application

5.2 Casement and Tilt/Turn Windows

Additional locks should be fitted to the frame parallel to the hinges on the opening sash.

Where the sash opening exceeds 600 mm two locks are required. For side hung sashes. the additional locks should be fitted approximately quarter of the height of the sash from the top and bottom of the sash. For top hung sashes the locks should be fitted approximately one quarter of the width of the sash from the left and right hand sides of the sash.

5.3 Vertical Sliding Sash Windows

Where the window opening exceeds 600 mm the locks should be fitted on, the centre rail of the bottom sash, at approximately quarter points, or on the vertical frame of the upper sash, directly above the cross rail of the bottom sash.

Where there is a requirement for ventilation when the premises are occupied, sash widows can be provided with a ventilation position to allow them to be opened a maximum of 100 mm when locked. This is not recommended when the premises are unoccupied. The window should then be locked in the closed position.

6. SLIDING DOORS AND WINDOWS

All sliding doors and windows shall be fitted with anti-lift devices to prevent them being removed from their tracks Care should be taken to ensure such devices are fitted appropriately such that they do not to go inside the section of the frame when the door/window is closed. Some sliding door locks have an in built facility to prevent the door being lifted.

Additional locks fitted to sliding doors and windows should be fitted in such a manner as to ensure any force applied to open the door pushes against the lock fixing screws.

Wherever possible additional locks should be fitted to the top and bottom of the interlock of sliding doors and windows. However, there are some designs, which make this impractical.

Sliding doors/windows should not be locked in the ventilation position when the premises are unoccupied.

7. UP AND OVER DOORS

Work on improving the security of up and over doors should be undertaken by professionals who have experience in this type of work.

There are security locking products available for this type of door and the advice of a professional (MLA Trade Member) should be obtained prior to commencing improvements.

8. FRAME FIXING

It may be necessary in some instances to improve the strength of the fixings holding door or window frames to the fabric of the building. Due to the presence of pre-cast concrete or steel lintels or other construction details it may not be possible to achieve the desired additional fixings to the head or sill of the frame. The type of fixings used will be determined by the material to be fixed and the material to which it is to be fixed, however frame fixing screws and bolts are available for this purpose.

The following dimensions for the positions of additional fixings are offered as a guide.

8.1 Corner Fixings

Additional fixings made between l50 mm and 250 mm vertically and horizontally from the internal corners of the frame to be fixed.

8.2 Vertical and Horizontal Fixings

Additional fixings made at approximately 600 mm centres between the corner fixings of the frame to be fixed.

9. GLASS

There are three main types of glass. These are:

9.1 Annealed Glass

Annealed, float or window glass is the most common type of glass used in buildings. It breaks easily and when broken forms large sharp fragments.

9.2 Toughened Glass

Toughened glass is a safety glass. In buildings it is usually found in 'risk areas' which include doors and adjacent windows, low windows, bathrooms, landings etc. Toughened glass is manufactured by placing annealed glass into a furnace and quenching it on removal. This generates internal stresses within the glass. Typically toughened glass is around eight times stronger than annealed glass but when it breaks if forms a multitude of small fragments. It is also vulnerable to breakage with a sharp point such as a centre punch.

Due to the method in which it breaks, toughened glass offers very little security. Its value is as a safety glass.

9.3 Laminated Glass

Laminated glass consists of two thin layers of glass bonded each side of a transparent plastic (poly vinyl burate - PVB) interlayer. When the glass is attacked the glass layers fracture but remain in place, held by the PVB interlayer. Thus laminated glass offers both increased security and safety over annealed glass. Typical laminated glass found in domestic buildings consists of two layers of glass and one interlayer to a total thickness of 6.4 mm (soon to increase to 6.8 mm). However, the number of glass layers and interlayers can be increased to provide enhanced security such that, eventually, bulletproof glass can be produced.

The most common failure mechanism of laminated glass if for it to 'balloon' and fall out of the frame under repeated impacts. However, the time taken for this gives and enhanced level of security over other types of glass

10. GLOSSARY

Anti-lift Device. A device which prevents a door or window from being lifted in its aperture, where this lifting would decrease the effectiveness of a lock or enable the door/window to be removed.

