DoD Lock Program’s Web Site Provides a Broad Range of Information and Services

If you haven’t visited DoD Lock Program’s web site at: http://locks.nfesc.navy.mil, you have missed an opportunity to make your job easier, view the latest lock technology, and review current guidance and lock criteria. To give you a feel for what is available at the web site, the primary links and the information contained on each linked page are:

**Home Page Link** | **What You Will Find**
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Lock Program Overview | Provides an overview of the DoD Lock Program and mission statement.
Approved Combination Locks | Provides graphics of the Mas- Hamilton approved combination locks and an E-mail link for requesting publications.
Ordering | Provides a list of National Supply Numbers (NSN) for approved combination locks meeting the requirements of FF-L-2740 and information on how to contact the Defense Supply Center in Philadelphia.
Drawer Head Replacement | Describes a program that will allow you to purchase a replacement control drawer head for General Services Administration (GSA) approved, Class 6, red label drawer type containers. This approach is much faster and less expensive than the normal procurement process.
Newsflash | An information service for security professionals that need up-to-date information on physical security directives, products, services, and training.
Security Hardware | Provides procurement information and descriptions for GSA-approved security equipment, high security padlocks, low security padlocks, high security hasps, chains, and general field service padlocks.

(Article continued on page 2)
Home Page Link | What You Will Find

Security Seals | Provides PDF files of the User’s Guide on Antipilferage Seals, the annual seals symposiums, and a description of the Security Seals Training Course.

Document Library | Provides links to:
- Optional Form 89, “Maintenance Record for Security Containers and Doors”
- Lock Installation Report
- Form 700, “Security Container Information”
Under Directives and Guidance there are links to:
- Procedures for Contractors
- User’s Guide on Locks, Keys and Cards
- Article on “The Real Deal on Seals”
- Secretary of the Navy Instructions (SECNAVINST) 5510.30A and 5510.36
- Chief of Naval Operations Instruction OPNAVINST 5530.14C
- DoD Regulation 5200.1-R
Under Products there is a link to a report on “Standard Plans for Hasps and Physical Security Equipment Ashore”
There is also a link to a troubleshooting guide on the Mas-Hamilton X-07 combination lock.

Training Information | Provides links to web sites containing information on:
- DoD Lock Program training for installation and maintenance for the X-08 combination lock
- American Society for Industrial Security (ASIS) Certified Development Programs
- Defense Security Service Academy course descriptions
- Lockmasters course descriptions and schedules on security management and technical training
- MBA USA, Inc., which provides training on a variety of locksmith areas including lock manipulation, picking, and bypassing.

Glossary of Terms | Contains a comprehensive list of security related terms and definitions.

Contacts | Provides a complete list of contacts for the DoD Lock Program projects and the hotline.

Newsletter | Links to PDF versions of the Security Facts Newsletter that have been published to date.

Questions and Answers | Lists questions and answers that have appeared in past issues of the Security Facts Newsletter.

Upcoming Events | Lists calendar of events relevant to the DoD Lock Program mission including training courses and security symposiums sponsored by both private and Government organizations.

Links | Provides links to private (Abloy, Mas-Hamilton, Mosler, etc.) and public sector (GSA, Navy Criminal Investigative Service, Department of Energy, etc.) web sites relevant to the DoD Lock Program mission.

Contact Us | Provides E-mail link to the DoD Lock Program.
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ter the bombing of Khobar Towers in Saudi Arabia on 25 June 1996, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff directed the Services to investigate commercial off-the-shelf solutions for protecting military and civilian personnel working in potential hostile environments. This action resulted in the development of a Force Protection Equipment Demonstration (FPED) that showcases and demonstrates force protection equipment. In September 1997, the first FPED was held at Quantico Marine Corps Base, Virginia.

The success and positive feedback on the first FPED led to a decision to hold this event on a biennial basis.

The next FPED will be held at Quantico Marine Corps Base, Virginia from 8 to 10 May 2001. There will be over 400 vendors at this event demonstrating the latest in barriers and window systems to protect against explosive blast loads and ballistic penetration. The DoD Lock Program will have a booth and representatives will be available to answer questions about the Lock Program’s products and services. Vendors will also be on hand to demonstrate personal protective equipment, explosive ordnance disposal equipment, unattended ground sensors, vehicle barriers, night vision devices, first-responder equipment, unmanned aerial vehicles, biometric security devices, waterside security equipment, and much more.

