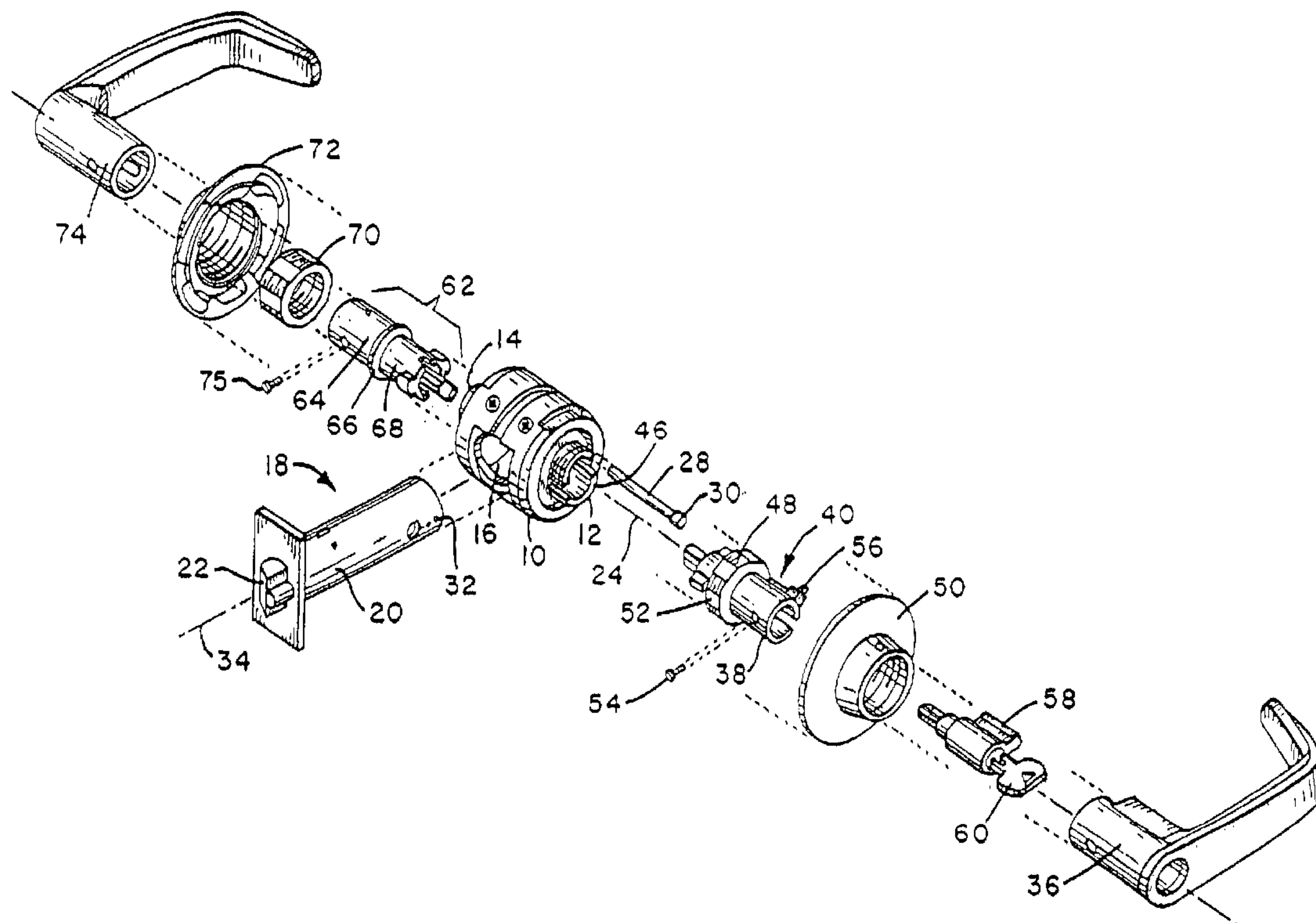




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(54) Titre : MECANISME DE VERROUILLAGE A FONCTION DE SECURITE DE SALLE DE CLASSE
(54) Title: SECURITY CLASSROOM FUNCTION LOCK MECHANISM



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

A lock mechanism operated by inner and outer lever handles (74, 36) provides a security classroom function and includes inner and outer lock mechanisms that are independently switchable between locked and unlocked states by inner and outer lock cylinders (200, 60) and keys (202, 60). The inner handle (74) always operates the lock mechanism to retract a latch bolt. The outer handle (36) can only retract the latch bolt when both the inner and outer lock mechanisms are in the unlocked state. The outer key (60) can retract the latch bolt when the inner lock mechanism is in the locked state, but cannot change the inner lock mechanism to the unlocked state or enable the outer handle (36), thereby ensuring positive control over the locked state of the outer handle (36) from the inner side.



