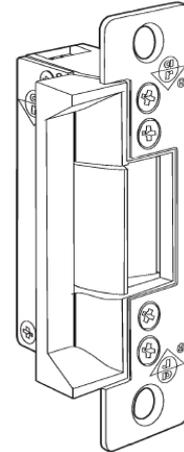


## Electric Releases & Magnets

When it comes to selecting Access Control and / or an Entry System, the choice is made on level of security, ease of use, functionality, etc, however, no electronic security solution is effective unless the actual locking device/s holding the doors closed perform to the required standard. This is potentially the most physically vulnerable part of the system and the one most subject to wear and tear.



To provide the best possible security for the controlled door, several areas need to be considered,

1. The type of material the door is made of; Timber, Aluminum, Glass
2. Door opening; Inward only, outward only, or dual swing
3. Style; Single door or double leaf door
4. Use of door; External, Internal, Fire escape

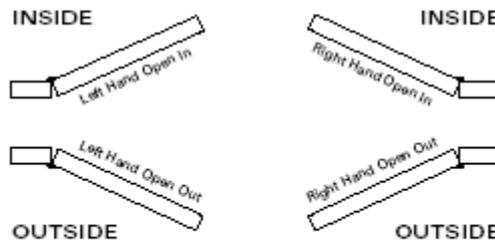


### Handing of Doors

The description of swinging door operation always viewed from the outside.

Left Hand: Door Hinges on left.

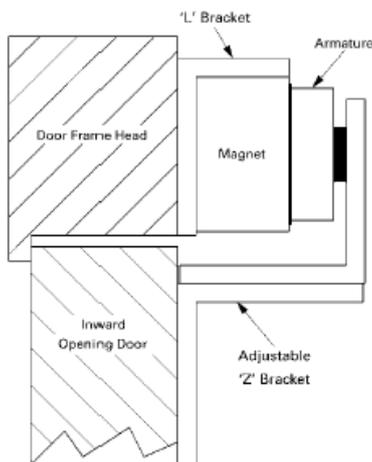
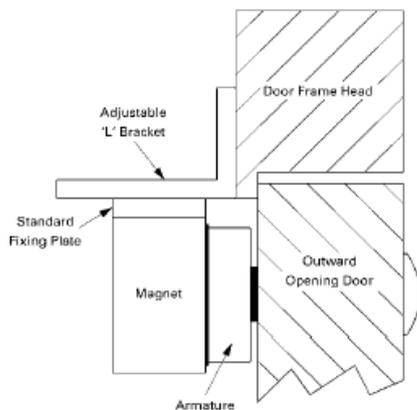
Right Hand: Door Hinges on right.



There are 3 classifications of electric releases these are as follow,

Fail Locked	Fail Un-Locked	Fail Safe
This type of unit retains the moving staple (jaw) of the release from opening until a voltage is applied to the solenoid, which retracts the locking pin allowing the staple (jaw) to move.	This type of unit requires a voltage to be applied, keeping the solenoid engaged, which holds the locking pin in place. To release the door the voltage is removed allowing the staple to move.	This unit has the same operating functions as the Fail Un-Locked unit however, this unit will allow the staple to move even when a side pressure is exerted on the unit.

Providing bespoke solutions for the **C**ommercial, **D**omestic and **I**ndustrial market is our speciality.



## Direct Pull Magnets (Face to Face)

These are the most common magnets used today. They operate by means of electromagnetic force holding the metal plate located on the door, (the shoe), against the magnet itself.

Direct pull magnets can hold up to 800Kg of side force.

Depending on the opening operation of the doors, the use of Z and L brackets allow these magnets to be used on most door styles.

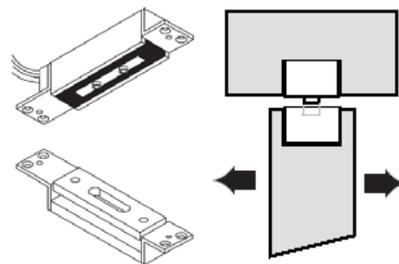
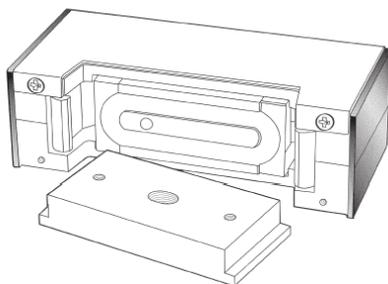
This type of locking is *Fail Safe* as once the voltage is removed the magnet de-energises allowing the door to open.

Request to exit buttons, (active sensors), are used to provide egress. Emergency double pole break glasses need to be installed, providing a local over ride in the event of system failure. As in the case of any fail Un-Locked and fail safe system, the supply should always have a standby battery source installed.

## Shear Magnets

Facilitate remote access and exit of most aluminum, timber and steel doors.

Most shear magnets combine magnetic field force and physical interference between lock body and armature, to create a shear holding force of 1500kg. The product range consists of mortice mounted or surface.



## Mag-Mechanical Lock

The MS Maglock is designed with two hardened steel mandibles, which are spring loaded to clamp down on the armature in the event of a forced entry attempt. The MS Maglock should be installed with the supplied mounting plate and screws to achieve a holding force of 1800 kilos (4000lbs) when the mandibles are engaged.