If you haven’t had the opportunity to attend this event in the past, and you are associated with force protection planning, design or implementation, you should definitely plan to attend. It is open to all Federal employees and Government contractors with an interest or concern for protection of personnel against the threat of international terrorism.


This is the first in a series of articles that showcase security training available in both the public and private sectors. The first will be on Lockmasters of Nicholasville, Kentucky. Lockmasters provides security hardware training. Lockmasters provides training on locksmithing, safe and vault work, access control, GSA containers, current specifications and regulations, as well as servicing; repair; and maintenance.

Lockmasters recently added a 5-day “Physical Security and Security Surveys” course that includes a 1-day “Hardware Evaluation” presentation. Courses on “Comprehensive Security Specialist Training” and “Risk and Crisis Management Training” are also available.

In the security management-training arena, Lockmasters has announced a “Command Security Officer” course that will train students to function as a Government security specialist. The course also includes instruction on “Antiterrorism and Force Protection.”

Lockmasters’ training is listed on GSA Schedule. The contract number is GS-02F-0040K and the Schedule can be found under Federal Supply Class 69, special item numbers 27-400: Instructor led training and 27-500: Course Development.

For further information, call (800) 654-0637, Ext. 200 or E-mail them at education@lockmasters.com. You can also find additional information on their web site at www.lockmasters.com.
Why do I need to use Standard Form 700?

DoD Instruction 5200.1-R, requires all DoD activities to use Standard Form 700. Aside from the requirement, there is always a possibility with any combination lock that the combination could be lost or forgotten. If this ever happens to you, and it could, you can easily bail yourself out if you have a Form 700 on file. The first part of this simple two-part form contains information on the activity, container, type of lock, and who to contact if the container is left open. This portion is attached to the inside of the control drawer or vault door.

The second half of this Form is a sealed combination record that is turned over to the activity security manager for storage. Having this combination record readily available will save you the cost of forcibly opening the container and having to spend money to protect the classified information while the container is being repaired. For more information on this Form, call the DoD Hotline or visit the DoD Lock Program Web Site at http://locks.nfesc.navy.mil/.

What is Optional Form 89 used for?

GSA Optional Form 89, “Maintenance Record for Security Containers/Vault Doors” is used to record important information about a container or door and any maintenance that has been performed throughout its service life. It is important for the user to keep this Form up to date so the integrity of the container can be maintained. By recording the type of problem encountered and maintenance performed, the date inspected and repaired, and the name of the technician who performed the repair, it is easy to reconstruct the repair history of the container; resolve problems related to future repairs; and confirm container certification should any questions arise. You can get a copy of this Form online at www.gsa.gov/forms/pdf_files/of89.pdf.

Want to know more about the Internal Locking Device (ILD)???

Read the enclosed Fact Sheet regarding the internal locking device.
The “SA” Detection Feature in the Mas-Hamilton X-08 Combination Lock

The “SA” feature, to detect surreptitious activity, is present in every X-08, CEX-08, and CD-X08 combination lock. It is critically important that everyone who uses these locks understands this feature. There was no counterpart to it in the X-07 lock, and many people are not aware that it is in the X-08.

This feature deters “guessing” the lock’s combination. If 15 or more incorrect combinations are entered, the lock will not operate properly, until the error condition is reset. Playing with an X-08, can result in the legitimate user being locked out. When access is needed, the user would discover that entering the correct combination in the normal manner will not unlock the lock.

The procedure to reset the “SA” condition is described on page 13 of the X-08 Operating Instructions Manual. The correct operating combination (or combinations, if the lock is in dual or supervisor-subordinate mode), will be needed. The reset combination, which is factory preset to 50-25-50, is also needed. The steps are:

1. Dial continuously to the left (CCW), until the number of successful openings is displayed.
2. After the successful openings counter starts displaying, stop dialing. The display will change to show the unsuccessful attempts counter along with a lightning bolt and a right arrow.
4. Dial the reset combination (50-25-50) as if dialing the combination to open the lock. A lightning bolt will appear.
5. While the lightning bolt is displayed (indicating power is still up), dial left until SA appears.
6. Dial the correct opening combination(s) for the lock: one combination for single mode, two combinations for dual mode, or the supervisory combination (to put the lock in UL mode) followed by the subordinate combination. The lightning bolt will continue to be displayed during this time. The surreptitious attempt condition should now be reset. This will also zero the unsuccessful attempts count.

