

# *LOCK PICKING*

*Cyber Security And Intel Club*

# *Introductions*

*CIC will provide support for student learning by creating a community for those interested in cybersecurity and information security. Activities may range from student gatherings to industry speakers and professional conferences*



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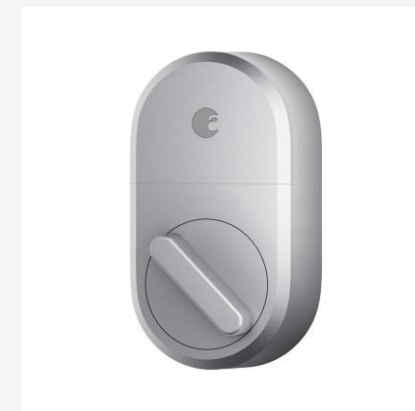
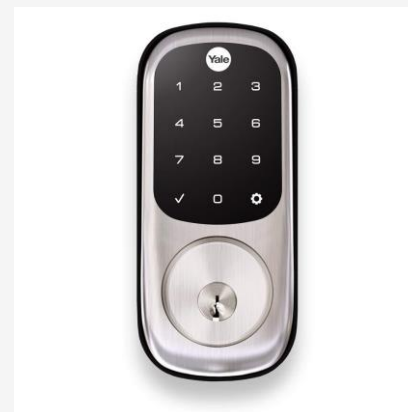
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# *Lock Types*