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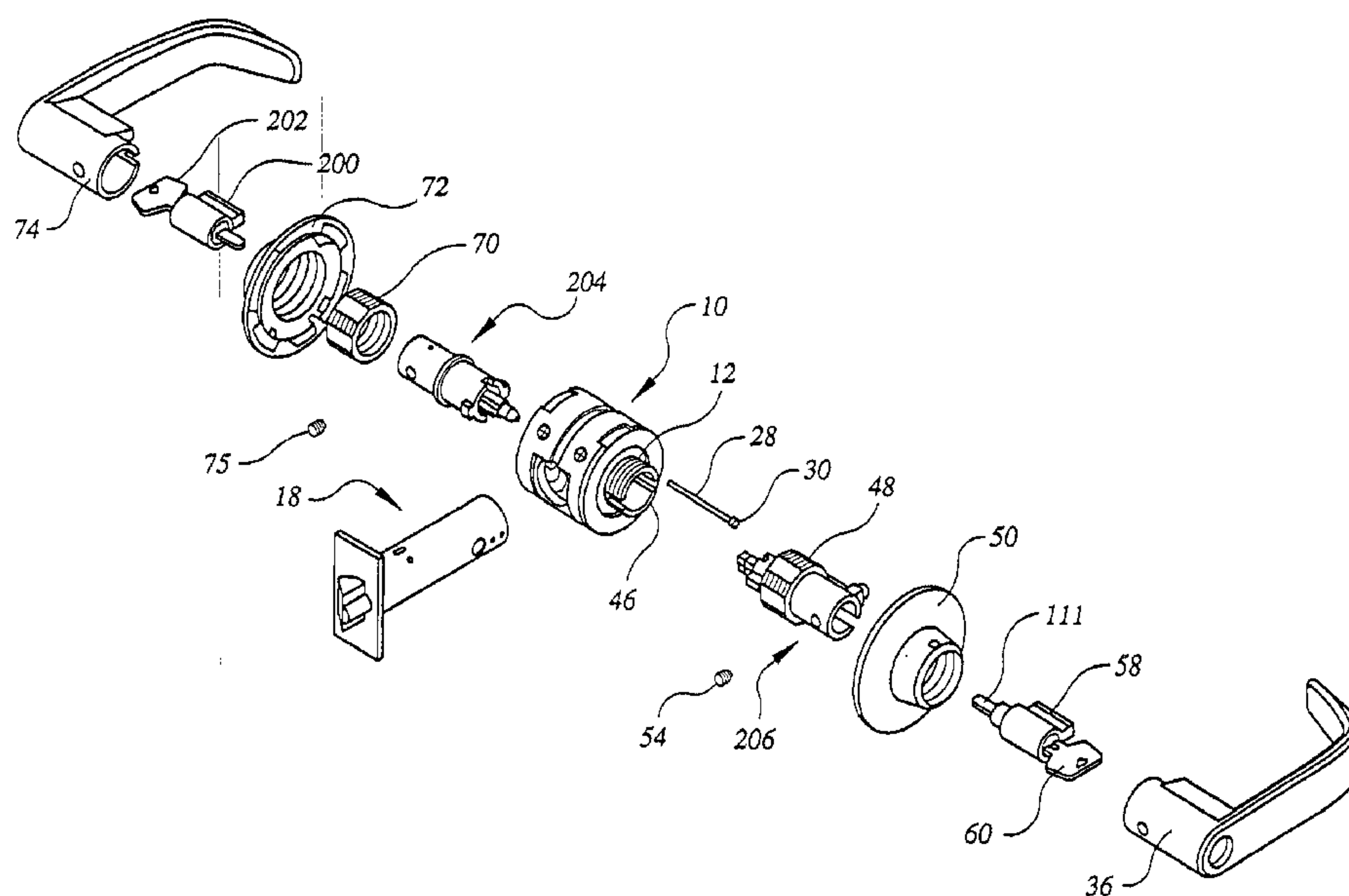
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(57) Abstract: A lock mechanism operated by inner and outer lever handles (74, 36) provides a security classroom function and includes inner and outer lock mechanisms that are independently switchable between locked and unlocked states by inner and outer lock cylinders (200, 60) and keys (202, 60). The inner handle (74) always operates the lock mechanism to retract a latch bolt. The outer handle (36) can only retract the latch bolt when both the inner and outer lock mechanisms are in the unlocked state. The outer key (60) can retract the latch bolt when the inner lock mechanism is in the locked state, but cannot change the inner lock mechanism to the unlocked state or enable the outer handle (36), thereby ensuring positive control over the locked state of the outer handle (36) from the inner side.

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SECURITY CLASSROOM FUNCTION LOCK MECHANISM

DESCRIPTION

Technical Field

The present invention relates to high quality cylindrical locks provided with an intruder or security classroom function in which the lock mechanism can be locked with a key from the inside to prevent entry by an intruder into an occupied classroom or office. The invention is particularly useful in lever handle designs, often required in public buildings, where an intruder could apply a very high level of torque to the locking mechanism through the lever handle.

Background Art

Locks used in commercial and public buildings, such as office buildings and schools, are increasingly being provided with a security classroom function (also referred to as an "intruder" function). This type of lock is typically used on inner doors to separate classrooms or offices from hallways or public areas.

Locks with this function have key operated lock cylinders on both sides of the door. Turning the key on either side of the door will lock the door and prevent the outer handle from opening the door. Regardless of whether the door is locked or unlocked, however, the inner handle always retracts the latch and opens the door to allow those inside to exit, if necessary. A principal advantage of this lock function is that the door can be locked from the inside without opening the door and without exposing those inside to an intruder who may be located on the other side of the door.

As compared to more conventional lock designs with a button lock actuator on the inner side of the door, locks with this function provide a more positive control of the locked state of the door. Those without a key for one of the two lock cylinders cannot change the locked state of the door. This reduces nuisance locking as may occur with a conventional button lock actuator, which does not require a key to lock the outer door from the inside.

Different keys may be used for the inside and outside lock cylinders in a lock equipped with this function. This allows teachers or office workers to be issued an inside key to activate the intruder function from the inside, but does not allow them to have access to that room (or any other locked room) from the outside, if it is locked.

Locks that are currently available with this function have typically been designed with a single locking mechanism that is actuated by either of the two lock cylinders to switch the locking mechanism to or from the locked condition. If the

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door is placed in the locked condition from the outside lock cylinder, it can be reverted to the unlocked condition from the inside cylinder and vice-a-versa.

One problem with this type of conventional design is that the door may be switched to the unlocked condition with the outside key without the knowledge of those inside. As a result, those inside cannot always be certain as to the locked state of the door, even after it has been locked from the inside and even though the door has never been opened. The door may have been unlocked inadvertently from the outside by authorized security personnel or by police with an outside key when attempting to lock the door or when checking to ensure that those inside are safe or that the intruder is not located within.

A related problem with existing locks having this function is that opening the door from the outside with an outside key will typically unlock the door automatically. When police or security personnel open the room, they must remember to insert the key and lock it again. In the confusion surrounding an intruder event, where police or security personnel may not be familiar with correct operation of the lock, rooms that are securely locked before entry may become unlocked.

The strength of the lock is a particular concern when applied to a lever handle design. Doors are much easier to open when the door handle is shaped as a lever handle rather than a conventional round knob. For this reason, lever handles are preferred in some applications, and they may be required under applicable regulations for certain doors in public buildings to facilitate access by the disabled and the elderly.

However, the lever shape of the door handle allows much greater force to be applied to the internal locking mechanism of the door than can be applied with a round knob. In most door locks, the lock mechanism prevents the knob from being turned when the door is locked. When a round door knob is replaced by a lever handle, the greater leverage available from a lever handle may allow an intruder to break the internal components of the lock mechanism by standing or jumping on the lever end of the handle. This problem is particularly acute for cylindrical locks, which have less internal room than mortise type locks to accommodate heavy-duty locking components.

Another problem relates to the unbalanced shape of a lever handle, which tends to cause the lever handle to droop. A conventional round doorknob is balanced around the rotational axis of the handle. Thus, it takes relatively little

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force to return the handle to the rest position. This return force is usually provided by the latch rod return springs in the lock. A lever handle, however, requires much more force to return it to the level position. Sufficient force cannot be provided by the latch rod return springs, so most lever handle designs incorporate auxiliary lever
5 handle return springs.

Because the lever handle return springs are large, and because there is limited space inside the lock, the auxiliary lever handle support springs have heretofore been located in the rose. While this is effective, locating the lever handle return springs in the rose produces a thick rose that is considered by some
10 to be relatively unattractive.

The visual symmetry of a round doorknob means that it is not critical that the knob return exactly to the rest position when the handle is released. However, if a lever handle does not fully return to the level rest position, it appears to droop. Such visual droop is particularly objectionable. A rest position that is slightly above
15 level, however, is generally not considered to be objectionable.