Barrel Bolt. A device where a shoot runs in a guide attached to a backplate, the shoot being provided with a knob or similar for operation by hand.

Bolt (1). The part of the lock which provides the engagement in the keep by protruding from the lock case.
Bolt (2). A device where a shoot runs in a guide attached to a backplate, the shoot being provided with a knob, key or similar for operation. This may be a barrel bolt, a mortice bolt, rim bolt or security bolt.

Certified. A product subjected to a testing and ongoing audit programme by a MLA approved organisation.

Deadlock. A lock in which the bolt is fixed in its locked position such that the bolt cannot be pushed back into the lock using normal pressure.

Escape Lock. A lock that can be opened (even when locked) from the inside by a single action without use of a key.

Escutcheon. A device which fits onto the door or window around a lock keyhole or handle. This may be for decorative purposes or to increase the security of that device.

Flush Bolts. A bolt fitted to the first closing door of a double door set where the operating mechanism of the bolt is covered by the second closing door.

Hinge Bolt. A hinge bolt (or dogbolt) is a fixed projection on the hinge side of the door or window. The projection engages into a keep when the door or window is closed.

Latch. A device which holds a door or window shut but can be released without the use of a key.

Lock. A device which holds the door or window shut and which needs a key to release it.

Mortice Lock/Bolt. A lock/bolt where its body is fitted into a hole (or mortice) cut into the edge of the door or window.

Multipoint Lock. A lock in which two or more bolts are thrown by means of a single action.

Nightlatch. A lock which automatically locks when the door is shut. Usually manually operated from inside and by a key from outside.

Night Vent or Ventilation Position. A position in which the door or window can be locked whilst slightly ajar. This usually offers only limited security.

Padbolt/Padbar. A barrel bolt or bar which is locked by means of a padlock.

Rim Lock/Bolt. A lock/bolt which is surface mounted on the door or window.

Security Bolt. A mortice or barrel bolt which can only be withdrawn by the use of a key.

Security Screw. A screw designed so that it either cannot be removed when fixed or which requires a restricted access tool to remove it.

Striking Plate. This refers to the manufacturers striking plate appropriate for the lock fitted and with which the lock was certified.

Throw. Bolts/latches with linear movement - The distance that the tip of the latch or bolt travels from the fore end of the lock measured perpendicular to the fore end.

Throw. Hook Bolts/latches with arctuate movement. - The distance from the tip of the bolt/latch to the bottom of the throat measured parallel to the fore end in line with the keep aperture.

11. STANDARDS

The following standards are referred to in the text. The latest version of the standard shall be used.

EN 12320. Building Hardware - Padlocks and padlock fittings - Requirements and test methods

ENV 1627-1630. Windows, doors, shutters - Burglar resistance

BS 3621. Thief resistant locks

BS 7950. Specification for enhanced security performance of casement and tilt/turn windows for domestic applications

BS EN 1303. Building Hardware - Cylinders for locks - Requirements and Test Methods

BS 2911. Specification for letter plates

BS 6206. Specification for impact performance requirements for flat safety glass and safety plastics for use in buildings

BS 5544. Specification for Anti-bandit glazing (Glazing resistant to manual attack)

PAS 24. Enhanced security performance requirements for door assemblies

SS 306. Sold Secure Specification for Mechanical, Domestic Door Security Systems

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APPENDIX A

Hardware Required to be Fitted

Hinged final exit door	A plus B, C or D, or T

Other single hinged external doors	A plus B, C or D, plus L (2 off), or T

Doors on garages and domestic	A plus B, C, D or V, or T

outbuildings

Double doors (1st closing door)	A plus L or M (2 off)

Double doors (2nd closing door)	A plus B, J or N

Sliding doors	E and F plus C, G, or H

Louvre Windows	See text

Accessible windows and ground floor openings (But not emergency egress windows)	L, P, Q, S or U
A sash less than 600 mm in width or height requires a minimum of one locking point. For all other sashes a minimum of two locking points are required	