# *Lock Bypass Methods*

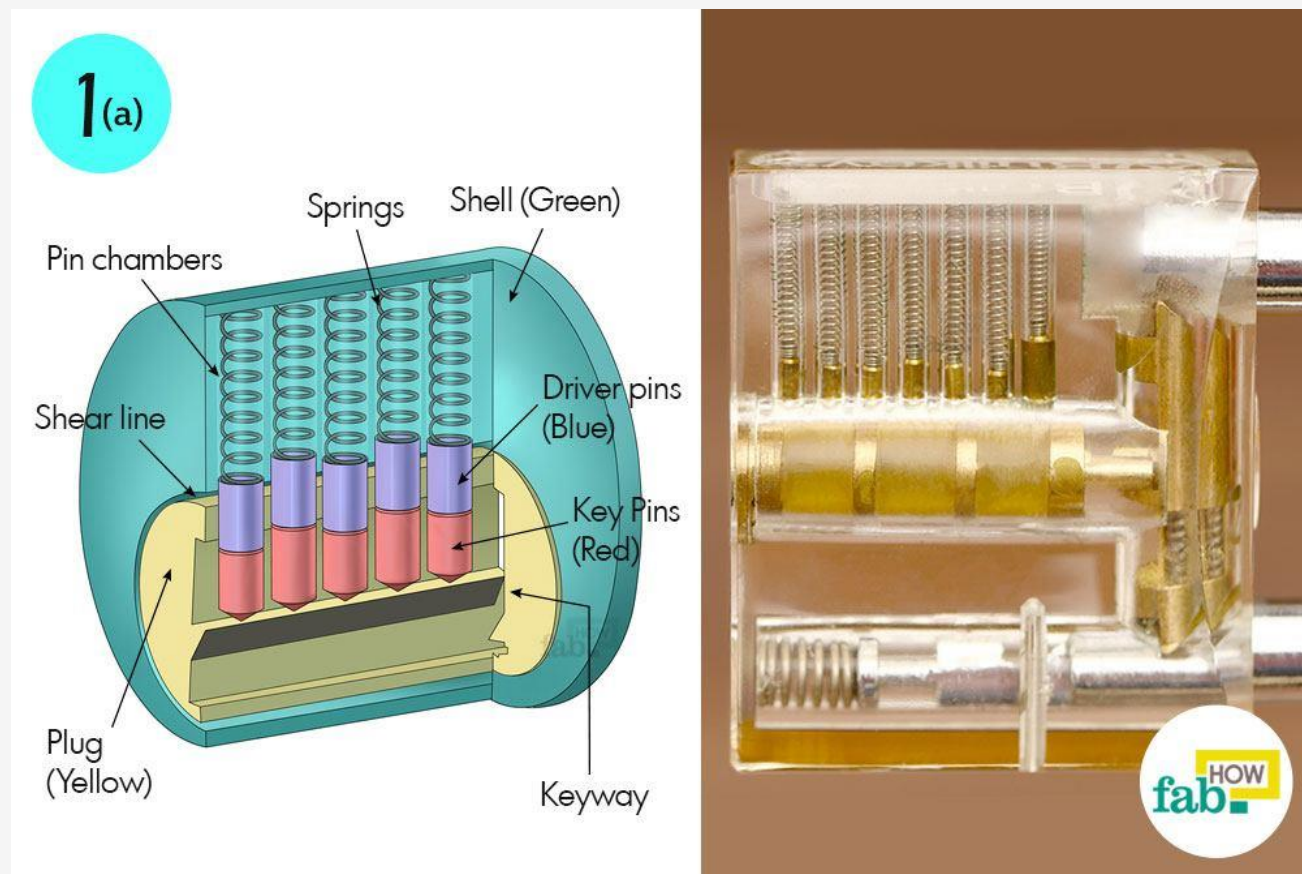


Least Noticeable

Most Noticeable

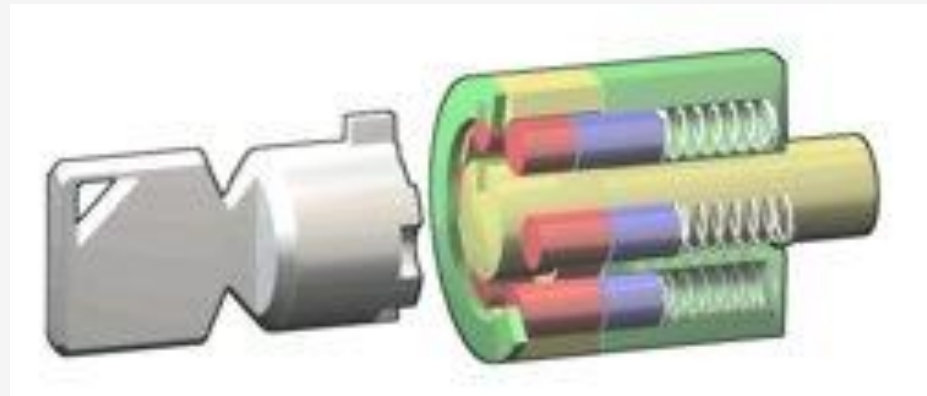
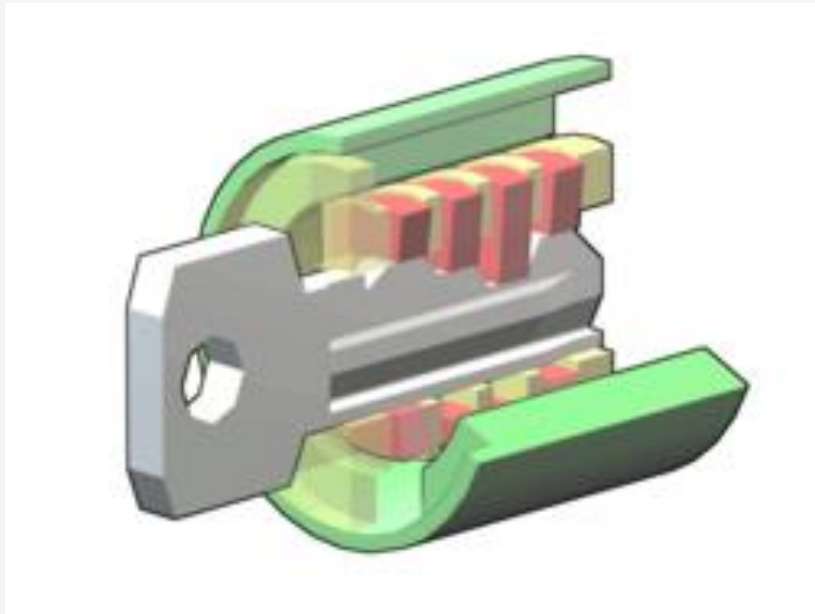