To avoid visual droop, as a result of normal wear or component tolerances, it would be desirable for the rest position of the lever handle to be slightly above horizontal. However, heretofore it has been difficult to arrange for the lever handle to return to a position above level without constructing the lock in two different
20 versions for left-hand swing and right-hand swing doors or without placing the stops in the rose.

A conventional lock can be installed in either a left-hand swing or a right-hand swing door by flipping the lock top for bottom. This keeps the locking side of the lock mechanism on the same side of the door, while allowing for both the left-
25 hand swing and right-hand swing operation. If the stop position were to be located in the lock mechanism, however, this rotation about a horizontal axis would cause the above-level stop position to reverse to an objectionable below-level position. Requiring separate locks for left and right-hand swing doors, however, is undesirable as it increases inventory costs and results in confusion and delay when
30 the wrong lock is ordered.

Accordingly, the stops are usually placed in the rose. This allows the rose to be reversed relative to the lock body, as needed to always keep the top of the rose at the top regardless of whether the lock is installed in a left-hand or right-hand swing door. Placing the stops in the rose, however, is undesirable, as it requires
35 that the rose be made thick to accommodate the stops.

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When the rose is used to provide the stops to limit handle motion and to house the return springs, is necessary to anchor the rose relative to the door. Usually this is done with through-bolts, which connect roses on opposite sides of the door and pass outside of the main hole for the lock body. Through-holes, however, require a large diameter rose to cover these holes. Such a large diameter rose is considered by some to be unattractive and the large diameter increases the cost of the rose.

Another problem with prior art lever handle cylindrical locks arises as a result of the method used to attach the handle to the lock mechanism. Generally, the handle slides over a shaft and is captured by a spring loaded capture piece. The capture piece must have some clearance from the hole that captures it, and this clearance allows axial motion between the shaft and the handle. This motion is perceived as a "loose" handle by the user and is undesirable. Often, there is also some relative motion between the shaft and the lock mechanism as well, which contributes additional objectionable axial motion between the handle and the door. It is highly desirable to reduce or eliminate this axial endplay between the handle and the lock mechanism.

Bearing in mind the problems and deficiencies of the prior art, it is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a lock mechanism having a security classroom function wherein the inner lock cylinder and the outer lock cylinder operate independently to keep the outer handle locked such that the outer lock cylinder can be used to open the door when the inner lock cylinder is in the locked state, but the outer lock cylinder cannot permanently unlock the outer handle for entry from the outside unless the inner lock cylinder is also changed to the unlocked state.

A further object of the present invention is to provide a lock mechanism for use with lever handles that is strong and resistant to abuse.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a lock mechanism for use with lever handles that does not require boring through-holes.

A further object of the invention is to provide a lock mechanism for use with lever handles that uses thin and small diameter rose plates.

It is yet another object of the present invention to provide a lock mechanism for use with lever handles that has reduced endplay between the handle and the lock body.

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It is still another object of the present invention to provide a lock mechanism for use with lever handles that can be more completely disassembled and repaired in the field.

Still other objects and advantages of the invention will in part be obvious
5 and will in part be apparent from the specification.

Disclosure of Invention

The above and other objects, which will be apparent to those skilled in art, are achieved in the present invention, which is directed to a security classroom
10 function lock mechanism for mounting in a door that includes an inner and outer lock mechanisms, a latch mechanism and a locking piece that moves between a locked position and an unlocked position to lock an outer handle.

The inner lock mechanism is operated by an inner lock cylinder and corresponding inner key to change the inner lock mechanism between an unlocked
15 state and a locked state. The outer lock mechanism is operated by an outer lock cylinder and key in a similar manner to change between an unlocked state and a locked state. The locked or unlocked states of the inner and outer lock mechanisms are entirely independent of each other.

The latch mechanism includes a latch bolt operable by inner and outer
20 handles for movement between an extended position (to latch the door) and a retracted position (to open the door).

The locking piece moves between a locked position and an unlocked position. In the locked position the locking piece always prevents the outer handle from moving the latch bolt to the retracted position. The locking piece is driven to
25 the locked position from the unlocked position when either the inner lock mechanism or the outer lock mechanism is changed to the locked state. The locking piece moves to the unlocked position only when both the inner and outer lock mechanisms are changed to the unlocked state.

The design of the invention is particularly suitable for locks using lever
30 handles where high torque loads may be encountered. In the preferred embodiment, the locking piece includes two locking lugs projecting outward in opposite directions. The locking lugs engage a lock core, which is prevented from rotating relative to the door.

In this aspect of the invention, the outer handle is non-rotatably mounted on
35 an outer sleeve to turn the outer sleeve when the outer handle is rotated. The outer

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sleeve engages the locking piece and turns the locking piece when the outer sleeve is rotated by the outer handle. The locking piece includes an outer latch driver, which is turned with the locking piece when the outer handle is rotated. The outer latch driver forms an operative connection between the sleeve and the latch mechanism by engaging the latch mechanism to drive the latch bolt between the extended and retracted positions when the locking piece is in the unlocked position and by disengaging from the latch mechanism when the locking piece is in the locked position.

The locking piece preferably includes a key driven piece extending through the locking piece, which is rotationally driven by the outer lock mechanism. The key driven piece engages the latch mechanism when the locking piece is in the locked position to allow the latch rod to be retracted by inserting the outer key into the outer lock cylinder and rotating the outer lock cylinder when the locking piece is in the locked position.

The key driven piece includes a key end and a splined end. The splined end engages the latch mechanism when the locking piece is in the locked position. The key end and splined end are axially slidable relative to each other. A first spring biases the key end of the key driven piece away from the splined end of the key driven piece. A second spring biases the key end of the key driven piece towards the outer cylinder. The axial sliding action and spring biasing allows the independent operation of the inner and outer lock mechanisms and ensures that the outer handle is only unlocked when both mechanisms are in the unlocked state.

In the most highly preferred design, the invention includes a lock core adapted to fit within a first opening in the door and a latch bolt frame adapted to fit within a second opening in the door. The second opening extends from an edge of the door to the first opening in the door. The latch bolt frame is attached to and rigidly engages the lock core such that the latch bolt frame cannot be turned relative to the lock core. Because the latch bolt frame is held by the second opening in the door and rigidly engages the lock core, the lock core is prevented from rotating relative to the door. This T-shaped structure acts to transfer torque loads applied to a lever handle directly through strong structural members (the latch frame and the lock core) to the door.

The latch bolt frame may be constructed as a tube enclosing the latch mechanism. The latch is sufficiently robust to prevent significant rotation of the

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lock core during the application of 1000 inch-pounds of torque to the lock core by the lever handle.

In additional aspects of the invention, the a spring return is located in the lock core within the first opening (not in a rose) and a latch retraction amplifier acts
5 to move the latch bolt to the retracted position when the lever handle is rotated by no more than forty-five degrees.

