










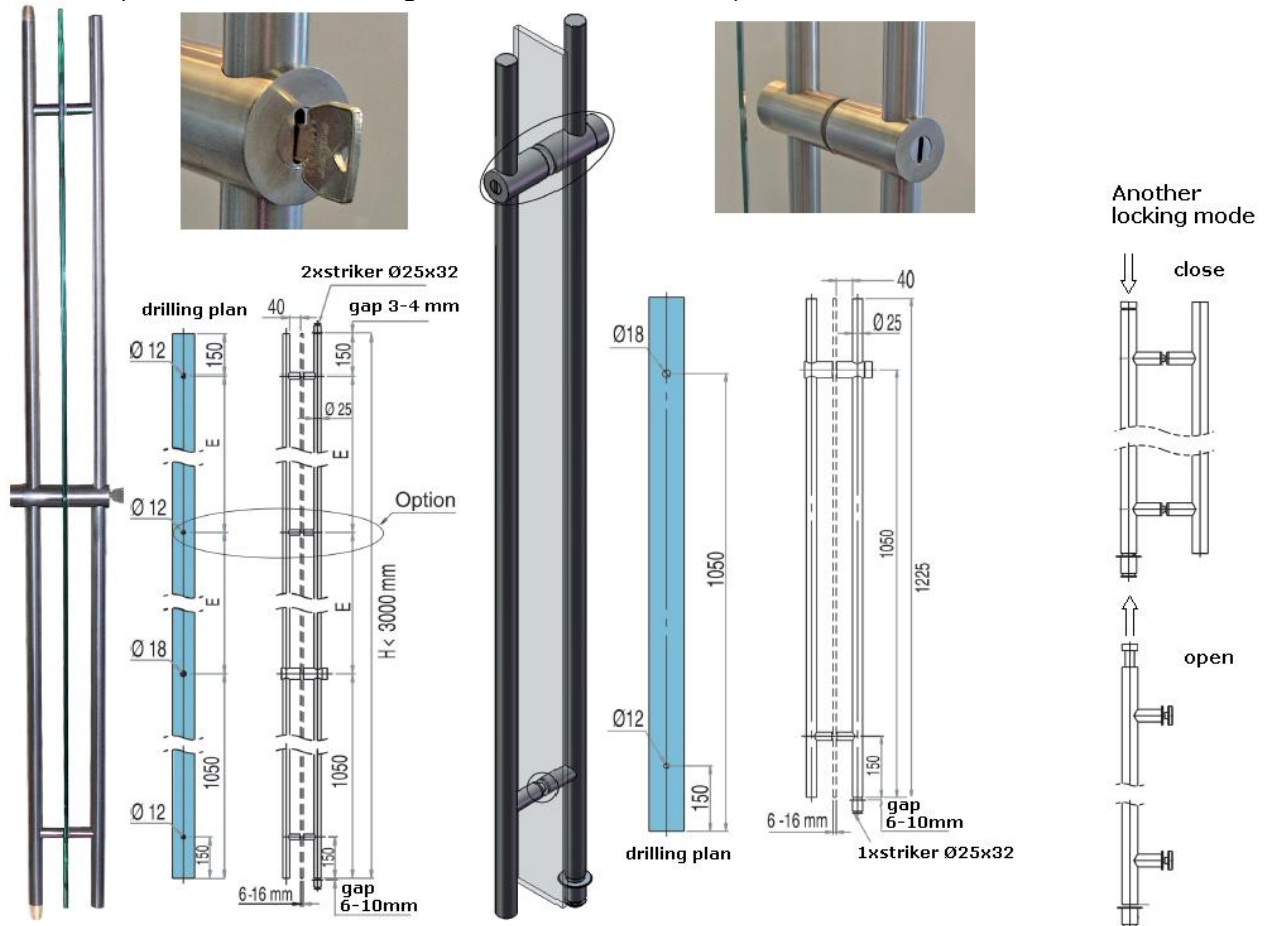


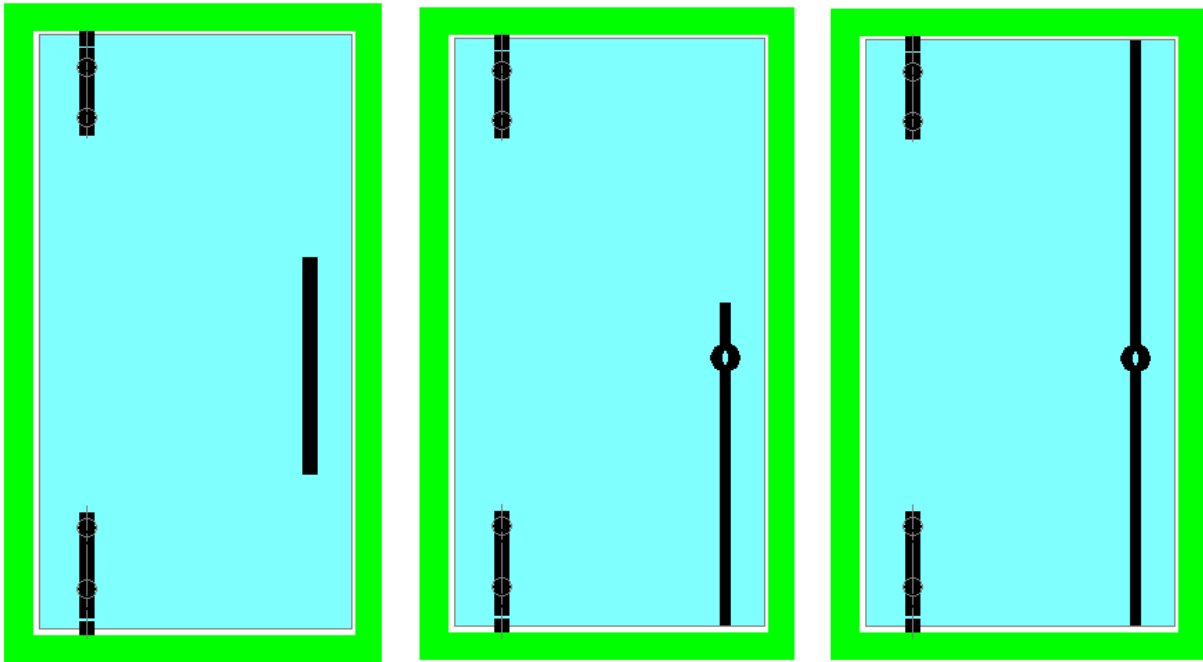
ADLOCK is a complete range of brushed or polished stainless steel tube door handles, hinges and connectors, in diameters of 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 or 45 mm. It uses several ADLER SAS patents for extraordinary glass hold (30 mm diameter ADLOCK points with one M8 screw to be tightened fully), such as for the auto-locking security mechanism.

The single or double handles have a number of spacers. They may integrate a security lock or a simple button or triangular key lock to name just a few, with many combinations of these solutions. They may be short or full door height; attached vertically or horizontally like a towel rail. Variety of handles without lock:

| Length |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | - B - | - A - | - B - | - A - | - B - | - A - | - B - | - A - | - B - | - A - | - B - |
| <=350 mm | | 707 00Y | 707 05D | 707 10K | 707 15Q | 707 20V | 707 25A | 707 30G | 707 35M | 707 40S | 707 45X |
| <=950 mm | 707 58M | 707 01Z | 707 06F | 707 11L | 707 16R | 707 21W | 707 26B | 707 31H | 707 36N | 707 41T | 707 46Y |
| <=1.950 mm | | 707 02A | 707 07G | 707 12M | 707 17S | 707 22X | 707 27C | 707 32J | 707 37P | 707 42U | 707 47Z |
| <=2.950 mm | | 707 03B | 707 08H | 707 13N | 707 18T | 707 23Y | 707 28D | 707 33K | 707 38Q | 707 43V | 707 48A |
| <=6.000 mm | | 707 04C | 707 09J | 707 14P | 707 19U | 707 24Z | 707 29F | 707 34L | 707 39R | 707 44W | 707 49B |
| additional spacer | | 707 50C | 707 51D | 707 52F | 707 53G | 707 54H | 707 55J | 707 54H | 707 55J | 707 54H | 707 55J |
| finish | 707 56K | 707 56K | 707 57L | 707 56K | 707 57L | 707 56K | 707 57L | 707 56K | 707 57L | 707 56K | 707 57L |

Example of handles with integrated lock: in diameter 25, 35 and 45 mm





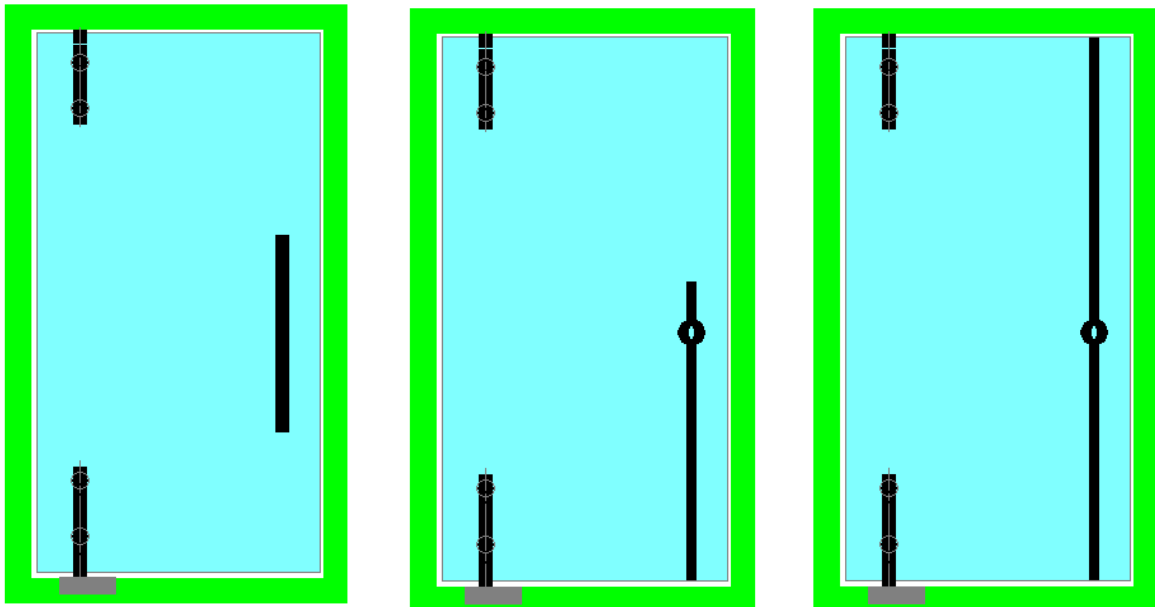
Door on short free pivot:

- The short hinges may typically be suitable for doors with a standard rake weighing less than 80 kg and with a width also limited to 1m20;
- The free pivot enables even very heavy doors (above 250 kg) to be moved freely, practically without effort; therefore it does not have a recall function.

