Nov. 22, 1955 L. H. FISLER 2,724,607

DOOR LOCK

Filed June 13, 1952 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

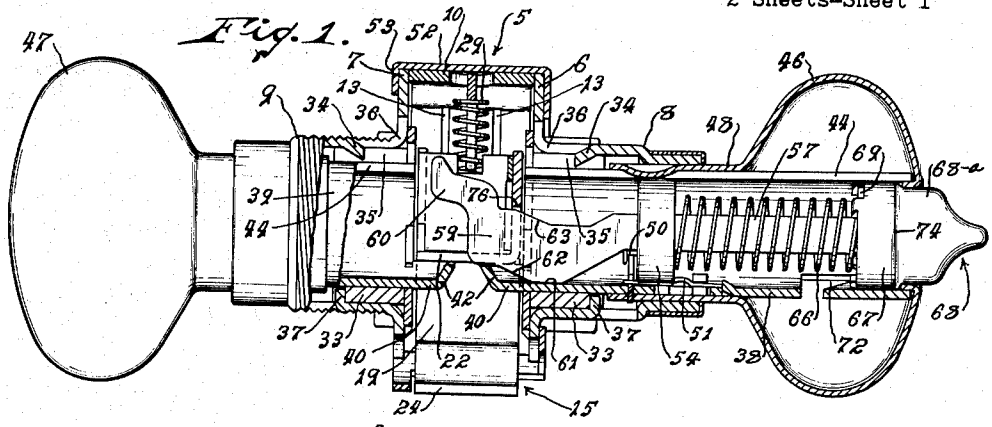


Fig. 2.

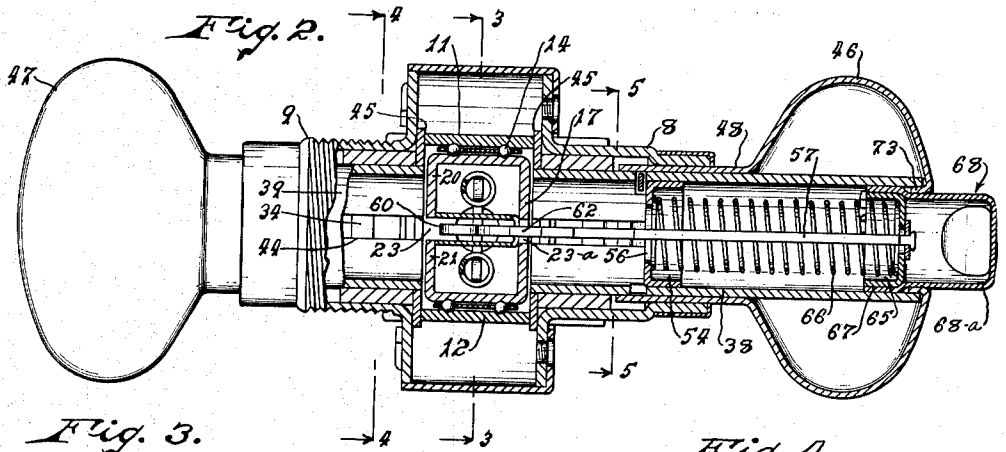


Fig. 3.

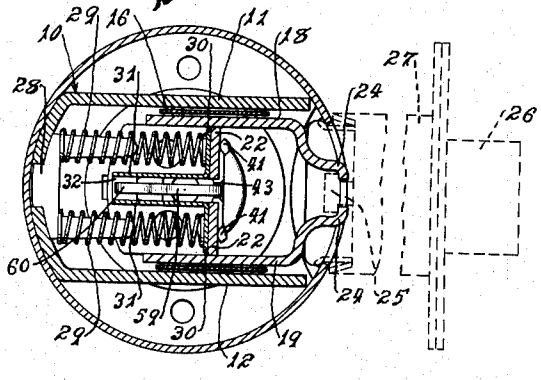


Fig. 4.

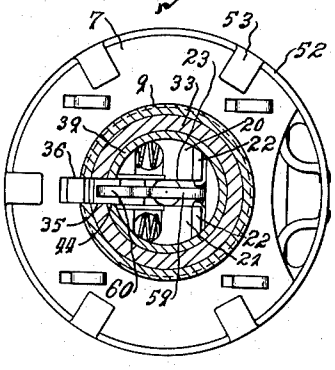


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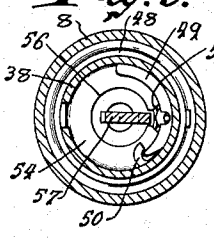


Fig. 6.