The lock is specially designed such that the inner and outer lock mechanisms are located in sleeves that are removable relative to the lock core so that they may be reversed from one side to another. This allows the latch bolt
10 frame to be attached at an angle to the lock core to compensate for handle droop and still permit the inner and outer sides to be reversed.

The locking piece is mounted in the outer sleeve so that it can slide axially from the locked position to the unlocked position. The locking piece preferably includes at least one locking lug, and more preferably, two locking lugs that project
15 radially outward from the sleeve to engage the lock core in the locked position. This prevents the lever handle and sleeve from rotating relative to the lock core. By making the locking lugs robust and extending them outward beyond the radius of the sleeve, the forces on them are reduced and they are able to withstand significant abuse, as compared to prior art designs.

20 In another aspect of the present invention, endplay is eliminated from the connection of the handles to the lock. To accomplish this, the lever handle is securely mounted on the shaft portion of the sleeve to prevent axial motion of the lever handle relative to the sleeve. The sleeve includes an enlarged portion having a diameter greater than an inner diameter of the bearing receiving the sleeve. The
25 enlarged portion of the sleeve is held in contact with a face surface of the bearing by a retaining collar. The enlarged portion of the sleeve cooperates with the face surface of the bearing to prevent axial motion of the sleeve relative to the lock core.

In still another aspect of the present invention, the retaining collar is provided with one or more lock notches, one of the lock notches engages a lock
30 pin to prevent the retaining collar from being removed. In the preferred embodiment of the invention, the lock pin includes a head and the lock core includes a recess that receives the head of the lock pin. This allows the retaining collar to be tightened into position on the lock core. The head of the lock pin is then extended outward from the recess in the lock core and into engagement with
35 the lock notch in the retaining collar after the retaining collar has been tightened.

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In yet another aspect of the present invention, the lock core includes a cylindrical center core and a pair of bearing caps. Each of the bearing caps includes a bearing. The bearing caps are connected to the lock core with removable fasteners to allow the lock core to be disassembled.

5

Brief Description of the Drawings

The features of the invention believed to be novel and the elements characteristic of the invention are set forth with particularity in the appended claims. The figures are for illustration purposes only and are not drawn to scale.

10 The invention itself, however, both as to organization and method of operation, may best be understood by reference to the detailed description which follows taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

Figs 1 through 7 show the lock without the security classroom lock mechanism of this invention. Figs. 8 through 10 show the lock provided with the security classroom lock mechanism of the present invention. More specifically:

Fig. 1 is a partially exploded perspective view showing major components of the lock without the security classroom lock mechanism.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing the components of Fig. 1 in their assembled configuration. The lever handles are not shown so that the other assembled components can be seen more clearly.

Fig. 3 is a more completely exploded view of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a view taken from the side along line 4-4 in Fig. 3 showing the upward angle of the lever handles relative to horizontal.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a bearing cap from the front inner side.

25 Fig. 6 is a side view of the latch mechanism showing the latch bolt extended. A portion of the latch bolt frame has been cut away to show the latch retractor mechanism.

Fig. 7 is a side view of the latch mechanism showing the latch bolt retracted. A portion of the latch bolt frame has been cut away to show the latch retractor mechanism.

30 Fig. 8 is a partially exploded perspective view showing major components of the lock of the present invention provided with the security classroom lock mechanism. Fig. 8 is similar to Fig. 1 except that the inner side of the lock is provided with a key cylinder instead of a button lock actuator and the sleeves on
35 opposite side of the lock core, which contain the inner and outer lock mechanisms

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are different internally from the corresponding sleeves and lock mechanisms of Fig. 1. The components shown in Fig. 8 are the principal component subassemblies that are provided by the factory and fitted together during installation in the field.

Fig. 9 is an exploded view of the outside lock mechanism contained within the outer sleeve of Fig. 8.

Fig. 10 is an exploded view of the inside lock mechanism contained within the inner sleeve of Fig. 8. To better illustrate the components, the inner sleeve and inside lock mechanism of Fig. 10 have been shown reversed from the orientation in Fig. 8 so that they are in the same orientation as the outer sleeve and outside lock mechanism in Fig. 9.

Modes for Carrying Out the Invention

In describing the preferred embodiment of the present invention, reference will be made herein to Figs. 1-10 of the drawings in which like numerals refer to like features of the invention. The embodiment of the lock shown in Figs. 1-7, which does not include the security classroom lock mechanism, will be described first to provide a basis for better understanding the operation of the lock when equipped with the security classroom lock mechanism.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, the present invention includes a lock core 10 having two externally threaded bearings 12, 14 on opposite sides. The lock core 10 includes a front opening 16 that receives a latch mechanism 18 including a latch bolt frame 20 formed in the shape of a tube. The latch mechanism 18 includes a latch bolt 22 and a retractor mechanism 102 (see Figs. 6 and 7) located within the latch bolt frame 20 for retracting the latch bolt.

The tube comprising the latch bolt frame 20 extends through opening 16 in the front of the lock core 10, across the centerline 24, and into engagement with a second opening 26 in the back of the lock core (see Fig. 3). A lock pin 28 with an enlarged head 30 extends through the lock core 10 and through hole 32 in the back of the latch bolt frame to securely hold the latch mechanism 18 in the lock core 10. Fig. 2 shows this assembled construction.

The axis 34 of the latch bolt mechanism and the axis 24 of the handles and lock core define a "T" shape. The latch bolt frame 20 rigidly engages the lock core 10 and extends outward from the cylindrical lock core to prevent rotation of the lock core 10 relative to the opening in the door in which it is installed. The lock core 10 is conventionally installed in an opening bored perpendicularly between

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the two faces of the door. The latch mechanism 18 is also installed in the conventional manner into a smaller hole drilled perpendicularly from the edge of the door into the larger opening.

Both the latch bolt frame and the lock core are ruggedly constructed. In particular, the tubular latch bolt frame cannot bend easily. Accordingly, the extension of the latch bolt frame out of the lock core, the rugged construction, and the extension of the latch bolt frame entirely through the lock core into pinned engagement with the back of the lock core, all cooperate to create a compact connection between the door and the lock mechanism. This arrangement makes the lock core highly resistant to rotation within the door and allows the forces applied to the lock mechanism during abuse to be transferred from the handle to the lock core and from there directly to the door. This eliminates the need for separate through-bolts, which are normally used in high quality lever handle locks to resist the abusive forces that can be applied to the lever handle.

The outside handle 36 is mounted on the shaft portion 38 of a sleeve 40. An inner portion 32 of sleeve 40 rotates inside bearing 12 (see Fig. 3). The inner portion 42 and the shaft portion 38 of the sleeve 40 are separated by an enlarged portion 44, which has a diameter greater than the inside diameter of bearing 12.