With handle without lock.

With handle with lock integrated, 1 single locking point (low)

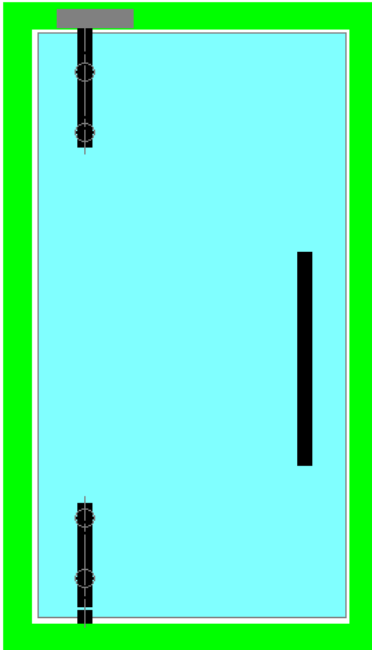
With handle with lock integrated, 2 locking points (high and low)



Same construction as before but with hinges on door brake:

- with square (French) or rectangular (German) axis;
- adapting to SEVAX JANUS or TS or DORMA BA door closure;
- with standard aluminium insert for recalls up to force 3; or reinforced in stainless steel

and double screwing point on the door up to force 6 (for example for SEVAX Janus F5 or Dorma BTS 80).



The ADLOCK hinges (still with 25 mm*) can also take a lintel pivot for example JANUS from SEVAX.

The door is then hinged around a free pivot at the bottom and fixed to an upper pivot containing an insert adapted to lintel pivot (straight and not conical axis).

All of these variants are specific articles or are simply options to be ordered as the same time as the hinges.



Full-height hinges: For heavy or very strong rake doors, or doors that are very wide, it is strongly recommended and often necessary to use full-height hinges. This specific construction enables:

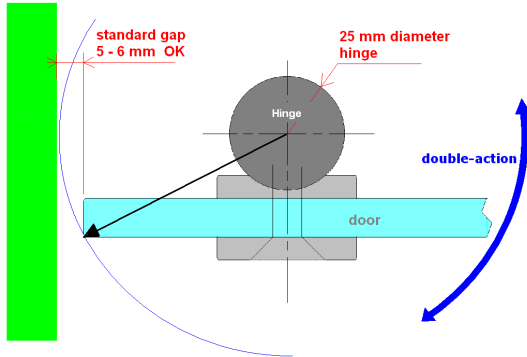
- The door weight to be distributed, plus the extra load imposed by current DTU standards (+100kg at the end of the door in Class 4, the most strict) across all of the door's screwing points when only the low hinge points are used in the case of short hinges; with the same total number of attachment points (at least 2 low, 2 high in the case of short hinges, i.e. 4 in total), the acceptable door weight with a full-height hinge is doubled;
- The door to be stiffened significantly, so constructions to be made with very strong rake for which traditional "Clarit" type hinges are not suitable - the door vibrates at the top with the slightest stress, leading to choppy rotation, often a slippage of the glass in the hinges, even early destruction of the ground pivot and so on - where professional rules recommend the use of very thick glass - which becomes useless - ;
- Through the ADLOCK attachment points, significant shearing to be supported (up to 130 kg per point) so very heavy and extraordinarily large doors.

For example, among recent installations produced with this type of hinge, we can mention 230 kg doors in tempered 12.12.4 (height 3m x width 1m30); 250 kg in 15 mm tempered monolithic glass (height 3m40 x width 2m20); or even 320 kg, 3m87 tall and 2m70 wide.

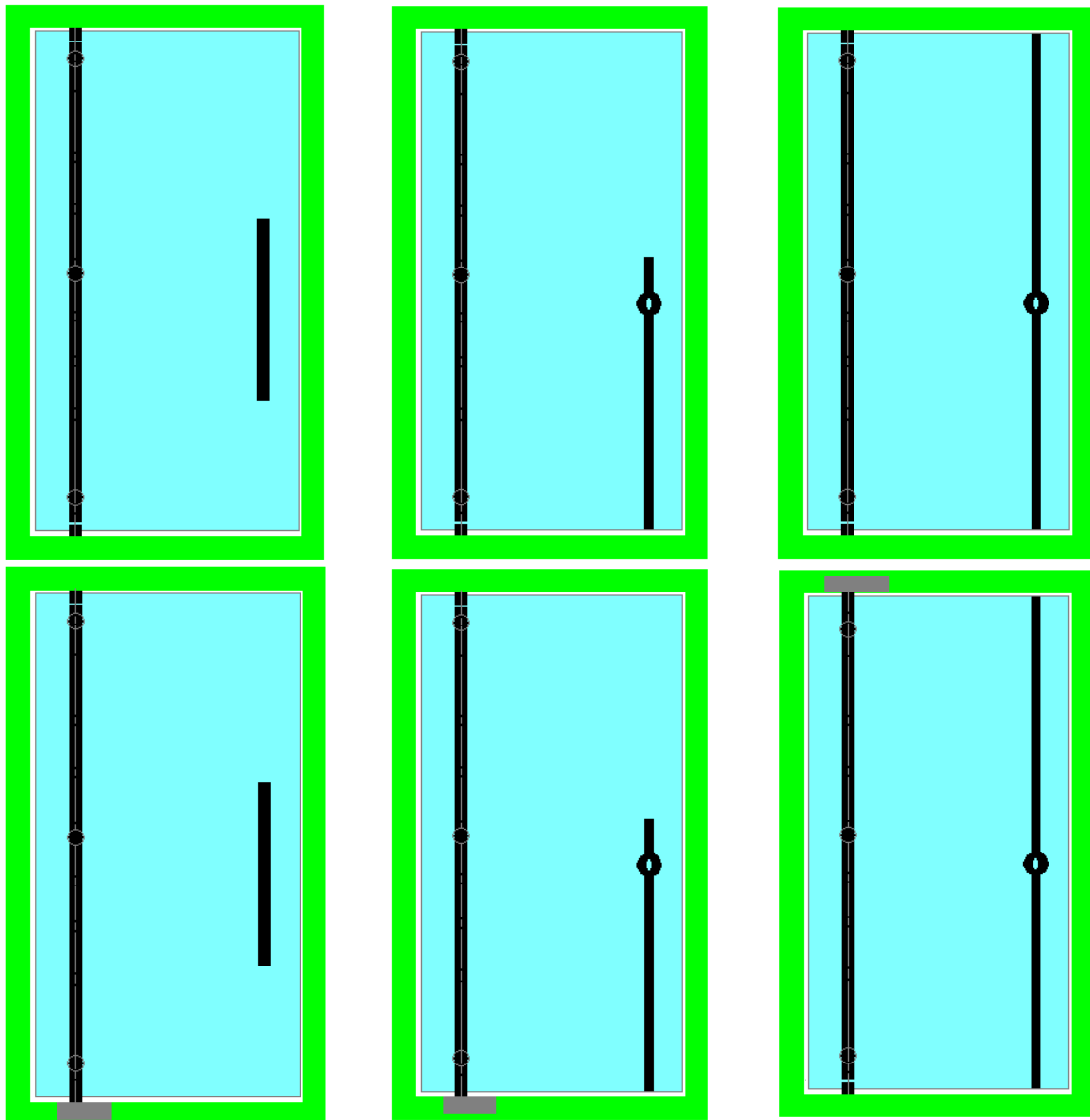
The inserts are the same as for the short hinges and enable the same installations.

These tailor-made hinges - their height is related directly to the door height - are produced as standard in 25 mm. They may be produced on request, as a special manufacture, in 35 or 45 mm diameter.

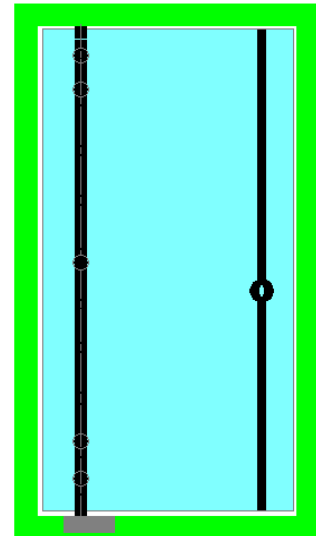
(*) **Advantage of the 25 mm diameter for ADLOCK hinges:** the 25 mm diameter is enough and is necessary to accommodate any square or rectangular floor pivot axis. It enables standard play to be maintained between the door and the attachment (wall or frame) of around 6 mm. A greater hinge diameter, for example 45 or 50 mm, means this play must be doubled, becoming, with around 10-12mm, both less attractive in appearance and less functional: thermal, sound and other insulation.



Examples of installations with full-height hinge:



In the case of very heavy doors, or doors that close automatically thanks to a force 4, 5 or 6 ground pivot, the low attachment point needs to be doubled. For reasons of appearance, but also because in these cases the doors are also generally very wide, the high attachment point also needs to be doubled. When the central attachment points contribute directly to supporting the weight of the door and the extra load: more weakly in countering the door's overhang. They are also used to stiffen the door very effectively; this point is very effective in the case of strong rake or where a ground pivot is installed. They may therefore be positioned at will, according to criteria which are often to do with appearance: alignment on the handle spacers (**) or on the connectors between the frame and the wall, and so on.



