

(51) International Patent Classification:
E05B 35/08 (2006.01)(21) International Application Number:
PCT/US2014/015435(22) International Filing Date:
7 February 2014 (07.02.2014)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:

61/761,800	7 February 2013 (07.02.2013)	US
61/761,764	7 February 2013 (07.02.2013)	US
61/761,782	7 February 2013 (07.02.2013)	US
61/761,832	7 February 2013 (07.02.2013)	US

(71) Applicant: **SCHLAGE LOCK COMPANY LLC**
[US/US]; 2720 Tobey Drive, Indianapolis, IL 46219 (US).

(72) Inventors: **CLIFFORD, Jason, Curtis**; 3410 Honeyburyll Drive, Colorado Springs, CO 80918 (US). **WELSBY, Scott, Douglas**; 6918 Freewheel Court, Colorado Springs, CO 80923 (US). **RAPPL, Brian, Andrew**; 2610 Edgewood Ave S., St. Louis Park, MN 55426 (US). **WALLS,**

Brian, Edward; 1419 Montegale Street, Colorado Springs, CO 80909 (US). **MALENKOVIC, Peter**; 16322 Windy Creek Drive, Monument, CO 80132 (US). **BARKER, Kenton, Hayes**; 2217 Peacemaker Terrace East, Colorado Springs, CO 80920 (US).

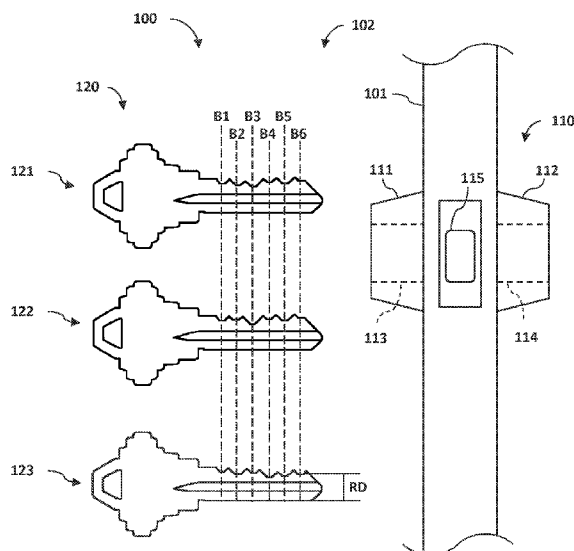
(74) Agents: **DEVORE, Christopher, A.** et al.; Krieg Devault LLP, One Indiana Square, Suite 2800, Indianapolis, IN 46204 (US).

(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IR, IS, JP, KE, KG, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH,

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: LOCKDOWN CYLINDER LOCKS

**Fig. 1**

(57) Abstract: An exemplary lock cylinder includes a shell, a plug positioned in the shell, and a locking assembly. The locking assembly is configured to prevent rotation of the plug when no key is inserted, and to permit rotation of the plug upon insertion of any of a plurality of keys having different bitting profiles. The locking assembly may further be configured to prevent key extraction when the plug is in a rotated position.



GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU, TJ, TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

- with international search report (Art. 21(3))
- before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments (Rule 48.2(h))

LOCKDOWN CYLINDER LOCKS

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] The present application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/761,764, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/761,782, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/761,800, and U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/761,832, each filed on February 7, 2013, the contents of each of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0002] The present invention generally relates to locks, and more particularly, but not exclusively, to lockdown-type cylinder locks.

BACKGROUND

[0003] In certain settings such as schools, it is often desirable that doors have the ability to be locked in emergency situations or lockdowns by any faculty or staff member. While certain conventional systems employ a thumb-turn or a similar apparatus on the interior side of the door, it may be desirable to permit only certain individuals to lock and unlock the door. It may also be desirable that the lock be able to perform basic functions such as securing the door and retaining the key within the plug while the lock is being operated. Currently, there is not believed to be a lock operable by any key regardless of the bitting profile or top cut. There is a need for the unique and inventive locking apparatuses, systems and methods disclosed herein.

SUMMARY

[0004] An exemplary lock cylinder includes a shell, a plug positioned in the shell, and a locking assembly. The locking assembly is configured to prevent rotation of the plug when no key is inserted, and to permit rotation of the plug upon insertion of any of a plurality of keys having different bitting profiles. The locking assembly may further be configured to prevent key extraction when the plug is in a rotated position. Further embodiments, forms, features, aspects, benefits, and advantages of the present application shall become apparent from the description and figures provided herewith.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

- [0005] Fig. 1 depicts an access control system according to an embodiment of the invention.
- [0006] Fig. 2 is a longitudinal cross-sectional illustration of a first exemplary lock cylinder.
- [0007] Fig. 3 is a transverse cross-sectional illustration of the first exemplary lock cylinder.
- [0008] Fig. 4 is a longitudinal cross-sectional illustration of a second exemplary lock cylinder.
- [0009] Fig. 5 is a transverse cross-sectional illustration of the second exemplary lock cylinder.
- [0010] Fig. 6 is a longitudinal cross-sectional illustration of a third exemplary lock cylinder.
- [0011] Fig. 7 is a transverse cross-sectional illustration of the third exemplary lock cylinder.
- [0012] Fig. 8 is a longitudinal cross-sectional illustration of a fourth exemplary lock cylinder.
- [0013] Fig. 9 is a transverse cross-sectional illustration of the fourth exemplary lock cylinder.
- [0014] Fig. 10 is a schematic depiction of an illustrative keying system.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATIVE EMBODIMENTS

[0015] For the purposes of promoting an understanding of the principles of the invention, reference will now be made to the embodiments illustrated in the drawings and specific language will be used to describe the same. It will nevertheless be understood that no limitation of the scope of the invention is thereby intended. Any alterations and further modifications in the described embodiments, and any further applications of the principles of the invention as described herein are contemplated as would normally occur to one skilled in the art to which the invention relates.

[0016] With reference to Fig. 1, an illustrative access control system 100 is configured to selectively permit access via a door 101 to an access-controlled room or space 102. The access control system 100 includes a lock system 110 mounted on the door 101, and a key family 120 including a plurality of keys 121-123 having different key cuts.

[0017] The lock system 110 includes an inner core housing 111 mounted on the secured or interior side of the door 101, and an outer core housing 112 mounted on the unsecured or exterior side of the door 101. A lock cylinder 113 according to an embodiment of the invention is installed in the inner core housing 111, and a second lock cylinder 114 is installed in the outer core housing 112. As described in further detail below, the lock cylinder 113 is a lockdown type lock cylinder operable by each member of the key family 120. The second lock cylinder 114 may be a conventional lock cylinder operable by only a subset of the key family 120. A bolt 115 is operationally coupled to each of the lock cylinders 113, 114, and can be moved between an extended locking position and a retracted unlocking position by operation of either of the cylinders 113, 114.

[0018] As is common with cylinder locks, the lock cylinders 113, 114 each include a shell and a selectively rotatable plug (not illustrated). The lock cylinders 113, 114 are configured to transition the lock system 110 between a locked state and an unlocked state upon rotation of the plug. During the rotation, the plug may engage an armature(not illustrated), which in turn may extend or retract the bolt 115. Rotation in a first direction may serve to extend the bolt 115 toward a locking position, while rotation in a second direction may serve to retract the bolt 115 toward an unlocking position. Each cylinder 113, 114 is operable in an unblocked state wherein rotation of the plug is permitted, and a blocked state wherein rotation of the plug is prevented.

[0019] The key family 120 includes a plurality of keys 121-123 comprising different key cuts; the key cut includes a cross-sectional profile or side cut and a biting profile or top cut. The cross-sectional profiles are such that each of the keys 121-123 can be inserted into the keyway of at least the inner cylinder 113. The cross-sectional profile may correspond to the geometry of the keyway of the inner cylinder 113, and may be uniform throughout the key family 120. Alternatively, the cross-sectional profile of one or more of the keys 121-123 may be different than that of another of the keys 121-123, so long as each member of the key family 120 can be inserted into the plug of the inner cylinder 113. Further details regarding exemplary cross-sectional profiles are described below with reference to Fig. 10.

[0020] The biting profile or top cut may vary from key to key in the key family 120, and is defined by the root depth RD of the key at each of the biting positions B1-B6. The root depth RD at each of the biting positions B1-B6 is selected from a predetermined set of possible root depths. In certain embodiments, the set of possible root depths may be calculated using an equation such as $RD = RD_{max} - \delta \cdot n$, where RD_{max} is a maximum root depth, δ is an incremental distance, and n is an integer ranging from zero to a predetermined maximum. By way of non-limiting example, if RD_{max} is selected as 0.335 inches, δ is selected as 0.015 inches, and the predetermined maximum is selected as nine, the set of possible root depths includes ten possible root depths ranging from a minimum possible root depth of 0.200 inches to a maximum possible root depth of 0.335 inches. In certain embodiments, the set of possible root depths may allow for slight deviations from the nominal possible root depths to account for tolerances. In such embodiments, one or more of the maximum possible root depth and the minimum possible root depth may vary from their nominal values by a tolerance factor.

[0021] Once the set of possible root depths has been determined, a biting profile for each of the keys 121-123 can be selected from a set of available biting profiles, each of which is defined at least in part by a unique combination of root depths at the various biting positions B1-B6. The number of available biting profiles depends upon the number of biting positions and the number of possible root depths. In the present example, the key family 120 includes six biting positions B1-B6, each of which can have any of the ten possible root depths. As such, there are 10^6 unique biting profiles available to the key family 120, each of which may be represented as a biting code comprising a series of integers indicating the value of n at each of the biting positions B1-B6. It is also contemplated that a key family may include more or fewer biting positions, and

more or fewer possible root depths. For example, the key family may include five or more biting positions and six or more possible root depths; in such a case, there would be at least 5⁶ unique biting profiles. In further embodiments, the key family may include as few as one biting position and two possible root depths.

[0022] In the illustrated key family 120, each of the keys 121-123 comprises a unique biting profile. In other words, at least one of the biting positions of each of the keys 121-123 comprises a root depth which is different than the root depth of another of the keys at the same biting position. For example, the root depth RD of the first key 121 at the third biting position B3 is different than the root depths of the other keys 122, 123 at the third biting position B3.

[0023] The inner cylinder 113 is configured to remain in the blocked state when no key is inserted, and to transition to the unblocked state upon insertion of any member of the key family 120. That is to say, each member of the key family 120 can be used to operate the cylinder 113, regardless of the biting profile of the key. As such, the root depth RD at each of the biting positions B1-B6 of each of the keys 121-123 can be different than the root depth at the corresponding biting position of another of the keys. In other words, the entire set of possible root depths is available for each of the biting positions B1-B6, and each of the possible biting profiles can be utilized to operate the inner lock cylinder 113. The inner lock cylinder 113 may be configured in a number of ways to provide this functionality; exemplary configurations are described below with reference to Figs. 2-9.