# *Lock Internals*





# *Other Lock Guts*



# *The Science of Picking*

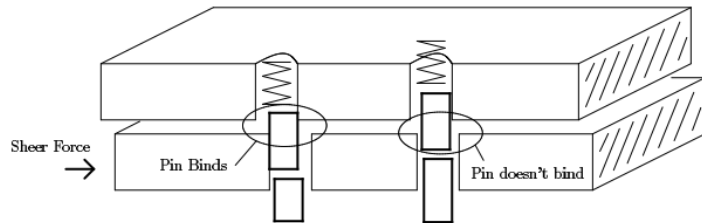


Figure 4.1: (a) Shear force causes driver to bind

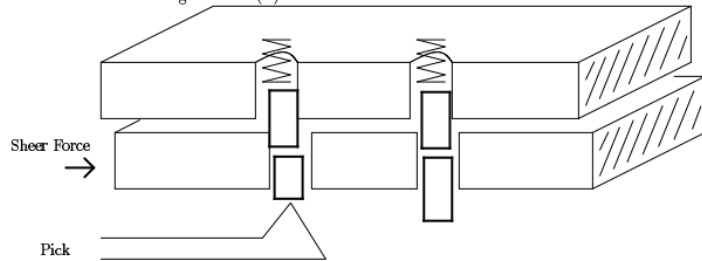


Figure 4.2: (b) Pick lifts the binding pin

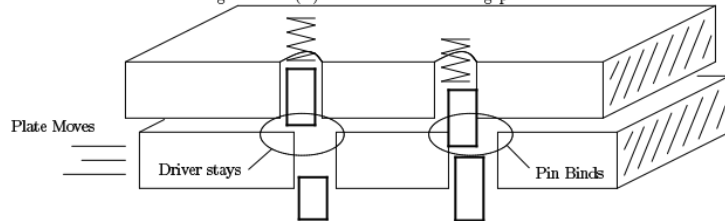


Figure 4.3: (c) Left driver sets and right driver binds

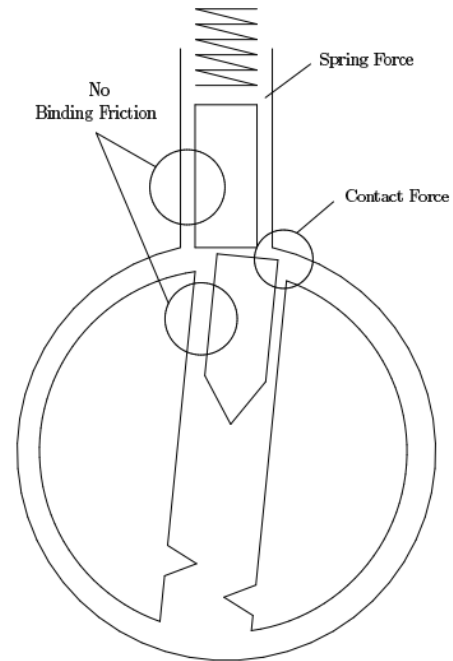


Figure 5.3: Pins at the shear line

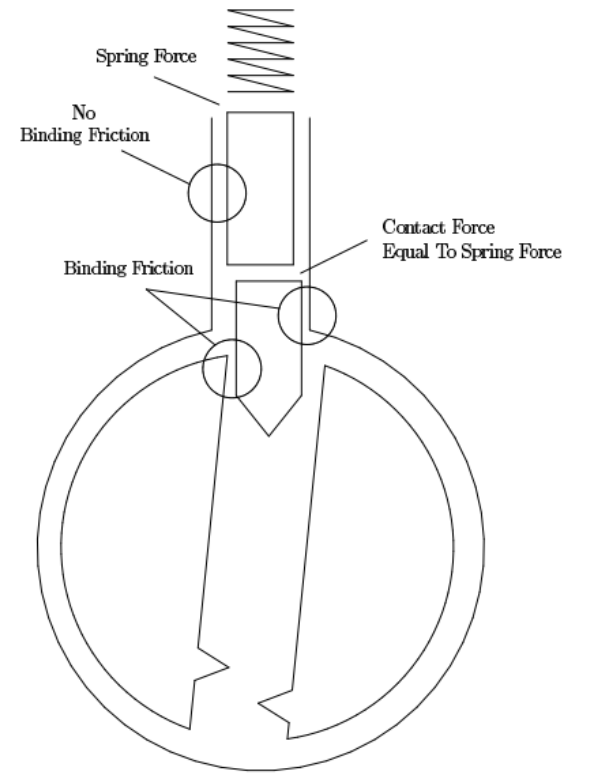


Figure 5.4: Key pin enters hull



# *The Actual Thing You Came Here For*

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1. Apply a sheer force.
2. Find the pin that is binding the most.
3. Push that pin up until you feel it set at the sheer line.
4. Go to step 2.

Table 4.1: Figure 5: Picking a lock one pin at a time.

1. Insert the pick and torque wrench. Without applying any torque pull the pick out to get a feel for the stiffness of the lock's springs.
2. Apply a light torque. Insert the pick without touching the pins. As you pull the pick out, apply pressure to the pins. The pressure should be slightly larger than the minimum necessary to overcome the spring force.
3. Gradually increase the torque with each stroke of the pick until pins begin to set.
4. Keeping the torque fixed, scrub back and forth over the pins that have not set. If additional pins do not set, release the torque and start over with the torque found in the last step.
5. Once the majority of the pins have been set, increase the torque and scrub the pins with a slightly larger pressure. This will set any pins which have set low due to beveled edges, etc.