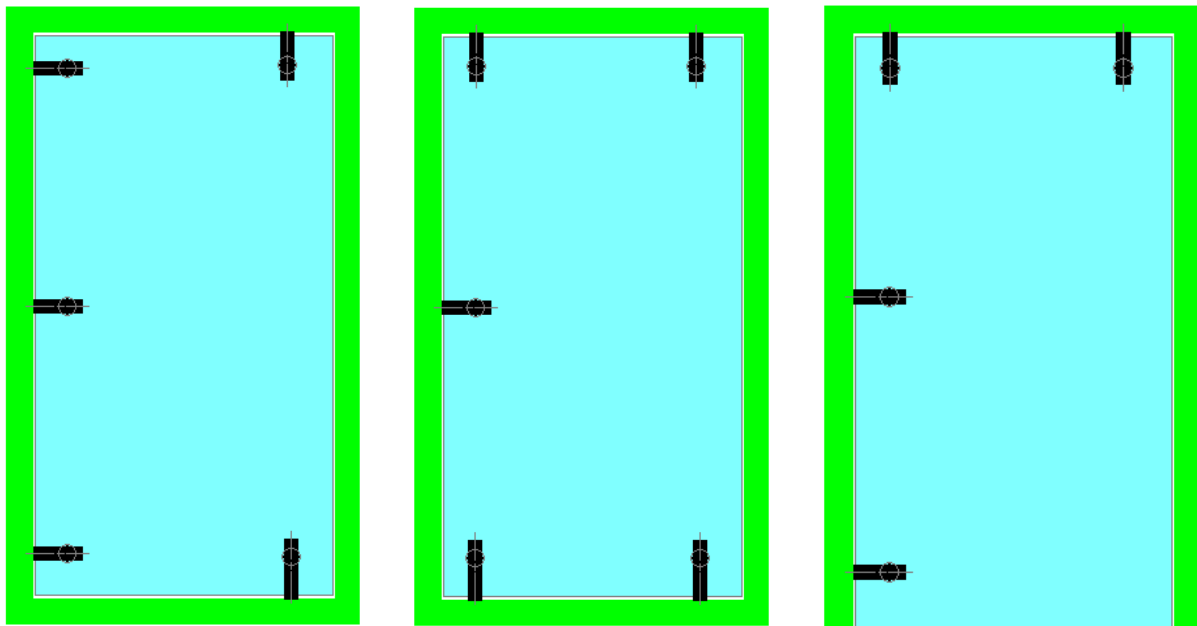
(**) The handles have at least 2 spacers. As standard, ADLER SAS recommends adding an extra spacer when the distance between 2 spacers exceeds 1m40. This distance may be increased in the case of handles with larger diameters (35, ideally 45 mm), especially if they are strengthened by a stiffener insert; or in the case of irregular and precautionary use.

Installing a fixed glass (frame, partition, etc.):

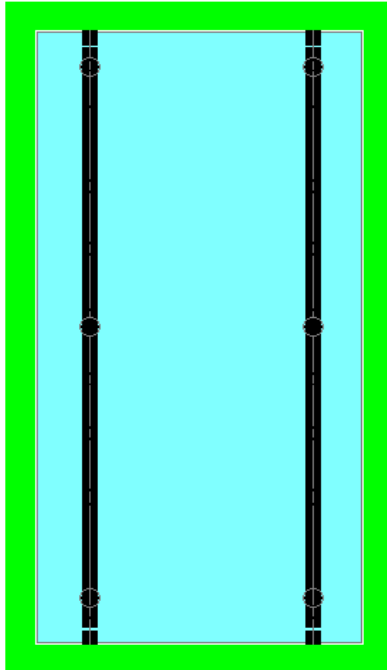
All traditional installation modes: plinth profiles, ground, wall or ceiling rabbets, etc. are possible and may blend in seamlessly with very large doors, ideally ground-ceiling, without over panel thanks to the advantages offered by ADLOCK hinges and handles.

It is also possible to use the connectors in the ADLOCK range, which offer numerous advantages:

- an even and naturally harmonious construction
- the high effectiveness of ADLOCK tightening points;
- possible adjustments making it easier to install partitions and frontages.



ADLOCK connectors are composed as standard of a 25 mm diameter tubular section and one or more ADLOCK 30 mm diameter attachment points. Professional rules recommend that the attachment points must start at least 200 mm away from the corners and be separated by less than 800 mm from the vertical line and less than 600 mm from the ground.

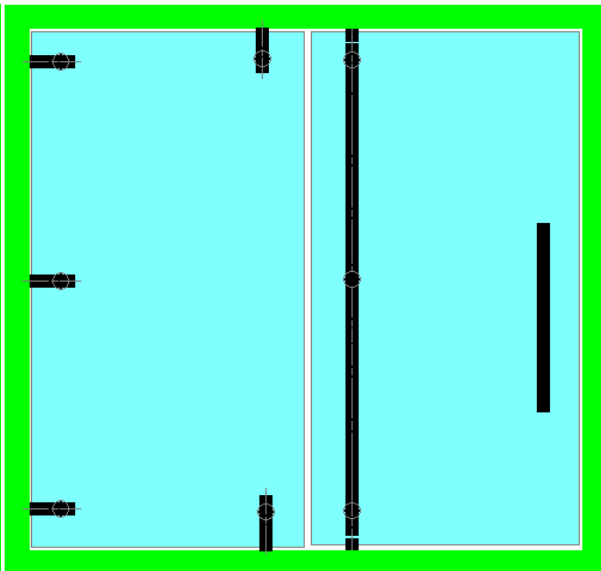
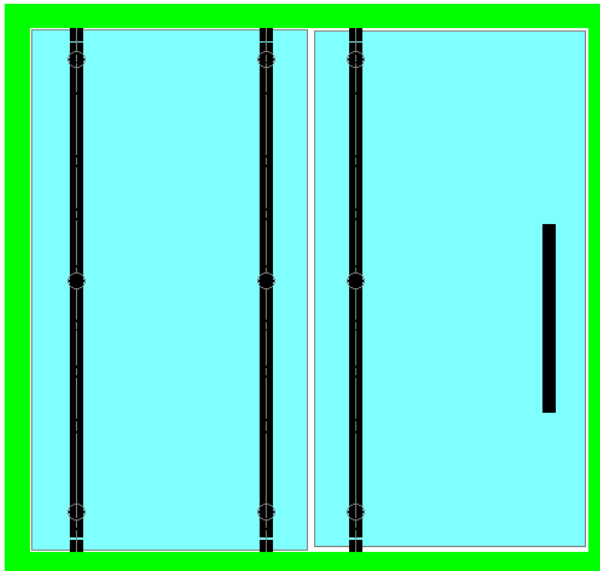


Original partitions may be made by stapling the glass to the full-height hinges. Several hinges may then be secured to a glass; they will lose their pivot effect must give the glass extreme stiffness in its height, which may be outside the standard.

The full-height hinges, like the simple connectors, may be glued to the glass (distance between the surface of the panel and the interior of the tube = 2.5 mm) or separated from the glass thanks to spacers similar to those on the handles (distance between the surface of the panel and the inside of the tube = 40 mm). In this second case, the structure's stiffness is increased further, cleaning is made easier and its appearance is also original.



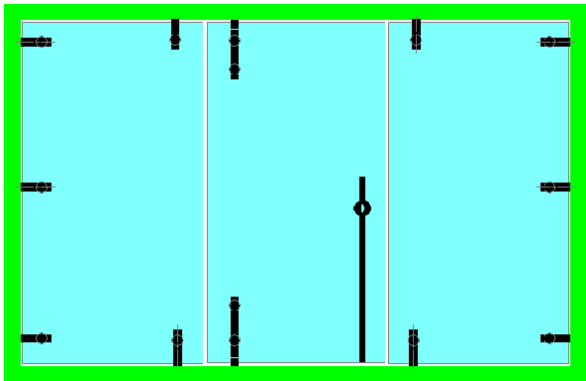
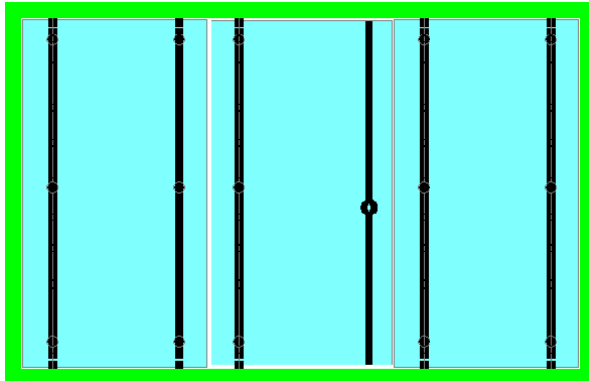
Creating simple partitions or frontages:



This particularly original construction model is recommended in the case of large heights. The fixed panels and doors may also be very wide. It is desirable to fit the door with a full-height handle.

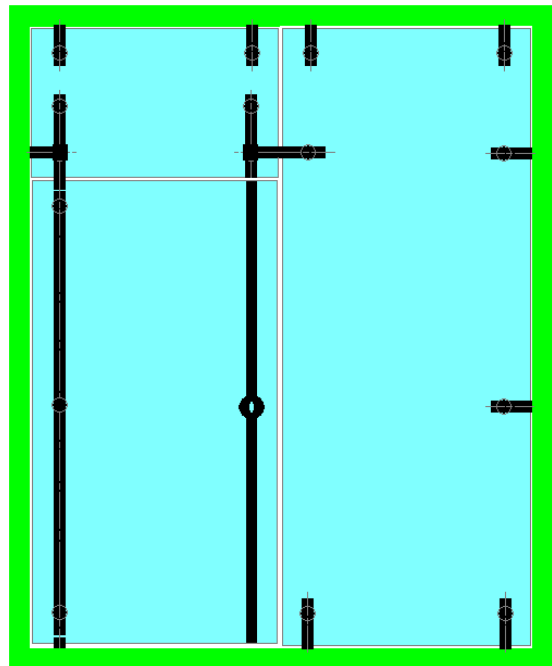
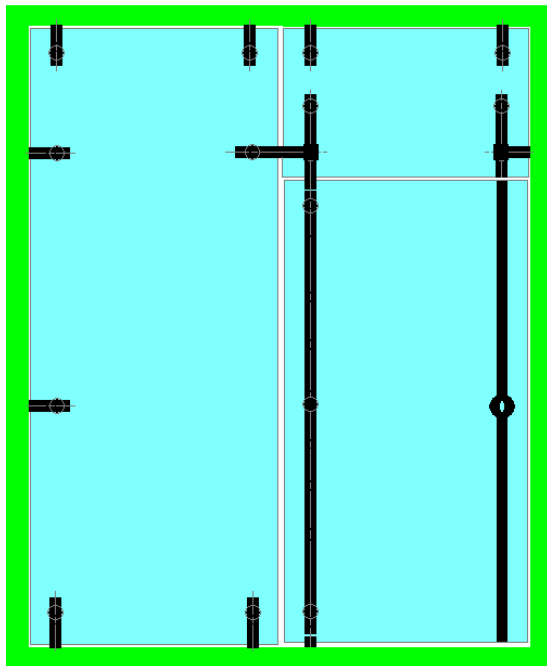
All fixed panel or frame attachment modes are suitable for this type of construction.