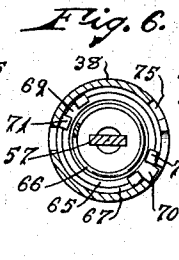
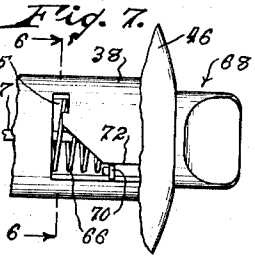


Fig. 7.



INVENTOR.
LELAND H. FISLER.

BY

Louis V. Lucia
ATTORNEY

Nov. 22, 1955 L. H. FISLER 2,724,607

DOOR LOCK

Filed June 13, 1952 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 8.

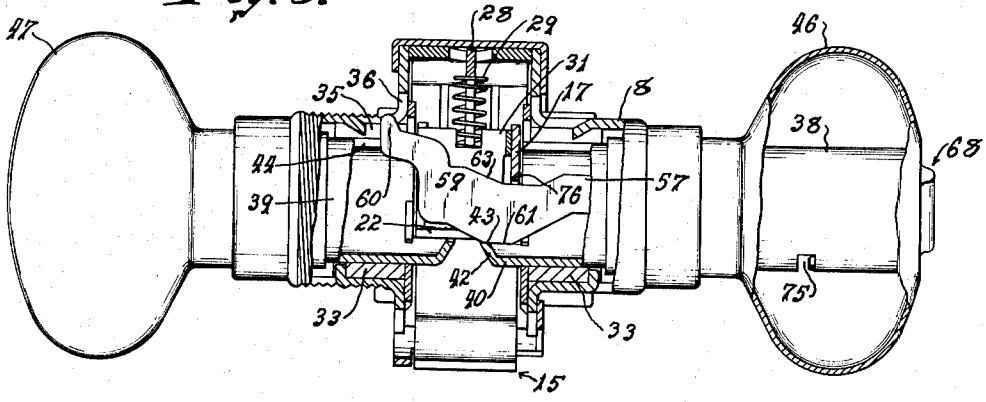


Fig. 9.

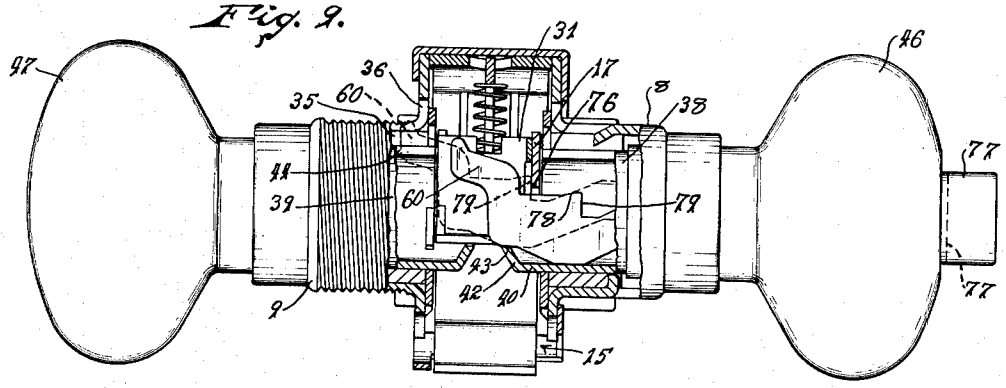


Fig. 10.

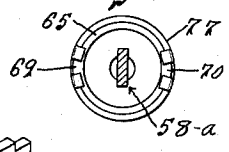


Fig. 11.

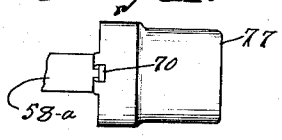


Fig. 12.

