WARNING: This presentation is intended to educate and describe the inner workings of common lock mechanisms, methods useful to manipulate locks owned by or under full control of the person taking part of this con, and means to protect themselves from intruders possessing bypass techniques contained herein. The presenter/author makes no claims as to the accuracy of the following information, nor endorses or encourages activities of malevolent intent.

LOCKPICKING : FINGERING LOCKS FOR FUN

A presentation for PinoyGreyhat.org JollyMongrel (arf arf) "And the key of the House of David will I lay upon His Shoulder." -Isaiah, CH. XXII, V. 22

BACKGROUND (7 MINUTES PLEASE)

Lock | Brief History

• Egyptians

- The oldest known lock was found by archeologists in the Khorsabad palace ruins near Nineveh. The lock was estimated to be 4,000 years old. It was a forerunner to a pin tumbler type of lock, and a common Egyptian lock for the time. This lock worked using a large wooden bolt to secure a door, which had a slot with several holes in its upper surface. The holes were filled with wooden pegs that prevented the bolt from being opened.
- "the gate was fastened by a large wooden lock, the wooden key with iron pegs at one end to lift the iron pins in the lock, being so much as a man can Carry." – Joseph Bonomi in Ninevah and its Palaces







Lock | Brief History

- Greek
 - Greeks are credited with making simple bolt-locking mechanisms

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LOCK ANATOMY (7 MINUTES PLEASE)

Pin Tumbler Anatomy

PARTS OF A PIN-TUMBLER LOCK

•Shell - The shell contains all of the internal components: the upper and lower sets of pins, the springs, and the plug.

•**Plug** - This is the active, rotating component of the pin tumbler lock.

•Keyway - The keyway limits the number of keys that can enter the lock and thereby increases security.

•Key — A device used to unlock the lock.

•Pin Chamber — a bored chamber in the shell containing the pin tumblers and spring

•**Pins** – also called tumblers. Provides the security locking mechanism.

•**Spring** – Springs provide the bias to force each tumbler-set into the plug and to maintain the integrity of the pin-stack while the key is inserted and removed.

•Shear line - The level to which all pins must be raised in order for the plug to rotate



Security Pins Anatomy

SECURITY TUMBLERS

- •Spool
- Serrated
- Mushroom







Keyways Anatomy

Paracentric Keyway





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LOCK OPERATION (7 MINUTES PLEASE)

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LOCK EXPLOITATION (20-30 MINUTES PLEASE)

Destructive | Lock Exploitation

Mechanical Brute Force Attack

- •The most direct way to bypass locks
- •Commonly used by burglars
- •Used for one-time entry



Covert | Lock Exploitation

Shimming

Shimming is a technique whereby pressure is applied against the edge of each tumbler, in succession, by a very thin strip of metal called a shim. It is inserted from the back of the lock in the clearance area between the plug and shell. As each tumbler is forced upward, the shim will slip between the tumblers as they cross shear line.







Covert Lock Exploitation

Bumping or 999 rapping

Lock bumping is a lock picking technique for opening a pin tumbler lock using a speciallycrafted bump key. One bump key will work for all locks of the same type.



Covert Lock Exploitation

Raking



Impact Guns (Pick/snap guns)



Covert Lock Exploitation

Single Pin Picking (SPP)



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CASE STUDY (10 MINUTES)

In February 2003, Notarbartolo was arrested for heading a ring of Italian

thieves (Leonardo Notarbartolo, Elio D'Onorio, aka the Genius; Ferdinando Finotto, alias the Monster; Pietro Tavano, alias Speedy and the oldest in the team coined as "King of Keys" (Antonio Falleti)). They were accused of breaking into a vault two floors beneath the Antwerp Diamond Center and making off with at least \$100 million worth of loose diamonds, gold, jewelry, and other spoils.



The vault was thought to be impenetrable. It was protected by 10 layers of security, including infrared heat detectors, Doppler radar, a magnetic field, a seismic sensor, and a lock with 100 million possible combinations. The robbery was called the heist of the century, and even now the police can't explain exactly how it was done.



The Door

- 1. Combination dial (0-99)
- Keyed lock
- Seismic sensor (built-in)
- Locked steel grate
- 5. Magnetic sensor
- External security camera

Illustration: Joe McKendry

The Vault

- 7. Keypad for disarming sensors
- Light sensor
- 9. Internal security camera
- 10. Heat/motion sensor (approximate location)

The loot was never found, but based on circumstantial evidence, Notarbartolo was sentenced to 10 years. He has always denied having anything to do with the crime and has refused to discuss his case with journalists, preferring to remain silent for the past six years.

Until now.





- •Lips dimple lock was the subject of attack at the Antwerp diamond exchange in Belgium during a \$100,000,000 burglary in 2003.
- •The locks were employed on safety deposit boxes inside the vault.
- •The tool is a modified Allen wrench that is used to rake the tumblers.



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DEMO (10 MINUTES)

Master Padlock

High respect for the company
Relatively easy lock to pick
Semi-paracentric keyway



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SUMMARY & MORAL OF THE STORY (7 MINUTES PLEASE)







PROBLEMS





NON-DESTRUCTIVE MEANS

- Bypassing
 - Lockpicking
 - Shimming
 - Impressioning

REFERENCES

WWW.LOCKPICKING101.COM WWW.BLACKBAG.NL WWW.TOOOL.COM WWW.WIRED.COM WWW.CRYPTO.COM

LOCKS, SAFES & SECURITY BY MARCTOBIAS MITLOCKPICKING GUIDE