Naturally, the construction may be completed by a second fixed panel, as shown below ...



Creating partitions or frontages with over panel :

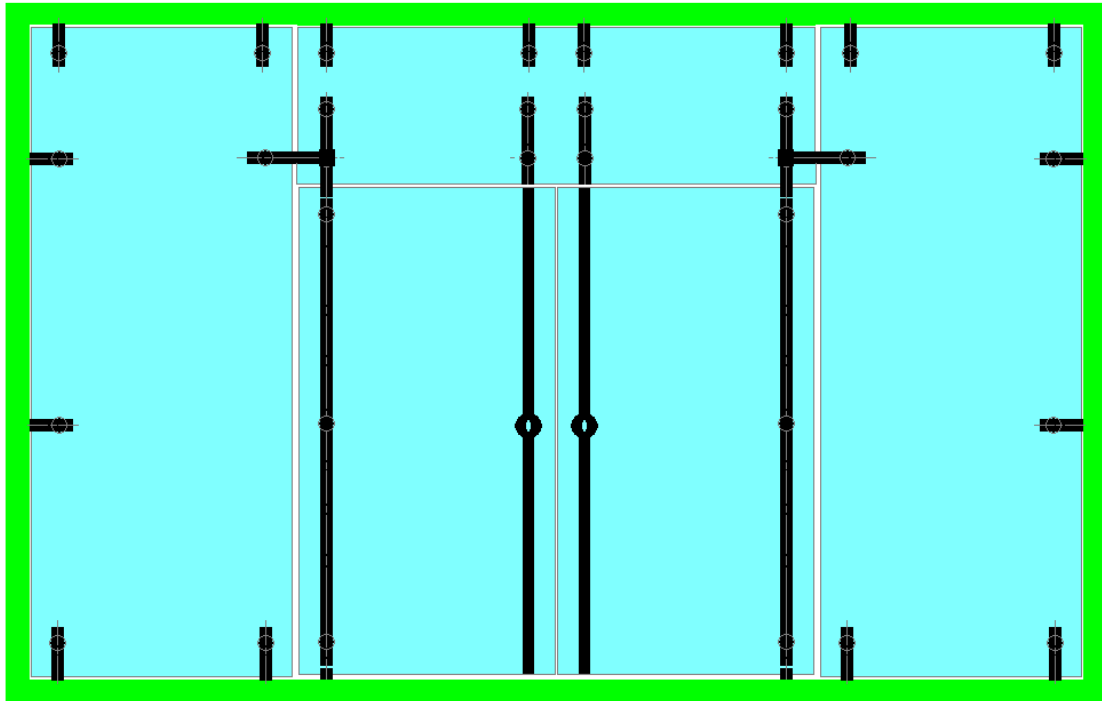
⋮



The centre plate (upper pivot) and striker attached to the over panel link the door to the over panel at 2 points (ideal case for a full-height handle with integrated lock). If there is a hinge on the door frame side, a connector goes from the centre plate and connects the over panel to the frame. In this case, all the connection parts are glued to the glass.

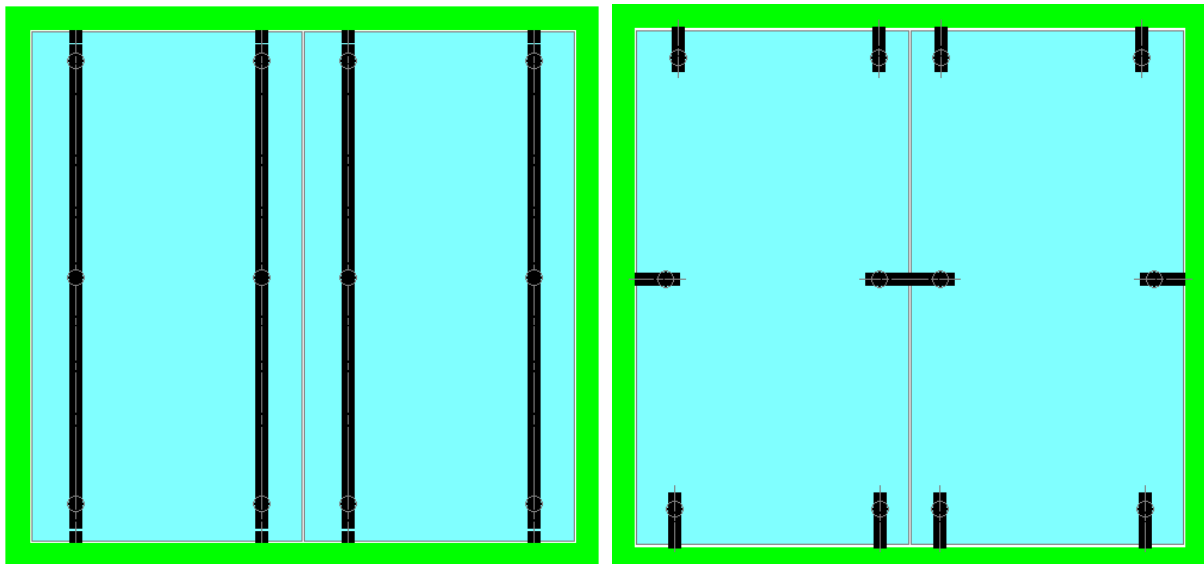


The striker which is useful for a full-height handle with integrated lock and 2 point closures forms a handle which extends the door's own handle. The tube that forms the striker is then fixed to the over panel via a spacer and is separated by 40 mm. The link with the door frame is made via an offset connector.



Construction of glass volumes:

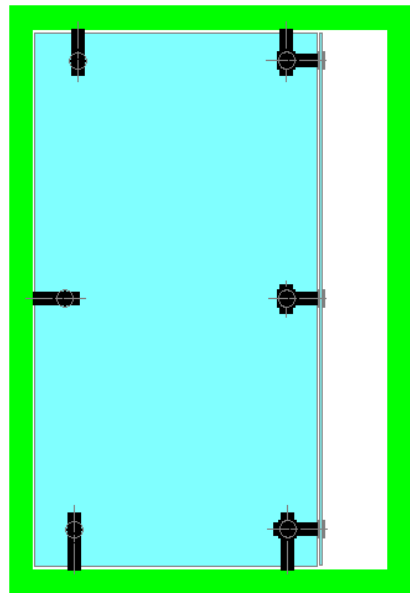
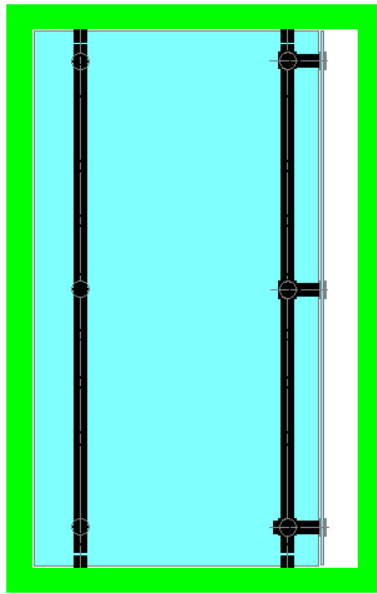
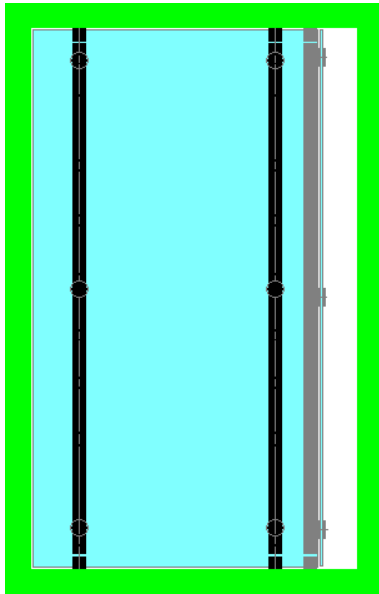
In order to complete and expand the previous frontage constructions, a few elements can be used to naturally connect glass panels that are attached to each other, as standard at 180°: 180° glass-glass connectors.



In this type of construction, thanks to the stiffening effect of the full-height "hinges", ADLER SAS does not recommend linking the different elements of a partition to each other.

However, in the case of simple connectors, glued against the glass or offset, to prevent any flapping of one glass panel in relation to another, it is strongly recommended to link 2 glass panels to each other at several points across their height, according to the free height and thickness of the glass panels: around 1 m free between each point.

The glass volumes, starting from a fixed point or frontage as above, integrate returns which are generally made of glass: for example, a brace or the starting point of a partition, as standard at 90°.



This type of construction enables all types of partition to be produced freely, without form constraints.