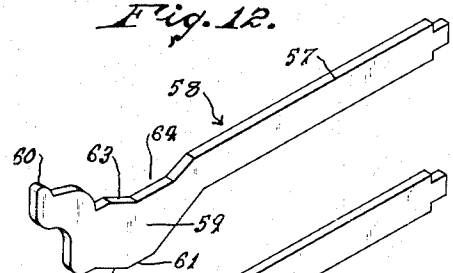
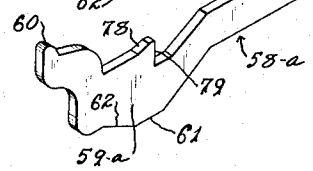


Fig. 13.



INVENTOR.
LELAND H. FISLER

BY

Louis V. Lucia
ATTORNEY.

United States Patent Office 2,724,607 Patented Nov. 22, 1955

2,724,607

DOOR LOCK

Leland H. Fisler, New Britain, Conn., assignor to The American Hardware Corporation, New Britain, Conn., a corporation of Connecticut

Application June 13, 1952, Serial No. 293,338

12 Claims. (Cl. 292—169)

This invention relates to a door lock and more particularly to the provision, in a door lock of the type commonly referred to in the trade as a "cylindrical door lock," of novel dogging means for selectively dogging the outer actuating member of the door lock to prevent retraction of the latch bolt operated by said mechanism.

The invention, as illustrated herein, is embodied in the cylindrical door latch operating mechanism disclosed in the co-pending application of Leland H. Fisler et al., Serial No. 269,168, filed January 31, 1952, and entitled Door Latch Operating Device. Said mechanism constitutes a latch operating unit which is particularly intended for passage functions and is adapted to receive, through the rotatable spindles thereof, other components that co-act with the elements in the basic unit to render to said unit various locking functions such as exemplified in the co-pending application of Leland H. Fisler et al., entitled Door Lock, Serial No. 272,338, filed February 19, 1952, now Patent No. 2,694,919, issued November 23, 1954. It will be understood from said co-pending application that the various components are insertable into the basic unit without requiring complete disassembly of said unit.

The primary object of the present invention is the provision of dogging means, for a cylindrical door latch operating mechanism such as shown and described in the first mentioned co-pending application, which are insertable into said mechanism through the inner spindle thereof and include a dogging bar which is easily manipulated into position within said mechanism and co-acts with a portion of said spindle in a novel manner to cause movement of said bar into dogging position wherein operation of the outer spindle is prevented.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a cylindrical door lock having dogging means therein including a dogging bar which is moved into dogging position by cam means contained within said door lock.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a cylindrical door lock having a dogging bar carried in the inner spindle thereof which is movable by cooperative cam means on said bar and spindle into dogging position wherein operation of the outer spindle is prevented.

A still further object of the invention is the provision of a dogging unit which is insertable into a cylindrical door lock having an abutment therein and includes a dogging bar that is movable by cam means thereon, into dogging position wherein operation of the outer spindle is prevented.

A still further object of the invention is the provision of dogging means for the outer spindle of a cylindrical door lock, which are contained entirely within the inner spindle of said lock.

Further objects and advantages of this invention will be more clearly understood from the following description and the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a cylindrical door lock, partially in central horizontal section, illustrating my novel dogging means and the position of the dogging bar included therein when in undogging position.

Fig. 2 is a front view of said door lock, partially in central vertical section, further illustrating the dogging unit.

Fig. 3 is an end view thereof partially in section on line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a similar view on line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 5 is a sectional end view of a portion of said lock, taken on line 5—5 of Fig. 2, further illustrating the construction of my novel dogging unit.

Fig. 6 is a similar view on line 6—6 of Fig. 7.

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary view of a portion of the inner spindle of the door lock illustrating the turn-piece employed for actuating the dogging bar included in the dogging unit.

Fig. 8 is a view similar to Fig. 1, but showing the dogging bar in dogging position.

Fig. 9 is a plan view, again similar to Fig. 1, illustrating a modified form of a dogging bar for use in the door lock.

Fig. 10 is an end view of the push button used for actuating the modified form of dogging bar.

Fig. 11 is a side view of said push button.

Fig. 12 is an isometric view of the dogging bar employed in the door lock illustrated in Figs. 1 through 8.

Fig. 13 is a similar view of the modified dogging bar.

Referring to the drawings, it will be noted that the cylindrical door latch operating mechanism disclosed therein is the same as that disclosed in said co-pending application of Leland H. Fisler et al., Serial No. 269,168, filed January 31, 1952. For the purpose of clarity the entire mechanism will now be described.