Table 6.1: Figure 13: Basic scrubbing.

# Challenges You Gotta Deal With

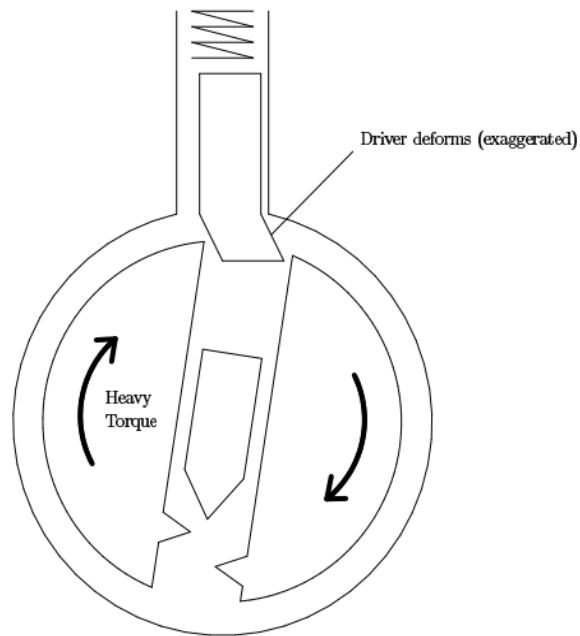


Figure 9.2: Driver pin false set by elastic deformation

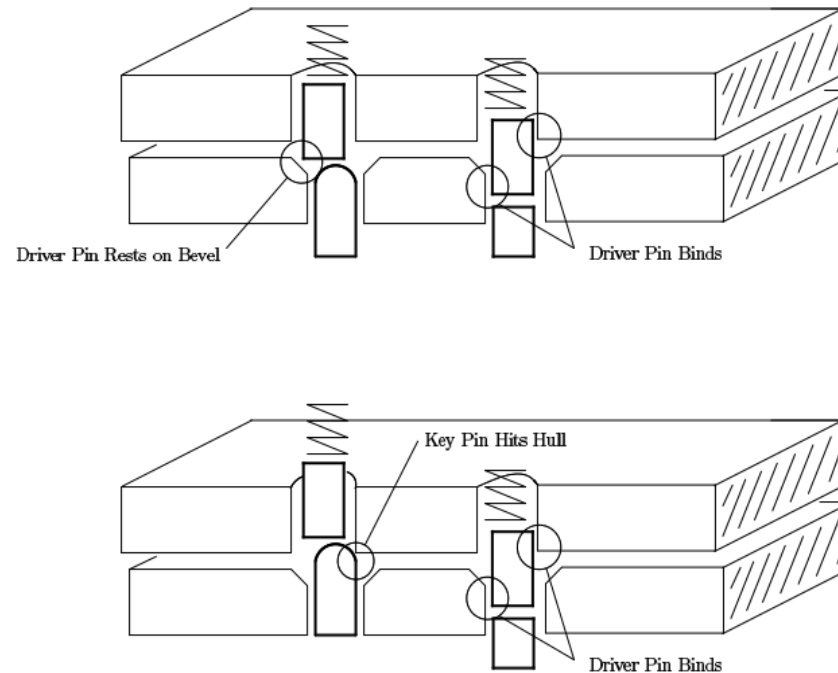


Figure 9.4: Beveled plug holes and rounded key pins

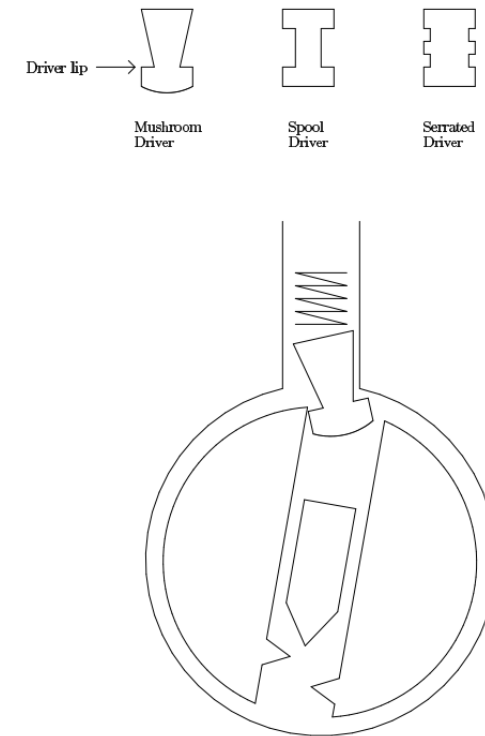


Figure 9.7: Mushroom, spool, and serrated driver pins

# *More Challenges You Gotta Deal With (Sorry)*

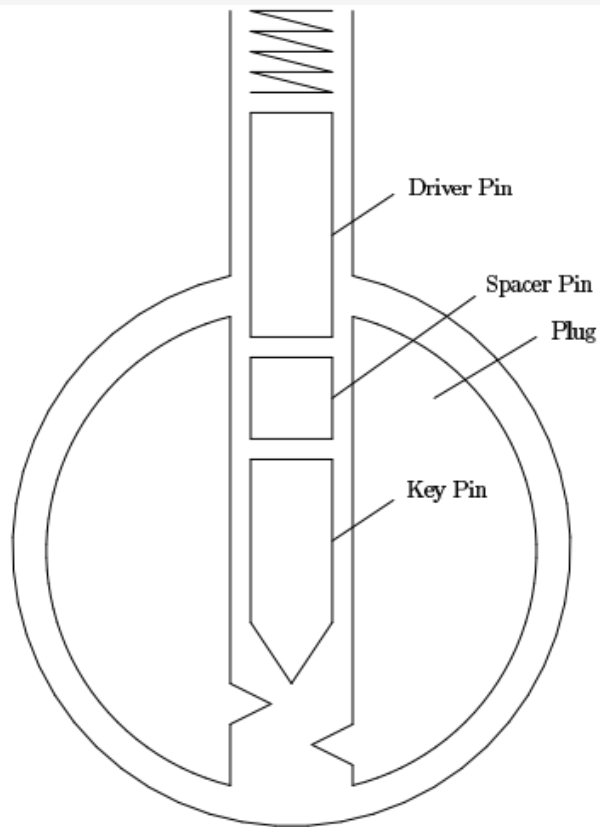