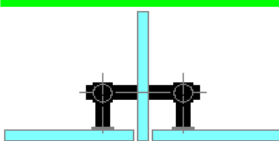
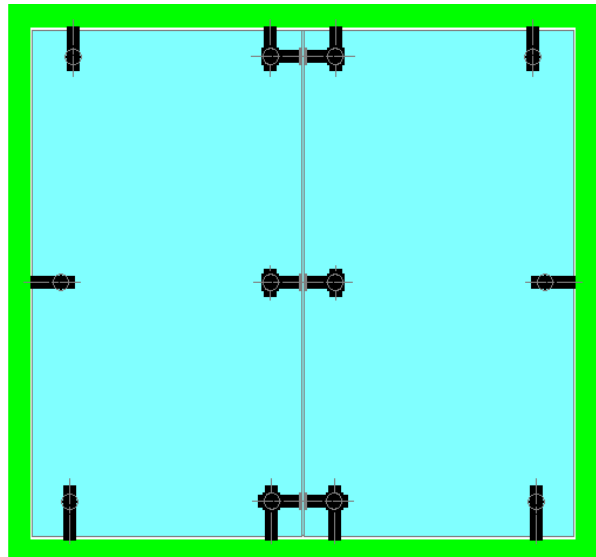
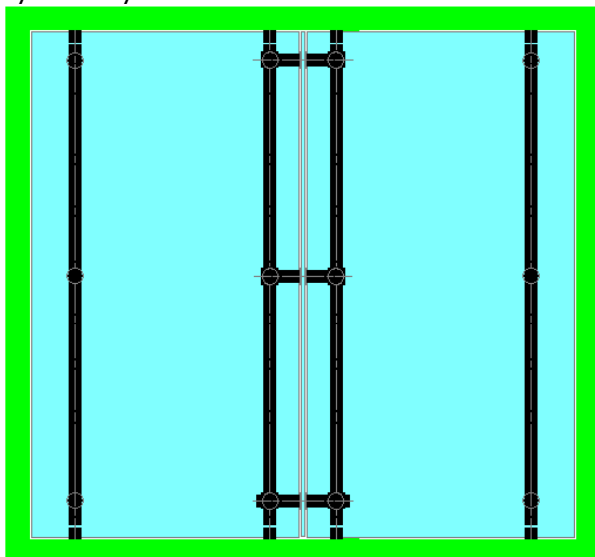


Preferably with offset attachments (40 mm spacers as standard), the same hinge in the corner can be used to connect 2 elements perpendicular to the partition.

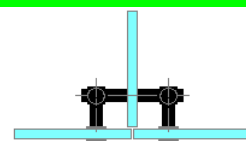
The same connections can be produced if short connectors are preferred.



In the case of a brace or following partitions, the previous constructions are available in symmetry.



The square glass with the partition may exit on the frontage or be supported on the partition.



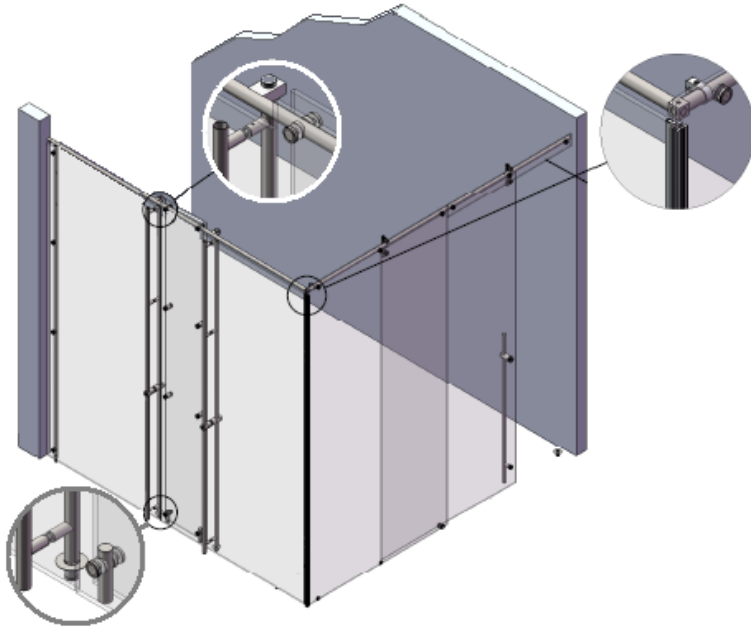
NOTE: ADLER SAS has several solutions to seal these frontage elements: auto-adhesive "bumper" seals to glue to the edge of one of the two panes of glass and pressed automatically between adjoining frontage elements the same as recommended for the

seal in the lower section, or the upper section of the partition); or L-shaped PMMA profiles which are also self-adhesive and completely transparent. All of these products are highly UV ray-resistant.

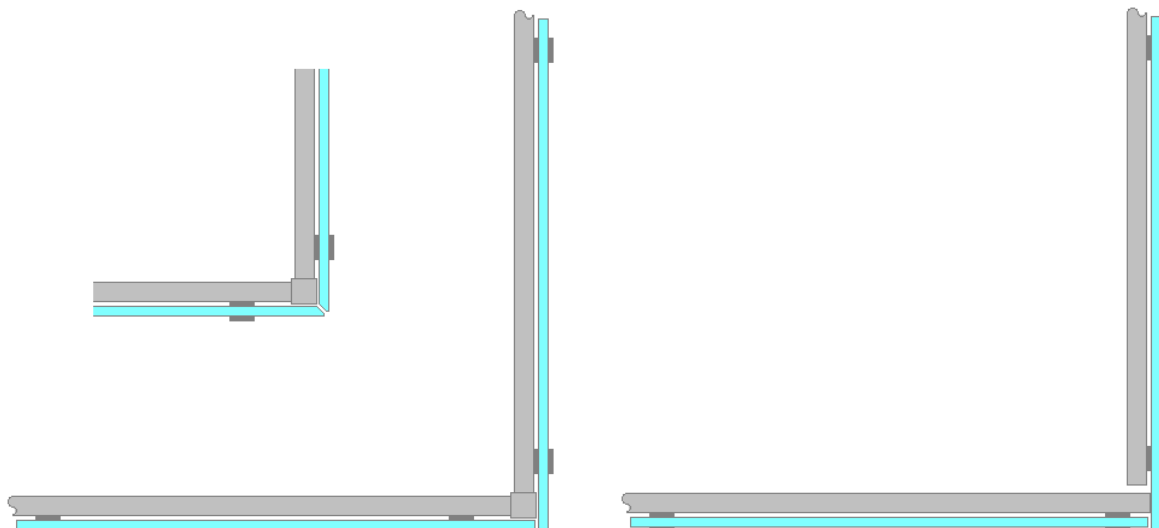
Construction of "free-standing" glass volumes:

"Free-standing» here means glass constructions which are not -or very little at least - supported by solid partitions (walls, posts, metal structures, etc.) and which are not attached to the ceiling.

The stiffening principle of the full-height hinges, used earlier for large doors, is used again here, but horizontally this time, to ensure the cohesion of the whole construction. A horizontal tubular structure links all of the constructions panes of glass; the assembly (tubes & glass) forms a very rigid structure that does not lose its shape.



The panes of glass are stapled to the horizontal tubes using ADLOCK attachment points. They support the glass panes while the tubes hold them in place vertically. These tubes form stiffeners (such as shower wall stiffeners) for which they use the wall, bracket (start point 90° from the wall or pane of glass) or angle (90° to 45°) attachments. 2 tubes may be bracketed extremely strongly to each other via a link cube. They may also be linked at a free of angle of 90° to 45° using the same quick link as used to secure a stiffener to the wall or a pane of glass.

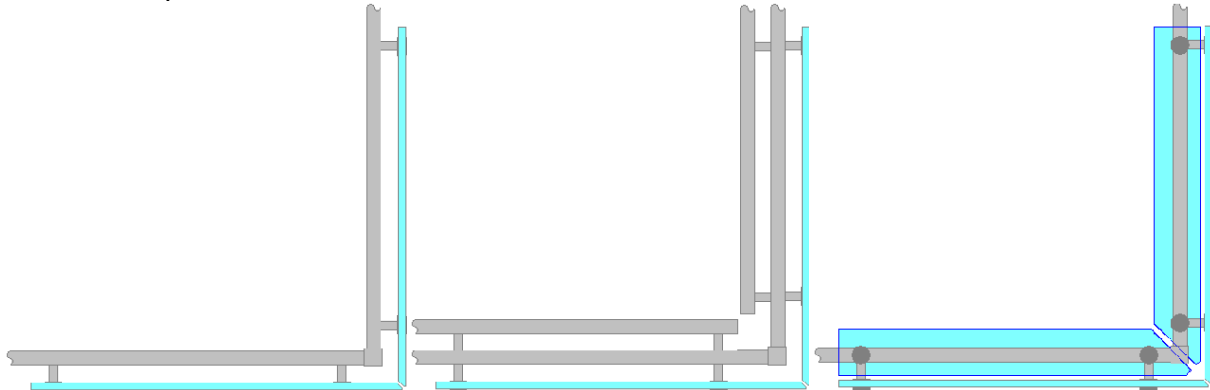


Special attachment with cube to link the stiffener tubes to each other and staple the glass.

Simple stiffener type attachment for independent reinforcement of the side glass if necessary (i.e. generally if it is wide).

If the volumes constructed are very large (typically over 2 m in dimension), it may be necessary to stiffen the structure further as the combined stiffness of a pane of a glass and a firmly stapled tube is not enough. More solutions are always available; the choice depends mainly on aesthetic and/or budgetary considerations: (1) To thicken the glass,

or; (2) Stiffen the tubular structure. As for thickening the glass, the solution involves using current standards, especially those produced by professional rules: the additional cost is generally significant and there is a notable increase in the weight of the glass, bringing installation difficulties. The tubular structure may be stiffened in several different ways:



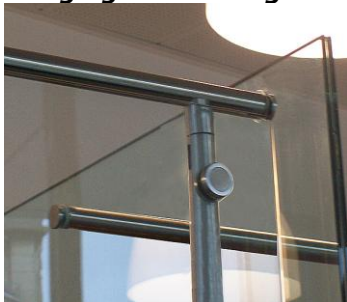
A first stiffening effect is obtained by separating the tubes from the glass ("offset connectors").

The previous effect remains low. It may be increased significantly by doubling the stiffness.

To maintain the transparency of the structure, the stiffeners may also be stiffened using glass stiffeners.

These are then stapled directly to the stiffening tubes, or are offset again, like the frontage, using standard 40 mm spacers. These solutions may be combined at will.

Hinging and locking of the ADLOCK doors in a free-standing structure:



The door pivot's over panel is inserted into the tube. All efforts are applied to the tube axis. No rotation movements are applied to the tube, which therefore does not tend to loosen over time.

By construction, as all the glass panels (doors, fixed panes, etc.) are stapled to tubes that are assembled in the same length, even very long partitions are easy to construct and do not require any specific alignment. Everything is perfect by construction.



"Completely free-standing" constructions.

