

Tips for Swing Door Check

Listed below are recommendations for proper lock repair techniques to be used when determining the reason for lock malfunction, indication problems, and overall check of door and frame. Remember all doors have two sources for indication, the LSS (Lock Status Switch) located inside lock and the DPS (Door Position Switch) located on top of door and frame.

All locks have a factory tag, before calling R.R.Brink, write all info from tag on a piece of paper. This will help to identify lock and any of it's components.

1. With door in closed and locked position. Visually check gap all around door and frame. If the upper corner of door on lock side is close or rubbing frame, door has fallen. When this happens, latchbolt alignment to opening of door strike has changed. Proper indication can be compromised, as latchbolt cannot fully extend to the locked position, because it is binding on the top of door strike opening. Shimming bottom and middle hinge will raise door back up. Replacing hinges might be necessary.
2. With door in closed and lock position. Pull on door, there should be slight in and out movement. If not, latchbolt alignment to door strike opening is not correct. This can cause solenoid to burn out, erratic indication, and manual opening with key to be difficult. Open door and make modification to the side of door strike opening, using a die-grinder or dermal tool.
3. Solenoids: The 24vdc & 120vac solenoids are continuous duty. This means that they will NOT overheat. Both solenoids require the solenoid plunger to fully seat into solenoid. If not fully seated, solenoids will overheat. Any bind on latchbolt that restricts plunger from fully seating causes overheating. Bolt & Strike misalignment is the leading cause of this type of failure. After a solenoid has been replaced, double check all aspects of the door and frame, to ensure there will not be another solenoid failure due to misalignment.
4. Motors: The 24vdc & 120vac need (2) commands, (1) to unlock & (1) to relock, even if lock has a holdback function. The yellow wire is unlock and the pink wire is relock.
5. The switches used on the R.R.Brink AC5020 locks have memory steel switch arms. This means the switches WILL NOT come out of adjustment during normal usage. Adding more bend to any switch DOES NOT solve the problem. If the LSS switch arm is bent more than factory setting it will cause the lock to indicate secure even when lock is in the UNSECURED position. DO NOT over bend LSS switch to compensate for poor door alignment.
6. Whenever a key cylinder is removed from lock, count revolutions out. If key cylinder is screwed into lock to far, it could cause lock failure and removing of cylinder impossible. If it is not screwed in far enough, cylinder cam may not activate unlock mechanism and/or damage lock.

These are general recommendations for lock troubleshooting and repair. If a problem occurs not covered above call R.R.Brink.

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