LOCK-PICK LARCENY
by
Alexander Mundy

I hope all of you TAP readers have either made or acquired your lock picks, because I will teach you how to use them.

In order to get started, you will need the following equipment:

1. A pair of tweezers
2. A set of followers
   - No. SUT-0, Size 0.395
   - No. SUT-1, Size 0.495
   - No. SUT-3, Size 0.500
   - No. SUT-10, Size 0.550
   - Most commonly used size

You TAP readers can make a set of followers from brass or plastic round stock or tubing. The important point to remember, is in making the follower, the end must match the plug. When you push the follower through the shell, the top pins and springs should not fall down in between the plug and follower.

3. Rim or Mortice cylinders (stay away from the ones with a curved keyway, like Yale and Lockwood and also the ones with mushroom or spool pins, like Corbin and Russwin.)

These cylinders are harder to pick for the average beginner.

In order to start, remove the tail piece of the cylinder. It is usually held on by two screws or a spring clip. Next, take a follower and remove the plug from the shell. Be careful not to drop any of the pins. Also, when pushing the plug out of the shell, make sure that the key is slightly turned and that the follower is firmly against the plug. Otherwise, you will jam one of the top pins or springs between the plug and the follower as you are pushing out the plug.

Next, remove all the bottom pins, except one. Its position in the plug does not matter. Also, remove all the top pins and springs, except the one that matches the bottom pin. Now reassemble the plug in the shell. Be careful that the top pin and spring does not fall into any of the unused pin chambers in the plug. Take your turning wrench and pick (you should use a hook pick like this)

Insert your wrench into the cylinder and exert pressure on the plug via the wrench. Next, take your pick and push up the one pin so that it reaches the shear line. The plug will turn in the shell. Congratulations!!! You have just picked a one pin cylinder.

For your next experiment, try putting different amounts of pressure on the wrench and feel the difference as you push up the pin. Also, use your wrench in the various positions shown. After you get the feel of picking the one pin, try moving that pin to a different pin chamber. Don't forget about the top pin and spring.

P.S. While picking a cylinder, you should keep the cylinder steady by placing it in a vice or other suitable holder.

After practicing for awhile, try adding another top and bottom pin and spring to the cylinder and practice some more. Keep picking and also remember the feel you are acquiring. Soon you will be able to work your way up to 5, 6, and 7 pin cylinders.

The shell and the plug along with the springs, top pins and bottom pins, forms a cylinder.
well, well, well, here we are again, folks, with our never ending blast against technological ignorance. First, congrats to those who sent me letters. I only received 5 letters from four different people, and I could only answer two, but the information I received was both highly interesting and quite valuable. So read on...

There is indeed a separate military phone system (see future developments in telecommunications by James Martin, c.1941 from prentice-hall, pp. 35-35). A book by Martin, and also Adrian A.D. Norman, 3rd, whose interesting is The Computerized Society. It is called AUTOVON, which stands for Automatic Voice Network. (see TAP #46, p.2) According to Mr. Martin, the letters A, B and C are associated with the tone, you will need to know how to matrix them. A California reader (we’ll call him “C”) wrote “When received was both highly interesting and quite

ance. First, congrats to those who sent me letters. I only received 5 letters from four different people, and I could only answer two, but the information I received was both highly interesting and quite valuable. So read on....

The army code seems to lack the extra tone needed for SF and 20 signals.

*1) The blue box of issue 26 can be used for the army tones, you must use someone in military to 1900, 900 to 2100, etc., and relabel the keys (I became A, B, C, etc.).

*2) I have no idea on how to use either the air force or army tones. For all I know, the army tones might not even be in use.
a normally open dial contact & let your fingers do the homework! To speed things up a bit, adjust the dial governor so it puts out more pulses/sec. I am currently constructing one to plug around with in a dial trimline I "borrowed" from a local phone store. The thing that's new-fangled DF for re-transmission to the rest of the world, Gigoro Trux (tusc. 37.1.7) column I at bottom) discovered DF independently (I guess). Again, anyone who knows about this, please write, as usual.