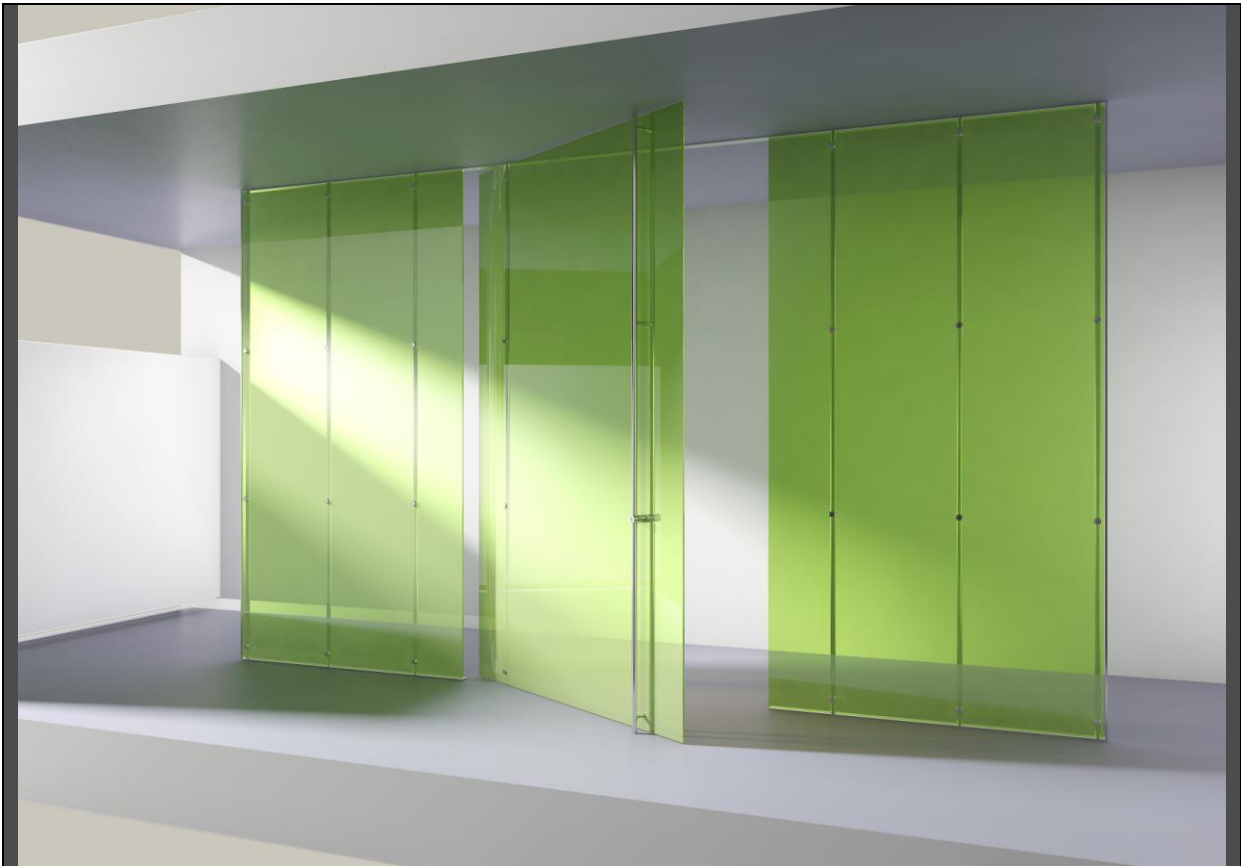
Completely free-standing, a glass construction is no longer anchored to the ground. The whole structure then needs to be secured to flat profiles of the desired width. ADLER SAS recommends as standard profiles that are 37 mm wide and 5 mm thick. Other profiles from the ADLER range, which are generally recommended to make up for wall flatness or verticality faults when building shower cabins with swing or sliding doors, may be used cleverly to provide ground profile support. As with walls, they can be used to get around floor flatness and level faults. Pre-machined to construction dimensions, they enable very quick, perfectly in-line assembly, without dragging or jamming. Significant installation time is saved; the installation quality is naturally perfect: glass alignment, play adjustment and so on. Long-lasting construction is guaranteed.



The cabinet opposite is perfectly static and extremely stiff. It is very simple and quick to construct: positioning of the 2 side panels and attachment of the 2 stiffeners; then stapling of a frontage glass - everything now holds in place; finishing of the stapling of the frontage elements, then clicking in of the door; marking then drilling of the integrated lock handle striker; sealing of the trigger in door locked position.

Installation is even quicker if flat pads are positioned on the ground for the low connectors to be attached.

To find out more, in pictures ...



Entrance to the ADLER SAS showroom



Element of an internal frontage in an airport



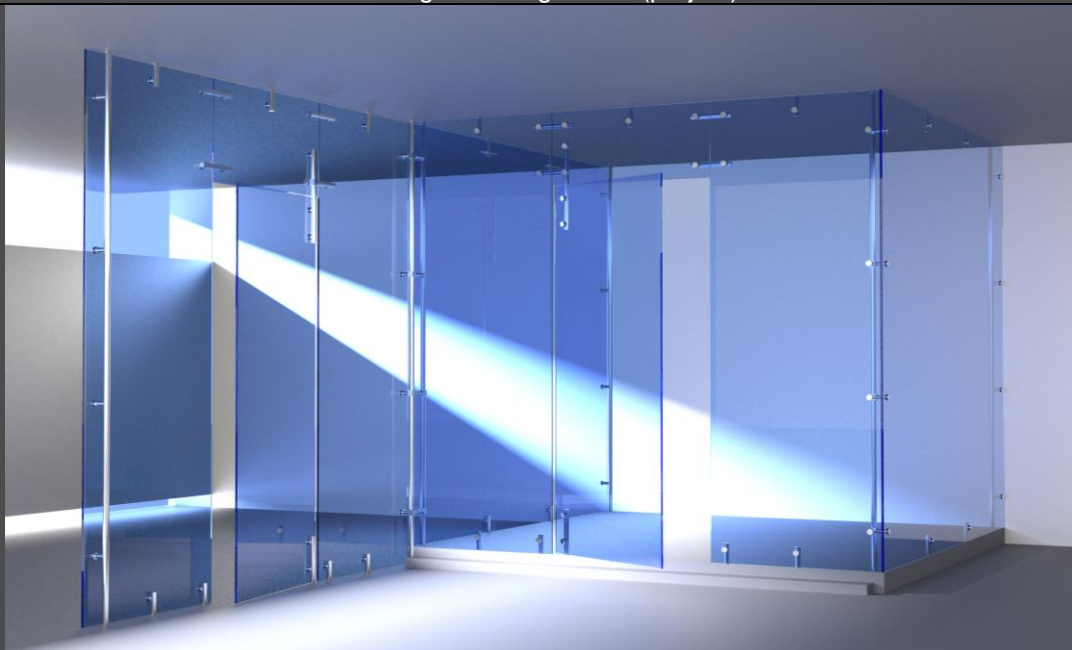
Other internal frontage element



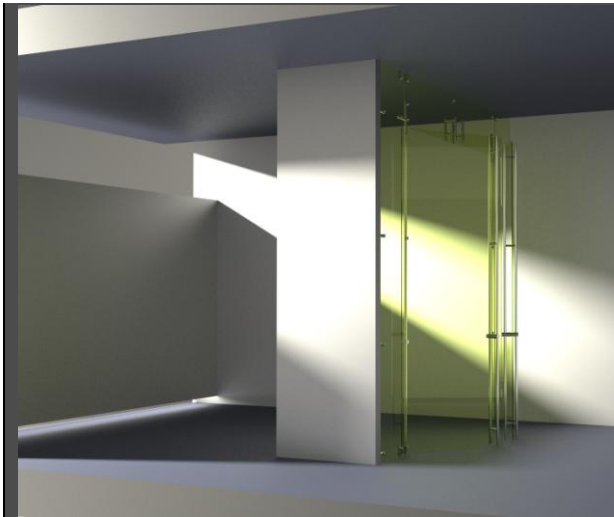
Brace for the frontage of a large store (project)



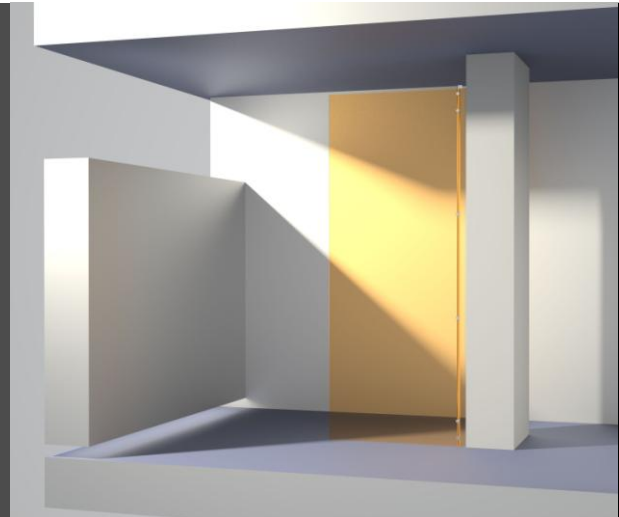
Frontage of a large store (project)