The door latch operating mechanism includes a casing, generally indicated at 5, which houses and supports the latch operating mechanism and includes an inner end plate 6 and an outer end plate 7 having integral tubular sleeves 8 and 9 extending therefrom respectively. The end portion of each of said sleeves 8 and 9 is of a reduced diameter.

A retractor guide 10 is secured between the end plates 6 and 7 and said retractor guide is in the form of a U-shaped member having an upper and a lower leg 11 and 12, respectively; the inner surfaces of which are provided with longitudinally extending grooves 13—13 for the reception of ball members 14 which support a retractor 15 in the retractor guide. The said ball members 14 are maintained in proper relative position by means of cages 16.

The retractor 15 is formed from a single piece of sheet metal and includes an inner side 17 from which is bent an upper leg 18 and a lower leg 19. The rear portion of each of said legs 18 and 19 has an extension 20 and 21, respectively, which is bent inwardly, parallel to the side 17, to form the outer side of the retractor. The inner side 17 of the retractor is also provided with extensions which are bent perpendicularly to said side and extend across the retractor to provide rollback engaging portions 22—22 thereon. The extensions 20 and 21 forming the outer side of the retractor and the rollback engaging portions 22—22 are spaced apart to provide a horizontal opening 23 which extends through a portion of the inner side 17 of the retractor, as indicated at 23-*a*, for a purpose to be hereinafter described. The outer ends of the retractor legs 18 and 19 are provided with oppositely disposed fingers 24—24 which engage lugs on the end of a retractor bar 25 that is secured to the latch bolt 26 of a conventional latch unit 27; said unit being fastened to the casing 5 in a manner well-known to those versed in the art.

The outer surfaces of the retractor legs 18 and 19 contain longitudinally extending grooves, similar to the grooves 13—13 in the retractor guide, for the reception

of the balls **14** which provide anti-friction bearings for the retractor to facilitate its sliding movement in the retractor guide.

The retractor guide **10** carries a spring support **28** from which projects a pair of fingers that support and guide compression springs **29—29**. The free ends of the springs **29—29** project into the retractor, between its inner and outer side portions, and engage ears **30—30** extending from the opposite sides **31—31** of a U-shaped guide member **32**; said ears being supported against the rollback engaging portions **22—22** of the retractor. The sides **31—31** of the guide member **32** extend across the retractor and are spaced apart a distance substantially equal to the width of the opening **23—23***a*. It will be understood that the guide member **32** is retained in the retractor by the springs **29—29** and that the said springs urge the retractor outwardly into normal position.

The inner sleeve **8** and the outer sleeve **9** are each provided with bearing members **33—33** which fit within the sleeves, as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, and are prevented from rotating relatively thereto by means of a tab **34** which is bent inwardly from each of said sleeves and projects into a slot **35** extending the entire length of each of said bearings. The formation of the tabs **34** provides a slot **36** in the inner and outer sleeves **8** and **9**, respectively, which is in alignment with the slot **35** in the bearings **33—33**. Movement of each of the bearings longitudinally of its respective sleeve is prevented by means of a finger **37** which is bent inwardly from each of said sleeves into a notch formed in the edge of each of said bearings.

An inner tubular spindle **38** and an outer tubular spindle **39** are rotatably suported by the bearing **33** in the inner sleeve **8** and in the outer sleeve **9**, respectively, to provide an inner and an outer actuator for the retractor. Each of said spindles **38** and **39** has a segmental portion **40** projecting therefrom into the casing **5** and the opposite edges of said segmental portions are bent outwardly to provide rollbacks **41—41** which engage the portions **22—22** of the retractor to both limit the outward movement of the retractor, by the springs **29**, and cause retraction thereof when either of the spindles is rotated. The free end of each of said segmental portions **40**, is upwardly inclined as at **42**, to provide an abutment **43** between said rollbacks **41—41** for a purpose to be hereinafter more fully described.

The spindles **38** and **39** contain a slot **44** which extends the entire length thereof and is normally in alignment with the slots **35** and **36** in its respective bearing member and sleeve.

