

Keep your existing Lock Mechanism with Door Strike Series

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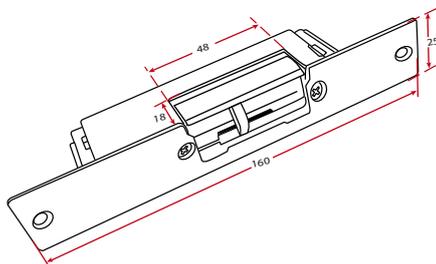
The 210MF or 210M Door Strike is an access control device used for doors. It replaces the fixed strike faceplate* often used with a latchbar (also known as a keeper). Like a fixed strike, it normally presents a ramped surface to the locking latch allowing the door to close and latch just like a fixed strike would. However, an electric strike's ramped surface can, upon command, pivot out of the way of the latch allowing the door to be pushed open (from the outside) without the latch being retracted (that is, without any operation of the knob) or while activated the knob or lever can be turned to allow access from the secured area.

Advantages: Existing locking mechanism can be used and this is important if the end user has a preference to the design of the existing lock which has been installed at the doors.

210 M (Fail-secure): Also known as the fail-lock or non-fail safe. When the electric current is applied to the strike, it will release the door. In this configuration, the strike would remain locked in a power failure. However the knob can still be used to open the door from the inside to allow access from the secure side. These units can be powered by alternating current, which will cause the unit to buzz, or DC power, which offers silent operation, except for a "click" while the unit releases.

210MF (Fail-safe): Also known as the fail-open. When the electric current is applied to the strike, it will lock up the door. It operates just like the EM Lock mechanism and if there is a power failure, the strike will release the door. The fail-safe unit operates on direct current (DC).

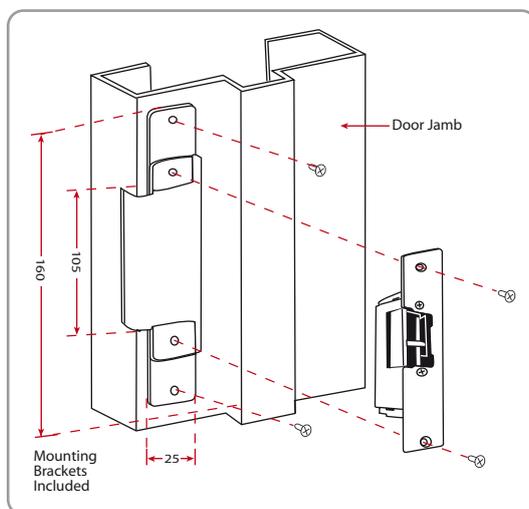
DIMENSION SPECIFICATION



unit in mm

POWER	DC12V
OPERATING CURRENT	120mA
STARTING CURRENT	240mA
TEMPERATURE	15° Celcius
HOLDING FORCE	250 kg
WEIGHT	0.28 kg
MAX OPENING	90°

INSTALLATION DIAGRAM



* A strike faceplate is a metal plate affixed to a door jamb with a hole or holes for the bolt of the door. When the door is closed, the bolt extends into the hole in the strike plate and holds the door closed. The strike plate protects the jamb against friction from the bolt and increases security in case the jamb is made of a softer material (such as wood) than the strike plate.

Some strike plates have their hole size and placement calculated so a spring-bolt extends into the hole, but an adjacent anti-retraction device remains depressed, preventing the bolt from being retracted unless the lock is turned.