The inner portion 32 slides into its bearing 12 until the enlarged portion 44 contacts face surface 46 of the bearing 12. The sleeve 40 is held in its bearing 12 by an outside retaining collar 48.

The outside retaining collar is threaded internally so it can be threaded onto the external threads of bearing 12. The outside retaining collar 48 holds the enlarged portion 44 of the sleeve 40 in rotational contact with the face surface 46 of bearing 12. Retaining collar 48 is provided with external threads (as well as internal threads) so that rose 50 (which is internally threaded) can be threaded onto its exterior. Outside collar 48 is provided with flats 52 so that it can be tightened with a wrench without damaging the external threads. The collar is tightened sufficiently to hold sleeve 40 with the desired pressure against the face surface 46 of bearing 12. This design completely eliminates axial motion of the sleeve 40 relative to the lock core 10.

The outer handle 36 is held to the shaft portion 38 of sleeve 40 by a setscrew 54 and by a spring retaining mechanism 56. The spring retaining mechanism 56 cooperates with the lock cylinder 58 to prevent the handle 36 from being removed if key 60 is not inserted into the lock cylinder and turned. Setscrew

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54 prevents the handle 36 from moving axially relative to the shaft portion 38. The setscrew eliminates endplay between the handle 36 and the lock core 10, providing a quality feel for the lock mechanism. The spring retaining mechanism 56 and the lock cylinder 58 cooperate to prevent the lever handle 36 from being removed
5 without the key.

The inner side of the door is similar, and includes an inner sleeve 62 having an inner sleeve portion 64, an enlarged portion 66 and an inner portion 68 that fits inside of bearing 14. An inner collar 70 is internally threaded to engage the external threads on bearing 14 and is externally threaded to receive inner rose 72.
10 Inner handle 74 fits over shaft portion 64 of inner sleeve 62. Setscrew 75 threads into inner handle 74 to hold the inner handle on the inner sleeve 62 and eliminate endplay.

In a conventional design, the lock core comes pre-assembled with the inner and outer shafts. The outer shaft must always be located on the locked side of the door. Accordingly, a conventional lock core is not symmetrical about a vertical
15 plane through the center of the lock between the two halves. However, conventional designs are substantially symmetrical about the horizontal plane through the center of the lock. The horizontal symmetry allows the lock core to be flipped top for bottom for installation in either a right hand swing or a left hand
20 swing door. This symmetry is important in producing a single lock that can be installed in both right-hand and left-hand swing doors.

The present invention, however, differs significantly. It is designed so that the lock core 10 is not symmetrical about the horizontal plane, but, instead, is substantially symmetrical about the vertical plane. To change the present lock
25 mechanism for right-hand or left-hand installation, the lock core 10 is rotated about its vertical axis, instead of the horizontal axis. In a prior art design, this rotation would change the inside and outside of the lock because the inside and outside are fixed relative to the lock core.

To prevent this reversal in the present design, the inner sleeve 62 and outer
30 sleeve 40 are removable. The inside and outside of the lock mechanism can be reversed by removing the collars 48 and 70 and their associated sleeves 40, 62 to which the inner and outer handles are attached. This change in basic symmetry from the horizontal plane of the prior art to the vertical plane allows the stops for the handles to be located inside the lock core, instead of in the rose, while retaining
35 the feature that the rest position of the handles is slightly upwardly elevated.

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As can be seen best in Fig. 4, the lock core 10, and the stops inside the core which define the rest position of the handles, are rotated slightly relative to the centerline 34 of the latch mechanism 18 such that the centerlines of the lever handles 36 and 74 are angled upward relative to horizontal by the angle θ , which is preferably about one or two degrees, and most preferably less than three degrees. Unlike prior art designs, in the present invention it is the lock core which defines the angular mounting orientation of the lever handle when it is at its rest position. The angle between centerline 34 of the latch bolt frame where it enters the lock core and the centerline of the lever handles is less than 180 degrees by the small angle θ .

The lock core 10 is always installed with the same surface at the top regardless of whether it is installed in a right hand swing or a left hand swing door. The inner and outer handles, roses, collars and sleeves can be installed on either side of the lock core to make either side the outside.

When the lock mechanism is unlocked, rotating lever handle 36 rotates sleeve 40. As can be seen in Fig. 3, sleeve 40 includes slot 80, which extends perpendicularly across inner portion 42 of the sleeve. Slot 80 receives lugs 82 and 84 on locking piece 86. The lugs project outwardly from the sleeve 40 and are guided by slot 80.

The slot 80 allows locking piece 86 to slide axially inside the sleeve 40 between a locked position and an unlocked position. The locked position for the locking piece positions the locking piece close to handle 36. In the unlocked position, locking piece 86 is located at the far end of the sleeve 40 from the handle 36.

Because sleeve 40 cannot turn relative to the handle 36, rotation of the handle always rotates locking piece 86. Locking piece 86 includes an internally splined central opening 88 that engages externally splined portion 90 on spline member 92. Spline member 92 fits inside the shaft portion 38 of sleeve 40 and engages splined opening 88 inside locking piece 86. It is held in position by C-ring 94, which fits into ring groove 96. The splined portion 98 extends outward beyond the end of locking piece 86 to engage a corresponding splined opening 100 (see Figs. 6 and 7) to operate retractor mechanism 102 inside the latch mechanism 18.

Splined portions 90 and 98 form a single piece comprising a latch driver that always moves and rotates with locking piece 86. Extending through the center of these two splined portions 90, 98, however, is a shaft connecting key end 104 to

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splined end 106. These two ends comprise a single key driven piece that always moves axially with the latch driver piece and the locking piece 86. However, the key driven piece is free to rotate as a unit relative to the locking piece and to the latch driver. Key end 104 is driven by cylinder lock 108 through connecting piece 110 and the key tailpiece 111. When key end 104 is rotated, splined end 106 is also turned.

When the locking piece 86 is in the locked position, splined portion 98 engages splined opening 100 in the retractor mechanism so that rotation of the handle will operate the retractor mechanism. When the locking piece 86 moves outward to the locked position, splined portion 98 is withdrawn from splined opening 100. In this position, only splined end 106 engages the splined opening 100 and the latch may be retracted by rotating key 112.

The axial motion of locking piece 86 between the inward (unlocked) position and the outward (locked) position causes the locking lugs 82 and 84 to engage and disengage the corresponding locking lug slots 114, 116.

From the description above, the complete locking action can now be described. The lock mechanism is locked by sliding the locking piece 86 outward to the locked position. The locking piece can be moved to this position from the outside of the lock by the lock cylinder 108 and key 112 or from the inside by the button mechanism 117. As the locking piece moves outward, it simultaneously disengages splined portion 98 from the splined opening 100 in the retractor and moves the two heavy-duty locking lugs into engagement with the locking lug slots 114, 116 in the lock core. Thus the locking lugs connect the lever handle 36 to the lock core, so that the rugged "T" design can prevent rotation as the handle is disengaged from the retractor.