The spindles **38** and **39** are rotatably retained within the mechanism and prevented from moving axially thereto by means of annular thrust washers **45—45** in the manner clearly disclosed in the copending application of Frank J. McConnell, Serial No. 275,618, filed March 8, 1952.

An inner knob **46** and an outer knob **47** are carried on the spindles **38** and **39**, respectively, and each knob has a shank **48** extending therefrom which telescopically receives its respective spindle and projects through the reduced portion of sleeve to provide a bearing for the outer end of the spindle as clearly illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. Each shank portion has a projection thereon which extends into the slot **44** in the spindle to thereby cause rotation of the spindle when the knob is manually rotated.

In order to prevent removal of the knobs from the spindles, there is provided in each spindle a suitable knob retainer **49** in the form of a semi-circular member having a tongue that projects through a slot in the spindle into a slot in the knob shank, as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 5, and as clearly described in the above-mentioned co-pending application of Leland H. Fisler, Serial No. 269,168. One end of the knob retainer is pivotally supported in an ear **50** which is bent inwardly from the spindle and

said catch is biased into retaining position by means of a spring **51** which is secured within the spindle.

The entire mechanism above described is maintained in assembled position by a cup-shaped cover **52** which extends over the end plates **6** and **7** and has ears **53** thereon which are bent inwardly over the outer end plate **7** thereby permanently securing the mechanism in assembled position.

It will be understood from the above description that rotation of the inner knob **46** or the outer knob **47** will rotate its respective spindle and, through the engagement of the rollbacks **41—41** with the portions **22—22** of the retractor, cause retraction of said retractor to withdraw the latch bolt from the conventional strike (not shown) to permit opening of the door.

The present invention provides novel dogging means for preventing rotation of the outer spindle **39**, and consequently the outer knob **47** to thereby render said spindle inoperative to retract the retractor and withdraw the latch bolt.

The said dogging means is in the form of a unit which is insertable into the inner spindle **38** and includes a cup-shaped spring support **54** which is carried within the spindle and is positioned against the ear **50** that supports the knob retainer **49**. The said cup-shaped member has a notch **55** in its periphery which accommodates the structure in the spindle that carries the spring **51**. The bottom wall of the cup-shaped spring support **54** has an opening **56** therein through which projects the shank **57** of a dogging bar **58** which is carried and guided within the inner spindle **38**. The said bar has a flat head portion **59** which extends through the open inner end of the spindle **38** and through the opening **23—23***a* in the retractor to a position between the sides **31—31** of the guide member **32** carried by said retractor. The head portion **59** of the dogging bar has a dogging finger **60** extending therefrom which, when in normal position, lies between the sides of the guide member **32**. The forward edge of the head portion **59** of the dogging bar has a flat **61** thereon which engages the inner wall of the spindle when the bar is in undogging position as illustrated in Fig. 1. The said edge is also provided with an angularly disposed cam surface **62** which extends from the flat **61** to a position substantially coplanar with the abutment **43** on the segmental portion of the rollback. The rear edge of the head portion **59** of the dogging bar carries a second cam surface **63** which is disposed at substantially the same angle as the surface **62** and extends into a notch **64** in said rear edge.

The outer end of the shank **57** of the dogging bar has rotatably secured thereto, by any suitable means, a cup-shaped member **65** which provides a support for one end of a compression spring **66**, the other end of which is carried by the cup-shaped spring support **54**. The cup-shaped member **65** is received in the enlarged end portion **67** of a turn piece **68** which is rotatably contained within the spindle **38** and is axially movable relatively thereto. The said member **65** has radially projecting lugs **69** and **70** thereon which are straddled by tabs **71** extending from the end of the turn piece to thereby permit rotation of the cup member **65** by the turn piece **68**; the said tabs **71** being bent over the end of the cup-shaped member **65** to retain it within the turn piece. The lug **70** projects beyond the periphery of the turn piece into a bayonet slot **72** in the end of the spindle.

The turn piece has a portion **68-***a* of reduced diameter which projects through an opening in the knob **46** and is retained within the spindle, against the force of the spring **66**, by an annular flange **73** which surrounds said opening and projects into the spindle and abuts the shoulder **74** formed by said reduced portion of the turn piece.

