

Thing-a-ma-JIG-20

The Thing-a-ma-JIG-20 is a compact, highly accurate and easy-to-use jig for installing Adams Rite spring latches.

Parts included in the kit

- Aluminum guide plate and backset marker - Photo 1
- Centre finder - Photo 2
- 2 radius spacers)
- 2 beveled spacers) - Photo 3
- 2 flat spacers)
- Transfer punch - Photo 6
- 2 x 8-32 stainless steel mounting screws
- 2 socket-head cap screws

Instructions

1. Determine the height of the lock on the door.
2. Use of the centre finder to mark the door. (Photo 2)
 - a. Set the flat side of the centre finder against the **outside** surface of the door.
 - b. Place a pencil tip into the V cutout and slide the centre finder down approximately 12 inches to mark the door stile (door edge).
 - c. Repeat with the centre finder against the **inside** surface of the door. *It is important to mark both sides the same way, as doors may vary in thickness.*
 - d. Centre the aluminum guide plate over this line and **make sure it is straight**. If two lines appeared when marking, it is important to centre the guide plate between the lines.
 - e. Mark the top and bottom holes with a pencil.
 - f. Centre punch these two holes and drill with a 5/32" bit.
 - g. Tap these two holes to 10/32 thread.
3. Determine whether the door stile is flat, beveled or radius. There are three sets of spacers in the kit to accommodate these different stiles. (Photo 3)
4. Choose the correct spacers for the door stile. Set the spacers between the aluminum guide plate and the door stile, making sure the two screw holes which lock the backset marker in place are toward the top of the jig. (Photo 4)

5. Screw the aluminum guide plate into place using the stainless steel screws provided. **Use a hand screw driver** to tighten these screws until they are snug and do not allow movement. ***Do not over tighten!***

Installing the backset marker onto the aluminum guide plate. (Photos 5 & 6)

Notes:

- ♦ The marker slides down onto either side of the aluminum plate.
- ♦ The holes are marked A, B, C, and D. Each one represents a different backset:
 - A = 7/8"
 - B = 1-1/8"
 - C = 1-1/2"
 - D = 31/32"
- ♦ To use one of the A, B, or C holes, ensure the backset marker is attached to the aluminum plate using the mounting screws through holes on the marker face marked ABC. Finger-tighten socket-head cap screws.
- ♦ To use the D hole, ensure the backset marker is attached to the aluminum plate using the mounting screws through holes on the marker face marked D. Finger-tighten socket-head cap screws.

The positioning of the backset marker is very important!
Double check your set up!

1. Using the supplied transfer punch, mark the appropriate hole for the backset. Centre punch on both sides of the door.
2. Remove the backset marker and circle the centre punch marks with a pencil so they remain visible. *These holes will be drilled later in the installation.*

Using the jig to guide the router:

The router must be equipped with a 3/8" guide and a 1/4" 2-flute single end mill. **Do not use a plunge router** as they are dangerous and not as accurate when used in this operation. (See recommended router style below)

1. To create a starter hole for the router bit, drill a 3/8" hole in the door, making sure it is approximately 3/4" down from top guide edge and centered between the vertical guide edges.
2. Adjust the cutting bit so it goes deeper into the door than the thickness of the aluminum.
3. Lubricate the area to be cut so the bit will not overheat and melt the aluminum onto the bit.

- **HELPFUL TIP:** Standard cutting fluids will run off the vertical surface and will not protect the bit. There are several good quality paste-style cutting lubes available; however, filling the jig opening with Gillette Foamy shaving cream is cheap and effective. It will stay in place, entrap the cut shavings, lubricate and keep the bit cool. Keep paper towels and a box or bag handy for clean-up.
4. Make sure the door is secured in position so it will not move during cutting.
 5. Before turning on the router, carefully place it into the starting hole, keeping a firm grip on the tool. Start the router and begin cutting in a clockwise direction, keeping the router base flat on the guide jig. Once the cut is finished, turn off the router. ***TO AVOID PERSONAL INJURY, DAMAGE TO THE JIG OR DOOR, DO NOT REMOVE THE ROUTER UNTIL THE BIT HAS COME TO A COMPLETE STOP!***
 6. Clean the shavings from the door.
 7. Do a clean-up pass to smooth the edges. ***Again, do not remove the router until it comes to a complete stop.***
 8. Remove the jig and clean up opening.
 9. De-burr all cut edges.