As can be seen in Fig. 3, the lock core 10 includes a center core piece 118 and two bearing caps 120, 122, which incorporate bearings 12 and 14 respectively. The bearing caps 120, 122 are held on the center core 118 with screws 124. There are preferably four screws on each bearing cap. Unlike conventional lock designs, which are not easily disassembled or repaired in the field, by removing the screws, the lock core of the present design can be almost completely disassembled. The outer bearing cap 120 encloses a pair of springs 130, 132 and a spring driver 134. The outer bearing cap 120 is shown in detail in Fig. 5. The spring driver includes two inwardly directed fingers 136, 138, which engage corresponding

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notches on the outer sleeve 40. Finger 136 engages notch 140 on sleeve 40 so that rotation of the handle 36 also rotates spring driver 134.

Spring driver 134 also includes a pair of axially extending tabs 142 and 144, which drive coil springs 130 and 132. The coil springs 130 and 132 lie in channels
5 formed in the inside perimeter of each bearing cap and are trapped between two corresponding spring stops 150, 152 (see Fig. 5). The spring stops are located at the top and bottom inside the bearing caps. The springs 130, 132 exert a force between the spring stops 150, 152 and the tabs 142, 144 on the spring driver to bring the tabs into alignment with the spring stops.

10 Rotation of the spring driver 134 in either direction will compress springs 130 and 132 between a spring stop at one end and a tab at the other end. Thus, the location of the spring stops defines the rest position of the handles. The positions of the spring stops and the rest position of the handles relative to horizontal and the axis 34 of the latch mechanism 18 are set during manufacture by the angle at which
15 the bearing caps are installed on the center core piece 118 before the screws 124 are installed.

In addition to the spring stops, which define the rest position, the bearing caps define and limit the maximum rotation of the lever handles. Preferably this maximum rotation is about 45 degrees up and 45 degrees down. The limit stops
20 are provided by two limit channels 156, 158 machined into the inside of the bearing caps. The limit channels 156, 158 are immediately adjacent to the locking lug slots 114, 116. When the locking piece moves inward to the unlocked position, the locking lugs 82, 84 move out of the locking lug slots 114, 116 and into the adjacent limit channels 156, 158. The channels are sized to permit the
25 lever handles and locking piece to rotate the desired amount. If an attempt is made to rotate the handles beyond the maximum permitted rotation, the locking lugs contact the ends of the limit channels. Any excess force applied at this limit is transferred to the lock core and from there to the door through the "T" design of the lock. This protects the internal lock mechanism from excess force applied in the
30 unlocked position as well as in the locked position.

A substantially identical arrangement is found within the opposite bearing cap 122, which includes a corresponding spring driver and pair of coil springs. It will be understood from this description that the lock core includes the stops and the spring return mechanism necessary for the return of the lever handles 36 and 74
35 to the rest position on the stops. It can also be seen that when the lock mechanism

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is locked, by sliding lock piece 86 towards handle 36, the locking lugs 82 and 84 engage bearing cap 120. Locking lugs 82 and 84 also act against stops in the interior of the lock core.

5 This mechanism is unlike prior art designs in that the stops and the spring return mechanism are completely located within the lock core and not within the rose assemblies 50 or 72. The locking mechanism is extremely robust because the locking lugs 82 and 84 project outward from the sleeve into contact with the bearing cap. Thus, the force resisting rotation is transferred through a heavy-duty machined sleeve to a heavy-duty, two lug, locking piece and from there to the lock
10 core. The transfer of force from the locking piece to the core is done at the outer perimeter relative to the sleeve 40. Because the locking lugs project out from the perimeter of sleeve 40, the force on the locking mechanism is reduced as compared to prior art designs that locate the locking mechanism entirely within the rollup spindle, which roughly corresponds to the sleeves 40, 62 of the present design.

15 The rotation of the lock core 10 within the door is resisted by the "T" design of the latch bolt frame 20 which extends completely through the lock core. The combination of heavy-duty lock core, "T" design and locking lugs that transfer force at a relatively large distance from the centerline of the lock produces a very secure locking mechanism, which is extremely resistant to abuse. The locking mechanism
20 will easily resist the application of 1000 inch pounds of torque to the sleeve by the lever handle without damage. Torque in excess of this will not cause the lock to open. Consequently, it is not necessary to provide through-bolts from the rose 50 to the rose 72, which pass outside the outer perimeter of the opening receiving the lock core 10. Because through-holes and through-bolts are not required, the roses
25 50, 72 can be thin and have a small diameter. This produces an attractive lock mechanism design, as compared to prior art designs which incorporate the spring return mechanism and through-bolts in the rose.

The outer components of the lock, including the outer handle 36 and lock cylinder 58 are mounted on the outer sleeve 40. To prevent these components
30 from being removed by removing the collar 48, the outer collar 48 is produced with one or more sets of locking notches 146 and corresponding oppositely directed locking tabs 148 that produce a castellated edge on the outer collar 48 where it abuts the surface of the outer bearing cap 120. The locking notches are sufficiently deep to receive the head 30 of the locking pin 28.

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The shaft of the locking pin is slightly longer than the width of the assembled lock core 10. Because the inner collar 70 does not include the castellated edge, when it is installed, it forces the head 30 of the locking pin 28 to protrude up from the surface of the outer bearing cap 120. That surface has a recess that initially
5 allows the head 30 of the locking pin 28 to lie just below the plane of the surface where the outer collar 48 will abut it.

To assemble the mechanism, the lock core 10 is inserted into its opening in the door. It is important that the lock core 10 be inserted with its correct side to the top so that the stops are oriented to produce the desired slight upward angle for the
10 handles when they are at the rest position. The latch mechanism 18 is then inserted into its opening in the door and pushed into opening 16 in the lock core and through to the back side, where it is seated in the second opening 26 in the back of the lock core. Pin 28 is then pushed into the lock core from the outer side of the door and through the back of the latch bolt frame 20 to lock it into place.

15 Pin 28 is pushed inward until the head 30 lies below the surface of the outer bearing cap 120. Because either side of the door may become the locked side, both sides of the lock core 10 are provided with a recess to receive the head 30 of the pin 28.

The outer sleeve 40 is then inserted into the outer bearing, i.e., on the same
20 side as the head 30 of the pin 28. The bearings 12 and 14 are identical, and both will accept either locking collar, depending on whether a right or left-hand swing door is desired. Next, the outer collar 48 is threaded on and tightened until locking tabs 148 contact the surface of the outer bearing cap 120. The tabs can pass over the head 30 because it lies below the surface. Once the outer collar is tightened,
25 the inner sleeve 62 is installed in the remaining bearing. As the inner collar 70 is tightened, it contacts the end of pin 28 and pushes the head 30 up out of its recess and into locking engagement with locking notch 146 in the castellated edge of the outer collar. This prevents the outer collar from being removed.