When it is desired to dog the outer knob and spindle against operation, the turn piece **68** is pushed inwardly, against the force of the spring **66**, thereby causing longitudinal movement of the dogging bar **58** with respect to the spindle. As the said dogging bar moves towards the outer spindle, the cam surface **62** engages the abutment **43** on the segmental portion of the spindle **38**. Continued movement of the dogging bar causes the cam surface **62** to ride upwardly on said abutment thereby biasing the head portion **59** of the dogging bar rearwardly, with respect to the casing **5**, to cause entry of the locking finger **60** into the slots **44**, **35** and **36** formed in the outer spindle, bearing and sleeve, respectively, as illustrated in Fig. 8 of the drawing.

Movement of the dogging bar to this position is limited by engagement of the lug **70**, projecting from the turn piece, with the end of the bayonet slot **72** and the dogging bar is retained in dogging position by rotating said turn piece to bring said lug **70** into the detent portion **75** of the bayonet slot.

When the end of the locking finger **60** is disposed in said slots, as illustrated in Fig. 8, it will be understood that rotation of the outer spindle **39** by the manipulation of the outer knob **47** is prevented, since said locking finger is positioned in the slot in the spindle and in the slots formed in stationary elements of the lock. The dogging of the outer spindle prevents operation thereof to retract the retractor, but such dogging does not affect operation of the inner spindle by the inner knob **46** as said spindle may be rotated to retract the retractor and open the door. Such operation of the inner spindle does not affect the dogging bar as said bar is rotatably connected to the turn piece **68** which rotates with said inner spindle.

The dogging bar may be removed from dogging position, to permit operation of the outer spindle, by rotating the turn piece **68** to remove the lug **70** from the detent portion of the bayonet slot. The spring **66** will then urge the turn piece outwardly towards normal position and carry the dogging bar away from dogging position. The said bar is urged into normal position by engagement of the cam surface **63** with the edge **76** of the opening **23**–*a* in the inner side **17** of the retractor.

In Fig. 9, I have illustrated a modified form of dogging bar which is particularly adapted for use in locks where it is required that the dogging means be released when the retractor is withdrawn either by depression of the latch bolt, such as would occur when the door is moved towards closed position, or by rotation of the inner spindle.

It will be understood that the latch unit used with such locks has a retractor bar that is connected to the retractor in a manner to cause retraction thereof, when the latch bolt is depressed, such as would occur when the bolt engages the strike as the door is moved towards closed position.

The dogging unit is identical in all respects to the dogging unit above described, but the turn piece **68** is replaced by a push-button **77** which is axially slidable with respect to the inner spindle and is carried on the cup-shaped member **65** in the same manner as the turn piece, as will be clearly seen in Figs. 10 and 11 of the drawing. It will be noted that the lug **70** is shortened and does not project beyond the periphery of the push button **77** since in most functions requiring a push button, it is not desired to utilize the bayonet slot **72**.

The head portion **59**–*a* of the modified dogging bar **58**–*a* is provided with a cam surface **78** and a detent **79**. The remainder of the head portion **59**–*a* of the dogging bar is identical to the dogging bar above described and said bar is moved into dogging position, on depression of the pushbutton **77**, in the same manner. It will be noted, however, that as the bar moves toward the outer spindle and the cam surface **62** on said head portion rides upwardly on the abutment **43**, the cam surface **78** will engage the edge **76** of the opening in the retractor and urge the retractor rearwardly until the detent **79** passes said edge **76** wherein the retractor springs **29** will urge the retractor into normal position to thereby cause engagement of the detent portion **79** with the side **17** of the retractor as illustrated in dotted lines in Fig. 9. The dogging bar is retained in dogging position, against the force of the spring **66**, by engagement of said detent with the side portion of the retractor. It will be noted that the pushbottom **77** assumes the position indicated in dotted lines.

It will also be noted that the pushbutton **77** cannot be inadvertently pushed into the inner knob **76** beyond the flange **73** as the end of the tab **34** in the outer sleeve **9** provides an abutment which is disposed in the path of the dogging finger **60** and, on excessive inward movement of said button and bar, provides a stop which prevents further inward movement thereof.

Should the retractor be withdrawn either by depression of the latch bolt or by operation of the inner spindle, the side portion **17** of the retractor will be carried rearwardly out of engagement with the detent portion **79** of the dogging bar to thereby permit the spring **66** to return said bar and push button to normal position, illustrated in full lines in Fig. 9.