APPENDIX B
Specification of Acceptable Hardware

A)	All doors	Hinge bolts or security hinges with protection from hinge pin removal on all external hinges.
B)	All doors	A lock certified to BS 3621 together with the striking plate
C)	All doors	An acceptable alternative lock with the lock manufacturers striking plate as approved by the Insurers.
D)	Single door Other doors Garage doors	A multipoint lock system with a minimum of three locking points with a central bolt (minimum throw 13 mm) and two dead or hook bolts (minimum throw 20 mm). All locked simultaneously by one operation of the key. Alternatively a multipoint lock certified to Sold Secure specification SS 306.
E)	Sliding	Anti-lift devices
F)	Sliding	Main locking system plus key operated patio door lock or security bolts (minimum throw 9 mm) at the interlock at bottom of the door and if practical at the top of the door. Alternatively a patio bar.
G)	Sliding	A hook lock certified to BS 3621 together with the striking plate
H)	Sliding	A multipoint lock system with a minimum of three locking points incorporating mushroom headed bolts, hook bolts (minimum throw 20 mm) or vertical shoot bolts (minimum throw 14 mm) locking into the head and sill of the doorframe. All locked simultaneously by one operation of the key. Alternatively a multipoint lock certified to Sold Secure specification SS 306
J)	Double doors - 2nd	The main locking system plus 2 key operated rim or mortice security bolt (minimum throw 14 mm)
L)	Other doors Double doors-1st Windows	A key operated rim or mortice security bolt (minimum throw 14 mm)
M)	Double doors-1st	A flush bolt (minimum throw 14 mm)

N)	Double doors-2nd	A multipoint lock system with a minimum of three locking points with a central bolt (minimum throw 13 mm) and two dead or hook bolts locking into the head and sill of the door frame (minimum throw 14 mm). All locked simultaneously by one operation of the key. Or a multipoint lock certified to Sold Secure specification SS 306
P)	Windows	A window lock with removable key
Q)	Windows	A substantial locking handle with removable key
S)	Windows	A multipoint locking system with removable key
T)	Doors	A door set certified to PAS 24 or ENV 1627 class 2
U)	Windows	A window certified to BS 7959 or ENV 1627 class 2
V)	Outbuilding to Doors	A heavy duty padbar bolted to the door and frame and fitted with a padlock certified padlock certified to EN 12320 Grade

APPENDIX C

Door Locks Certified to BS 3621 (currently available)

These locks are subject to change and the latest edition will be found on our web site or by post.

ACCLAIM MANUFACTURING LIMITED

KIBBlock 2 ½ & 3" 5 Lever Mortice Deadlock
KIBBlock 2 ½ & 3" 5Lever Mortice Deadlock
KIBB Rim Lock High Security Cylinder Rimlock

BANHAM PATENT LOCKS LTD

S361 Cylinder Mortice Deadlock
S362 Cylinder Mortice Deadlock
L111LH High Security Rimlock

CHUBB LOCKS LTD

3U114 2 ½" & 3" 5 Lever Mortice Deadlock
3U114E 2 ½" & 3" 5 Lever Mortice Deadlock
3U74 2 ½" & 3" 5 Lever Mortice Sashlock
3U74 E 2 ½" & 3" 5 Lever Mortice Sashlock
3G110 5 Lever Mortice Deadlock
3G114 2 ½" & 3" 5 Lever Mortice Deadlock
3G114E 2 ½" & 3" 5 Lever Mortice Deadlock
3G114ERKS 2 ½"& 3" 5 Lever Mortice Deadlock
3G114RKS 2 ½" & 3" 5 Lever Mortice Deadlock
3G220 Narrow Style 5 Lever Mortice Deadlock
3K74 2 ½" & 3" 5 Lever Mortice Sashlock
3K74E 2 ½"& 3" 5 Lever Mortice Sashlock
3K74ERKS 2 ½" & 3" 5 Lever Mortice Deadlock
3K74RKS 2 ½" & 3" 5 Lever Mortice Sashlock
3G107 2 ½" & 3" 7 Lever Mortice Deadlock
3G117 2 ½" 7 Lever Mortice Deadlock 3K77 2 ½" 7 Lever Mortice Sashlock
3K207 2 ½" & 3" 7 Lever Mortice Sashlock
3K277 2 ½" 7 Lever MorticeSashlock
3K277 2 ½" 7 Lever Mortice Deadlock
3C14/C 2 ½" Cylinder Mortice Deadlock
3C2/4/C 2 ½" Cylinder Mortice Deadlock
4L67 High Security Cylinder Rimlock