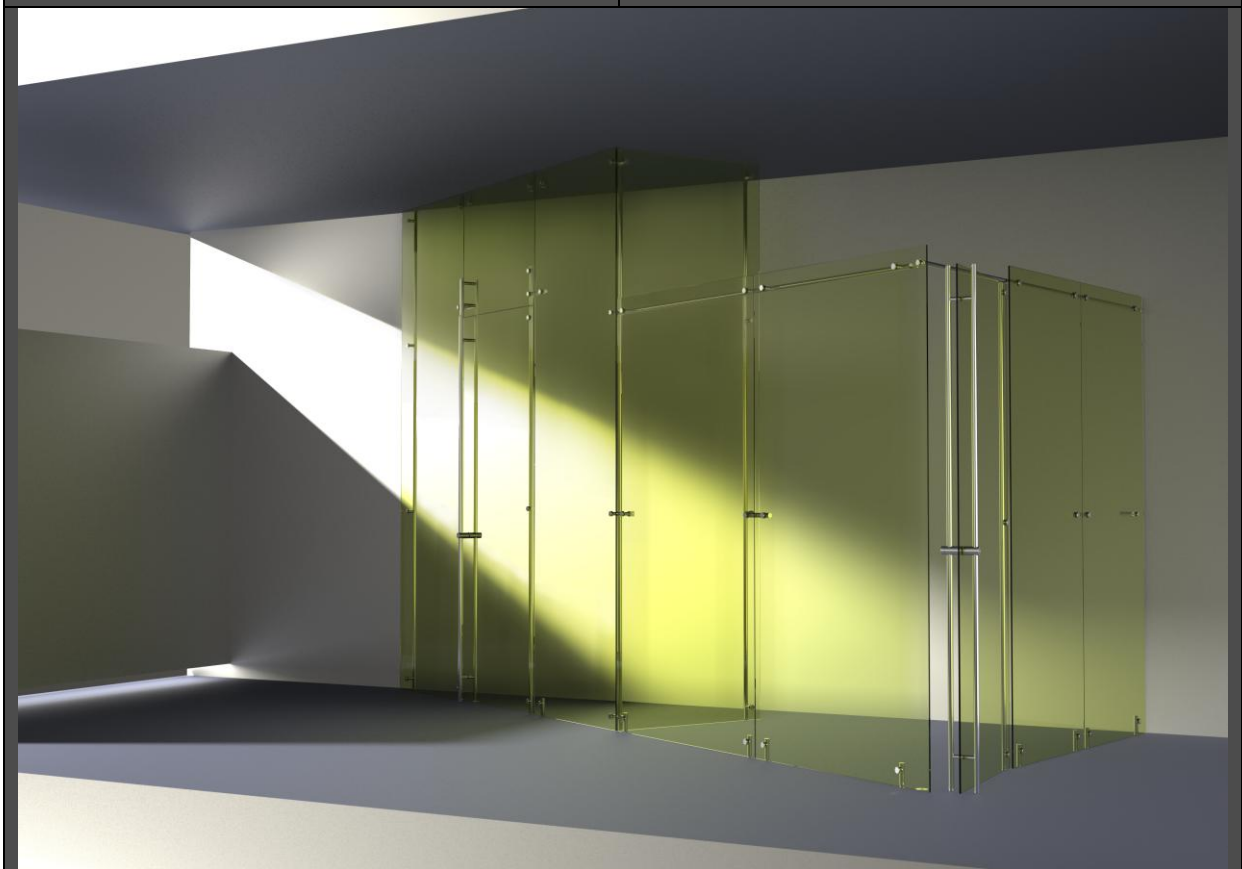
Internal layout of a bank



Traditional frontage



Mid-hinge, mid butt hinge: low pivot and high wall attachment



ADLER SAS stand at BATIMAT 2011 - Paris

Product and patent presentation




ADLER
The Hôtel de la Plage

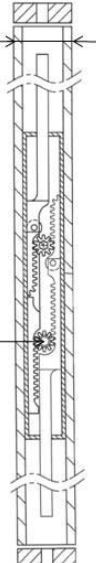
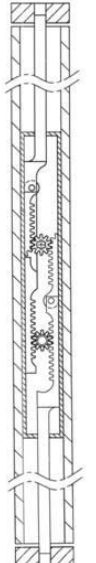
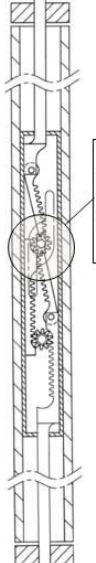

100 ANS ADLER

707 ADLOCK - Patent Adler Self-blocking mechanism®

ADLOCK



diameter: 23 mm
= construction of any handle with dia 25 mm

Balancing of high and low lock bolts on bay bearings = effortless activation of the lock

Self-locking lock = resistance to pressure on the bolts > 200 kg

Bolts retracted
Door opened

Bolts in
Door closed

Tilted rack
Door closed and locked


ADLER

100 ANS ADLER

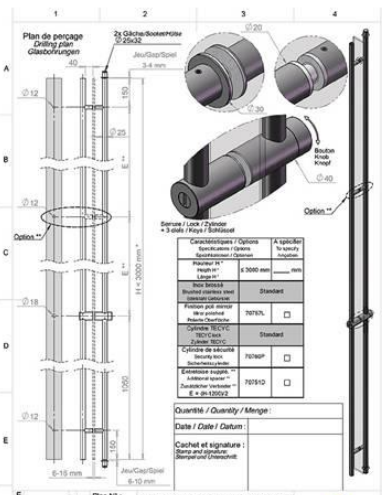
HANDLE WITH LOCK

ADLOCK

Drawings available on www.adler-sa.fr




Plan de perçage
Drilling plan
Glasbohrungen



Quantité / Quantity / Menge: _____

Date / Date / Datum: _____

Cachet et signature / Stamp and signature: _____



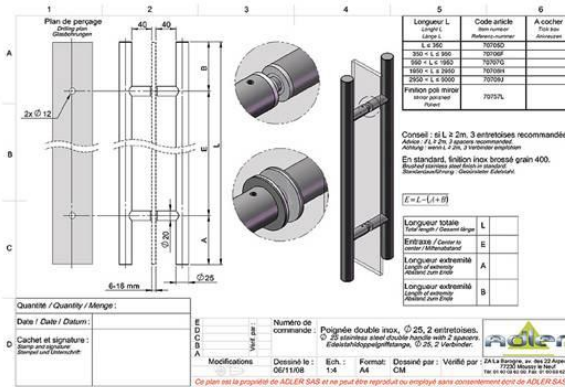
ADLER



SIMPLE HANDLE WITHOUT LOCK



Drawings available on www.adler-sa.fr



HANDLE WITH LOCK



| Reference | Ø | Full-height | ½ handle |
|-----------|----|-------------|----------|
| 707 70Z | 25 | X | - |
| 707 72B | 35 | X | - |
| 707 74D | 45 | X | - |
| 707 75F | 25 | - | X |
| 707 77H | 35 | - | X |





HANDLE WITHOUT LOCK

Drawings available on www.adler-sa.fr






| | Ø 25 mm | | Ø 30 mm | | Ø 35 mm | | Ø 40 mm | | Ø 45 mm | |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Lenght | Simple | double | Simple | double | Simple | double | Simple | double | Simple | double |
| <=950 mm | 707 00V | 707 05D | 707 10K | 707 15O | 707 20V | 707 25A | 707 30G | 707 35H | 707 40S | 707 45X |
| <=950 mm | 707 01Z | 707 06F | 707 11L | 707 16R | 707 21W | 707 26B | 707 31H | 707 36H | 707 41T | 707 46V |
| <=1.950 mm | 707 02A | 707 07G | 707 13I | 707 17S | 707 22X | 707 27C | 707 32I | 707 37P | 707 42U | 707 47Z |
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| <=6.000 mm | 707 04C | 707 09J | 707 14P | 707 19H | 707 24Z | 707 29F | 707 34L | 707 39R | 707 44W | 707 49B |


| | Ø 25 mm | | Ø 30 mm | | Ø 35 mm | | Ø 40 mm | | Ø 45 mm | |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Simple | double | Simple | double | Simple | double | Simple | double | Simple | double |
| Additional spacer | 707 50C | 707 51D | 707 52F | 707 53G | 707 54H | 707 55I | 707 54H | 707 55I | 707 54H | 707 55I |
| Mirror polished stainless steel | 707 56K | 707 57L | 707 56K | 707 57L | 707 56K | 707 57L | 707 56K | 707 57L | 707 56K | 707 57L |




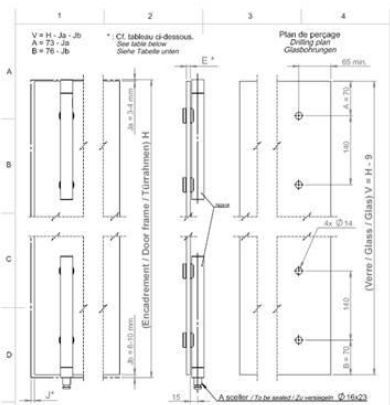



ADLOCK RANGE : Stainless steel pivot hinges

Drawing available on www.adler-sa.fr









| Caractéristiques / Options | | A spécifier / To specify | | Quantité / Quantity / Menge | |
|--|----------|--------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|---|
| Spécifications / Options | | To specify / Options | | Date / Date / Datum | |
| Rose bronzée / Bronze color | Standard | 7321P | 10 | 5-6 | Cachet et signature : / Stamp and signature |
| Finition poli miroir / Mirror polished | 7322P | 12 | 6-7 | 10 | Temperatures / Temperature |
| Finition satinée / Satin finish | 7323P | 15 | 7-8 | 15 | |
| Finition brossée / Brushed finish | 7324P | 16 | 8-9 | 16 | |

Plan N° : 73221P-Com
 Désigné par : 19/05/09
 Échelle : 1:4
 Format : A4
 Dessiné par : / Drawn by : CM

Penture Ø 25 sur pivot libre
 Ø 25 strap hinge on free-pivoting pivot
 Drehflügelgehäuse Ø 25 mit Guckelager

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ADLOCK RANGE : STAINLESS STEEL PIVOT HINGES



| Model | Upper and lower hinges | Full height pivot hinges |
|---|--------------------------|--|
| Prescription | door weight up to 100 kg | all weight up to 200 kg (for higher weight speak with Adler) |
| Free pivot | 732 21P | 732 26 |
| Pivot on square floor spring axis (French) | 732 22Q | 732 27V |
| Pivot on rectangular floor spring axis (German) | 732 23R | 732 28W |
| Positioned pivot with automatic blocage | 732 24S | - |

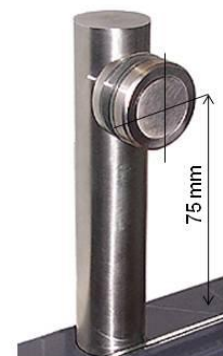
Option : - floor and ceiling plate
- overlight socket



ADLOCK RANGE : Fixing of glass walls 4 glass wall connectors



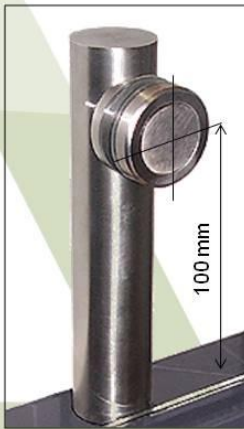
73241L



73240K



ADLOCK RANGE : Fixing of glass walls 4 glass wall connectors



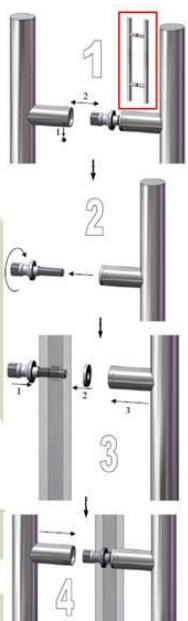
73244P



73243N



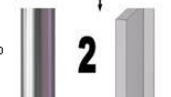
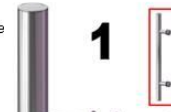
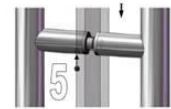
PULL HANDLES ASSEMBLY: SIMPLE HANDLES



The handle is attached by its spacers to cardboard wedges inside the box.
The tools needed to dismantle it are: Allen keys n°2, n°5 and n°6. It is advisable to refit the screws with locking compound.