[0024] Because each member of the key family 120 can transition the inner lock cylinder 113 from the blocked state to the unblocked state, any of the keys 121-123 can be used to extend the bolt 115 and lock the door 101 from the inside of the room 102, for example to prevent an intruder from entering. In certain applications, it may also be desirable to maintain the door 101 locked with a higher security level when the room 102 is unoccupied, for example to prevent theft or vandalism. As such, the outer lock cylinder 114 may be operable by only one of the keys in the key family 120, or by only a subset of the keys in the key family 120. Due to the fact that the keys 121-123 may comprise any of the possible biting profiles, a greater number of unique biting profiles are available to the key family 120, and a corresponding number of unique pinning configurations are available to other locks in the system 100 (such as the outer lock cylinder 114). As a result, each member of the key family 120 can operate the interior lock

cylinder 113, and can also be cut to operate standard lock cylinders in locations where higher security is required.

[0025] With reference to Figs. 2 and 3, a first exemplary lock cylinder 200 includes a shell 210, a plug 220 disposed within the shell 210, and a locking assembly operable in a blocking state and an unblocking state, depicted herein as a knock-down pin 240. When the knock-down pin 240 is in the blocking state (Fig. 3), rotation of the plug 220 is prevented, defining a blocked state of the cylinder 200. When the knock-down pin 240 is in the unblocking state (Fig. 2), rotation of the plug 220 is permitted, defining an unblocked state of the cylinder 200. The knock-down pin 240 is configured such that, upon insertion of a proper key 230, the key 230 engages the knock-down pin 240 to transition the knock-down pin 240 from the blocking state to the unblocking state. The cylinder 200 is configured to transition between a locked state and an unlocked state upon rotation of the plug 220; for example, when the plug 220 is rotated, it may engage an armature (not illustrated) to throw a bolt between a locking position and an unlocking position.

[0026] The shell 210 includes a generally cylindrical chamber 212 in which the plug 220 is positioned. The shell 210 may further include a tower 213 configured to provide the shell 210 with a geometry corresponding to that of a cylinder housing (not illustrated). In the illustrated embodiment, the configuration of the shell 210 enables the cylinder 200 to be installed in a small format interchangeable core (SFIC) housing. It is also contemplated that the shell 210 may be of another configuration, such that the cylinder 200 is of another format. For example, the shell 210 may be of a standard configuration, such as full size, large format, mortise, rim, or key-in-knob/lever. The shell 210 further includes a channel 214 defined in part by substantially parallel surfaces or walls 215 extending radially outward from an inner surface 217 of the shell 210. The shell 210 may further include a protrusion or ridge 218 configured to prevent insertion of a foreign object into the channel 214.

[0027] The plug 220 includes a keyway 223 extending from a proximal or forward end of the plug 220 toward a distal or rearward end of the plug 220. The plug 220 further includes a pocket 224 configured to receive the knock-down pin 240, and a notch 225 for mounting the knock-down pin 240. The plug 220 may further include a ward 226 extending into the keyway 223 to provide the keyway 223 with a non-rectangular cross-section, to prevent insertion of a key which does not include a correspondingly-shaped groove, such as the groove 233 on the key 230. While the illustrated plug 220 includes only a single ward 226, other configurations are

contemplated as within the scope of the invention; additional illustrative configurations are described below with reference to Fig. 10. As best seen in Fig. 3, when the plug 220 is in a home position, the pocket 224 is aligned with the channel 214, and a shear line 202 is defined between the pocket 224 and the channel 214.

[0028] The key 230 includes a plurality of bittings 232 formed at biting positions of the key 230, and a groove 233 having a shape corresponding to that of the ward 226. At each of the biting positions, the key 230 comprises a root depth which is selected from a predetermined set of possible root depths, for example as described above. Each of the bittings 232 includes a proximal biting surface 234 and a distal biting surface 236; one of the bittings 232 is an engagement biting 232' including a proximal engagement surface 234' and a distal engagement surface 236'. In the illustrated embodiment, the engagement biting 232' is defined at the fourth biting position of the key 230, although other biting positions are contemplated. The functions of the engagement biting 232' and engagement surfaces 234', 236' are described below.

[0029] The knock-down pin 240 is positioned at least partially in the pocket 224, and is rotatably mounted to the plug 220. The knock-down pin 240 includes an axle 242, an upper leg 244, and a lower leg 246 offset at an oblique angle with respect to the upper leg 244. The knock-down pin 240 may be fabricated using any number of manufacturing methods, such as, for example, machining, plastic or metal injection molding, die casting, or 3D printing. During assembly of the cylinder 200, the knock-down pin 240 is inserted into the plug 220 such that the axle 242 rests in the notch 225. The plug 220 is then inserted into the shell 210, where it is restrained from axial movement, for example by a threaded end cap or a C-clip (not illustrated).

[0030] When the plug 220 is in the home position and the key 230 is not inserted (Fig. 3), the knock-down pin 240 is in the blocking state, and rotation of the plug 220 is prevented. In the blocking state, the upper leg 244 extends across the shear line 202 into the channel 214, and the lower leg 246 extends into the keyway 223 and toward the proximal end of the plug 220. If a user attempts to rotate the plug 220 when the knock-down pin 240 is in the blocking state, the walls 215 block the rotational path of the upper leg 244, preventing rotation of the plug 220. In other words, when the upper leg 244 crosses the shear line 202, the plug 220 is not rotatable with respect to the shell 210, and the cylinder 200 is in the blocked state.

[0031] The knock-down pin 240 is biased toward the blocking state, such that, in the absence of external forces such as insertion of the key 230, the cylinder 200 is in the blocked state. In the

illustrated embodiment, the configuration of the knock-down pin 240 provides the biasing force: the lower leg 246 is of a greater mass than the upper leg 244, and gravitational forces urge the knock-down pin 240 toward the blocking state. It is also contemplated that the biasing force may be provided in another manner, such as by a torsional spring associated with the axle 242.

[0032] When the key 230 is inserted, the lower leg 246 travels along the top cut of the key 230, thus rotating the knock-down pin 240 about the axle 242. When the key 230 is fully inserted (Fig. 2), the lower leg 246 contacts the proximal engagement surface 234', moving the knock-down pin 240 to an unblocking state, wherein the upper leg 244 is positioned in the pocket 224 and does not cross the shear line 202. In the unblocking state, the walls 215 do not block the rotational path of the upper leg 244, and the plug 220 is free to rotate from the home position to a rotated position. In other words, when the upper leg 244 does not cross the shear line 202, the plug 220 is rotatable with respect to the shell 210, and the cylinder 200 is in the unblocked state. Rotation of the plug 220 in a first direction may transition the cylinder 200 to a locked state, and rotation in an opposite direction may transition the cylinder 200 to an unlocked state.

[0033] If the user attempts to extract the key 230 when the plug 220 is in the rotated position, the lower leg 246 engages the distal engagement surface 236', urging the knock-down pin 240 toward the unblocking state. Because the pocket 224 is not aligned with the channel 214, however, the upper leg 244 contacts the shell inner surface 217, preventing further rotation of the knock-down pin 240. Thus, the mutual engagement of the knock-down pin 240 with the shell inner surface 217 and the distal engagement surface 236' prevents the key 230 from being removed from the keyway 223 until the plug 220 is returned to the home position.

[0034] As with the previously-described inner lock cylinder 113, the lock cylinder 200 is configured to transition from the blocked state to the unblocked state upon insertion of any key from a selected key family, regardless of the key's biting profile. To ensure that the knock-down pin 240 transitions from the blocking state to the unblocking state upon insertion of the key 230, the offset angle and length of the legs 244, 246 may be selected such that lower leg 244 contacts the proximal engagement surface 234' to rotate the upper leg 244 into the pocket 224, even when the root depth of the key 230 at the contact point is at a minimum. In order to ensure that the knock-down pin 240 prevents the key 230 from being extracted when the plug 220 is in the rotated position, the offset angle and length of the legs 244, 246 may additionally be selected such that lower leg 244 contacts the distal engagement surface 236' and the upper leg 244

contacts the shell inner surface 217, even when the root depth of the key 230 at the contact point is at a minimum or a maximum possible for the key 230.

[0035] As can be seen from the foregoing description, the cylinder 200 provides standard features such as key retention, and can be operated by any number of keys, regardless of the top cut of the key. In so doing, the cylinder 200 provides greater security than systems which do not require a key to lock or unlock (such as those employing thumb-turns), but enable operation by a large number of different keys, for example during lockdown situations. The embodiments depicted in Figs. 4-9 perform similar functions, and may include features which are substantially similar to the embodiment described above with respect to Figs. 2 and 3. In the following figures, similar reference characters are used to denote similar features; unless stated to the contrary, the descriptions of the illustrated and alternative features of the lock cylinder 200 may be applicable to the corresponding features in the embodiments described hereinafter. In the interest of conciseness, the following descriptions focus primarily on features which are different than those described with respect to the cylinder 200.

[0036] With reference to Figs. 4 and 5, a second exemplary lock cylinder 300 includes a shell 310, a plug 320 disposed within the shell 310, and a locking assembly operable in a blocking state and an unblocking state, depicted herein as a flexible member 340. The shell 310 comprises a generally cylindrical chamber 312 and a channel 314 including cam surfaces or tapered surfaces 315 which extend radially outward from an inner surface 317 of the shell 310. The plug 320 includes a keyway 323, a pocket 324 configured to receive the flexible member 340, and a plurality of ledges 327, 328 and a wall 329 which define borders of the pocket 324. As best seen in Fig. 4, when the plug 320 is in a home position, the pocket 324 is aligned with the channel 314.

[0037] The flexible member 340 includes an elongated body 342, a cam surface or tapered portion 344, a blocking leg 346, and a plurality of engagement legs 348. The tapered portion 344 extends radially outward from a first side of the body 342, and the legs 346, 348 extend radially inward at oblique angles from the opposite side of the body 342. The blocking leg 346 is angled toward the proximal end of the plug 320, and the engagement legs 348 are angled toward the distal end of the plug 320. As described in further detail below, when a key is inserted, the legs 346, 348 elastically deform or pivot toward the distal end of the plug 320; the flexible member 340 may include arcuate cutouts 349 to facilitate such elastic deformation.

[0038] When the plug 320 is in the home position no key is inserted, the flexible member 340 is in a blocking state and rotation of the plug 320 is prevented. In the blocking state, the flexible member 340 extends across a shear line 302 of the cylinder 300, the tapered portion 344 is positioned at least partially in the channel 314, and the engagement legs 348 extend into the keyway 323. The blocking leg 346 rests on a first set of ledges 327 and the engagement legs 348 rest on a second set of ledges 328, thereby retaining the flexible member 340 in the blocking state and preventing the flexible member 340 from sliding radially into the plug 320. If a user attempts to rotate the plug 320 when the flexible member 340 is in the blocking state, one of the cam surfaces 315 engages the tapered portion 344, urging the flexible member 340 radially inward. In other words, torque applied to the plug 320 is translated to a radially-inward force due to the engagement of the cam surface 315 and the tapered portion 344. This radially-inward force is transferred to the legs 346, 348, which in turn engage the ledges 327, 328, respectively. In the illustrated embodiment, the channel 314 and the tapered portion 344 each comprise a substantially rectilinear cross-section; it is also contemplated that the channel 314 and/or the tapered portion 344 may comprise a curvilinear cross-section.