ERA PRODUCTS LTD

E208 2 ½" Deadlocks
E210 2 ½" Sashlock – left or right hand
220 2 ½" Deadlock – Standard Forend
221 2 ½" Sashlock – Standard Forend
230 2 ½" Deadlock – Extended Forend
231 2 ½" Sashlock – Extended Forend
250 2 ½" Sashlock - Euroshield
258 2 ½" Deadlock - Euroshield
E308 3" Deadlock
E310 3" Sashlock
320 3" Deadlock – Standard Forend
321 3" Sashlock – Standard Forend
330 3" Deadlock – Extended Forend
331 3" Sashlock – Extended Forend
350 3" Sashlock – Euroshield
358 3" Deadlock – Euroshield

GUARDIAN LOCK & ENGINEERING

G5050 63 & 76 mm 5 Lever Mortice Sashlock
G5054 63 & 76 mm 5 Lever Mortice Deadlock

G7020	76 mm	Euro Profile Sashlock
G7024	76 mm	Euro Profile Deadlock
G7030	63 & 76 mm	Euro Profile Sashlock
G7034	63 & 76 mm	Euro Profile Deadlock
G9500		Superstrike Box Strike
G9500m		Superstrike Box Strike

Kaba (UK) LTD

KML017	76 mm	Heavy Duty Deadlock
KML018	76 mm	Heavy Duty Sashlock
KML019	63 mm	Heavy Duty Sashlock
KML020	76 mm	Heavy Duty Sashlock
KML021	63 mm	Heavy Duty Sashlock
KML022	76 mm	Heavy Duty Deadlock

IR ARCHITECTURAL HARDWARE

5511	51 mm	Mortice Deadlock
5512	51 mm	Mortice Sashlock
5641	64 mm	Mortice Deadlock
5642	64 mm	Mortice Sashlock
5761	76 mm	Mortice Deadlock
5762	76 mm	Mortice Sashlock

JOSIAH PARKES & SONS LTD

2134	2 ½" & 3"	Union 5 Lever Mortice Deadlock
2134E	2 ½" & 3"	Union 5 Lever Mortice Deadlock
2234	2 ½" & 3"	Union 5 Lever Mortice Sashlock
2234E	2 ½" & 3"	Union 5 Lever Mortice Sashlock
212441	2 ½" & 3"	Union Euro Profile Cylinder Mortice Deadlock
212441E	2 ½" & 3"	Union Euro Profile Cylinder Mortice Deadlock
212442	2 ½" & 3"	Union Euro Profile Cylinder Mortice Deadlock
212442E	2 ½" & 3"	Union Euro Profile Cylinder Mortice Deadlock
222441	2 ½" & 3"	Union Euro Profile Cylinder Mortice Sashlock
222441E	2 ½" & 3"	Union Euro Profile Cylinder Mortice Sashlock
222442	2 ½" & 3"	Union Euro Profile Cylinder Mortice Sashlock
222442E	2 ½" & 3"	Union Euro Profile Cylinder Mortice Sashlock
222443]		all 3" Cylinder Mortice
222444]		Sashlock with
222445]		Nightlatch
222446]		Function

SECUREFAST

BS201	2 ½"	Mortice Deadlock
BS203	3"	Mortice Deadlock
BS205	2 ½"	Mortice Deadlock
BS207	3"	Mortice Deadlock
BS220	2 ½"	Mortice Sashlock
BS222	3"	Mortice Sashlock
BS224	2 ½"	Mortice Sashlock
BS226	3"	Mortice Sashlock

