

5-Pin Tumbler Key Plug: A lock mechanism that uses pins of varying lengths to prevent the lock from opening without the correct key.

ADA: The ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act) is a wide-ranging civil rights law that prohibits, under certain circumstances, discrimination based on disability.

ADA Accessibility: Refers to a site, facility, work environment, service, or program that is easy to approach, enter, operate, participate in and or use safely and with dignity by a person with a disability.

ADA Compliance: As it relates to locker locks, a lock that utilizes a mechanical operation which does not necessitate twisting of the wrist or more than 5 lbs. of force to operate. The lock is operated by the user by simply inserting the key to unlock and then lifting the handle on the locker door.

Anti-Shim: A lock that is engineered to not allow the unintended opening by shimming.

Automatic Locking: A lock, typically a spring latch, which automatically re-locks itself when closed.

Banking Smart Card: A smart card, chip card, or integrated circuit card (ICC); any pocket-sized card with embedded integrated circuits. Smart cards can provide identification, authentication, data storage and application processing.

Brass Plated: Molecules of brass that are electroplated over steel or zinc.

Built-in Combination Lock: A lock that is permanently mounted to a locker door and opened by a dial combination; also has supervisory key access.

Built-in Key Lock: A lock that is permanently mounted to a locker door and opened by a User key; also has supervisory key access.

Cam Lock: A cam lock is a locking mechanism consisting of a base and a cam. The base is where the key or tool is used to rotate the cam, which is what does the latching. Cams can be straight or offset; offset cams often are reversible.

Card Key: A card key lock is a lock operated by a keycard, a flat, rectangular plastic card with identical dimensions to that of a credit card. It stores a physical or digital signature which a door mechanism accepts before disengaging the lock. A smart card embedded with a read/write electronic microchip, and RFID proximity cards are examples.

Casework Locker: Commercial grade cabinets, which differ in the materials used, are called casework.

Chrome Plated Finish: A technique of electroplating a thin layer of chromium onto a metal or plastic object. The chromed layer can be decorative, provide hardness and corrosion resistance, ease of cleaning and increase surface hardness.

Combination Control Chart: A chart containing the serial numbers and combination sets of all locks installed on a specific application.

Combination Padlock: A combination padlock is a lock that is opened when its dial is correctly spun to the correct combination (sequence of numbers).

Core Removable: A core removable lock is a compact keying mechanism in a specific “small format” key cylinder. Unlike a standard key cylinder, which is accessible by use of a user key, a core removable mechanism relies upon a specialized “change” key for insertion and extraction of the essential (or “core”) components.

Dead Bolt Key Lock: A built-in key lock that utilizes a dead bolt to manually engage the locker hasp.

Electronic Lock: A lock that opens and closes by use of a keypad or RFID card and is powered by batteries.

Flat Key Dead Bolt Lock: Typically, a smaller built-in key lock that utilizes a dead bolt to engage the locker hasp.

Key Blank: A key blank (sometimes spelled keyblank) is a key that has not been cut to a specific bitting.

Key Controlled Combination Padlock: A padlock that is intended to be opened primarily by the combination but also has a control key override feature.

Laminated Steel Padlock: A padlock made up of laminated steel layers, riveted together to economically produce an exceptionally strong-bodied lock.

Linear Locking Mechanism: A built-in combination lock with a locking mechanism that travels in a linear motion to engage.

Management Card: An RFID card that will override all locks in a series but does won't erase its user codes or user card information.

Nut Channel: An indent or channel in the side body of a built-in combination lock to allow for easier mounting of the installation nuts.

OEM: An acronym for Original Equipment Manufacturer. This basically refers to a company that produces hardware to be marketed under another company's brand name.

Padlock: A detachable lock with a U-shaped bar hinged at one end, designed to be passed through an eyelet or staple of a hasp, then snapped shut.

Padlock Eye: The round hole in a mounted hasp that the shackle of the padlock passes through to secure a door.

Padlockable Hasp: A metal fastener with a hinged slotted piece that fits over a staple and is secured by a pin, bolt, or padlock.

Polycarbonate: Any of a class of thermoplastics characterized by high-impact strength, light weight and flexibility.

RFID: Radio Frequency Identification: a technology that uses electronic tags placed on objects, people, or animals to relay identifying information to an electronic reader by means of radio waves.

Shackle: The hinged and curved top bar of a padlock, by which it is hung onto a hasp.

Shimming: Lock shimming is the skill of unlocking a lock by analyzing and manipulating the components of the lock device without the key or combination.

Spring Latch Key Lock: A built-in key lock that utilizes a spring bolt to engage the locker hasp.

Spring Latch Combination Lock: A built-in combination lock that utilizes a spring bolt to engage the locker hasp.

User Card: An RFID card that is assigned to a specific user.

Vertical Dead Bolt Lock: A built-in combination lock that utilizes a vertical motion to engage the lock bar on a locker; intended for use on multi-point/gravity lift style lockers.