The door locks above described are held in operative position in the door by suitable escutcheon plates which are carried on the sleeves **8** and **9** and abut the opposite faces of the door as clearly shown in my co-pending application Serial No. 269,168, filed January 31, 1952. It will be understood that the outer escutcheon plate covers the slot **36** in the sleeve **9** to prevent access to the dogging bar.

It will be understood from the above description that the present invention provides a dogging unit for cylindrical door latch operating mechanisms which is insertable into said mechanism through the inner spindle thereof and provides dogging means, contained entirely within said inner spindle, for dogging the outer spindle against operation.

I claim:

1. In a door lock comprising a casing, a retractor slidably mounted in said casing and having an opening therethrough, a latch bolt connected to said retractor, an inner and an outer spindle rotatably mounted in said casing; said outer spindle having a slot therein normally in alignment with a slot in a stationary element of said lock, and rollbacks on each of said spindles for actuating said retractor to withdraw the latch bolt; the improvement which comprises a dogging bar carried within said inner spindle and having a dogging portion thereon, actuating means for moving said bar longitudinally of said spindle and through the opening in said retractor into dogging position, cooperative cam means operable upon movement of the bar into its dogging position for biasing said dogging portion into said slots to dog the outer spindle against operation, means for retaining the bar in dogging position, and means for returning said bar to its undogging position.

2. In a door lock comprising a casing, a retractor slidably mounted in said casing and having an opening therethrough, a latch bolt connected to said retractor, an inner and an outer spindle rotatably mounted in said casing; said outer spindle having a slot therein normally in alignment with a slot in a stationary element of said lock, and rollbacks on each of said spindles for actuating said retractor to withdraw the latch bolt; the improvement which comprises cam means in said casing, a dogging bar carried within said inner spindle and having a dogging portion thereon; said bar being movable through the opening in said retractor, actuating means for moving said bar into engagement with said cam means whereby said dogging portion is biased into said slots to dog the outer spindle against operation, means

for retaining said bar in dogging position, and means for returning said bar into its undogging position.

3. The subject matter set forth in claim 2 wherein said cam means is provided in said inner spindle for engagement by said dogging bar upon movement thereof by said actuating means to bias said dogging portion into the slots in the outer spindle and stationary element and thereby dog said outer spindle against rotation.

4. In a door lock comprising a casing, a retractor slidably mounted in said casing and having an opening therethrough, a latch bolt connected to said retractor, an inner and an outer tubular spindle rotatably mounted in said casing, said outer spindle having a slot therein normally in alignment with a slot in a stationary element of the casing, and a segmental portion projecting from each of said spindles into said casing and forming rollbacks for actuating the retractor to withdraw said latch bolt; the improvement which comprises cam means on said inner spindle provided by an inwardly inclined edge of the segmental portion extending therefrom, a dogging bar carried within said inner spindle and having a dogging finger thereon, actuating means for moving said bar longitudinally of said spindle through the opening in said retractor and into engagement with said cam means whereby said dogging finger is biased into said slots to dog the outer spindle against operation, means for retaining said bar in dogging position, and means for returning said bar to normal undogging position.

5. In a door lock comprising a casing, a retractor slidably mounted in said casing and having an opening therethrough, a latch bolt connected to said retractor, an inner and an outer spindle rotatably mounted in said casing; said outer spindle having a slot therein normally in alignment with a slot in a stationary element of said lock, and rollbacks on each of said spindles for actuating said retractor to withdraw the latch bolt; the improvement which comprises a dogging bar within said inner spindle having a dogging portion thereon, a cam surface on said bar, an abutment in said lock, actuating means for moving said dogging bar longitudinally of said inner spindle through the opening in said retractor whereby said cam surface engages said abutment to bias said dogging portion of the bar into said slots to dog the outer spindle against operation, means for retaining said bar in dogging position, and means for returning said bar to normal undogging position.