WALSALL LOCKS LTD

A22	64 & 76 mm	Euro Profile Mortice Sashlock
A55	64 & 76 mm	5 Lever Mortice Sashlock
A221	64 & 76 mm	Euro Profile Mortice Deadlock
A551	64 & 76 mm	5 Lever Mortice Deadlock

YALE SECURITY

3000	2 ½"& 3"	Euro Profile Cylinder Mortice Sashlock
3020	2 ½"& 3"	Euro Profile Cylinder MorticeDeadlock
PBSI		60 mm High Security Rim Lock
PBS2		40 mm High Security Rim Lock
M560	2 ½" & 3"	5 Lever Mortice Sashlock
M562	2 ½" & 3"	5 Lever Mortice Deadlock

NB Discontinued locks are not included in this list but will display the Kite mark

APPENDIX D

Multi Point Locking Systems Meeting the Criteria Outlined in These Guidelines

N.B. Profile cylinders for use with these locks meet the requirements of BS EN 1303 Security Grade 4

MANUFACTURER	CURRENT TYPES	SUITABLE FOR
ABT Hardware Ltd	Defiant for Aluminunium Thiefcheter Defiant for PVC-U	Hinged & sliding doors Sliding Door Hinged Door
Adams Rite	MS220 Hook or Bar Bolt Deadlock plus MS4000 Armour striking plate, Euro- Profile cylinder guard & MS4022 – 18 header & threshold bolt conversion of MS 2000 producing 3 point Lock MS 1900 3 point Hookbolt Deadlock	Hinged or sliding door
Arganex	8070 8075	Hinged Door Hinged Door

Cego Frameware Ltd	Surelock -	
	Stainless Steel Twin Hook	Hinged Door
	200 Brass Twin Hook	Hinged Door
	Stainless Steel Twin Hook & Roller	Hinged Door
	200 Brass Twin Hook & Roller	Hinged Door
	Stainless Steel Twin Hook, Roller & Shoot	Hinged Door
	200 Brass Twin Hook, Roller & Shoot	Hinged Door
	Double Door	Hinged Door
Fix	2015	Hinged Door
	2141	Hinged Door
	2025	Hinged Door
	2151	Hinged Door
	2026	Hinged Door
Fuhr Multisafe	35R – Type 2	Hinged & Sliding Doors
	455 – Types 7 & 8	Hinged Door
	459 - Types 7 & 8	Hinged Door
	885 - Type 2	Hinged Door
	856 – Type 2	Hinged Door
	855 - Type 3/2 Hook	Hinged Door
	856 - Type 3/2 Hook	Hinged Door
	855 - Type 3/4 Hook	Hinged Door
	856 - Type 3/4 Hook	Hinged Door
	855 - Type 8/2 Round bolt	Hinged Door
	856 - Type 8/2 Round bolt	Hinged Door
	855 - Type 8/4 Round bolt	Hinged Door
	856 - Type 8/4 Round bolt	Hinged Door
Replacement for 459 type 7 & 8(no longer made)	856 - Type 6/2 hooks & shoots	Hinged Door
	859 - 2 hooks	Hinged Door
Fullex	Two + Two (four) point	Sliding Door
	Multi-bolt lock	Hinged Door
	Multi-bolt lock with hook	French Door
Gretsch-Unitas Ltd	Ferco Europa ADDvantage	
	2-piece Bolt	Hinged Door
	Ferco Europa 2 Roller Mushroom	Hinged Door
	Ferco Europa 3 Deadbolt	Hinged Door
	Ferco Europa Rhino	Hinged Door
	Ferco Europa 2 Hookbolt (Timber only)	Hinged Door
	Ferco Europa French Door Bolt*	Hinged Door
	Ferco Europa 4 Roller*	Hinged Door
	Ferco Europa Extendable*	Hinged Door
	Ferco A150 Retro Fit Bolt	Hinged Door
	G-U Secury SH2	Hinged Door
	G-U Secury SH/R	Hinged Door
	G-U Secury SB2	Hinged Door
	G-U Secury SB/R	Hinged Door
	G-U Secury Automatic	Hinged Door
	G-U Secury SH4	Hinged Door
	G-U Secury SB4	Hinged Door
	Quatro Lockable 4 Hook Bolt	Sliding Door
	*Only when fitted with Shoot Bolt Accesssories	
Josiah Parkes	Multipoint product L2816 (if used as 3 point locks)	Hinged Door
	Multipoint product L22174 (if used as 3 point locks)	Hinged Door