[0039] As a result of the angular orientation of the blocking leg 346, engagement with the ledge 327 upon rotation of the plug 320 urges the blocking leg 346 toward the proximal end of the plug 320 and into engagement with the wall 329. When the blocking leg 346 engages the wall 329, the blocking leg 346 is no longer free to travel toward the proximal end of the plug 320. In this position, the radially-inward force is opposed by the ledge 327 and the wall 329. This opposing force counters the radially-inward force resulting from engagement of the cam surface 315 and the tapered portion 344, preventing further radially-inward motion of the flexible member 340. Because flexible member 340 cannot move radially inward, interference between the cam surface 315 and the tapered portion 344 prevents further rotation of the plug 320.

[0040] When a proper key is inserted, the engagement legs 348 deform or pivot toward the distal end of the plug 320 as the lower surfaces of the legs 348 travel along the bitted top surface of the key. When the key is at least partially inserted, each of the engagement legs 348 is positioned between proximal and distal surfaces of a bitting. When the key is fully inserted, the blocking leg 346 engages a shoulder on the shank near to the bow or head of the key, deforming or pivoting the blocking leg 346 toward the distal end of the plug 320 and out of engagement with the ledge 327. When the blocking leg 346 is no longer engaged with the ledge 327, the flexible

member 340 is in an unblocking state. In the unblocking state, the radially-inward force resulting from torque applied to the plug 320 is not opposed by the wall 329 or the ledge 327. As such, radially-inward motion of the flexible member 340 is permitted, enabling rotation of the plug 320 to a rotated position. As the plug 320 rotates from the home position to the rotated position, the flexible member 340 cams radially inward as the tapered portion 344 travels along the cam surface 315 and into contact with the shell inner surface 317.

[0041] Like the previously-described cylinder 200, the cylinder 300 of the present embodiment is configured to permit key extraction when the plug 320 is in the home position, and to prevent key extraction when the plug 320 is in the rotated position. When the user attempts to extract the key when the plug 320 is in either the home position or the rotated position, the engagement legs 348 come into contact with the distal biting surfaces of the key. In order to permit key extraction when the plug 320 is in the home position, the engagement legs 348 are configured to deform when the tapered portion 344 is positioned in the channel 314. In order to prevent key extraction when the plug 320 is in the rotated position, the engagement legs 348 are configured to resist further deformation when the tapered portion 344 is in contact with the shell inner surface 317.

[0042] As with the knock-down pin 240, the flexible member 340 is configured to transition from the blocking state to the unblocking state upon insertion of a key, and to prevent key extraction when the plug 320 is in the rotated position, regardless of the biting profile of the key. These functions may be provided by appropriate selection of one or more of the offset angle of the engagement legs 348, rigidity of the material of which the flexible member 340 is formed, the size and configuration of arcuate cutouts 349, and/or geometry of the tips of the engagement legs 348. For example, the flexible member 340 may be configured in a manner that, when the tapered portion 344 is in contact with the inner surface 317, the engagement legs 348 are substantially perpendicular to the distal biting surfaces, such that substantially all the force exerted by the distal biting surface is opposed by forces transmitted through the engagement legs 348.

[0043] With reference to Figs. 6 and 7, a third illustrative lock cylinder 400 includes a shell 410, a plug 420 disposed within the shell 410, and a locking assembly operable in a blocking state and an unblocking state, depicted herein as including at least one rack pin 440 and a sidebar 450. In

the illustrated embodiment, the locking assembly includes two of the rack pins 440, although it is also contemplated that more or fewer rack pins 440 may be utilized.

[0044] The shell 410 includes a substantially cylindrical chamber 412, and a groove 414 defined by tapered surfaces or cam surfaces 415 extending radially outward from an inner surface 417 of the shell 410. The groove 414 and cam surfaces 415 may be configured in a manner similar to the previously-described channel 314 and cam surface 315. The plug 420 is positioned in the chamber 412, and includes a keyway 423, a pin cavity 424 for each of the rack pins 440, and a pocket 425 for receiving the sidebar 450. The keyway 423 is defined in part by a ward 426, and may be formed in a conventional manner known in the industry, for example by milling or machining the plug 420. The pin cavities 424 and pocket 425 may likewise be created by milling or machining the plug 420. For example, the pin cavities 424 may be formed by removing material from the bottom portion of the plug 420, while retaining a portion of the material at the top of the plug 420.

[0045] Each rack pin 440 is positioned in one of the pin cavities 424 along with a spring or biasing member 404 which urges the rack pin 440 toward the keyway 423. Each of the rack pins 440 includes a top leg 442 and a pair of side legs 444. In the illustrated embodiment, the top leg 442 is perpendicular to the side legs 444, although other configurations are contemplated. For example, in certain embodiments, the legs 442, 444 may be substantially perpendicular, or may be offset by an oblique angle. In the illustrated form, the side legs 444 extend from the top leg 442 in both vertical directions, giving the rack pin 440 a substantially H-shaped cross-section. It is also contemplated that the side legs 444 may extend from the top leg 442 in only a single direction, such that the rack pin 440 comprises a substantially U-shaped cross-section. The rack pins 440 may be created using any method known in the art, such as, for example, injection molding, machining, or die casting.

[0046] The top leg 442 is positioned at least partially in the keyway 423, and is configured to travel along the top cut of a key during key insertion and extraction. The top leg 442 may include a tapered bottom surface (for example, angled or curved) to facilitate such travel. When the key is inserted into the keyway 423, the rack pins 440 move in a direction substantially perpendicular to the direction of key insertion as the top legs 442 travel along the bittings. If the rack pin 440 is blocked from moving in the necessary direction, interference between the top legs 442 and the key bittings prevent the key from being inserted or extracted.

[0047] At least one of the side legs 444 includes a plurality of notches 446 defined in part by ridges 448. In the illustrated embodiment, each of the side legs 444 includes the notches 446, such that the rack pin 440 is substantially symmetrical. As such, the rack pin 440 can be inserted into the pin cavity 424 in either direction during assembly of the cylinder 400. It is also contemplated that only one of the side legs 444 may include the notches 446, in which the rack pin 440 is inserted into the pin cavity 424 with the notched side leg 444 adjacent to the pocket 425.

[0048] The sidebar 450 is seated in the pocket 425, and is biased radially outward by springs or biasing members 405. The illustrated sidebar 450 extends in the axial direction of the plug 420, is aligned with each of the rack pins 440, and includes a body portion 452, a tapered portion 454 on the radially outer side of the body portion 452, and a protrusion 456 on the radially inner side of the body portion 452. While the length of the sidebar 450 is less than that of the plug 420, it is also contemplated that the sidebar 450 may extend substantially the entire length of the plug 420, or that the sidebar 450 may be replaced by one or more pins having a similar cross-section. As best seen in Fig. 7, the height of the body portion 452 corresponds to that of the pocket 425 to prevent rocking or pivoting of the sidebar 450 during operation.

[0049] The tapered portion 454 comprises a cam surface, and may have a geometry corresponding to that of the groove 414. The cam surfaces of the tapered portion 454 and the groove 414 are configured such that, when a torque is applied to the plug 420, the sidebar 450 is urged radially inward toward the rack pin 440 as the tapered portion 454 travels along the cam surface 415 and into contact with the shell inner surface 417. While the cam surfaces of the illustrated groove 414 and tapered portion 454 comprise a curvilinear profile, it is also contemplated that one or more of the cam surfaces may comprise a rectilinear profile.

[0050] The protrusion 456 has a shape corresponding to that of the notches 446, such that when the protrusion 456 is aligned with one of the notches 446 and the plug 420 is rotated, the protrusion 456 is received by one of the notches 446 as the sidebar 450 travels radially inward. Due to the fact that the biasing member 404 urges the top leg 442 into contact with the key, the position of the rack pin 440 corresponds to the root depth of the key at the point of contact. Accordingly, the notches 446 may be spaced and configured such that when the rack pin 440 is in a position corresponding to one of the possible root depths, one of the notches 446 is aligned

with the protrusion 456. The number and spacing of the notches 446 may vary according to the set of possible root depths for the key family associated with the cylinder 400.

[0051] When the plug 420 is in the home position and no key is inserted, the locking assembly is in a blocking state wherein rotation of the plug 420 is prevented. In the blocking state, the protrusion 456 is aligned with a portion of the side leg 444 that does not include a notch 446. If a torque is applied in an attempt to rotate the plug 420, the sidebar 450 is urged radially inward as described above. Because the protrusion 456 is not aligned with a notch 446, however, the rack pin 440 blocks the path of the sidebar 450, preventing radially-inward motion. The sidebar 450 therefore cannot travel radially inward to a position in which it does not cross the shear line 402, and rotation of the plug 420 is prevented due to interference between the cam surface 415 and the tapered portion 454.

[0052] When a proper key is inserted, the rack pins 440 are urged upward against the biasing force of the springs 404 to a position in which one of the notches 446 is aligned with the protrusion 456. When the protrusion 456 is aligned with a notch 446 of each rack pin 440, the locking assembly is in an unblocking state wherein rotation of the plug 420 is permitted. In the unblocking state, rotation of the plug 420 urges the sidebar 450 radially inward, such that the protrusion 456 is received in a notch 446 of each rack pin 440.

[0053] When the plug 420 is in the rotated position, the tapered portion 454 is in contact with the shell inner surface 417, preventing the sidebar 450 from moving radially outward. As such, the protrusion 456 cannot exit the notches 446 in which it is positioned. If the user attempts to extract the key when the plug 420 is in the rotated position, interference between the protrusion 456 and the ridges 448 prevents the rack pin 440 from moving within the pin cavity 424, and interference between the top leg 442 and the key bittings prevent the key from being extracted.

[0054] As the plug 420 is rotated back to the home position, the biasing members 405 urge the sidebar 450 radially outward into the groove 414, moving the protrusion 456 out of alignment with the ridges 448. The rack pins 440 again become free to travel, permitting extraction of the key. Once the key is extracted, the biasing members 404 urge the rack pins 440 to their initial positions, wherein the protrusion 456 is not aligned with any of the notches 446, and the locking assembly is in the blocking state.

[0055] With reference to Figs. 8 and 9, a fourth exemplary lock cylinder 500 includes a shell 510, a plug 520 disposed within the shell 510, and a locking assembly operable in a blocking

state and an unblocking state, depicted herein as a rocker assembly 540. The illustrative shell 510 is a conventional key-in-lever type shell, and includes a plurality of shell tumbler cavities 511 formed in a tower 513. The plug 520 includes a plurality of plug tumbler cavities 521, which, when the plug 520 is in a home position, align with the shell tumbler cavities 511. In the illustrated form, the plug 520 is a conventional plug which has been retrofitted to include a pocket 524 connecting at least some of the plug tumbler cavities 521. It is also contemplated that the plug 520 may be custom-made, in which case the plug 520 may include fewer plug tumbler cavities 521.