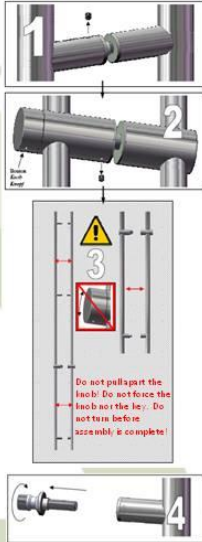


- 1** Unscrew the handle's spacer screws with the key n°2. It is not necessary to extract these screws completely. Disengage the 2 parts. The dismantled part is known as the inner part and the part still in the box is the outer part. It may be necessary to pull hard to disengage the two parts, after having checked that the screws have been unscrewed sufficiently.
 - 2** Unscrew the hollow hexagonal cylindrical headed screws (CHC M8) with the key n°6. Take care not to lose the items mounted on these screws. Take the outer handle out of the box.
 - 3** Refit these screws and the outer handle on the glass, taking care to position a plastic shim correctly on both sides of the glass and to position the plastic tube in the glass cut-out. Also ensure that the ring is fitted in the right direction (broad base on the glass side). Adjust the outer handle in the correct position before tightening completely.
 - 4** Marry up the inner handle with the part already fitted and tighten onto the glass. Both parts should fit into each other perfectly. It is sometimes necessary to force them *slightly* to achieve a perfect fit.
 - 5** Retighten the spacer screws (screws slackened in 1) with the key n°2. Handle fitting is complete.
- 1** Unscrew the hollow hexagonal milled head screws (FHC M8) with the key n°5. Take care not to lose the items mounted on these screws. Take the outer handle out of the box.
 - 2** Refit these screws and the handle on the glass, taking care to position a plastic shim correctly on both sides of the glass and to position the plastic tube in the glass hole. Adjust the outer handle in the correct position before tightening completely.
 - 3** Clip on the screw caps once the installation is completely finished and the screws have been fully tightened. Take care, because once the screw caps are fitted it is very difficult to remove them (Drill through the centre of the screw cap with a Ø4 drill to remove them). They are safety elements. Place some glue in the housing, if needed, before clipping them in place. Handle fitting is complete.





PULL HANDLES ASSEMBLY: SIMPLE HANDLES

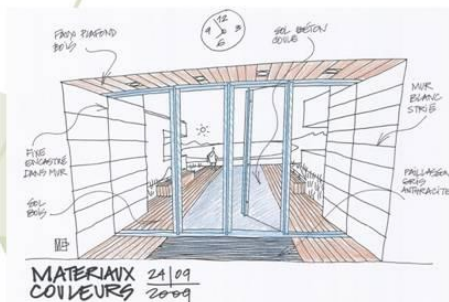
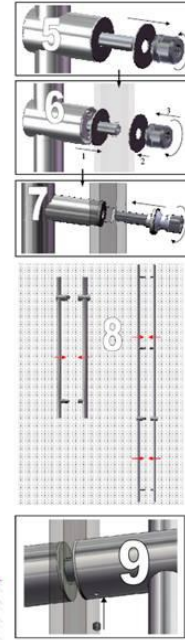


- 1 Unscrew the handle's spacer screws with the key n°2. It is not necessary to extract these screws completely.
- 2 Unscrew the centre cross member's screw with the key n°2. It is not necessary to extract this screw completely. Take care not to unscrew the knob!!!
- 3 Disengage the 2 parts. The dismantled part is known as the inner part and the part still in the box is the outer part. It may be necessary to pull hard to disengage the two parts, after having checked that the screws have been unscrewed sufficiently.
- 4 Unscrew the hollow hexagonal cylindrical headed screws (CHC M8) with the key n°6. Take care not to lose the items mounted on these screws.
- 5 The M14 ring can be unscrewed by hand. Do not use pliers or a wrench. A scrap of cardboard may be trapped and might make it hard to unscrew. If this is the case, clean the thread before moving on to the next step. Remove the outer handle from the box.
- 6 To fit the handle to the glass, present the centre cross member first, taking care to insert a plastic shim correctly against the glass. Insert the second shim and retighten the M14 ring by hand.
- 7 Refit the screws removed at 4 taking care to position a plastic shim correctly on both sides of the glass and to position the plastic tube in the glass hole. Also ensure that the ring is fitted in the right direction (broad base on the glass side). Adjust the outer handle in the correct position before tightening the screw and the ring completely.
- 8 Marry up the inner handle with the part already fitted and tighten onto the glass. Start by inserting the centre part (hit the ring). Take care to ensure that the knob and the key have not been turned. The male and female parts must be aligned. Then insert the spacers and push the outer handle in fully. It is sometimes necessary to force the parts slightly to achieve a perfect fit.
- 9 Retighten the spacer screws (screws slackened in 1) and the cross member screw (screw slackened in 2) with the key n°2. Handle fitting is complete. Check that the handle works correctly, remove the red labels, insert the key and turn it towards the right. Remove the key and check that the bolts are extended. Open with the knob. This can only be achieved when the bolts are aligned or prior to fitting the door.

FITTING THE STRIKER PLATE

Block the door in the closed position with wooden wedges. Mark the position of the bolts on the floor and the ceiling with a pencil (if needed, place the bolts under pressure by turning the knob slightly). Drill a hole, using these marks as the centre spot, and insert the striker (with glue).

USEFUL TIP: Drill a 30 mm diameter hole to a depth of 35 mm and fill the hole with M S 108 (or another glue). Place the strikers in position, place the bolts under pressure inside the strikers with the aid of the conical springs supplied (cf. drawing opposite) for the assembly and leave to dry. We strongly recommend the use of the strikers supplied with the handle. If this is not the case, apply the same fitting principles and allow for a hole depth of at least 30 mm.



SELECTION OF ARTICLES ON www.adler-sa.fr

706 10A CYLINDER WITHOUT KEY TECYC/ADLER



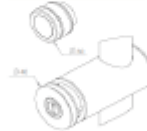
706 11B KEY FOR LOCK TECYC/ADLER



706 14F CYLINDER KESO 2000 S/SAV KEY



706 16H FLOOR/CEILING LOCK SYSTEM



706 49T FLOOR LOCKING SYSTEM



706 64K FLOOR LOCKING SYSTEM 120



706 68P CYLINDER KESO 2000 S/3 KEYS



706 70R STAINLESS STEEL SCREW M10x38



706 72T ADDITIONAL KEY FOR KESO 2000 S OMEGA



706 73U CYLINDER KESO/ SAV KEY



706 76X TECYC FLOOR LOCKING SYSTEM 320



- 707 00Y HANDLE SPL D.25 L<=350 MM**
- 707 01Z HANDLE SPL D.25**
- 70705D HANDLE DBL D.25 L<350 MM**
- 707 06F HANDLE DBL D.25 L<950 MM**
- 707 07G HANDLE DBL D.25 L<1950 MM**
- 707 08H HANDLE DBL D.25 L<2950 MM**
- 707 18T HANDLE DBL D.30 L<2950 MM**
- 707 26B HANDLE DBL D.35 L<950 MM**
- 707 27C HANDLE DBL D.35 L<1950 MM**
- 707 51D SPACER HANDLE DBL D.25 MM**
- 707 53G SPACER HANDLE DBL D.30**
- 707 57L HANDLE POLISHED FINISH**



- 707 61Q SOCKET FOR INTEGRATED LOCK HANDLE**



- 707 635 TRANSOM SOCKET Ø35**

- 707 65U KNOB FOR SIMPLE DBL HANDLE**



- 707 66V PULL HANDLE**



- 707 67W HANDLE DBL D.30 L<300MM**



- 707 70Z HANDLE DBL UPPER AND LOWER LOCK D.25**



707 72B BUILT-IN LOCK HANDLE D.35

707 75F DBL BUILT-IN LOCK HANDLE D.25

707 80L PUSH-TYPE SPL HANDLE LOCK SYSTEM

707 87T HANDLE DBL D.25 L=500 MM

707 97D ADLOCK SELF-BLOCKING MECHANISM



732 04V TIGHTENING WRENCH



732 21P UPPER AND LOWER HINGE D.25



732 22Q SQUARE AXIS HINGE D.25

732 23R RECTANGULAR AXIS HINGE D.25



732 25T MIRROR POLISHED FINISH

732 26U FULL HEIGHT HINGE D.25



732 33B ADDITIONAL MOUNTING POINT



732 34C UPPER AND LOWER PIVOTS



732 35D PIVOT FOR TRANSOM



732 40K 90° ANGLE CONNECTOR D.25



732 41L 90° ANGLE CONNECTOR D.25 2 POINTS



732 43N 180° ANGLE CONNECTOR D.25



732 44P 90° ANGLE CONNECTOR WALL/GLASS



732 60G EXTRA COST FOR THICKER DOOR

732 61H ADDITIONAL HINGE > 3000

733 10L 3D WALL MOUNTING SUPPORT

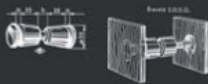




1910 Creation of the company



1929 A. ADLER



1967 Acquisition of the patent "mounting device for aesthetic fastening of door handles", filed 9 February 1963 by Robert HERMANN



2008 Adlock patent: casement door locking device