

COBALT DA

Electronic Side Load Lock

INTERLOCK™
ASSA ABLOY

ASSA ABLOY, the global leader
in door opening solutions.



Contents

1	Description
1	Pack Contents
2	Dimensions
2	Lock
2	Strike Plate
2	Fitting Tab
2	Housing
2	Dress Plate
3	Pre-Installation Assessment
3	Mechanical
3	Electrical
4-5	Installation
4	Mortice Installation
5	Surface Installation
6-7	Wiring
6	Fail Safe Connection
6	Fail Secure Connection
7	Jumper Position
7	Operation
7	Fail Safe Operation
7	Fail Secure Operation
8	Specifications
8	Maintenance
8	Upgrade
9-10	Notes
10	Interlock Warranty

Description

The COBALT DA is a motor driven low voltage electric lock designed to secure commercial and residential swing through doors. It is supplied with a matching strike plate and can be surface mounted with the aid of available accessories, or installed into a mortice for a concealed solution. The lock has been designed to address the two biggest issues in concealed electric locking.

1. The ability to 'pull' a door into alignment even if the door has not closed in a central position.
2. The ability to release when requested even if there is excessive load on the door.

The design of the COBALT DA is unique as it has two motors which independently operate two locking cams. These dual cams offer extra strength but more importantly ensure the door can be secured even when the door has not closed in the correct position. This is achieved by the lock sensing which direction the door is closing from and activating the appropriate cam to 'grab' the door and pull it into alignment before the other cam activates. A door that is 8mm off alignment in either direction (16mm total window) will be secured with the COBALT DA.

With the door secured and locked the COBALT DA can be given an unlock signal and it will instantly unlock. If the door is loaded (pre-load) when the unlock signal is given the COBALT DA will still unlock, even with loads up to 100kg on the door. The COBALT DA is able to instantly release with excessive pre-load on the door even occurs in the event of a power failure if the lock is configured as Fail Safe.

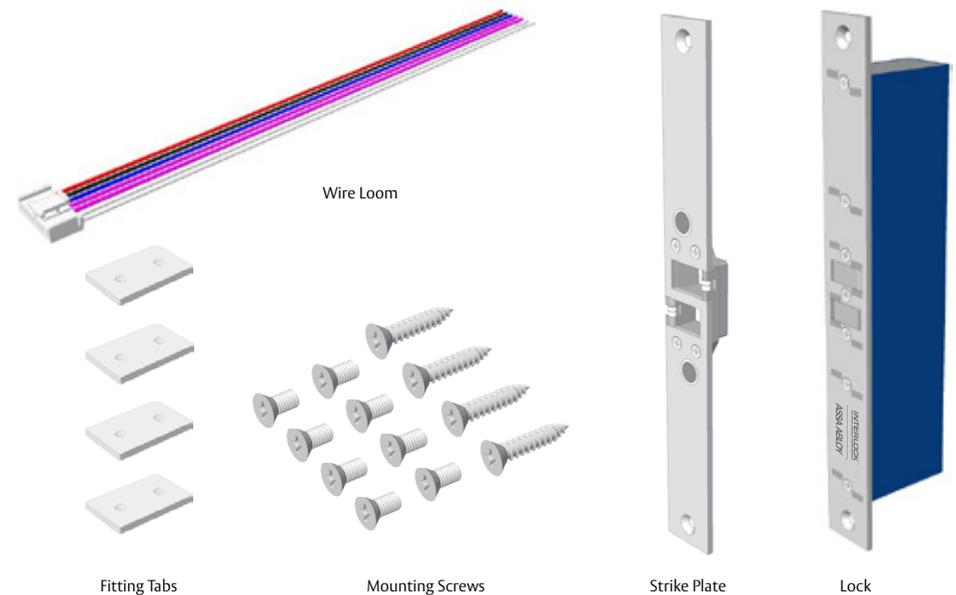
Additional features of the COBALT DA are:

- Multi-voltage input (12-24VDC)
- Very low current consumption
- Door position and Bolt position monitors
- High physical strength – 10,000N holding force
- Fail Safe / Fail Secure on site conversion with the re-positioning of a single jumper