Cutting the holes for the key cylinders:

1. Locate the centre-punched marks made earlier.
2. From each side of the door, drill a 1/4" hole through the door using the centre-punched marks.
3. Using a good quality 1-1/4" hole saw, replace the pilot drill bit with a solid piece of bar stock or drill rod. This solid guide will keep the hole saw from wandering and produce an accurate hole.
4. De-burr and clean up the cuts.
5. Install lock and cylinders.
6. The holes that were used to hold the guide jig in place are positioned to accommodate commercially available u-tabs and mounting brackets. Drill out and counter-sink the holes to accommodate the mounting bracket screws.
7. To use another style of lock mount, counter-sink the holes and retain the threads in order to install filler screws which will give a finished appearance.

Recommended Router Style

Because it is imperative that the router not be removed from the jig before it has come to a complete stop, we recommend use of a router with an easily accessible, trigger-style on/off switch. If this is not available, a foot on/off switch which plugs into an extension cord may be used. **Do not use a plunge router!**

These installation jigs should be used by qualified personnel only. General safety rules apply. Always wear eye and ear protection.

Replacement parts for this installation jig may be purchased at www.doorgadgets.com. Please e-mail for pricing.

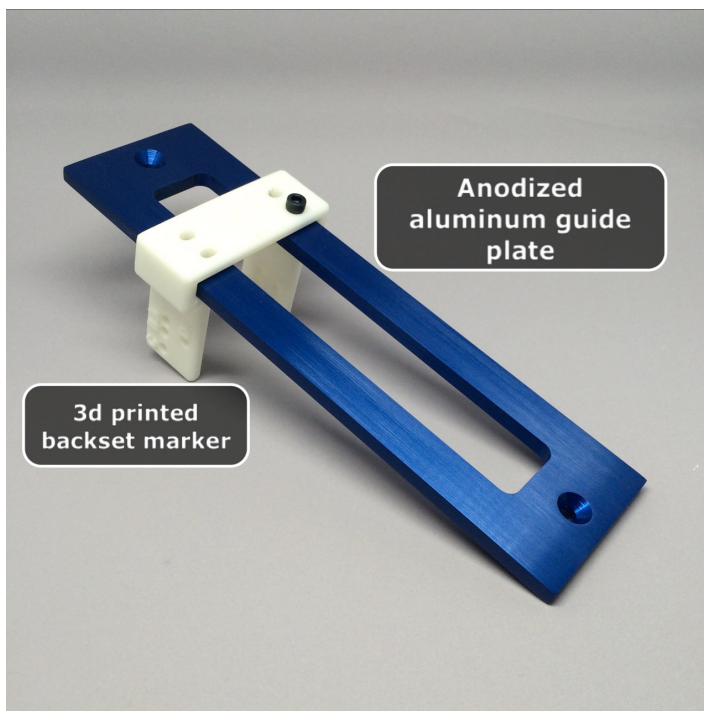


Photo 1: Guide Plate and Backset Marker



Photo 2: Centre Finder



Photo 3: Spacers



Photo 4

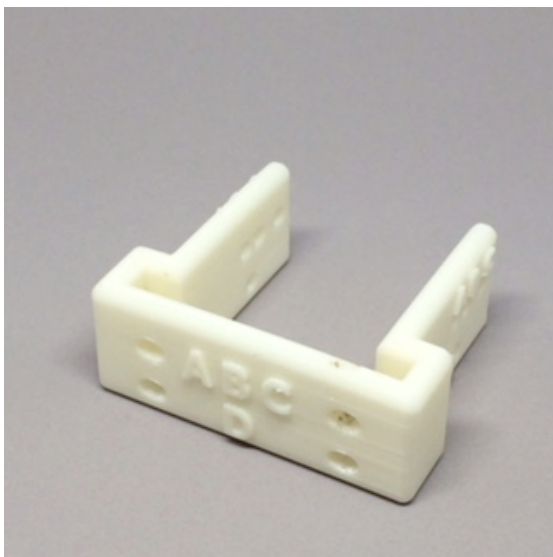


Photo 5: Backset Marker values

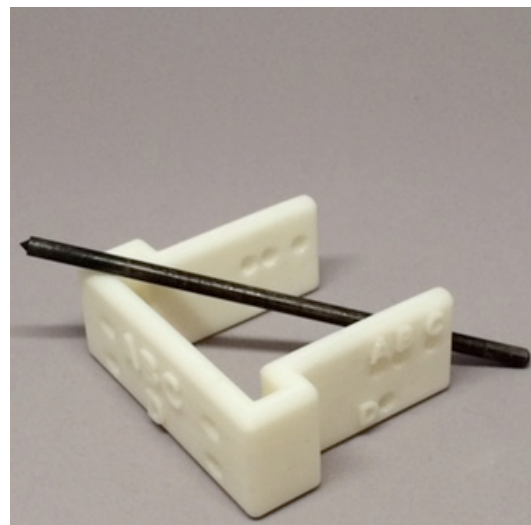


Photo 6: Backset Marker with transfer punch