[0056] The rocker assembly 540 includes a rocker arm 542 and a pin stack 543 including a plurality of master pins 544 and a driving pin 546. The rocker assembly 540 may further include a biasing member or spring 504 to bias the pin stack 543 toward the keyway 523. The rocker arm 542 includes an arcuate member 547 positioned within the pocket 524, and enlarged end portions 548, each of which is positioned in one of the plug tumbler cavities 521. While other geometries are contemplated, in the illustrated embodiment, the arcuate member 547 comprises a rectangular cross-section, and the end portions 548 are round or spherical to facilitate travel along the top cut of a key during key insertion and extraction. The rocker arm 542 may be created using any method known in the art, such as, for example, plastic or metal injection molding, machining, or die casting.

[0057] During assembly of the cylinder 500, the rocker arm 542 is placed in the plug 520 such that the arcuate member 547 is positioned in the pocket 524, and each of the end portions 548 is positioned in one of the plug tumbler cavities 521. The end portions 548 are permitted to drop to the bottom of the plug tumbler cavities 521, where they are retained by ledges 528. The end portions 548 may comprise a diameter corresponding to that of a bottom pin in a conventional lock cylinder, for example if the plug 520 is created by retrofitting an existing plug. In the illustrated embodiment, the end portions 548 are installed in the first and fifth plug tumbler cavities 521; it is also contemplated that the end portions 548 may be positioned in other plug tumbler cavities 521.

[0058] After the rocker arm 542 has been installed in the plug 520, the plug 520 is inserted into the shell 510, and a C-clip or end cap (not illustrated) may be installed to prevent axial movement of the plug 520 within the chamber 512. The pin stack 543 and spring 504 may then be inserted into one of the shell tumbler cavities 511'. While the spring 504 and pin stack 543

are depicted as having been inserted into the third shell tumbler cavity 511, it is also contemplated that the spring 504 and pin stack 543 may be inserted into another of the shell tumbler cavities 511. When the plug tumbler cavities 521 become aligned with the shell tumbler cavities 511, the master pins 544 and a portion of the driving pin 546 move into the plug tumbler cavity 521' which is aligned with the shell tumbler cavity 511'. To complete assembly of the cylinder 500, a top cover (not illustrated) may then be attached to the shell 510 to prevent the spring 504 and pin stack 543 from escaping the shell tumbler cavity 511'.

[0059] During operation, when the plug 520 is in the home position and no key is inserted, the pin stack 543 is positioned partially in the shell tumbler cavity 511' and partially in the plug tumbler cavity 521'. Each of the master pins 544 is positioned in the plug tumbler cavity 521', and the driving pin 546 is positioned partially in the plug tumbler cavity 521' and partially in the shell tumbler cavity 511'. This defines a blocking state of the rocker assembly 540, wherein the driving pin 546 crosses a shear line 502 of the cylinder 500, preventing rotation of the plug 520 with respect to the shell 510.

[0060] When a key is inserted, the key contacts the end portions 548, urging the rocker arm 542 toward the tower 513 as the end portions 548 travel along the top cut of the key. As a result, the end portions 548 move within the plug tumbler cavities 521, and the arcuate member 547 moves within the pocket 524. As the rocker arm 542 moves, the pin stack 543 is urged upward against the force of the spring 504 to a position in which at least the driving pin 546 is positioned entirely within the shell tumbler cavity 511'; depending upon the root depth of the key at the points of contact with the end portions 548, one or more of the master pins 544 may also be positioned within the shell tumbler cavity 511'. Because the driving pin 546 no longer crosses the shear line 502, the rocker assembly 540 is in an unblocking state wherein the plug 520 is free to rotate with respect to the shell 510.

[0061] As the plug 520 is rotated from the home position to the rotated position, the driving pin 546 and possibly one or more of the master pins 544 are retained within the shell tumbler cavity 511' by an outer surface 527 of the plug 520. If less than all of the master pins 544 are positioned in the shell tumbler cavity 511', the remaining master pins 544 are retained within the plug tumbler cavity 521' by the shell inner surface 517. If the user attempts to extract the key while the plug 540 is in the rotated position, the key bittings urge the end portions 548 radially outward. This outward force is countered by a radially inward force from the shell inner surface

517, which prevents the rocker arm 542 from traveling radially outward, either through direct engagement with the arcuate member 547 or through one or more of the master pins 544.

Because the rocker arm 542 cannot travel radially outward, key extraction is prevented by interference between the end portions 548 and the key bittings. When the plug 540 is returned to the home position, the rocker assembly 540 again becomes free to travel, and key extraction is once again enabled.

[0062] In order to ensure that the master pins 544 do not prevent rotation of the plug 520 when the key is inserted, the exemplary master pins 544 include curved or beveled surfaces. When one of the master pins 544 crosses the shear line 502, rotation of the plug 520 causes the shell 510 or the plug 520 to contact the beveled surface, thereby urging the master pin 544 toward either the shell tumbler cavity 511' or the plug tumbler cavity 521'. For example, the plug outer surface 527 may urge the master pin 544 into the shell tumbler cavity 511', or the shell inner surface 517 may urge the master pin 544 into the plug tumbler cavity 521'. The arcuate member 547 may be slightly flexible, such that it elastically deforms when the latter occurs.

[0063] The rocker assembly 540 provides both an unlocking functionality and a key retention functionality, regardless of the bitting profile of the key. The unlocking functionality enables the rocker assembly 540 to transition from the blocking state to the unblocking state upon insertion of a key, and the key retention functionality enables the lock cylinder 500 to prevent key extraction when the plug 520 is in the rotated position. These functionalities may be provided, for example, by appropriate selection of the length of the master pins 544 and the driving pin 546, the number of master pins 546, and the curvature and/or rigidity of the arcuate member 547. For example, in the illustrated embodiment, the rocker arm 542 and pin stack 543 are configured such that the driving pin 546 crosses the shear line 502 when no key is inserted. The rocker arm 542 and pin stack 543 are further configured to move the driving pin 546 into the shell tumbler cavity 511' when the end portions 548 are supported by portions of the key having the minimum possible root depth. The rocker assembly 540 therefore provides the unlocking functionality regardless of the bitting profile of the key.

[0064] As stated above, the rocker assembly 540 is further configured to prevent key extraction when the plug 520 is in the rotated position, regardless of the bitting profile of the key. In order to provide this functionality, the rocker arm 542 may be configured such that the arcuate member 547 comes into contact with the shell inner surface 517 when the end portions 548 are supported

by portions of the key having the maximum possible root depth. Alternatively, one or more of the master pins 544 may remain within the plug tumbler cavity 521' when the end portions 548 are supported by portions of the key having the maximum possible root depth. In either case, the rigidity of the arcuate member 547 may be selected such that, when the user attempts to extract the key while the plug 520 is in the rotated position, the arcuate member 547 prevents the end portions 548 from traveling radially outward by an amount sufficient to permit key extraction.

[0065] Fig. 10 depicts an example keying system 600, which comprises a plug set 610 including a plurality of plugs 611-617 with illustrative keyways 621-627, and a key profile set 630 including a plurality of key profiles 631-634 and 641-647. The plugs 611-617 may, for example, be utilized in conjunction with one of the previously-described lock cylinders, such that the keyways of those plugs are similar to one of the depicted keyways 621-627. The key profile set 630 comprises a plurality of unique cross-sectional profiles, including a grandmaster profile 631, a plurality of master profiles 632-634, and a standard profile set 640 including a plurality of standard profiles 641-647.

[0066] The keyways 621-627 are configured to permit entry of a key having an appropriate cross-sectional profile, and to prevent an inappropriately-shaped key from being inserted into the plugs 611-617. Each of the cross-sectional profiles in the profile set 630 is configured to permit a key having the profile to be inserted into at least one member of the plug set 610, and may be configured to permit the key to be inserted into multiple members of the plug set 610. For example, keys comprising the grandmaster profile 631 can be inserted into any plug in the plug set 610. Keys comprising one of the master profiles 632-634 can be inserted into only a subset of the plug set 610; for example, a key comprising the master profile 632 can be inserted into a subset including the plugs 611-613, but cannot be inserted into the remaining plugs 614-617. Keys comprising one of the standard profiles 641-647 can be inserted into only one of plugs in the plug set 610; for example a key comprising the standard profile 641 can be inserted into one of the plugs 611, but not the remaining plugs 612-617. Similarly, the keyways 621-627 may be configured to accept keys comprising different cross-sectional profiles selected from the cross-sectional profile set 630. For example, while the keyway 623 can accept a key comprising either of the master key profiles 632, 633, the keyway 624 can accept a key comprising the master key profile 633, but not one comprising the master key profile 632.

[0067] With additional reference to Fig. 1, when the keying system 600 is utilized in an access control system such as the system 100, each member of the key family 120 may comprise a cross-sectional profile selected from the key profile set 630. In certain embodiments, each member of the key family 120 may comprise the same cross-sectional profile. It is also contemplated that a first subset of the key family 120 may a first cross-sectional profile selected from the profile set 630, and a second subset of the key family 120 may comprise a second cross-sectional profile selected from the profile set 630.

[0068] Furthermore, the keyway of the inner cylinder 113 may be the same as the keyway of the outer cylinder 114, or may be of a different configuration. For example, the inner cylinder 113 may include the plug 613, and the outer cylinder 114 may include the plug 614. In such a case, one key 122 may comprise the cross-sectional profile 632, and another key 123 may comprise the cross-sectional profile 633. As a result, the key 122 can be inserted into the inner cylinder 113 but not the outer cylinder 114, while the key 123 can be inserted into either of the cylinders 113, 114. Thus, while either of the keys 122, 123 can operate the inner cylinder 113, only the key 123 can be used to operate the outer cylinder 114, even in a case where the keys 122, 123 comprise the same bitting profile. This enables a greater number of keys to lock the door 101 from the interior of the room 102, while retaining the security of the exterior cylinder 114.

[0069] While the invention has been illustrated and described in detail in the drawings and foregoing description, the same is to be considered as illustrative and not restrictive in character, it being understood that only the preferred embodiments have been shown and described and that all changes and modifications that come within the spirit of the inventions are desired to be protected. It should be understood that while the use of words such as preferable, preferably, preferred or more preferred utilized in the description above indicate that the feature so described may be more desirable, it nonetheless may not be necessary and embodiments lacking the same may be contemplated as within the scope of the invention, the scope being defined by the claims that follow. In reading the claims, it is intended that when words such as “a,” “an,” “at least one,” or “at least one portion” are used there is no intention to limit the claim to only one item unless specifically stated to the contrary in the claim. When the language “at least a portion” and/or “a portion” is used the item can include a portion and/or the entire item unless specifically stated to the contrary.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A lock cylinder, comprising:
a shell including a generally cylindrical chamber and an opening;
a plug disposed within the chamber, the plug including a keyway configured to receive a key,
and a pocket connected to the keyway, wherein in a home position of the plug, the pocket is aligned with the opening and a shear line is defined between the pocket and the opening, and in a rotated position of the plug, the pocket is not aligned with the opening; and
a locking assembly positioned at least partially within the pocket, operable in a blocking state wherein a contiguous portion of the locking assembly crosses the shear line and rotation of the plug is prevented, and an unblocking state wherein no contiguous portion of the locking assembly crosses the shear line and rotation of the plug is permitted;
wherein the key comprises a plurality of biting positions and a biting profile selected from a predetermined set of possible biting profiles, each of the possible biting profiles defined at least in part by a unique combination of biting position root depths, each of the biting position root depths selected from a predetermined set of possible root depths; and
wherein each of the possible biting profiles is operable to transition the locking assembly from the blocking state to the unblocking state.
2. The lock cylinder of claim 1, wherein the plurality of biting positions includes at least five biting positions, and the set of possible root depths includes at least six possible root depths.
3. The lock cylinder of claim 1, wherein the locking assembly is further configured to prevent key extraction when the plug is in the rotated position.
4. The lock cylinder of claim 1, wherein the locking assembly is configured to engage the key at no more than two biting positions.
5. The lock cylinder of claim 4, wherein the locking assembly is configured to engage the key at exactly one biting position.