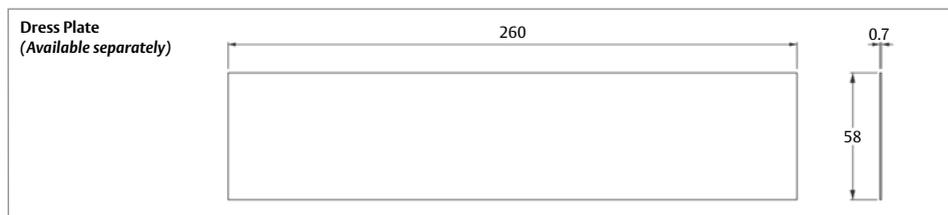
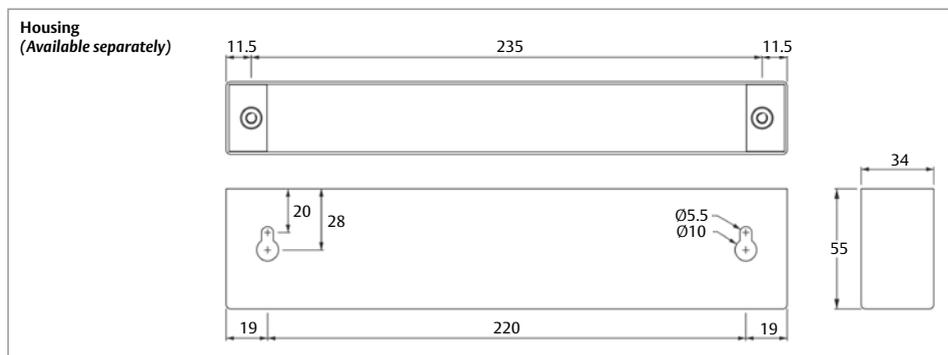
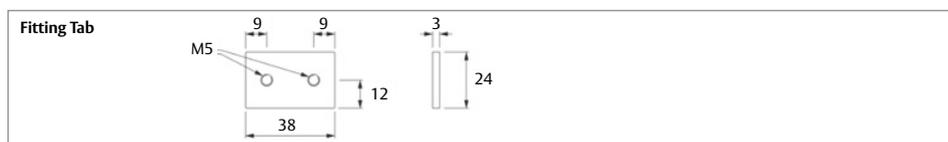
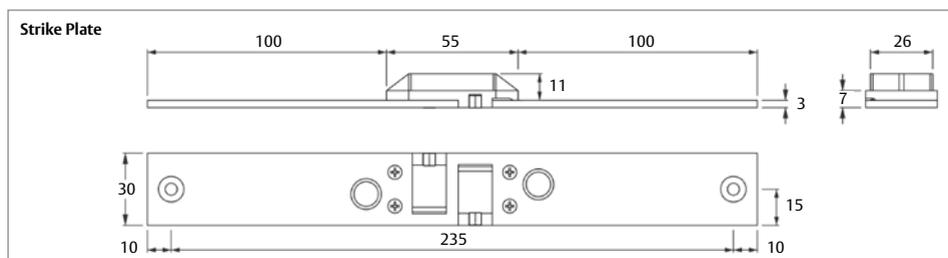
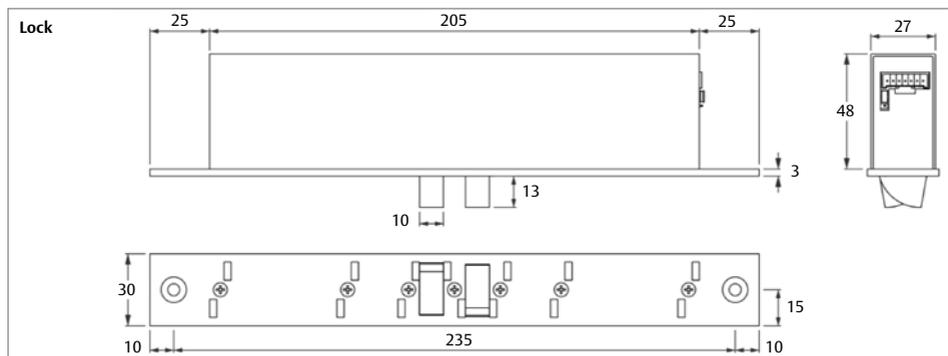
Pack Contents

Along with the COBALT DA and matching strike there are also 10G Self Tapping and M5 Machine Screws supplied. 4 fitting tabs are also enclosed and can be used in conjunction with the M5 screws for recessing the lock or strike plate to metal doors and frames.

