

# Hillman Key Identification

## THE PARTS OF A KEY BLANK

To correctly identify a key, it is necessary to become familiar with the different parts of a typical key blank (FIG. 1). The bow or head of the key blank is often manufactured in a shape unique to a particular manufacturer. Located within the bow is the key chain hole which is used to secure a group of keys together.

The shoulder stop is the component used to align the key blank. However, some key blanks feature no shoulder stop (i.e., FORD H51) and must be aligned from the tip (FIG. 2). There is a last group of commonly requested key blanks which are aligned from the notched tip cut (i.e., Best BE2), in the same way the more conventional keys are aligned from the shoulder stops (FIG. 3).

The millings or grooves form easily identifiable patterns which enable a particular key to be inserted easily into the corresponding cylinder. These millings or grooves provide another way for us to distinguish keys.

The area from the shoulder stop to the tip is commonly referred to as the blade. This completes the identification of the essential parts of a typical key blank.

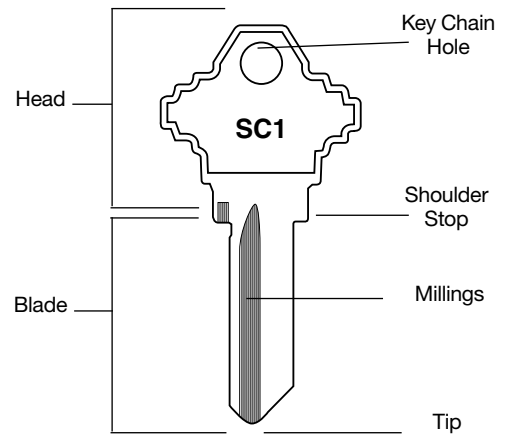


FIG. 1

## SINGLE AND DOUBLE BITTED KEYS

The first type of key blank is the single-bitted or single-sided key blank (FIG. 1) which is cut on the side referred to as the top of the blade or cutting edge. On this type of key, the reverse edge is referred to as the bottom of the blade. This side of a single-bitted key blank is never cut.

The second form of key blank commonly requested is the double-bitted or double-sided key blank (FIG. 2). Both sides of this type of key blank are referred to as the cutting edge. Both sides of this type of key blank must be cut.

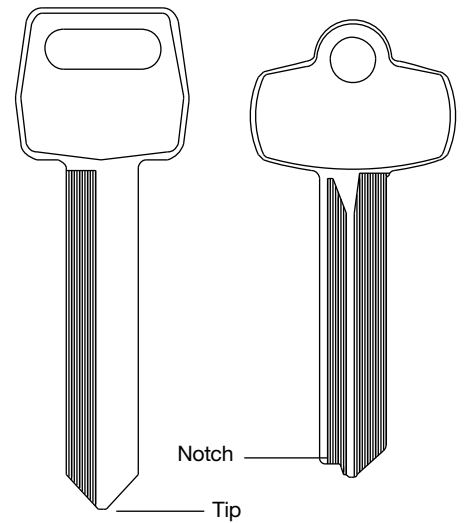


FIG. 2

FIG. 3

## IDENTIFYING KEY BLANKS

Key blanks may be correctly identified in any one of several ways. First, a key blank may be identified by the shape of the bow or head of the key as in the case of **AB62C** (FIG. 4). NOTE: The shape of the bow is an invaluable aid in identifying a key blank, but is not always a guarantee of a match. Second, a key blank may be identified by the alpha-numeric code found on the key bow or head (FIG. 4).

All keys ultimately fall into two categories: originals and duplicates. The original keys are the keys that are included with the lockset when the initial purchase is made. The duplicate keys are working keys which have been duplicated from the original keys.

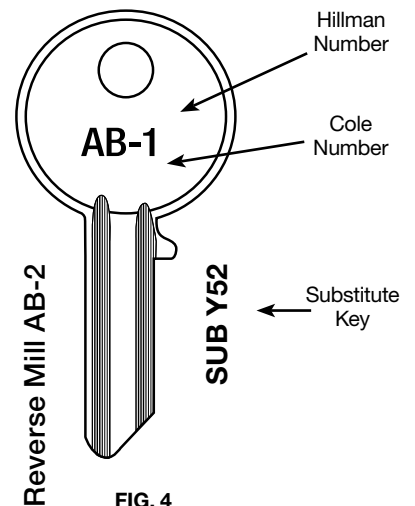


FIG. 4

Always remember to match the key and the key blank by bow or head style, by millings, or by alpha-numeric code. To further guarantee the correctness of your choice, put the key and the key blank together. Visually match the various characteristics, such as blade length, bow style, and the milling configuration from either side, both sides (FIG 5), and vertically from the tip as well (FIG 6).