KFV (See Mila)	AS 4350		Hinged Door
	AS 4354		Hinged Door
	AS 4600		Hinged Door
	AS 4900		Hinged Door
	AS 4921		Hinged Door
	AS 7070		French Doors
	AS 7370		Hinged & French Doors
	AS 7970		Hinged, Sliding &French Doors

Maco Door & Window Hardware (UPVC) Ltd	Split Spindle Multipoint Lock Lift Lever – 2 Hook Lock		
	No 54211		
	No 54213		Hinged door
	Split Spindle Multipoint Lock Lift Lever – 2 Hook & 2 Cam Lock		
	No 54221		
	No 54223	Hinged door	
	Split Spindle Multipoint Lock Lift Lever – 4 Hook Lock		
	No 54201		
	No 54203		Hinged door
	Multipoint Lock - Lift Lever 2 Hook Bolt for top & bottom shootbolts		
	No 53430		
	No 53431		
	No 53433	Hinged door	
	Multipoint Lock - Lift Lever 2 Hook Door Lock		
	No 53620		
	No 53621		
	No 53623	Hinged door	

Maco Door & Window continued on next page……...

Maco Door & Window continued from previous page……

Multipoint Lock - Lift Lever 4 Hook Door Lock		
No 53580		
No 53581		
No 53583	Hinged door	
Multipoint Lock - Lift Lever 2 Hook & 2 Cam Lock		
No 53500		
No 53501		
No 53503	Hinged door	
Multipoint Lock - Lift Lever 2 Finger Bolts for top & bottom shootbolts		
No 53420		
No 53421		
No 53423	Hinged door	
Multipoint Lock - Lift Lever Blank Double Door Lock for Slave door applications		
No 51440		
No 51441		
No 51443	French door	
Top & Bottom Finger Operated Shootbolt		French door

Mila	Europa Rhino Bolt	Hinged Door
	Europa 3 Deadbolt	Hinged Door
	Europa French Door Lock	French Doors
	Proctector Door Lock	Hinged Door

	C Seal	Hinged Door
	014738	Hinged Door
Rota Frank Ltd	MVD 340 Doorlock	Hinged Door
Schuring	3S Lock	Hinged Door
	3S "RMS" Lock	Hinged Door
	3S "Plus" Lock	Hinged Door
Winkhaus	STV Locking System M2	Hinged & French Doors
	STV Locking System M4	Hinged & French Doors
	STV Entryguard Locking System M2/M3	Hinged & French Doors
	STV Oct-Lock M8	Hinged Door
Security Products	G710 Three Point locking system	Hinged Door
	G711	Hinged Door
	G712	Hinged Door
	G712A	Hinged Door
	G712H	Hinged Door
	G400 Four + Point locking system	Hinged Door
	Yale G2000 High Security 5 Hook Lock	Hinged Door
	Yale G2000 High Security 5 Hook Lock with rollers	Hinged Door
	Yale G2000 High Security 3 Hook Lock	Hinged Door
	Yale G2000 High Security 3 Hook Lock with rollers	Hinged Door
	Yale G2000 Security Centre Hook Lock with rollers	Hinged Door
	Yale G2000 High Security 3 Hook Low Door Lock	Hinged Door

NOTES:-
The list has been produced by the Master Locksmiths Association through its Technical Committee, Based on experience. It does not take into account drill attack on lock cases as there is little evidence from insurers and police to suggest that this is a current method if entry.