On the back page of #37 was an article by Tom called "Bell's Making Up In, in which Tom described another black cloud on the phreak horizon, namely O.C.S., which is DDF proof. The ESS long dist. exchanges used for CUG stop dial boxes, too, since they don't connect the audio until the receiving end definitely answers, at which time the DDS sends the initiating end (which is doing the billing) a definite "releasing party answered" signal, what a hassle! Does anyone know how to defeat this?

I would like to know how Bell's new Blue Box detector/tracer is used, and how it works. The new clip on p.1 of 10, 466 is a bit busy on the technical end; phrases like "protective electronic fog" sound more like Hollywood, but in electronics, city. It might be possible to determine what kind of equipment your local office has by looking at the little notations in the lower corners of coin phone dial instruction cards. However, one would need access to some internal Western Electric info to get the real story. This is why it's not for everyone! (I don't think it is), is that it can trace right back to the phone on which the box is being used, at least in some cases. We're all keyed, individually, what a hassle! Does anyone know how to defeat this?

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TANDEM TRICKS by Napoleon Solo

To stack world tandems you will need:

1. A 750 Hz oscillator - the Touch Tone 770 Hz will do.
2. A 2280 Hz oscillator.

In order to use the Single Frequency or SF 770 Hz tone, simply depress the # 4 & 5 push buttons of a standard Bell Touch Tone pad simultaneously. Now let's call ourselves around the world and stack a few tandems in the process:

1. Get on Oakland (Ca) 415-1860.
2. Dial Australia - 61+3 - This puts you into Melbourne.
3. SF 750 - 991 - Equivalent to KP-2.
4. SF 2280 - 6143 - This puts you back into Melbourne.
5. SF 750 - 991 - Equivalent to KP-2.
6. Dial Australia - 61+3 - This puts you into Sydney.
7. SF 750 - 991 - Equivalent to KP-2.
8. SF 2280 - 6143 - This puts you back into the London overseas sender.
9. SF 750 - 991 - Equivalent to KP-2.
10. SF 2280 - 6143 - This puts you into the overseas sender.

Operation:

To stack world tandems you will need:

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Help Stamp Out Letters

S O MANY people find it hard to keep up with the 13-cent price of a first-class stamp that I want to pass along the cost in easy-to-understand terms.

Of those 13 cents, 2.5 cents goes to delivering the mail late. Years ago when mail was delivered on time, it cost the post office almost nothing. Today however, with the high price of paper and other materials, a lot goes into delayed mail. Each letter goes into a mail-dwelling machine that holds it up for days or even weeks. In addition, there are the costs of personnel and machinery that handle the mail.

In 1957, the Postal Service installed a new system of equipment that can delay a letter up to six times as long as old-fashioned hand-delivered mail. Each letter goes into a machine that holds it up for days or even weeks. In addition, there are the costs of personnel and machinery that handle the mail.

When you hear the one-second burst of 750 Hz, you know that your Blue Box is ready to ring. If you dial the right number, you will hear a soft hiss and after what seems like an eternity, you will hear a bizarre series of tones.

If you dial the right number, you will hear a soft hiss and after what seems like an eternity, you will hear a bizarre series of tones.

Understaff told me that 1.3 cents of every new stamp will be used to improve junk mail service, which supports the entire postal system. A machine always arrives on time, but only at the expense of your other phone. We'd like to get more people to send letters to the postal service, but we can't. We have to start penalizing people persist in sending letters individually.

Finally, the last 14 cents of the increase in first-class service has been earmarked for designing and printing new stamps. If we didn't have to design and print new stamps, we would have to raise the price of regular stamps. Instead, we have to raise the price of first-class stamps. If we didn't have to raise the price of regular stamps, we would have to raise the price of first-class stamps.