Finally, use the actual size drawings in the catalog to determine the accuracy of your selection. You should place the tip of the key against the drawing of the key blank profile which appears under the illustration of the key blank (FIG 7). NOTE: **DO NOT** hold the key blade pointed toward you and compare to the mill shown, you will see the mirror image.

By following this procedure you will find the correct key to duplicate each and every time! NOTE: All key blanks in this catalog are to be identified by holding the key blank in your right hand with the cutting edge facing up. At this point the thumb side is the left (l) side of the key blank, and the finger side is the right (r) side of the key blank.

### USING THE CATALOG TO IDENTIFY KEYS

The Hillman Key Center Catalog is designed for quick and easy reference of the most popular key blanks in North America. This catalog is divided into four sections:

The first section provides a list of manufacturers and product groups with their corresponding key blanks they have used. This section will be very helpful in reducing your possible matches when little or no information is stamped on your customers' key.

The second section lists the most popular key blanks that Hillman inventories including part numbers and color availability. It also provides page numbers to easily locate the key blank in the Key Profile Section.

The third section contains profiles on all keys is divided into two sections. One for Household, Padlock & Commercial and the other for Domestic & Import Automotive. This will allow you to physically compare your costumers' key with the drawings that show millings and cross sections.

The forth and final section covers Cross References. There are several numbering systems in addition to Hillman which are often stamped on keys. This usually includes the manufacturers name followed by a code number. This section will enable you to translate a number from another system in the Hillman system

(Fig 8). Once the number has been translated into a Hillman number, the key blank can be referenced and located visually in the Key Profile Section the catalog.

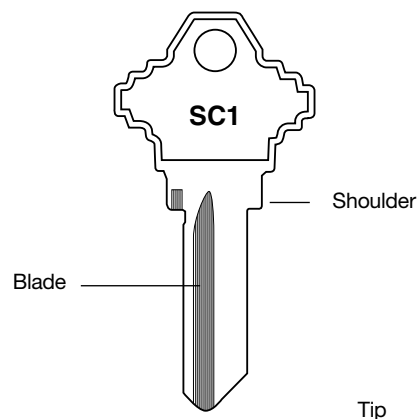


FIG. 5

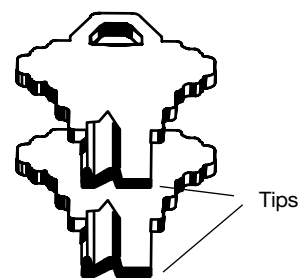


FIG. 6

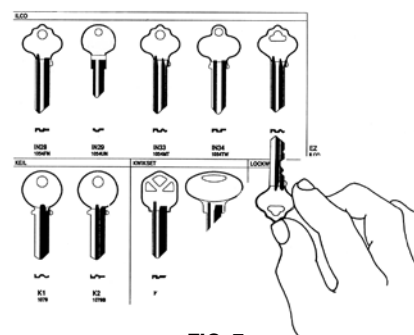


FIG. 7

1				
2	RN-1	AVU	WZ-12	X12
3	FS-1	H61VR	AA-1	X12
3	FR-1	RE61N	RN-5	X12
1	FC-5	RE61XR	RN-9	X12
5	FC-6	T61F	TR-23	X12
6	BL-6	U61VW	V-11	X13
6	DA-18	V61VW	V-12	X13
6	VL-1	62DG	UN-2	X13
5	DA-22	62FS	UN-18	X13
7	DA-21	62PD	OP-8	X13
8	FC-8	62VW	V-2	X13
9	FC-9	R62UC	VL-12	X13
9	V-30	U62VP	OP-19	X13
10	VL-11	VO62	VL-3	X14
10	SU-7	63DP	UN-3	X14
11	OP-11	H64	RS-2	X14
2	RN-11	M64	RS-1	X14
2	RN-23	VW67	V-26	X14
13	DA-16	VW67S	V-25	X15

FIG. 8