The 7-way wire loom supplied is used to ease installation as the wiring can be done without the lock being installed until the very end.



Dimensions



Pre - Installation Assessment

Mechanical

The first decision regarding installation is whether the COBALT DA will be morticed or surface mounted to the door/door frame. Mortice installation ensures a discrete solution as the lock and strike plate can be embedded into the door and frame, however in some instances this is not possible. Glass doors for example require surface mounting which is done with the aid of a housing. Whichever method is chosen it is important that the lock and strike plate are aligned correctly. The strike plate has two openings to accept the dual locking cams and centring these openings with the locking cams will ensure correct operation.

The COBALT DA can be installed vertically or horizontally but is not designed to be mounted in a floor cavity firing upwards or in a wet environment.

Electrical

The first consideration is to establish where to run the wires and decide on what feedback is required from the lock. There are a total of 7 available connections; 3 are compulsory power connections whilst the remaining 4 provide optional door and bolt position feedback. These optional connections can be integrated into access control or alarm systems to provide full monitoring.

The correct gauge of wire needs to be chosen as voltage drop across the power wires (+ and -) can limit the locks operation. For all the remaining connections, a lower gauge wire can be used as these are only signal wires. The following chart shows the maximum distance that the power supply can be away from the lock, assuming the power supplies output 12VDC or 24VDC:

AWG	AREA (mm ²)	MAXIMUM DISTANCE (m)	
		12VDC	24VDC
24	0.20	7	20
22	0.33	11	32
20	0.52	17	51
18	0.82	27	82
16	1.31	43	130
14	2.08	69	206

Installation

Two installation examples are detailed on the following pages; mortice and surface, however any combination of the two can be achieved. Which ever installation method is chosen it is vital to ensure that the lock face plate and the strike plate align correctly and the gap between the lock face plate and strike plate does not exceed 7mm when the door is closed.

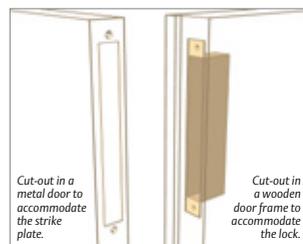
Mortice Installation

A typical mortice installation is described on the following page, with the lock fitted into the door frame and the strike plate secured into the door. It is possible to install the lock into the door and the strike plate into the frame however with this method running wiring to the lock requires additional work.

1. Cutting the Mortices

Referring to the dimension drawings in Section 3; mortices are cut into the door and door frame suitable to fit the strike plate and lock. Wooden doors and frames require full mortices where metal doors and frames, being hollow, often only require a single rectangle cut-out to accommodate the lock face plate or strike plate. For these installations the supplied fitting tabs can be used to secure the lock and strike plate in place.

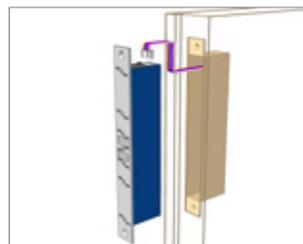
The mortice behind the lock body needs to have enough space to accommodate the wire connections.



2. Wiring the Lock

Wires are run from the power supply to the lock. A hole needs to be drilled in the back of the mortice to bring the wires out and a connection can be made to the supplied wire loom which in turn plugs into the lock. The jumper needs to be positioned for Fail Safe / Fail Secure configuration as per the instructions on the lock cover.

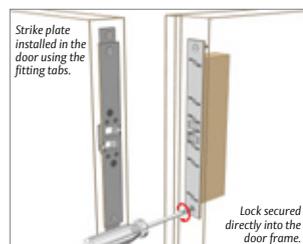
The Red, Black and Blue wires are essential connections whilst the Violet and White are optional. Detailed wiring instructions can be found in the Wiring section.



3. Fitting the Lock and Strike Plate

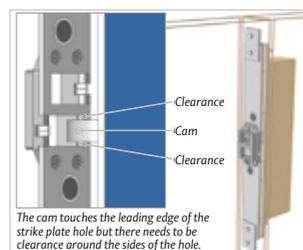
The lock is slid back into the mortice, making sure that the wiring integrity is maintained and secure in place with the supplied 10G self tapping screws.

