K-Tool Kit Instructions

THRU THE LOCK METHOD
Attacking the locking device and rendering it into the open position rather than attacking the door. Usually this is accomplished by pulling the cylinder of the lock and inserting a key tool into the cylinder hole and opening the lock. When executed properly this method can produce a clean and speedy forcible entry with very little damage.

The Thru the Lock forcible entry is performed the same way on a door that opens out as it is on a door that opens in.

USING THE K-TOOL
Pulling the Cylinder--A new tool recently introduced into the Fire Department and designed to pull all types (rim, mortise, tubular) of lock cylinders is the primary tool used in the Thru the Lock method. It is lightweight and can be carried in a small pouch or in the pocket of a turnout coat.

With light blows of the axe the working edges of the K-tool are forced behind the ring and face of the cylinder until the blades take a bite into the cylinder. The adz or fork end of the Hooligan or lockbreaker is then inserted into the loop on the back of the K-Tool and is used for leverage to pull the cylinder out of the lock. The key tool is now inserted into the cylinder hole to move the lock bolt to the open position.

The K-Tool blades, when pulling a cylinder, are engaged into the body of the cylinder thus eliminating the problem of break off of the ring and face from a cylinder made of white metal.

On any door where the cylinder is placed close to the threshold or jamb we take advantage of the narrow blade of the K-Tool forcing it behind the ring and face of the cylinder with the narrow blade running parallel to the obstruction.
Pulling cylinder from bottom rail in tempered glass door.

Pulling cylinder from lock stile in narrow stile aluminum door.

**Using the Key Tools**—Sliding the lock bolt into the open position. Mortise lock--5 o'clock 7 o'clock principle; Rim lock--screw driver principle. There are two types of locking devices that employ the use of cylinders.

1. Mortise lock--uses a mortise cylinder
2. Rim lock--uses a rim cylinder

Each cylinder has a specific part on the rear of the cylinder that (when the key is turned) moves in a circular fashion and opens the lock.

1. Mortise cylinder--has a cam
2. Rim cylinder--has a stem

In each case we can remove the cylinder and duplicate the action of the STEM or CAM with a
special tool called a Key Tool.

To know which end of the tool to use we look at the back of the cylinder after we pull it and match the correct end. CAM of mortise cylinder with CAM end of key tool and STEM of rim cylinder with FLAT end of key tool.

NOTE: On police locks (type of rim lock) the stem of the cylinder is square shaped and there is a special key tool for those locks.

FORCING A DOOR WITH A MORTISE LOCK
5 O'clock 7 O'clock Principle--If deadlock mechanism is found at 5, depress and slide to 7. If deadlock mechanism is found at 7, depress and slide to 5.

STEP 1: After determining the door is in the locked position force K-Tool over cylinder and remove cylinder.
STEP 2: Match rear of cylinder with the right end of the key tool.
STEP 3: Insert correct end of key tool into cylinder hole holding key tool parallel to ground and perpendicular to door with cam end pointing to approximately 5 o'clock or 7 o'clock.
STEP 4: Depress deadlock mechanism and slide bolt out of strike

NOTE: The deadlock mechanism is usually found at about 5 or 7 o'clock on nearly all types of mortise locks. Therefore we should concentrate on either 5 o'clock or 7 o'clock.
(A) If found at 5 o'clock, depress and slide to 7 o'clock.
   If found at 7 o'clock, depress and slide to 5 o'clock.
(B) The keyway of a lock cylinder is always 6 o'clock. Therefore if our cylinder is turned 90° as in the case of a tempered glass door, our 5 o'clock and 7 o'clock will be turned 90°.
The main point to remember in opening a mortise lock in a glass door is to determine where 6 o'clock is.

**FORCING A DOOR WITH A RIM LOCK**

**Screw Driver Principle**

**STEP 1:** Pull cylinder with K-Tool

**STEP 2:** Match rear of cylinder with right end of key tool.

**STEP 3:** Insert correct end of key tool into cylinder hole, holding key tool parallel to ground and perpendicular to door with flat end pointing at bull's eye.

**STEP 4:** Turn key tool either direction (some locks will open when you turn clockwise and some counter clockwise).

**NOTE:**

(A) On a police lock cylinder you will find a square stem, for this lock use the square key tool.

(B) If, for any reason, you cannot insert the key tool into the backplate of the lock or turn the key tool **place the point of the hooligan or similar tool in the cylinder hole and drive the lock off the door.**

Rap halligan with axe. The screws holding rim lock to door will pull out and lock will fall to floor.
FORCING A DOOR WITH A TUBULAR LOCK
Screw Driver Principle

STEP 1: Pull cylinder with K-Tool
STEP 2: Inspect rear of cylinder or hub in cylinder hole for half moon, square, flat or cross shaped spindle.
STEP 3: Insert appropriate end of key tool (flat end or square end) into cylinder hole and turn either direction until lock opens.

NOTE: (A) Due to the newness and the little scattered use of the tubular lock we will rarely come across this lock in our fire operations.
(B) The spindle is another name for tail piece, the part on the rear of the cylinder which turns in the hub of the latch to open or close the lock.

ALUMINUM DOORS
Narrow Stile Doors (GLASS) -- A door that is becoming more popular in new construction is the narrow stile door. This door is constructed of very narrow stiles and rails of aluminum (in various colours: gold, dull brass, black, dull bronze and aluminum) which form the frame for the plate glass. Not only is it used in nearly all new construction it is also used as a replacement in older structures (e.g. a store remolds and puts on a new store front).
Narrow Stile Doors--Because of the very narrow stile on the locking side of the door the choice of locking devices that can be used is limited. One of the most popular locks used on these doors is the Adams Rite Maximum Security lock. The bolt of this lock is housed in the vertical position when retracted and pivots up to a horizontal position when the door is locked. Approximately 1½" of bolt is projected into the opposite door or jamb.
To force a narrow stile door (in the conventional manner) with this type of locking device on it would almost certainly develop into destruction of the door and also create a dangerous condition with broken glass in the doorway. This door can very easily be forced by the Thru the Lock method without damage to the door and no broken glass.

TO FORCE NARROW STILE DOOR

STEP 1: After determining the door is in the locked position force K-Tool over cylinder and remove cylinder. (Note: If you look at the rear of the removed cylinder you will notice a cam on it. This would indicate a mortise cylinder as shown on the preceding page.)

STEP 2: Match rear of cylinder with the right end of key tool. (In this case you would match the cam of the cylinder with the cam end of the key tool.)

STEP 3: Insert correct end of key tool into cylinder hole holding key tool parallel to ground and perpendicular to door with cam end pointing to approximately 5 o'clock or 7 o'clock.

STEP 4: Depress deadlock mechanism at about 7 o'clock (Fig. 2, Point A) and slide to 5 o'clock (Point B). Lock is now in the open position.

NOTE: The deadlock mechanism is usually found at about 5 o'clock or 7 o'clock on nearly all types of mortise locks. Therefore we should concentrate at either 5 o'clock or 7 o'clock.
If found at 5 o'clock depress and slide to 7 o'clock.
If found at 7 o'clock depress and slide to 5 o'clock.