6. The lock cylinder of claim 1, wherein the opening comprises an axial channel, and the locking assembly includes a pin rotatably mounted in the plug, the pin including a first leg configured extend into the axial channel in the blocking state and a second leg configured to engage a key top cut during key insertion.
7. The lock cylinder of claim 6, wherein, when the plug is in the rotated position, the first leg engages an inner surface of the shell, and the second leg engages a biting surface of the key, thereby preventing the key from being extracted.
8. The lock cylinder of claim 1, wherein the opening comprises an axial channel including cam surfaces; and
wherein the locking assembly includes:
 - a body extending in an axial direction of the plug;
 - a tapered portion extending radially outward from the body;
 - a first leg extending radially inward from the body and toward a proximal end of the plug;
 - a second leg extending radially inward from the body and toward a distal end of the plug;wherein, when the plug is in the home position and no key is inserted, the locking assembly is in the blocking state, the tapered portion extends into the axial channel, and the first leg engages a ledge formed by the plug, thereby preventing the locking assembly from moving radially inward toward the unblocking state; and
wherein, when the plurality of key is inserted, the key urges the first leg out of engagement with the ledge, thereby permitting the locking assembly to move radially inward toward the unblocking state.
9. The lock cylinder of claim 8, wherein, when the plug is in the rotated position, the tapered portion engages an inner surface of the shell, and the second leg engages a biting surface of the key, thereby preventing the key from being extracted.
10. The lock cylinder of claim 1, wherein the opening comprises a shell tumbler cavity, the plug comprises first, second, and third plug tumbler cavities, the third plug tumbler cavity is positioned between the first and second plug tumbler cavities and is aligned with the shell

tumbler cavity when the plug is in the home position, and the pocket comprises an axial channel connecting the plurality of plug tumbler cavities; and

wherein the locking assembly comprises:

an arcuate rocker arm extending along the pocket and including a first enlarged end portion positioned in the first plug tumbler cavity and a second enlarged end portion positioned in the second plug tumbler cavity;

a tumbler set supported by the rocker arm and positioned partially within the third plug tumbler cavity and partially within the shell tumbler cavity, the tumbler set including a driving pin and a plurality of master pins positioned between the driving pin and the rocker arm;

wherein, in the blocking state, the driving pin crosses the shear line; and

wherein, when the key is inserted, the key urges the rocker arm toward the shell tumbler cavity, the driving pin is urged into the shell tumbler cavity and does not cross the shear line, and the locking assembly is in the unblocking state.

11. The lock cylinder of claim 10, wherein, when the plug is in the rotated position, an inner surface of the shell engages one of the master pins or the arcuate rocker, and the enlarged end portions engage biting surfaces of the key, thereby preventing the key from being extracted.

12. The lock cylinder of claim 10, wherein each of the master pins comprises a beveled surface.

13. The lock cylinder of claim 1, wherein the opening comprises an axial channel including tapered surfaces and the plug further includes a pin cavity;

wherein the locking assembly comprises:

a sidebar positioned in the pocket, the sidebar comprising a protrusion formed on a radially inward side of the sidebar, and a tapered portion formed on a radially outward side of the sidebar;

a rack pin including a first leg configured to travel along a key top cut during key insertion and a second leg defining a plurality of notches configured to receive the protrusion; and

wherein, when the key is inserted, the key urges the rack pin to a position in which one of the notches is aligned with the protrusion, the rack pin does not prevent radially inward motion of the rocker arm, and the locking assembly is in the unblocking state.

14. The lock cylinder of claim 1, wherein the locking assembly comprises means for enabling each of the possible bitting profiles to transition the locking assembly to the unblocking position.

15. An access control system, comprising:

a key comprising a plurality of bitting positions, a root depth at each of the bitting positions selected from a set of possible root depths, and a bitting profile defined by the selected root depths; and

a lock cylinder including a shell and a selectively rotatable plug, the lock cylinder configured to transition between a locked state and an unlocked state upon rotation of the plug, and operable in an unblocked state wherein rotation of the plug is permitted, and a blocked state wherein rotation of the plug is prevented;

wherein each of the keys comprises a unique bitting profile, and the lock cylinder is each of the keys is configured to transition the lock cylinder from the blocked state to the unblocked state.

16. The access control system of claim 15, wherein the lock cylinder is a lockdown-type lock cylinder and is configured for mounting to a first side of a door, the system further comprising:

a second lock cylinder configured for mounting to a second side of the door, the second lock cylinder operable by a first subset of the family of keys and not operable by a second subset of the family of keys.

17. The access control system of claim 16, further comprising a bolt configured to extend and retract upon operation of either of the lockdown-type lock cylinder and the second lock cylinder.