Before the strike plate is installed the fitting tabs are secured in behind the cut-out using the supplied M5 machine screws. The strike plate is then placed into the cut out and the remaining M5 screws are used to secure it.



4. Checking the Operation

With the lock and strike installed and wiring complete the door is closed to check the alignment and operation. The key area for alignment is the cams; the cams are designed to touch the leading edge of the strike plate hole to pull the door in, but they cannot be allowed to touch the sides of the hole as this will limit their unlocking ability. If they rub or touch the side of the strike plate hole, either the lock or strike plate needs to be re-positioned.



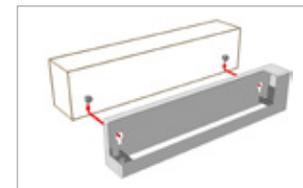
Installation (continued)

Surface Installation

By using a housing, the lock and or strike plate can be surface mounted to the door or door frame eliminating the need for cutting mortices. Housings are available with adhesive tape supplied for easy application to glass doors in addition to having screw hole mounting points for wood and metal doors.

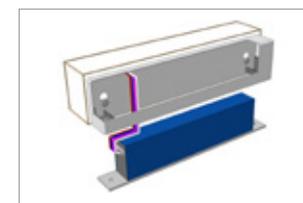
1. Securing the Lock Housing to Wood

Before fitting the housing, determine exactly where the wiring will enter the housing and drill one or two 8mm holes through the housing wall. Ensure the holes are on the housing face that goes against the wooden frame. Push the supplied grommet(s) into the drilled hole(s). The two 10G Hex head self-tapping screws supplied with the housing can then be screwed into the wood but not tightened. The two keyhole shaped cut outs in the housing fit over these screw heads which are tightened with a ring spanner once the housing is in place.



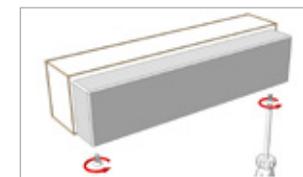
2. Wiring the Lock

Wires are run from the power supply to the lock through the drilled hole(s) in the housing. A connection can be made to the supplied wire loom which in turn plugs into the lock. The jumper needs to be positioned for Fail Safe / Fail Secure configuration as per the instructions on the lock cover. The Red, Black and Blue wires are essential connections whilst the Violet and White are optional. Detailed wiring instructions can be found in the Wiring section.



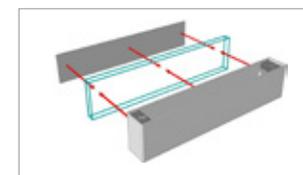
3. Fitting the Lock into the Housing

Once wired, the lock is slid into the housing and secured in place with the supplied M5 machine screws. Make sure that the wiring integrity is maintained as the lock is screwed in place.



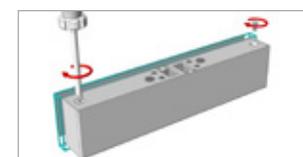
4. Fitting the Strike Plate Housing to Glass

For simple application to glass the housing is supplied with self-adhesive tape. With the backing removed the housing can be applied directly to the glass. A flat stainless steel dress plate is fitted on the opposite side of the glass to give a clean finish. The protective coating on the dress plate can be removed once it is in place.



5. Fitting the Strike Plate into the Housing

The strike plate is placed into the housing and secured in place with the supplied M5 machine screws.



6. Checking the Operation

With the lock and strike installed and wiring complete the door is closed to check the alignment and operation. The key area for alignment is the cams; the cams are designed to touch the leading edge of the strike plate hole to pull the door in, but they cannot be allowed to touch the sides of the hole as this will limit the unlocking ability. If they rub or touch the side of the strike plate hole, either the lock or strike plate needs to be re-positioned.



