SERVICE BULLETIN

CHRYSLER CORPORATION

PLYMOUTH DIVISION

DETROIT

February 26, 1934

No. 16

DOOR LOCK

OPERATION

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PLYMOUTH

PE - PF

TO ALL CHRYSLER MOTORS DISTRIBUTORS, DIRECT DEALERS, DEALERS AND ASSOCIATE DEALERS:

The operation of the door lock cylinder and door lock mechanisn is illustrated by the sketches appearing below. Nearly all of the mechanism may be seen after removal of the lock cylinder and the door handle.

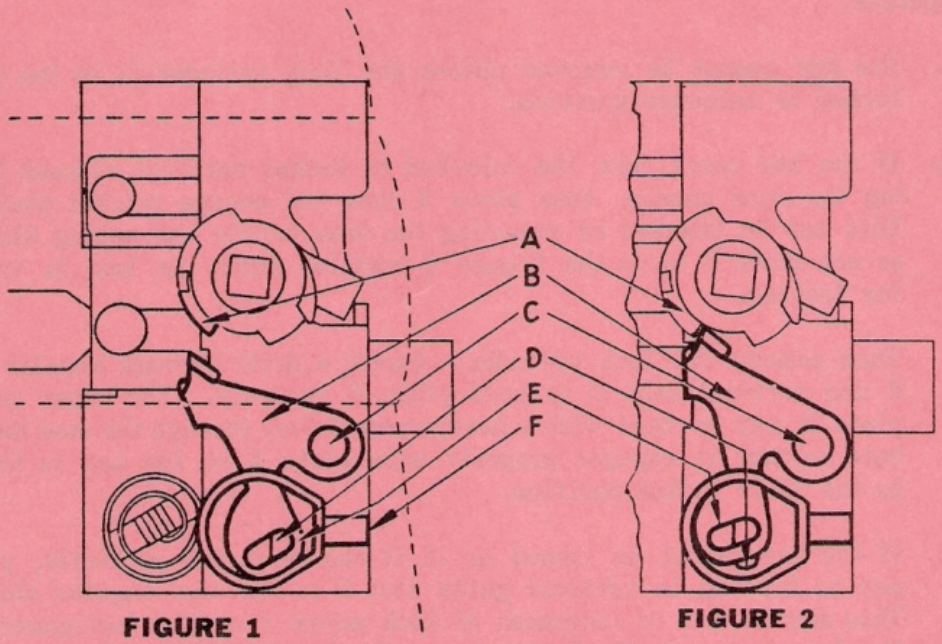

FIGURE 1

FIGURE 2

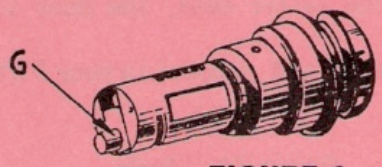

FIGURE 3

Plate B is pivoted at point C and moves from the position in Figure 1 to the position in Figure 2 by the action of the lock cylinder explained later. Plate A, which is in effect a ratchet, is rotated by the square shank of the door handle when opening and closing the door. When plate B is engaged with ratchet plate A as in Figure 2, the mechanism is locked and the door handle cannot be turned.

When the key is turned in the lock cylinder (Figure 3), pin and sliding block G moves upward in slot shown in the sketch. The lock cylinder as shown is in the unlocked position.

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There is a vertical slot D in the lock housing and an angular slot E in plate B. With plate B in the position shown in Figure 1, and the lock cylinder unlocked as shown in Figure 3, the lock cylinder and housing is placed in position in the door lock. Pin G is inserted in the vertical guide slot D and angular slot E.

When the key is turned to lock the car, pin G causes plate B to move to the position shown in Figure 2.

The lock cylinder and housing is anchored in the door lock by means of a screw at point F in the end of the door.

There are a number of reasons for failure of the locking mechanism to operate.

1. The key cannot be removed unless the lock cylinder is in the fully locked or unlocked position.

2. If the key turns from the unlocked to locked position without locking the door handle, then plate B does not engage ratchet plate A. This may be checked by removing the door handle and noting whether or not plate B is in the Figure 2 position when the key is turned for locking.

   Then remove the lock cylinder. Insert a drift through angular slot E and vertical slot D to hold plate B securely. The upper end of plate B may be bent with a heavy screw driver through the door handle hole so that it engages properly with plate A as the key is turned to the fully locked position.

3. If the key cannot be turned or if it can be turned partially, pin G may be binding in vertical guide slot D or in the angular slot E. This may be due to looseness of lock screw F or to misalignment of the door lock. In the latter case, the door lock should be replaced.

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Group 14 - Body

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