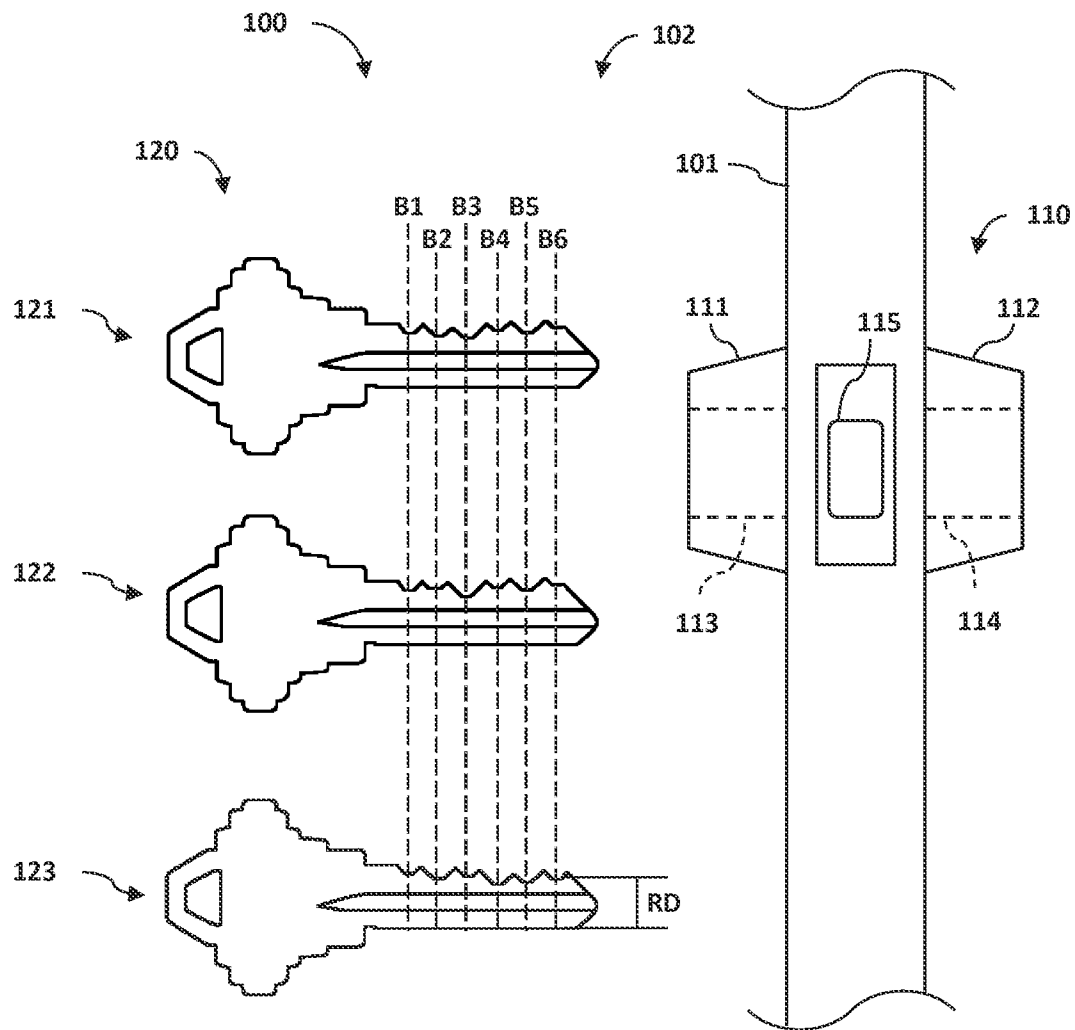


Fig. 1

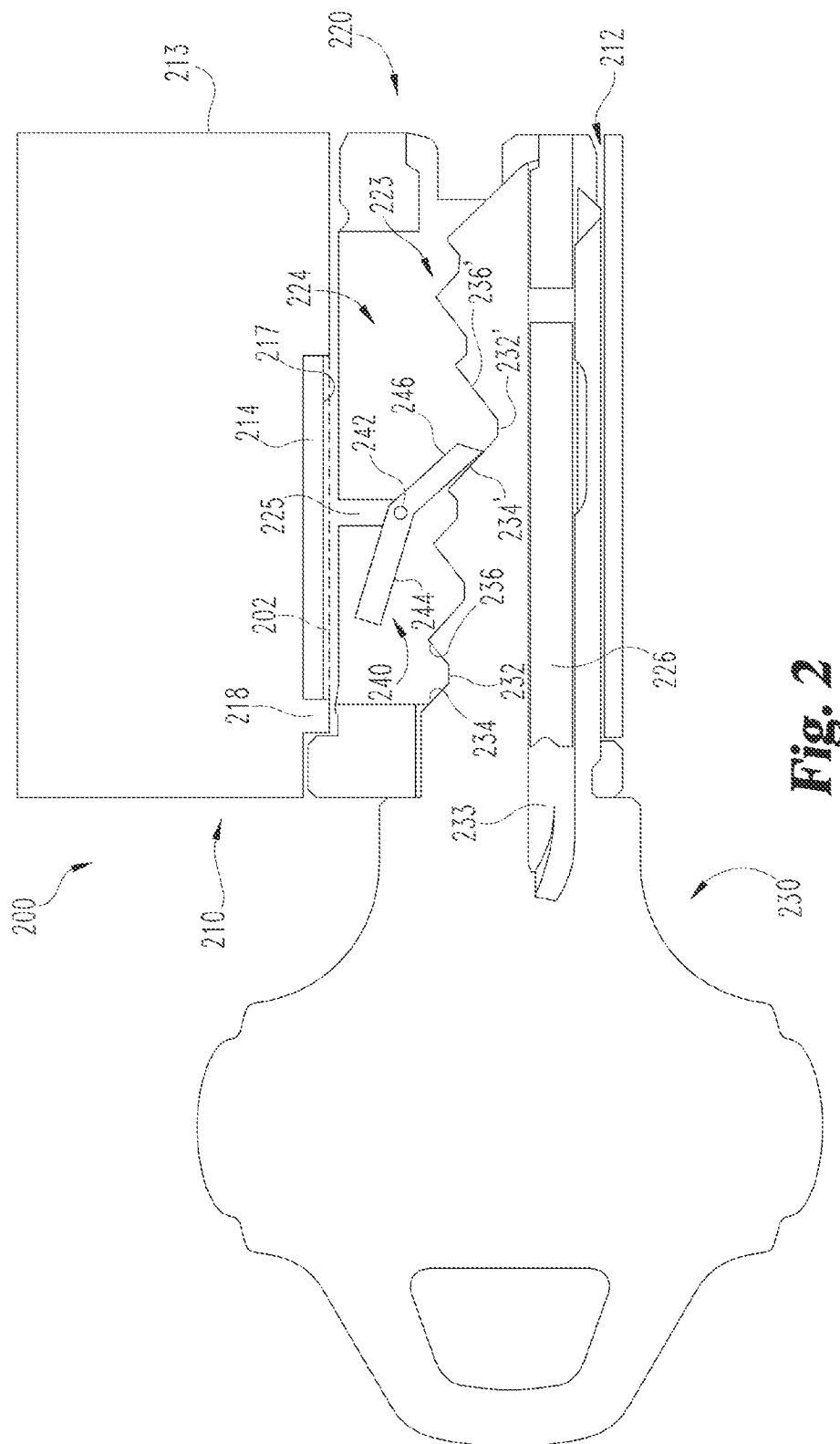


Fig. 2

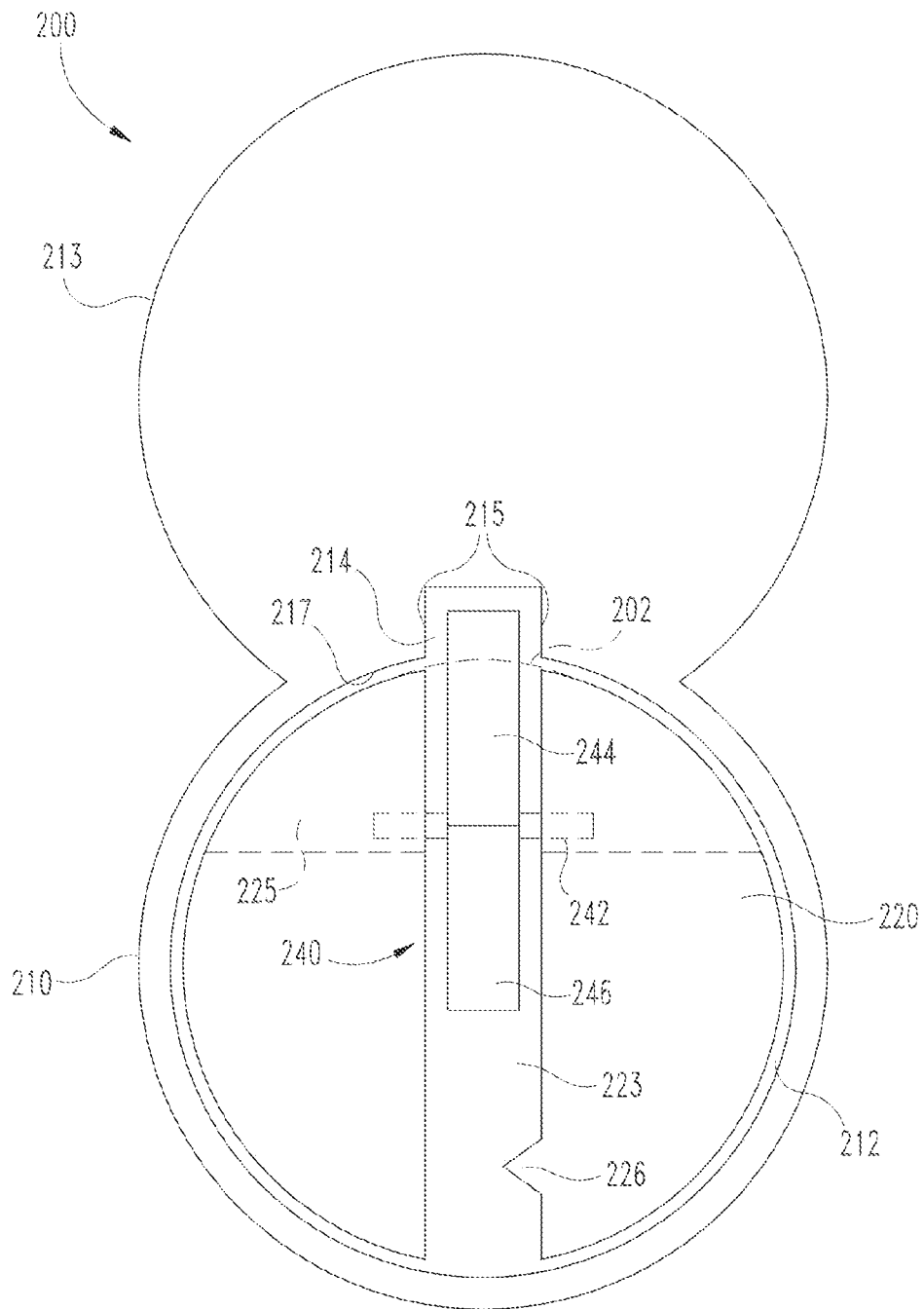


Fig. 3

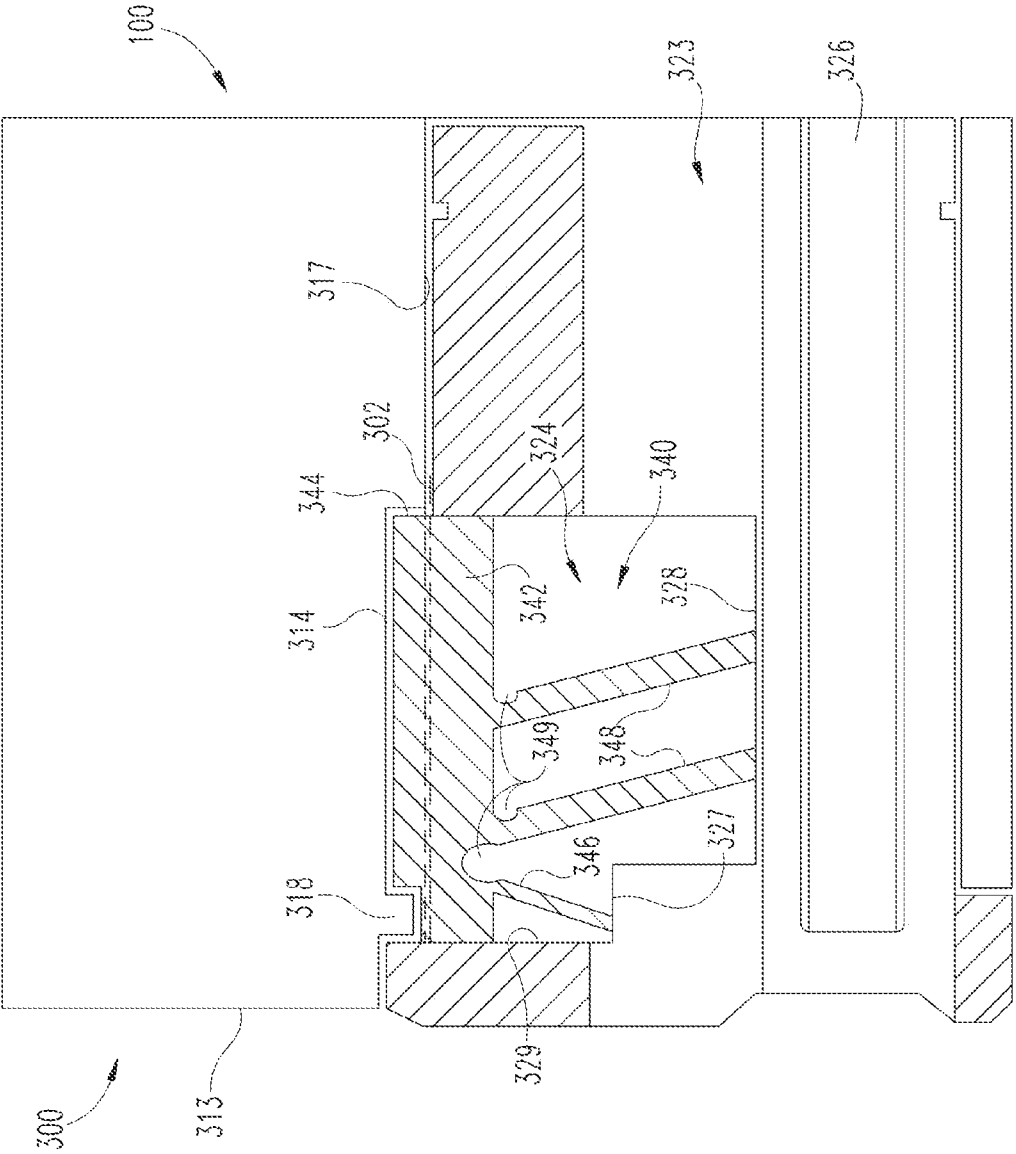