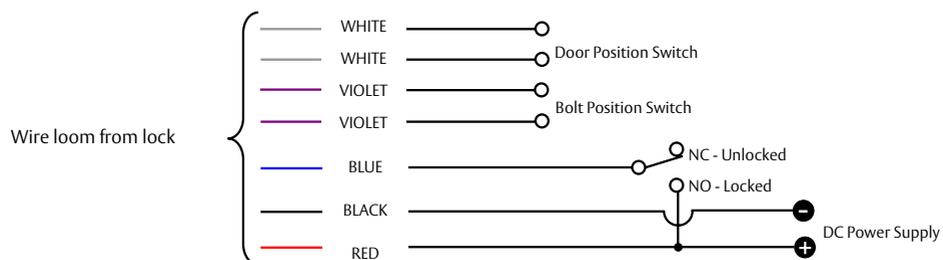
Wiring

The COBALT DA is supplied with a 7-way wire loom that plugs directly into the lock. The wires are colour coded with 3 being essential connections and 4 optional. Control of the lock is achieved by using the three power wires, whilst door and bolt position monitoring are available when desired. Connect the COBALT DA as per the chart:

RED	POS	Positive connection to DC power supply (12-24V)	Power
BLACK	NEG	Negative connection to DC power supply (12-24V)	
BLUE	CTRL	Switched positive control input	
VIOLET	NO	Contacts closed when cams are extended	Bolt Position Switch
VIOLET	COM	Contacts open when cams are retracted	
WHITE	NO	Contacts closed when door is aligned	Door Position Switch
WHITE	COM	Contacts open when door is open	

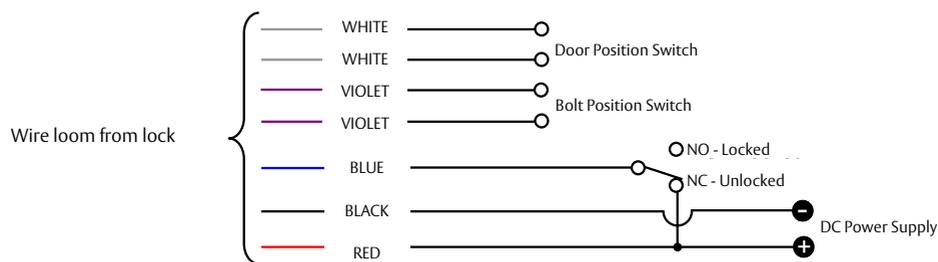
Fail Safe Connection

When wiring the COBALT DA, the positive voltage is connected to RED, negative is connected to BLACK and a switched positive voltage wire connected to BLUE. In Fail Safe configuration applying voltage to the COBALT DA signals it to lock. The lock signal in Fail Safe configuration is active high.



Fail Secure Connection

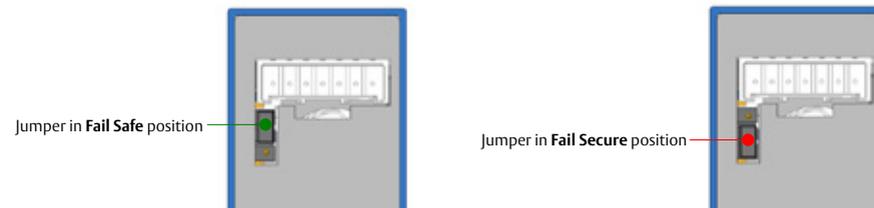
When wiring the COBALT DA, the positive voltage is connected to RED, negative is connected to BLACK and a switched positive voltage wire connected to BLUE. In Fail Secure configuration applying voltage to the COBALT DA signals it to unlock. The lock signal in Fail Secure configuration is active low.



Wiring (continued)

Jumper Position

The Fail mode of the COBALT DA is factory set as Fail Safe, i.e. in the event of a power loss the COBALT DA will unlock. Before the lock is installed this can be changed to Fail Secure by repositioning the jumper located next to the 7-way plug on the end of the lock. Select the desired jumper location as indicated:



Fail Safe	=	Fail Unlock	=	Power to Lock	=	PTL
Fail Secure	=	Fail Locked	=	Power to Open	=	PTO

Operation

Fail Safe Operation

Assume the lock is installed and wired, the door is open and there is voltage applied to the BLUE wire. As the door closes the COBALT DA senses the door approaching and activates the appropriate cam to pull the door into centre alignment. Once the first cam has fully extended, the second cam activates and drives to its full extension. If the door closes to a centre aligned position quickly then both cams activate at the same time rather than one leading the other. The Bolt Position and Door Position monitors will have changed state as the door is moved into place and secured.