Figure 9.8: Spacer pins for master keying

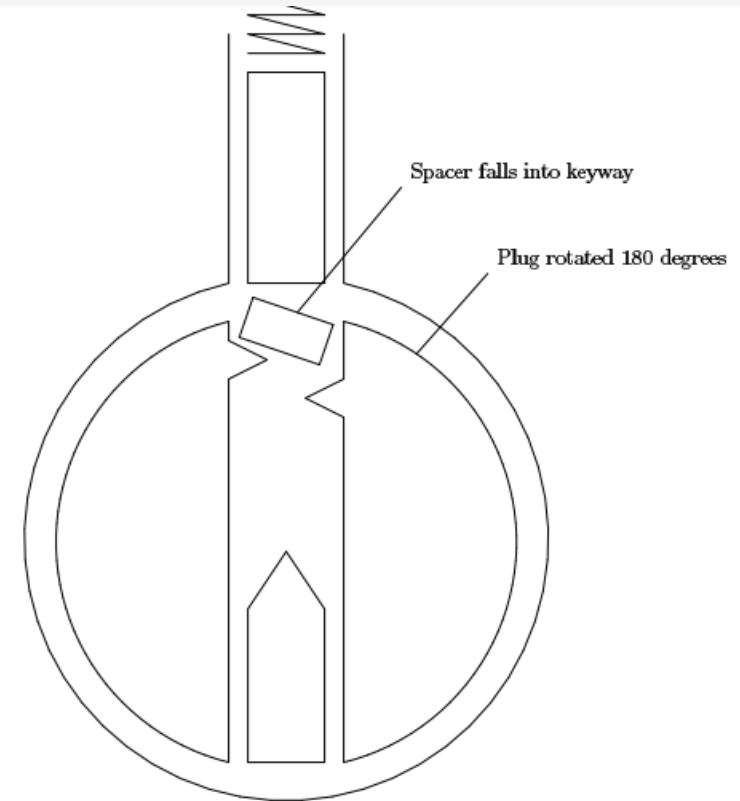


Figure 9.9: Spacer or driver can enter keyway

*QUESTIONS?*





*THANK  
YOU*

**DEFCON****N**<sup>®</sup>

- <https://www.lysator.liu.se/mit-guide/MITLockGuide.pdf>
- <http://www.lockpickguide.com/>

# *Resources*

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*LET'S  
PICK  
SOME  
LOCKS*