Fig. 4

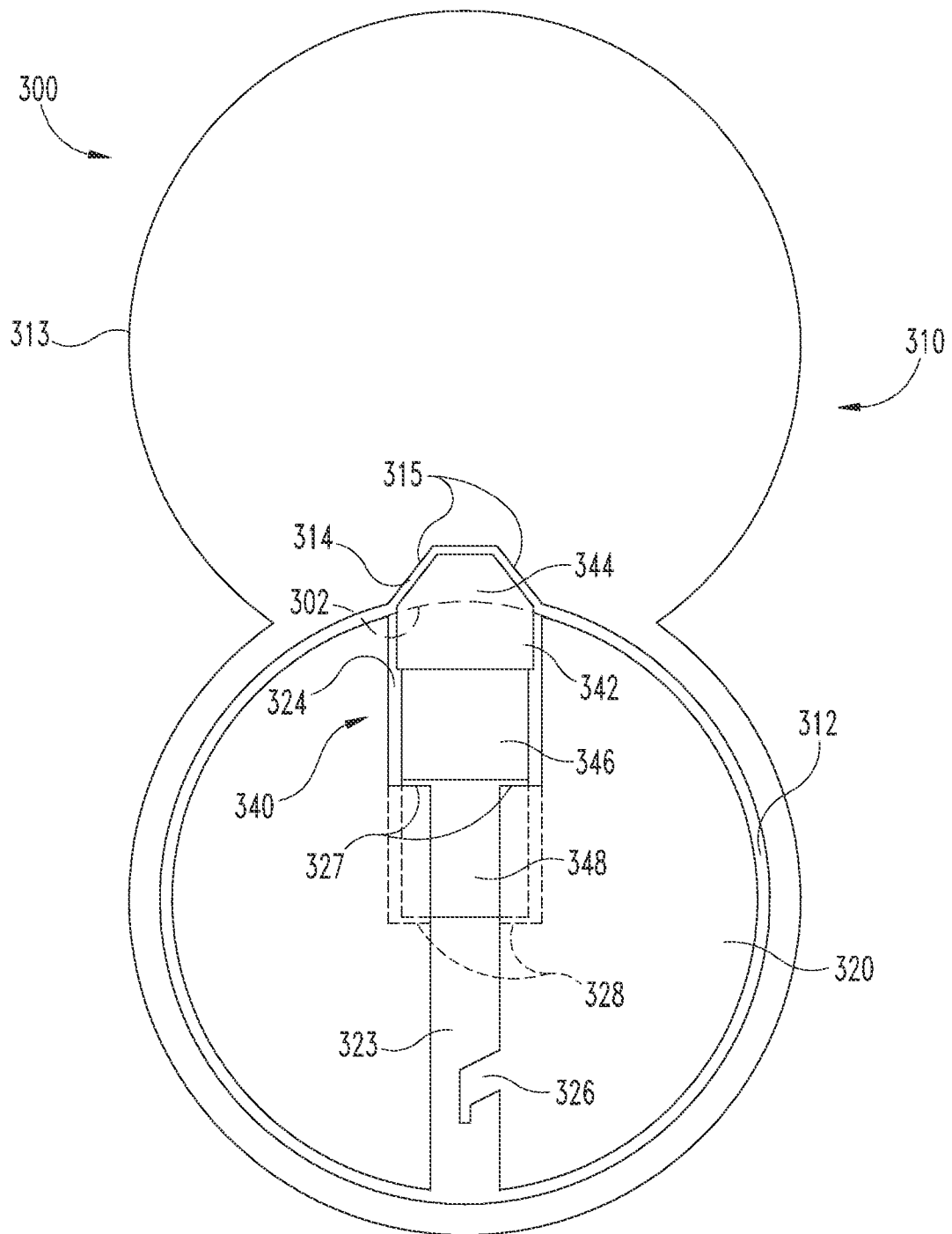


Fig. 5

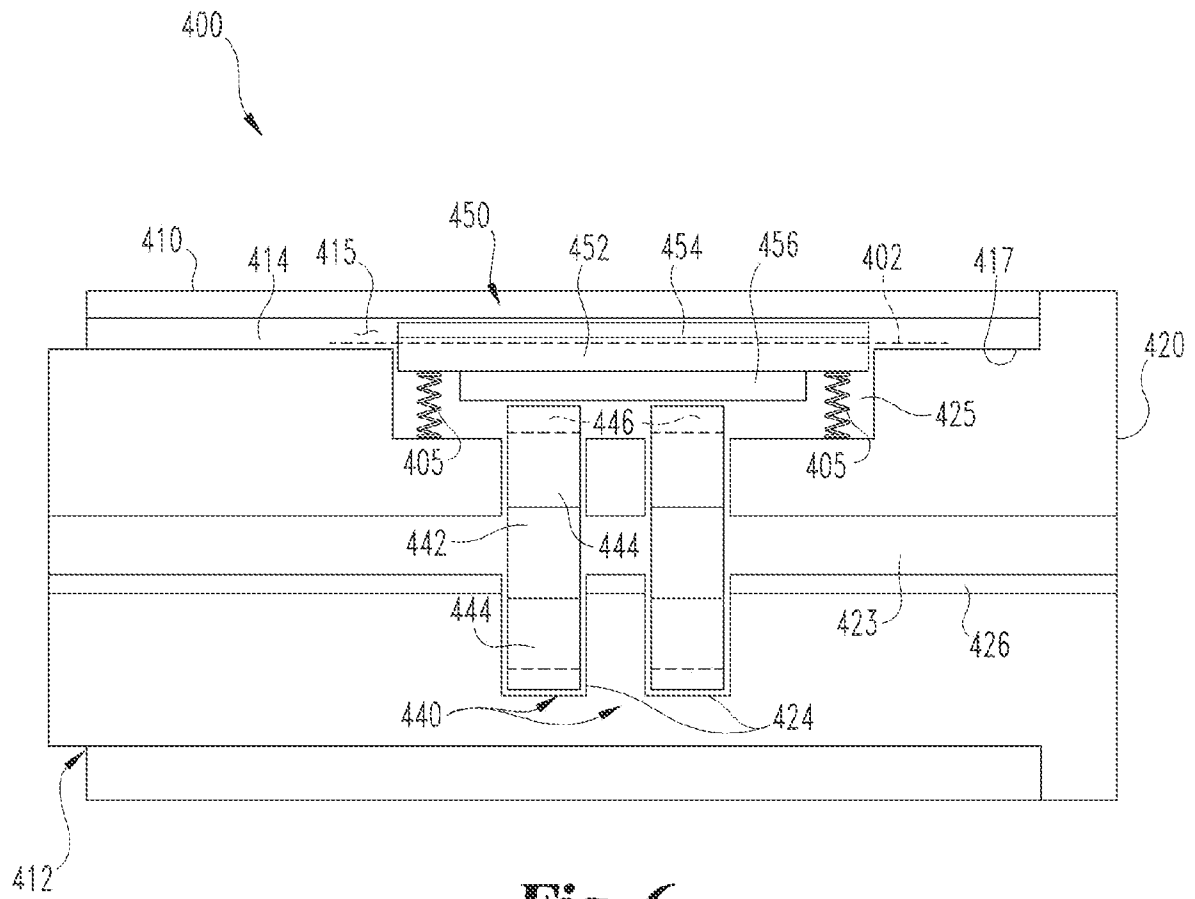


Fig. 6

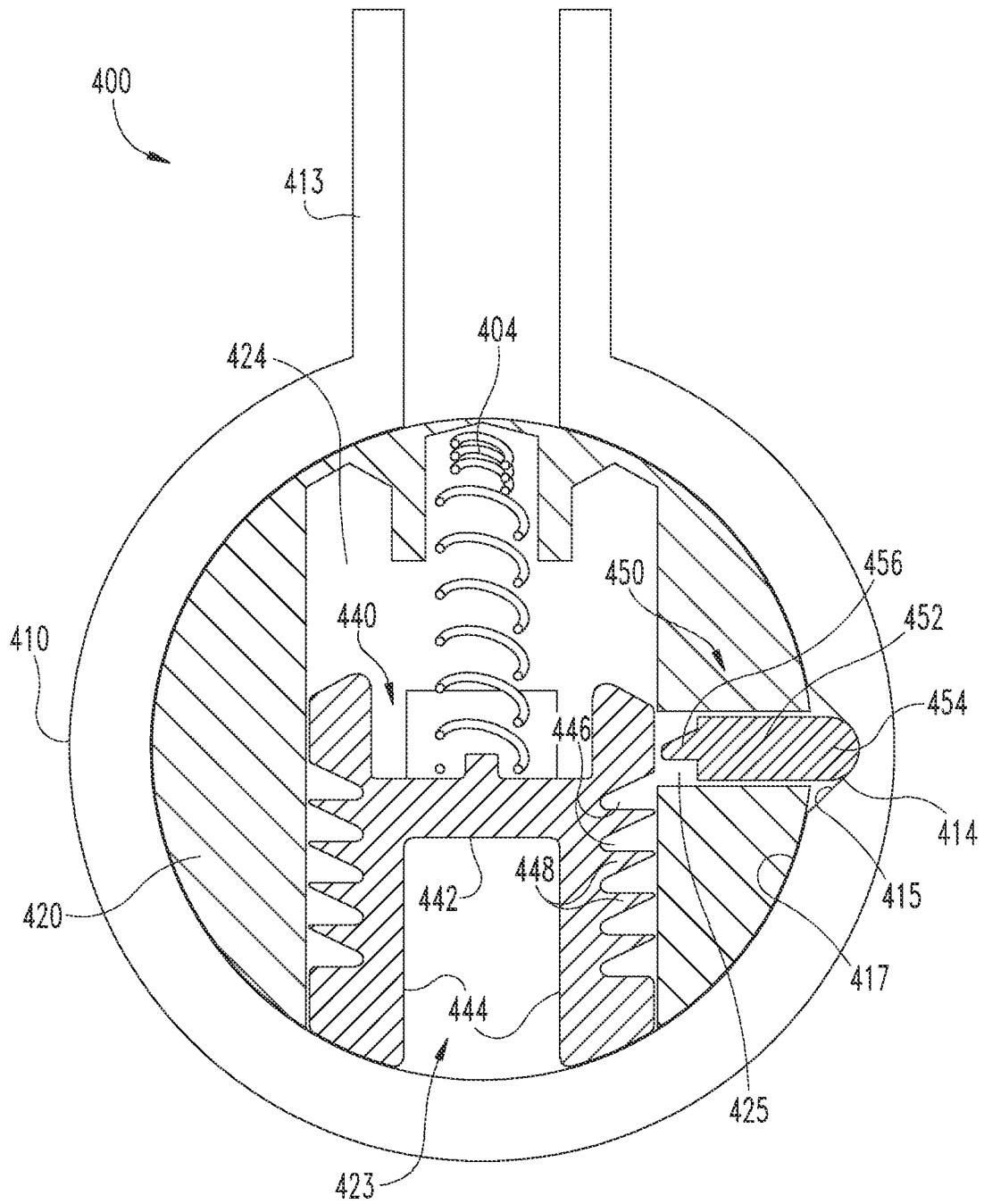
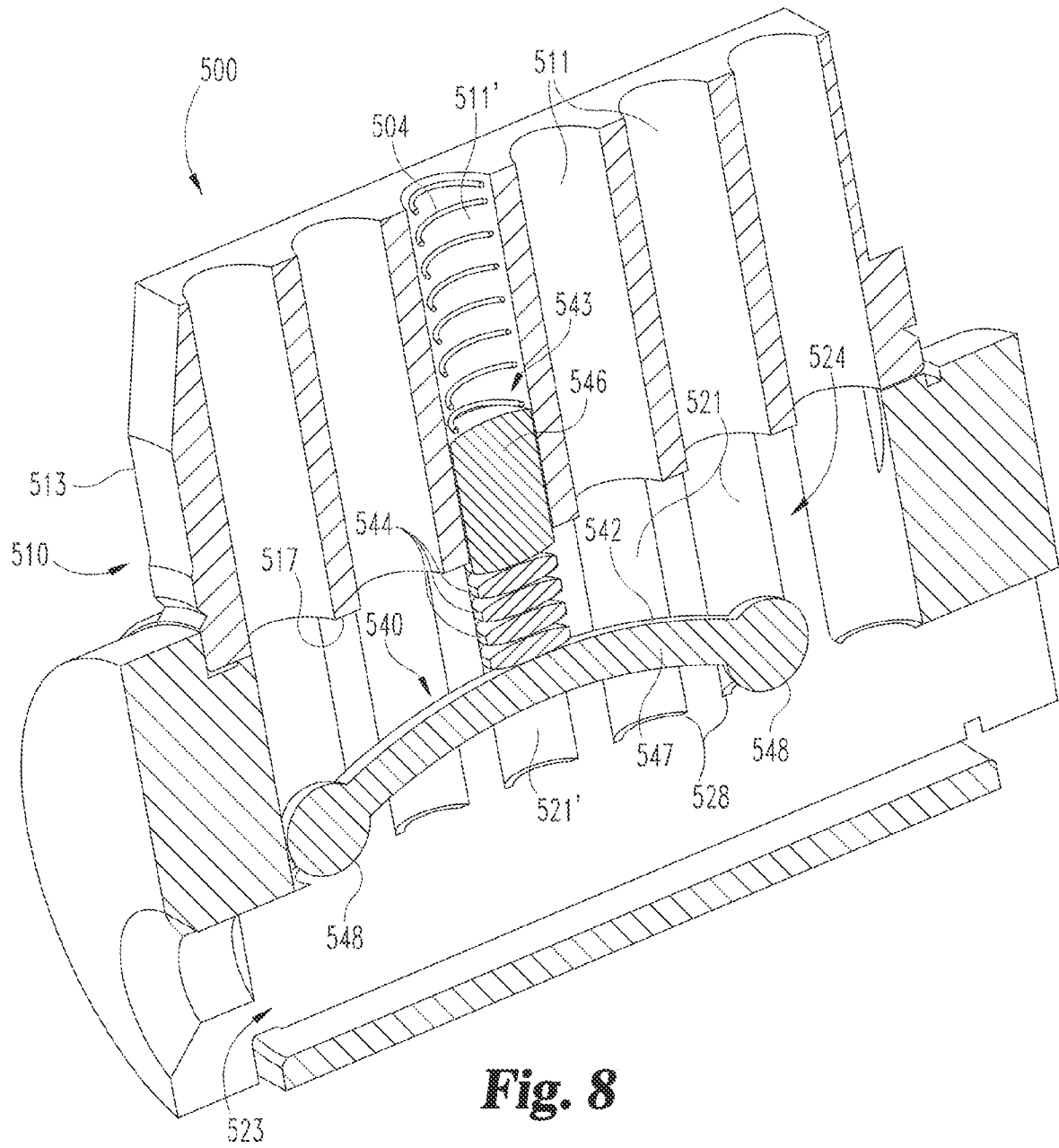


