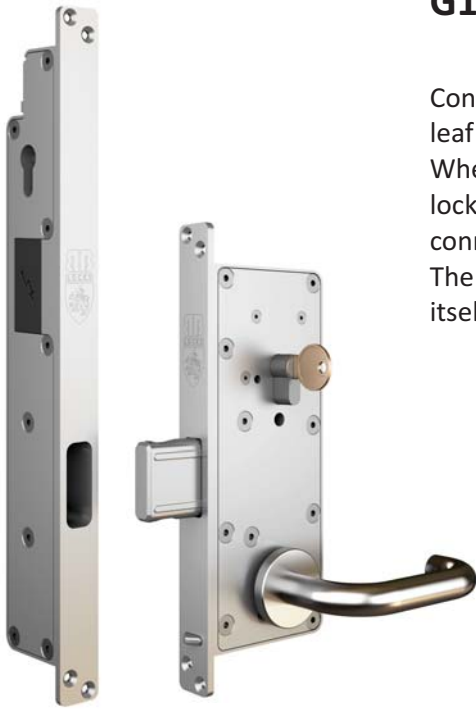


Article nr:

G1C-2P



Consists of a mechanical lock (with a massive sliding bolt) in the door leaf and a electrical striker plate (with 2 locking pins) in the door frame. When the sliding bolt is in fully ejected position it is blocked by these 2 locking pins. In this locked position the door leaf and door frame are connected to eachother.

The sliding bolt can additionally be blocked mechanically in the lock itself using the cylinder in the lock.

Technical characteristics:

Voltage	24V DC
Consumption	2,35A activation current - 130mA holding current
Principle	Fail secure (= locked without power)
Backset	Striker plate = backsets 35mm; lock = 60mm
Direction	DIN L or DIN R has to be specified in the order
Unlocking	Access control makes contact between pin 2 and 3 on the striker plate, the 2 locking pins retract electrically (or mechanically using the cylinder)
Automatic locking	By spring force, each time the door closes
Panic function	No
Signalisation	Position of the door (open/closed) and position of the bolt (unlocked/locked) as well as the use of the cylinder, transistors switch actively to GND (24V DC / max. 100mA)
Resistance of the bolt	70'000N side load (measured directly on the bolt)
Throw of the bolt	40mm
Temperature resistance range	-25°C to +70°C
Fire doors	Suitable for use in fire doors
Certification	Resistance test of Belgian Justice Department

General characteristics:

Superior quality electromechanical security lock consisting of a mechanical lock and an electrical striker plate working according to the fail-secure principle (= locked without power). The striker plates have been manufactured to be operated by different impulse generators: push buttons, numeric keypads, card readers, key contacts, timers, etc. These should be equipped with a Normally-Open contact. The locks and the striker plates are mortise type and are suitable for 17mm europrofile cylinders. The hardened duplex bolt is mounted in a solid housing (cast according to the lost-wax process) and is trapped between 5mm sideplates.

The bolt is ejected 40mm by spring force. The striker plates detects when the door is closed and the bolt is completely ejected. The internal intelligence then ejects the 2 locking pins in the striker plate, blocking the bolt in its fully ejected position. The door and the frame are now locked to one another. To unlock, contact must be made between terminal clamps 2 and 3 on the striker plate. This will activate the solenoid, which will retract the locking pins. The striker plate will now switch from activation current to holding current. Using a cylinder, the pins can also be retracted mechanically. The bolt can now be retracted mechanically using the handle, after which the door can be opened. The bolt as well as the locking pins will remain retracted as long as the door is open. When the door closes the bolt will automatically be ejected and the pins will immediately block the bolt (when no permanent contact is made between the 2 terminal clamps mentioned before). If the door is not opened after the unlocking impulse, the lock will automatically relock after 4 seconds. In case of power failure, the striker plate will remain in or go to the locked position.

The lock is installed in the door leaf. Because of the latch, the direction of the door (DIN L or DIN R) needs to be specified when ordering the lock. The mechanical lock of the G1C model also has a cylinder allowing the bolt to be locked by a single pin in the lock itself (on top of the 2 pins in the striker plate). The bolt can be blocked in both fully ejected and in fully retracted position.

The striker plate is installed in the door frame in order to avoid the use of a cable transfer. The electric striker plates should always get continuous power supply. That will ensure that they retain their intelligence and therefore will know the position they are in.

Signalisation is provided with regard to the position of the bolt (locked - unlocked) and the position of the door (closed - open) as well as the use of the cylinder. These contacts switch to GND when activated (24V DC / max. 100mA).

Furthermore, these locks are suitable for high frequency use (internally tested to 1'000'000 cycles @ 10'000 cycles per day) and can be activated continuously (because of the low holding current there is very little heat generated and therefore there is no loss of strength of the solenoid).

For the proper functioning of the striker plate, a specific cable must be used: 2 x 1,5mm² (power cable) + 5 x 0,22mm² (signalisation wire); shielded (order separately with reference: BB25LSZH).

For the proper functioning of the striker plate, a specific power supply must be used: 24V DC; 2,5A stabilised power supply (order separately with reference: PS24D52).

For the proper functioning of the lock, the distance between the lock and the power supply should be maximum 25m (this to avoid a voltage drop on the cable).