6. In a door lock comprising a casing, a retractor slidably mounted in said casing and having an opening therethrough, a latch bolt connected to said retractor, an inner and an outer tubular spindle rotatably mounted in said casing, said outer spindle having a slot therein normally in alignment with a slot in a stationary element of the casing, and a segmental portion projecting from each of said spindles into said casing and forming rollbacks for actuating the retractor to withdraw said latch bolt; the improvement which comprises a dogging bar carried within said inner spindle and having a dogging finger thereon, a cam surface on said bar, an abutment on the segmental portion of said inner spindle, actuating means for moving said bar longitudinally of said inner spindle through the opening in said retractor to cause engagement of said abutment by said cam surface whereby said dogging finger is biased into said slots to dog the outer spindle against operation, means for retaining said bar in dogging position, and means for returning said bar to normal undogging position.

7. The subject matter set forth in claim 6 wherein said abutment is formed by the upper edge of the free end of said segmental portion which is bent inwardly between said rollbacks.

8. In a door lock comprising a casing, a retractor slidably mounted in said casing and having an opening therethrough, a latch bolt connected to said retractor, an inner and an outer spindle rotatably mounted in said casing; said outer spindle having a slot therein normally in alignment with a slot in a stationary element of said lock, and rollbacks on each of said spindles for actuating said retractor to withdraw the latch bolt; the improvement which comprises a dogging bar carried within said inner spindle and having a dogging finger thereon, actuating means for moving said bar longitudinally of said spindle and through the opening in said retractor, and cooperative cam means on said bar and in said spindle for biasing said dogging bar into dogging position, wherein said dogging finger is positioned within said slots, and for returning said dogging bar to normal undogging position wherein said finger is removed from said slots.

9. In a door lock comprising a casing, a retractor slidably mounted in said casing and having an opening therethrough, a latch bolt connected to said retractor, an inner and an outer spindle rotatably mounted in said casing; said outer spindle having a slot therein normally in alignment with a slot in a stationary element of said lock, and rollbacks on each of said spindles for actuating said retractor to withdraw the latch bolt; the improvement which comprises a dogging bar carried within said inner spindle and having a dogging finger thereon, actuating means for moving said bar longitudinally of said spindle and through the opening in said retractor, cam means for biasing said bar into dogging position upon movement thereof by said actuating means wherein said finger is positioned within said slots, means for retaining said bar in dogging position, and separate cam means for returning said bar to normal position upon release of said retaining means and movement of said bar away from dogging position.

10. The subject matter set forth in claim 9 wherein said separate cam means includes a cam surface on said bar adapted to engage the edge of the opening in said retractor to bias said bar into normal position upon movement thereof out of dogging position.

11. In a door lock comprising a casing, a retractor slidably mounted in said casing and having an opening therethrough, a latch bolt connected to said retractor, an inner and an outer spindle rotatably mounted in said casing; said outer spindle having a slot therein normally in alignment with a slot in a stationary element of said lock, and rollbacks on each of said spindles for actuating said retractor to withdraw the latch bolt; the improvement which comprises a flat dogging bar carried within said inner spindle and having a dogging finger thereon, abutment means in said inner spindle, a cam surface on the edge of said bar opposite said slots, actuating means for moving said bar longitudinally of said spindle and through the opening in said retractor whereby said cam surface engages said abutment to bias the bar towards said slots and cause entry of said dogging finger thereinto for dogging said outer spindle against operation, means for retaining said bar in dogging position, means urging said bar out of dogging position, and a cam surface on the opposite edge of said bar adapted to engage the edge of the opening in said retractor to bias the bar into normal position upon return movement thereof.

12. In a door lock comprising a casing, a retractor slidably mounted in said casing and having an opening therethrough, a latch bolt connected to said retractor, an inner and an outer spindle rotatably mounted in said casing; said outer spindle having a slot therein normally in alignment with a slot in a stationary element of said lock, and rollbacks on each of said spindles for actuating said retractor to withdraw the latch bolt; the improvement which comprises a dogging bar carried within said inner spindle and having a dogging finger thereon, actuating means for moving said bar longitudinally of said spindle and through the opening in said retractor, cooperative cam means for urging said bar into dogging position upon movement thereof by said actuating means wherein said finger is located in said slots in the outer spindle and sta-

tionary element of the lock, a detent on said dogging bar; said detent being adapted to engage the edge of the opening in said retractor when the bar is in dogging position to retain said bar in said position, and means for returning said bar to normal position when the retractor is withdrawn and said detent is released therefrom.

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