To unlock the door, voltage is removed from the BLUE wire. The COBALT DA will immediately release and will do so even when significant load is being applied to the door. With the door now open the Bolt Position and Door Position monitors change state again. The COBALT DA will remain unlocked as long as the door is open but will instantly relock when voltage is applied to the BLUE wire and the door is closed. In the event of a power failure, voltage is removed from the BLUE wire and the COBALT DA unlocks.

Fail Secure Operation

Assume the lock is installed and wired, the door is open and voltage is removed from the BLUE wire. As the door closes the COBALT DA senses the door approaching and activates the appropriate cam to pull the door into centre alignment. Once the first cam has fully extended, the second cam activates and drives to its full extension. If the door closes to a centre aligned position quickly then both cams activate at the same time rather than one leading the other. The Bolt Position and Door Position monitors will have changed state as the door is moved into place and secured.

To unlock the door, voltage is applied to the BLUE wire. The COBALT DA will immediately release and will do so even when significant load is being applied to the door. With the door now open the Bolt Position and Door Position monitors change state again. The COBALT DA will remain unlocked as long as the door is open but will instantly relock when voltage is removed from the BLUE wire and the door is closed. In the event of a power failure, voltage is removed from the BLUE wire and the COBALT DA locks if the door is closed.

Specifications

MATERIALS	
Locking Cams	SS17-4PH, 10mm thick, 13mm extension (2 pieces)
Strike Plate	SS304, 3mm thick
Lock Face Plate	SS304, 3mm thick
MECHANICAL	
Cycle Life	> 300,000
Strike Gap	< 7mm
Holding Force	> 10,000N (1000kg)
Side Load Release	> 1,000N (100kg)
Door Misalignment	+/- 8mm
ELECTRICAL	
Voltage at Lock	12 - 24VDC ±15%
Current Usage	Standby Current < 50mA@12V < 30mA@24V
	Operating Current* < 1800mA@12V < 600mA@24V
Monitor Switches	Bolt position - 30VDC, 0.1A
	Door position - 100VDC, 0.5A
CERTIFICATIONS	
Patent	Pending NZ599955
FCC	Part 15 Subparts A & B - Unintentional Radiators
CE	EN 61000-6-1: 2007, EMC Directive 2001/108/EC Immunity
	EN 61000-6-3: 2007, EMC Directive 2001/108/EC Emissions

* Initial power up of the lock requires up to 1800mA@12VDC and up to 600mA@24VDC for up to 6 seconds but only occurs when the power has been completely removed and re-applied.

Normal Operating Current after initial power up is <250mA@12VDC and <200mA@24VDC.

Maintenance

The COBALT DA has been lubricated at assembly and applying any other type of lubricant may void the warranty. Removing the lock cover may void the warranty. A dry cloth can be used to polish the stainless steel face plate and strike plate as required.

Upgrade

The manufacturer reserves the right to upgrade or change this product without prior notice.

Notes

Notes

INTERLOCK WARRANTY

ASSA ABLOY New Zealand Ltd ("ASSA ABLOY") guarantees its interlock products against defects in workmanship and materials.

All electrical and electronic components used in ASSA ABLOY's range of products excluding batteries are guaranteed for a period of 12 months from the date of proof of purchase, unless stated otherwise.

ASSA ABLOY assumes no liability under the guarantee for the following:

1. Improper installation or failure to follow fitting instructions.
2. Failure due to improper maintenance.
3. Fair wear and tear.
4. Indirect or consequential loss or damage.
5. Cost of removal and/or replacement.
6. Cost of freight and/or travelling time.
7. Damage to or deterioration of plated finishes (soft finishes). As deterioration is possible under some environmental conditions, these finishes are excluded from this guarantee.
8. Any modification or repairs to a product, as supplied, unless authorised by ASSA ABLOY.
9. Use of replacement parts other than authorised parts.
10. Malfunction or failure of the product due to the use of non-genuine ASSA ABLOY parts.

Nothing in the ASSA ABLOY New Zealand Limited Warranty excludes, restricts or modifies any condition, warranty, right or liability implied or protected by law where to do so would render the Warranty, or any part of it, void.