The outer and inner roses 50 and 72 are then attached, followed by the
30 handles. Last, the setscrews 54, 75 are tightened to completely eliminate endplay. A conventional knob handle is normally designed to retract the latch bolt with a rotation greater than 45 degrees. The present invention will also operate with such greater rotation angles by increasing the angular size of the limit channels. A greater rotation angle is comfortable for the user when grasping a round knob and
35 rotating it by rotating the wrist. However, the motion of the hand when operating a

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lever handle is different and it is not comfortable for a user to have to rotate a lever handle with a rotation angle much greater than 45 degrees.

This lesser angle means that the retraction mechanism must retract the latch bolt more rapidly, i.e., retract it farther per degree of handle rotation, than is
5 required for a knob handle. In the present invention, this requirement is met by a latch retraction amplifier in the latch bolt.

Referring to Figs 6 and 7, the retractor mechanism 102 comprises a conventional cam 160 having splined opening 100. As in prior art designs, a corresponding second cam and second splined opening are also located within the
10 latch mechanism 18 symmetrically adjacent to the first cam 160 and the first splined opening 100 so that the inner and outer handles can independently retract the latch bolt. When the lever handle 36 is turned, splined portion 98 rotates the cam 160 from the position seen in Fig 6 to the position seen in Fig 7. The cam 160 acts upon the tail 162 of the latch bolt 22 to retract it. In a conventional design, this
15 retraction is direct, with the latch bolt head retracting the same distance as the latch bolt tail is moved. However, in the present design, the linear retraction motion of the head is amplified (as compared to the linear retraction motion of the tail) by retractor arm 164.

The latch bolt head 22 includes a shaft 166, which slides in plate 168 of the
20 tailpiece 162. Conventional springs (not shown) keep the latch bolt head extended (as in Fig. 6) relative to the tailpiece 162. These springs and the motion of the head 22 relative to the tail 162 are well known and are needed to allow the latch bolt head 22 to move inward toward the retracted position, as the door swings closed and the latch bolt strikes the door frame, without requiring the handle to move.

In the present invention, during retraction of the latch bolt by the handle, the head and tail do not move as a unit, as in prior art designs. Instead, the retractor arm and a retractor link 170 are interposed between the head and tail portions of the latch bolt. The retractor link 170 is connected between the latch bolt tailpiece 162 and the retractor arm 164. The retractor link 170 is connected to the latch bolt
25 tailpiece 162 with pivot 172 and to the retractor arm 164 with pivot 174.

The retractor arm 164 is connected to the stationary latch bolt frame 20 with pivot 176. The tip 180 of the retractor arm 164 fits inside of slot 182 in the shaft 166. Because the tip 180 of the retractor arm is farther from the fixed pivot 176 than the moving pivot 174 is from the fixed pivot 176, the retraction motion of the
35 tail 162 is amplified and the shaft 166 and head of the latch bolt 22 move to the

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fully retracted position with significantly less angular rotation of the cam 160 than is required in prior art devices. The retractor link acts upon the retractor arm to amplify the linear motion of the latch rod such that the latch bolt moves to the completely retracted position when the lever handle is rotated by no more than
5 forty-five degrees.

Security Classroom Lock Mechanism

Fig. 8 shows the principal subassemblies of a lock that includes a security classroom lock mechanism according to the present invention. The lock shown in Fig. 8 includes several major subassemblies that are unchanged from the
10 corresponding subassemblies shown in Fig. 1. They include the lever handles 36, 74, the inner and outer roses 72, 50, the lock core 10, inner and outer collars 70, 48 and the latch mechanism 18. The lock pin 28 and the handle setscrews 54, 75 are also unchanged and function as previously described.

The inner side of the lock includes a second lock cylinder 200 and second
15 key 202, which operate the security classroom function of the lock of Fig. 8 and replace the button lock mechanism previously described in connection with Figs. 1-7. The second lock cylinder 200 and key 202 are preferably identical to the first lock cylinder 58 and key 60 except that key cuts and pin tumblers may be different.

The inner sleeve and outer sleeve described in the embodiment of Figs. 1-7
20 have been replaced by inner sleeve 204 and outer sleeve 206. The inner lock mechanism is located within inner sleeve 204 and is shown in Fig. 9. The outer lock mechanism is located within outer sleeve 206 and is shown in Fig. 10. The interaction between these two lock mechanisms implements the improved security classroom function of the present invention.

Referring to Fig. 9, the outer lock mechanism includes outer sleeve 206
25 having an outer portion 210 that handle 36 is mounted on. The inner portion 212 of the outer sleeve 206 slides into bearing 12 in lock core 10 until enlarged portion 214 contacts face surface 46 of the bearing 12. The outer sleeve 206 is held in bearing 12 by outside retaining collar 48 which includes one or more sets of
30 locking notches 146 and corresponding, oppositely directed, locking tabs 148 to produce a castellated edge as previously described in connection with Figs 1-7.

The castellated edge of the outer retaining collar abuts the surface of the outer bearing cap 120 (see Figs. 3 and 5) when tightened. The head 30 of the locking pin 28 is pushed into interfering engagement with the castellated edge to
35 prevent removal of the outer retaining collar when the inner retaining collar 70

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(without locking notches) is threaded onto bearing 14 to attach the inner sleeve 204.

The outer sleeve 206 includes slot 216, which extends perpendicularly across inner portion 212 of the sleeve. Slot 216 receives lugs 218 and 220 on locking piece 222. The lugs project outwardly from the sleeve 206 and are guided by slot 216 during axial sliding motion between a locked position and an unlocked position.

The locked position for the locking piece 222 positions it towards handle 36 so that the lugs 218 and 220 engage corresponding locking lug slots 114, 116 in the lock core 10 (see Fig5). In the unlocked position, locking piece 222 is located at the far end of the sleeve 206 from the handle 36 (towards the center of lock core 10) and the locking lugs do not engage the locking lug slots 114, 116.

The outside handle 36 is attached to the sleeve 206 by means of internal lugs in the outer handle (not shown), which engage slots 236 and 238 on the sleeve 206 and make a very strong connection between the handle and the sleeve. Accordingly, rotation of the handle always rotates locking piece 222. Thus, when the locking lugs 218 and 220 are in the locking lug slots 114, 116, the outside handle cannot be turned and the door cannot be opened.

Locking piece 222 includes an internally splined central opening 224 that engages externally splined portion 226 on spline member 228. Spline member 228 fits within the outer sleeve 206 and engages splined opening 224 inside locking piece 222. It is held in position by C-ring 230, which fits into ring groove 232. A splined portion 234 extends outward beyond the end of locking piece 222 to engage a corresponding splined opening 100 (see Figs. 6 and 7) to operate retractor mechanism 102 inside the latch mechanism 18.