Future amendments will be issued when required and updated on the MLA Internet site: - www.locksmiths.co.uk

APPENDIX E

Door Locks seen as Acceptable Alternatives to Locks Kitemarked to BS 3621

FOR INSURERS DOMESTIC SECURITY PURPOSES AND NOT FOR GENERAL CIRCULATION.

This Appendix is for locks which have the same performance as BS 3621 locks but are not included in Appendix C. Where ever possible manufacturers should have their locks included in Appendix C rather than Appendix E. Reasons for Appendix E listing might be: a lock is no longer on sale, a lock where its construction does not allow it to be tested to BS 3621 or lock supplied by a foreign manufacturer who has complied with equivalent national or international standards.

Requirements for Inclusion in Appendix E.
There shall be evidence that the lock shall comply with the following clauses of BS 3621:1998 or equivalent. This will normally be in the form of a report from a MLA approved independent laboratory.

- Dimensional Checks and Differs (BS 3621 section 4)
- Corrosion (BS 3621 section 5)
- Corrosion (BS 3621 section 9.1)
- Operation of mechanism (BS 3621 section 9.2)
- Security against cutting (BS 3621 section 9.3)
- Strength of lock case, forend, bolt and lock fixing (BS 3621 section 9.4)
- Strength of bolt detention (BS 3621 section 9.5)
- Strength of key recognition mechanism (section 9.6)
- Strength of staples, striker plates and fixings, and locating device (section 9.7
- Strength of handles and knobs (BS 3621 section 9.8)
- General vulnerability (BS 3621 section 10)

MANUFACTURER	CURRENT TYPES	ONLY ACCEPTABLE IF
Abloy	2146 2156 2195 2390	Suitable for metal doors only
Adams Rite	MS Deadlock MS 1850 range of Deadlocks MS1900 MS2200 Hook or Bar Bolt deadlock	{With MS4043 guard and {MS reinforced strike With the appropriate striking plate With MS 4000 Armour striking plate and Europrofile Cylinder
ASSA	8788 9788 8765	With cylinders meeting the requirements of BS EN 1303 Security Grade 4, one-way screws, drill resistant cover & box striking plate
Bramah	MD17, 17A, 17AA MD27, 27A, 27AA MDD17, 17A, 17AA MDD27, 27A, 27AA NS17, 17A, 17AA NS27 VNS17 VNS27	Note – NS & VNS locks are suitable for aluminium & narrow stile doors
Chubb	3G110+ 3G135 3M50 3M51 3K70 3J60 3C10 3C20	variants/SPMS/DPMS {For sliding doors { {With cylinders meeting the requirements of BS { EN 1303 Security Grade 4 & 3CE Escutcheons
Gretsch-Unitas Ltd	Ferco Europa “French Door” G-16775-29-0-3 Ferco Europa “French Door” G-16776-29-0-3	{Suitable for French { Doors only
Ingersoll	SC71 M50P M52P M6	In respect of SC71 the lock handle cannot be reached if door/window glass nearby broken. NB. Key operation only on outside of door with SC71
John Worrall & Sons Ltd	Kibblock	
Josiah Parkes & Sons Ltd.	L2816 Multi-Bolt Lock	
Yale	Titan K1	

	Titan K2 Titan Number 1 Titan Number 2	

MANUFACTURER	NO LONGER MADE	ONLYACCEPTABLE IF
Adams Rite	MS10800 Hook Bolt Lock	with armoured strike
Banham	M101 M6 M7	
Chubb	3R10 3G85 3G90	
Ingersoll	D20 M7 M6	
Kaba	MK195 MK200	
Willen Key	M6 Mark 1	
Yale	M555	With 10” straight striking plate

NOTES:-

The list has been produced by the Master Locksmiths Association through its Technical Committee, based on experience. It does not take into account drill attacks on lock cases as there is little evidence from insurers and police to suggest that this is a common method of entry.

Those items that are no longer made are included separately for the purpose of identification of existing fittings that may be acceptable.