Padlocks

High Security Padlock Features

Shackle – Without ball bearings, the shackle can be shimmed. Because shimming is such a well-known padlock bypass, anything that doesn't have ball bearings cannot be considered high security. How the shackle releases can also give further security? If one end releases and the shackle swivels on the other end, then only one side would need to be cut. A shackle that releases on both ends needs two cuts. Each cut buys time.

Shroud – This protection has many different names, but the most apt is, perhaps, shackle cover. Any metal that covers, or shrouds, the shackle adds an additional layer of metal. That layer will need to be cut, or otherwise removed, in order to open the lock. The less of the shackle that is accessible, the more protection you have.

Core – This part of the lock is where the key is inserted (also known as the cylinder). The core of the lock is going to be where you get your pick protection. Important factors are: What type of pins does the lock have? Are the pins standard, hardened steel, or security? If the lock has security pins, are there spools, serrated, pin in pin, etc? How many pins are there? Does it even have pins? It may be a disk detainer lock, or something else. Not everything is a pin tumbler. If the core is removable then you can customize it further, or replace it for something else. Other security measures that a lock might have side bars, active elements, counter milling, etc.

Anti-Drill Plate – This addition is meant to prevent the drill bit from biting into the metal. This can be accomplished a variety of ways. Often a loose cover is used so that it can spin independently from the lock. By spinning freely, the rotation of the drill will only spin the plate and not catch in the metal. The plate may also have hardened steel inserts, or be made of hardened steel, in hopes of deflecting the drill bit or being harder than the drill bit's metal.

Metal – The better the metal, the better the security. This rule is true for the lock body and the shackle. Thickness and metal type will be the most important factors. Specialized alloy metal is better than standard hardened steel (which is still technically an alloy). A thicker piece of that alloy metal is even better. In most locks, you can actually feel the difference. The weight of the device is often (not always) an indication of the strength.

Abus



Abus padlock GRANIT types for approval:

- Abus padlock GRANIT 37/55.
- Abus padlock GRANIT 37/60.
- Abus padlock GRANIT 37RK/70.
- Abus padlock GRANIT 37RK/80.

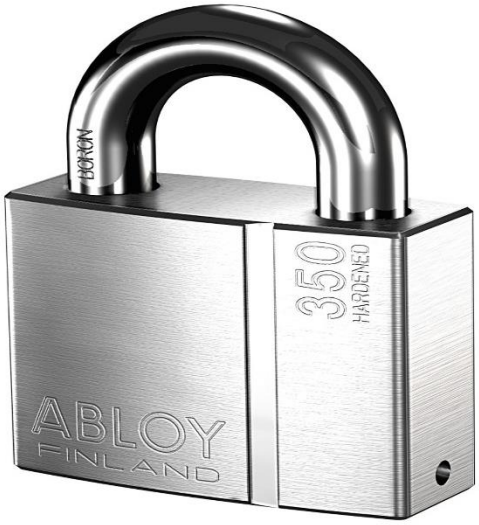
Technology:

- ABUS-Plus disc cylinder: highest protection against manipulation.
- Body and shackle made from hardened alloy steel.
- Black Granit coating for even more corrosion resistance.
- Comes with security card to protect against unauthorized key duplicates.
- Shackle guard protects against attacks with tools. (Drill attack resistant).
- Cylinder inserted from the top: optimum drill and pull resistance.
- Shackle can be taken out.
- Shackle locked on both sides. (Ball bearing locking system).
- Saw resistant.
- Hammer and impact resistant.
- Bolt cutter attack resistant.

Certification:

- CEN (Central European Norm) grading standard for padlocks. (EN-12320)
- Test seal of SBSC Stockholm, Sweden.
- Test seal of SKG, The Netherlands.

Abloy





Abloy padlock types for approval:

- Abloy padlock PL350 high security.
- Abloy padlock PL342 high security.

Technology:

- Hardened-Steel Lock Housing (drill and tool resistant).
- Chrome plated lock, providing maximum resistance against corrosion.
- False gates, provide an additional safeguard, making picking harder.
- Equipped with case hardened boron steel shackle.
- Shackle locked on both sides.
- Ball bearing locking mechanism.

Certification

- CEN (Central European Norm) grading standard for padlocks.