Fig. 7



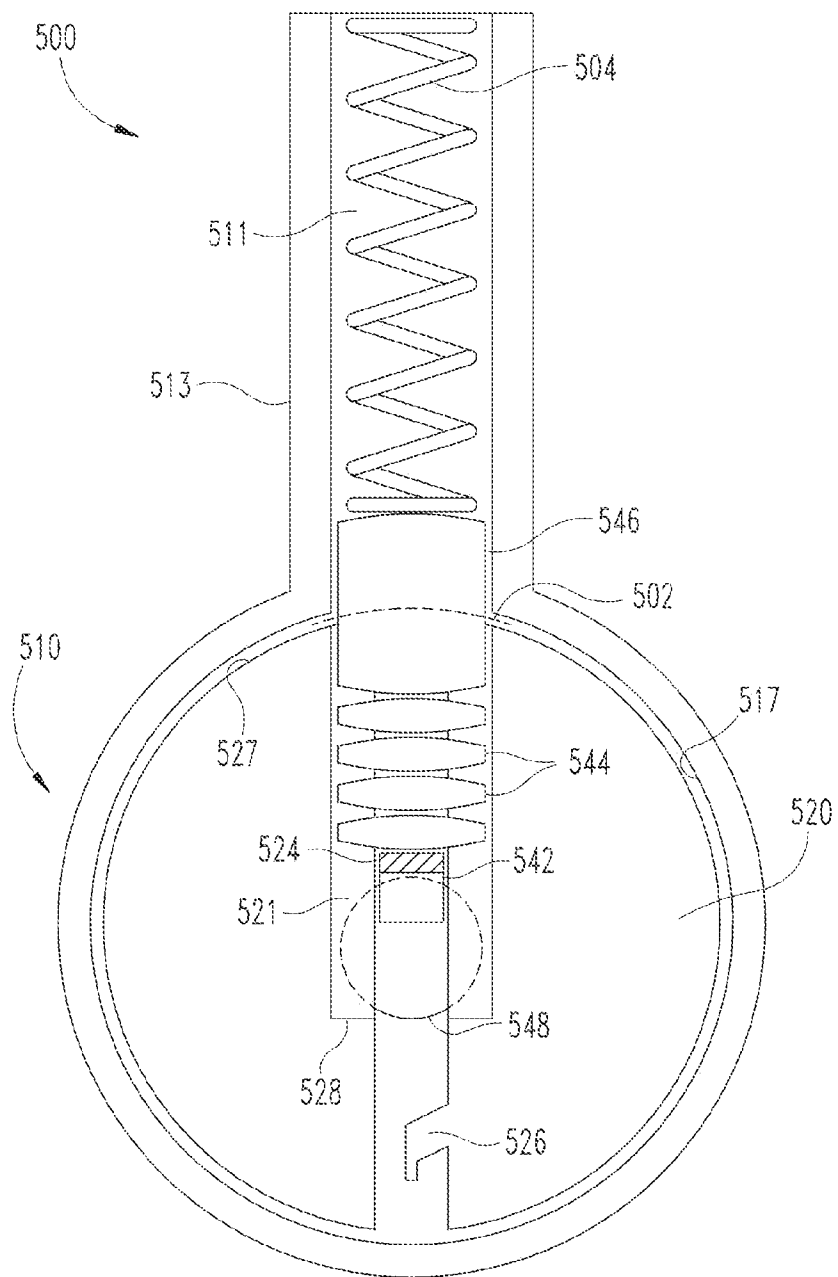


Fig. 9

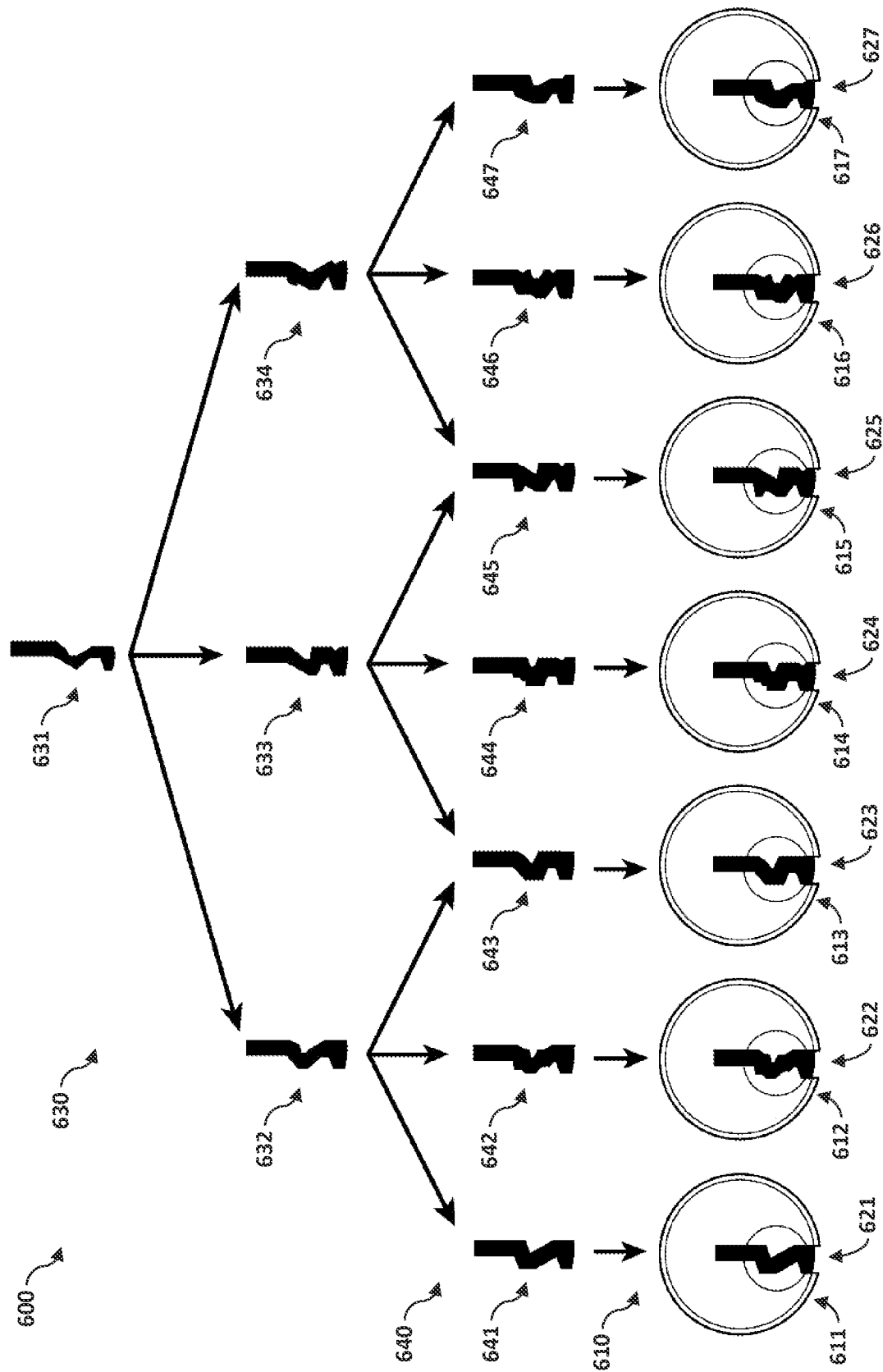


Fig. 10

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US2014/015435

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(8) - E05B 35/08 (2014.01)

USPC - 70/337

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC(8) - E05B 35/00, 35/08, 35/10, 35/14 (2014.01)

USPC - 70/336, 337, 389, 409, 441

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

CPC - E05B 35/00, 35/08, 35/10, 35/14 (2014.02)

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

Orbit, Google Patents, Google

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 4,275,577 A (CASTALDO) 30 June 1981 (30.06.1981) entire document	1, 14, 15
Y		2-4, 16, 17
Y	US 5,570,601 A (FIELD) 05 November 1996 (05.11.1996) entire document	2, 16, 17
Y	US 4,075,879 A (CHRISTOPHER) 28 February 1978 (28.02.1978) entire document	3
Y	US 1,041,388 A (WEGMANN) 15 October 1912 (15.10.1912) entire document	4
Y	US 3,759,074 A (PRAHL) 18 September 1973 (18.09.1973) entire document	16, 17
A	US 2006/0016232 A1 (HUNG) 26 January 2006 (26.01.2006) entire document	1-17

☐

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☐

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

11 May 2014

Date of mailing of the international search report

30 MAY 2014

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US

Mail Stop PCT, Attn: ISA/US, Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

Facsimile No. 571-273-3201

Authorized officer:

Blaine R. Copenheaver

PCT Helpdesk: 571-272-4300
PCT OSP: 571-272-7774