Another way of dealing with the “SA” condition is described on page 14 of the Manual. The lock may be unlocked by entering the correct combination (or combinations, if the lock is in dual or supervisor-subordinate mode) five times in a row, without letting the lock “power down” between entries. This will unlock the lock. It will not clear the error condition. However, it may be easier to remember this procedure than the reset procedure, and if the operating instructions are locked in the container, this will allow access to them. The error condition can then be reset.

This method would also be used if the reset combination were unknown; unlock the container, and use the lock’s serial number to reset its reset combination. This procedure is described on page 15.

To summarize, (1) it is essential that all personnel understand that locks are not toys, and that tampering with them can have serious consequences, and (2) the X-08 Operating Instructions Manual should be kept where it is available in case the error condition is activated.
Revised Physical Security Equipment Guide is Now Available

The Navy Physical Security Equipment Manual, originally published and distributed by the Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center in 1989, has been completely revised, updated, and reformatted as the Department of Defense Physical Security Equipment Guide (UG-2045-SHR, dated December 2000). This User’s Guide serves as a reference document for security personnel on the selection and use of a broad range of security equipment. The User’s Guide is formatted to provide functional descriptions of security equipment, selection and ordering information, and installation and service guidelines. While it is not a detailed guide, it does provide basic overview information that will be helpful to security personnel charged with developing security recommendations for protecting personnel, assets and facilities against a broad range of threats.

Chapter 1 presents an introduction to the Guide. Chapters 2 through 8 discusses specific types of physical security equipment including:

- Entry and exit control
  - Access control systems
  - Metal and explosives detectors
- Security containers and safes
  - Security containers
  - Safes
  - Vault doors
  - Modular vault systems
  - Personal safes
- Locks and locksets
  - Combination locks
  - Cylindrical, deadbolt, mortise, drop-bolt, rim, and unit locks
  - Padlocks
  - Interchangeable-core locks
  - Sliding door locks
  - Magnetic locks
  - Office equipment and cam/cabinet locks
  - Electric strikes
- Key control
  - Indexed control cabinets
  - Key-control software
- Security seals and tamper-indicating devices
  - Mechanical and electromechanical security seals
  - Adhesive security seals and TIDS
- Security hardware
  - Hinge protection
  - Exit devices
  - Emergency exit hardware
  - Chains
  - Weapons racks
  - Hasps
- Miscellaneous Security Equipment
  - Document destruction equipment
  - Command and control consoles

Appendix A provides information on manufacturers of the security equipment and there is also a Glossary that provides definitions for technical terms used in the Guide.

If you would like a copy of this indispensable User’s Guide, call the Technical Support Hotline today.
People often call the Department of Defense Lock Program Hotline with questions about their “vault door.” The first thing to be established is, what kind of door is it? If people refer to an area as “the vault,” they may automatically consider its door as a “vault door.” But the door itself may be one of several types of door, each with its unique application and operation.

If it is a vault door, it has its own movable boltwork, operated by a handle (see Figure 1). The bolts extend from the edge(s) of the door, and engage in holes in the door frame. The boltwork is kept in the extended position when the combination lock in the door is locked. It usually has some provision for emergency egress, that is, a means of opening the door from inside even when it is locked. It may be insulated, providing protection against fire.

A GSA-approved vault door has a label on the outside indicating that it is GSA-approved, and naming the manufacturer (see Figure 2). There is a label on the inside listing the manufacturer, model, serial number, date or year of manufacture, and contract under which manufactured. Another label on the inside lists the amounts and kinds of protection the door provides. It always has an emergency escape device. It is never insulated. If it is used for securing classified material, the lock must meet Federal Specification FF-L-2740. If it is an armory vault door, the lock must meet Underwriters Laboratories Inc. Standard 768, Group 1.

A secure room door, previously called a strongroom door, is the access door to a secure room, as defined in Appendix G of DoD 5200.1-R, the Information Security Program Regulation. A secure room is used for storing classified material (DoD 5200.1-R, paragraph 6-402). The door is constructed of wood or metal. It should be equipped with a GSA-approved combination lock meeting Federal Specification FF-L-2740 (see Figures 3 and 4).