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Comprehending the Standard Master keying Printout.

What the standard progression printout means will be discussed in this section...so if you have not as yet run a printout, run one now. Run Schlage, five pin, using 1 1 1 1 1 as the master key, 5 4 3 2 1 as the order of progression, and needing *All* change key, and change keys only. When the printer is finished printing, remove the printout from the printer.

Now you will see on the printout the layout of the system. The top row shows...

AAXY 1 33311 AAXY 2 33511 AAXY 3 33711 AAXY 4 *33911

AAXY 1 is a second level master key. It will pass all change keys below it from AA 1 to AA16. AAXY 2 is a second level master key. It will pass all change keys below it from AA17 to AA32. AAXY 3 is a second level master key. It will pass all change keys below it from AA33 to AA48. AAXY 4 is also a second level master keys and like the others would pass the change keys below it except that it is uncutable. There is a 9 depth next to a 1. AAX 1 is a first level master key. It will pass the four change keys just below it (AA 1 to AA 4). AAX 2 passes AA 5 to AA 8, AAX 3 passes AA 9 to AA12, etc. down and across the page. At the bottom of the page are additional first level master keys. They are AAY 1 through AAY16. AAY 1 key passes the top key of each of the four groups directly above it, the AA 1, AA 5, AA 9 and the AA13 keys. AAY 2 passes AA 2, AA 6, AA and AA14. Can you determine which group of change keys the AAY12 key passes? It will pass the AA36, AA40, AA44 and AA48 change keys. Did you guess right? If you did, the rest of the system is just as easy, if not then re-read this page, until you can see how these keys fit into the system. Now going one step further, the AAZ 1 key is a first level master key. It passes the four change keys directly to its left. The AA1, AA17, AA33 and the AA49. The AAZ 2 key works the same way, to its left, as do all the AAZ keys do, down the page. The next second level master key to discuss is the AAXZ 1 key. You will find it under the page number directly to the right of the AAZ 1 key. This key will pass the sixteen change keys to its left. The AA 1 to AA 4, AA17 to AA20, AA33 to AA36 and AA49 to AA52. The AAXZ 2 key works just like the AAXZ 1 key does, the sixteen change keys to its left, so on down the page. The AAYZ 1 key which is in the bottom right corner of the page is also a second level master key. It passes the top row of all the change keys on the page, the AA 1, AA17, AA33, AA49, AA 5, AA21, AA37, AA53, AA 9, etc. The AAYZ 2 key passes all the second rows across the page, the AA 2, AA18, AA34, AA50, AA 6, AA22, AA38, AA54, AA, etc. On the bottom of the page is the AA PAGE MASTER KEY. This key will pass all sixty-four change keys on the page.

For every four pages (256 change keys, 64 change keys per page) for those locks that use a four cut matrix like Schlage, five pages (625 change keys, 125 change keys per page) for those locks that use a five cut matrix like Kwikset, and three pages (81 change keys, 27 change keys per page) there will be an additional page of first, second and third level master keys. These keys pass up through the pages. It will be identified with a 'W' after the page number. The AW 1 key passes the AA 1, AB 1, AC 1 and AD 1 and in Kwikset the AE 1 key. The AWX 1 key passes sixteen (twenty-five) change

keys, AA 1 through AA 4, AB 1 through AB 4, AC 1 through AC 4 and AD 1 through AD 4 and in Kwikset the AE 1 through AE 5 and those numbered 5 in the previously mentioned groups. The AWYZ 2 key will pass all change keys on the second row of all four (five) rows on all four (five) pages before it. For every sixteen (25) pages of sixty-four (125) change keys there will be four (5) additional pages of various levels of master keys, all working up through the pages plus the last page of axis keys working up all previous pages. Each page of axis keys is identified with letters to help indicate what pages the keys are for, i.e. BWXY 3 key will work all keys in the B section (pages five through eight) pages BA through BD, column three. The characters XY 3 indicate the column, the B character indicates the B segment and the W indicating all B pages (BA, BB, BC and BD). Can you determine what keys the CWZ 16 key will pass? If you said those keys on pages CA through CD, last row of change keys numbered 16, 32, 48 and 64 you would have been right. Now if you have any problems with the information above DO NOT CONTINUE until you fully understand how the key ID helps locate what pages they are used on because after the twenty-five pages of change and axis keys, for a six pin system the change key ID goes to AAA through DDD. After sixty-four pages of change keys there will be an additional sixteen pages of axis keys with their identification like AVA This page of keys works all AAA, ABA, ACA, ADA pages. If the identification was BVW, this page of keys works all BAA through BDD pages, and if the identification was UAB, this page of keys works all AAB, BAB, CAB and DAB page of keys. Yes, it can be confusing, but the understanding of how it lays out is only as important as you need to make it. The more important, the more time needed.

The uncutable or unusable keys, those keys flagged with a '*', are those keys that have adjacent cuts too far apart to be cut because the slope of the deeper cut eliminates too much of the root of the shallower cut, and/or with some removable core, the change key is not compatible with the control key; a 0 in the control key with a 9 in the change key in the same cell is not compatible as in FALCON and BEST which do not use a number one master pin.

If you have any questions about the system or how any of the keys fit into it, call or write to:

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