The splined portion 234 only engages splined opening 100 when the locking piece 222 is in the unlocked position (towards the splined opening 100 and away from the handle 36.) When the locking piece 222 is moved to the locked position, the locking lugs 218 and 220 engage the locking lug slots 114, 116, and the splined portion 234 is moved towards the handle 36 and automatically disengages from the splined opening 100.

Splined portions 226 and 234 form an outer latch driver that always moves and rotates with locking piece 222. Extending through the center of the outer latch driver is a shaft 244 connecting splined end 240 and key end 242. The two ends 240, 242 are connected via the shaft 244 so that they always rotate together and are

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rotationally driven by the outside key cylinder 58 from the key end 242. The shaft 244, however, allows the key end 242 to move axially towards the splined end 240, which is always held adjacent to splined portion 234.

The two ends 240, 242 and the shaft 244 form a key driven piece that can be moved axially and/or rotationally by the inner and outer keys, as described more fully below. Spring 246 biases the key end 242 of the key driven piece away from the splined end 240 and splined portions 226 and 234. Spring 248 biases the key end 242 towards the handle 36, and thereby biases the locking piece 222 towards the locked position.

The basic operation of the outside lock mechanism of Fig.9 may now be described. The handle 36 always turns the outer sleeve 206. If the locking piece 222 is in the locked position, the handle cannot be turned because the locking lugs engage the locking slots. C-ring 250 and the splined opening 224 hold the locking piece 222 and splined portions 226, 234 together so that they move as a single unit both axially and rotationally. Thus, with the locking piece in the locked position, the splined portion 234 of the outer latch driver is disengaged from splined opening 100, but splined end 240 of the key driven piece remains engaged with splined opening 100. In this state, the latch may be retracted by turning key end 242 to rotate splined end 240 via shaft 244 without turning splined portions 226, 234, the outside handle 36, the locking piece 222 or the sleeve 206, all of which are rotationally constrained to move as a single unit.

Rotation of the outside key 60 turns outside key tailpiece 111, which rotates connecting piece 252. Connecting piece 252 is held inside the outer sleeve 206 by C-ring 258, which allows the connecting piece 252 to rotate relative to the sleeve, but not move axially. The connecting piece 252 includes a pin 254, which engages a spiral slot 256 in the key end 242. There are stops at both ends of the spiral slot 256 so that rotating the connecting piece 252 ultimately causes the pin 254 to contact a stop and transfer the rotation of the connecting piece 252 to the key end 242 and thereby turn the splined end 240.

Provided that there is no interference from the inside lock mechanism of Fig. 10 (which can contact the axial tip of the splined end 240), as the connecting piece 252 is turned clockwise by the key the entire unit comprising the key end 242, the three splined portions 226, 234 and 240 and the locking piece 222 move axially away from the handle to position the locking piece in the unlocked position. The clockwise rotation of the connecting piece causes the pin 254 to reach the end of

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the spiral slot 256 farthest away from the splined end 240. With the pin in this location, the spring 248 is compressed and the outside locking mechanism is said to be in the "unlocked state."

When the key is rotated in the opposite direction (counterclockwise), the pin
5 254 travels to the opposite end of the spiral slot (nearest to the splined end 240), the spring 248 pushes the key end 242 towards the outside handle, the locking piece 222 moves to the locked position and the outside locking mechanism is said to be in the "locked state."

When the outside locking mechanism is in the locked state the locking piece
10 is always in the locked position. If the outside locking mechanism is turned to the unlocked state, the locking piece will normally move to the unlocked position. However, this motion can be prevented by the inner lock mechanism, which can apply an axial force against the tip of the splined end 240. That force prevents part of the key driven piece (comprising the three splined portions 226, 234 and 240
15 and the locking piece 222) from moving axially and thereby prevents the locking piece from moving to the unlocked position. Instead, only the key end 242 moves and the spring 246 is compressed.

Thus, when the inner lock mechanism is in the locked state, only the key
end 242 portion of the key driven piece can be moved axially by the outer lock
20 mechanism. The overall length of the key driven piece from the splined end 240 to the key end 242 is shortened as spring 246 is compressed. The key end can be rotated, however, and that rotation is transferred to the splined end 240, which remains engaged with the splined opening 100 of the latch mechanism to retract the latch. As long as the inner lock mechanism remains in the locked state, the
25 locking piece 222 cannot be moved to the unlocked position.

Releasing the axial force at the tip of the splined end 240 by turning the
inner lock mechanism to the unlocked state allows the locking piece to move to the
unlocked position and unlocks the outside handle. The design of the key driven
piece which permits its two ends, 240 and 242, to move towards each other allows
30 the locking piece to be in the unlocked position only when both the inner lock
mechanism and the outer lock mechanism are in the unlocked state. The locked or
unlocked state of the inner lock mechanism is entirely independent of the locked or
unlocked state of the outer lock mechanism, and changing the state of one has no
effect on the state of the other.

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Fig. 10 shows the inner lock mechanism. It should be emphasized that the inner lock mechanism in Fig. 10 is reversed, left for right, as compared to its orientation in Fig. 8. In Fig. 10 the inner lock mechanism is shown in the same orientation as the outer lock mechanism of Fig. 9. However, in use, the inner lock mechanism will always be positioned opposite to the outer lock mechanism with the contact tip 264 of splined portion 266 on the inner lock mechanism pointing towards the splined end 240 of the outer lock mechanism.

Splined portion 268 of the inner lock mechanism rigidly connects splined portion 266 and the inner key end 270 to form an inner latch driver. Inner key end 270 has a spiral slot 272 which cooperates with inner pin 274 of the inner connecting piece 276 in the manner described above for the outer key end 242 and outer connecting piece 252.

Rotating the inner key 202 also rotates the inner connecting piece 276, which cannot move axially relative to the inner sleeve 204 due to the restraining action of C-ring 278. When the inner key 202 is turned counterclockwise (the normal unlocking direction), pin 274 travels to the end of the spiral slot closest to contact tip 264 and pulls the contact tip away from splined end 240 of the outer lock mechanism. In this position, the inner lock mechanism is said to be in the "unlocked state" and cannot interfere with the outer lock mechanism, which then controls the locked or unlocked position of the locking piece.

Rotating the inner key 202 clockwise (the normal locking direction) causes the pin 274 to travel to the end of the spiral slot farthest from contact tip 264 and pushes the contact tip towards splined end 240 of the outer lock mechanism. This is the locked state of the inner lock mechanism. In this state, spring 280 is compressed, the locking piece cannot be moved to the unlocked position by the outer lock mechanism and the outer handle cannot be turned. Because the inner and outer lock mechanism operate independently, turning the outer lock mechanism or changing its state cannot affect the state of the inner lock mechanism.

The splined portion 264 of the inner latch driver always engages the latch mechanism, regardless of whether the inner lock mechanism is in the locked or unlocked state. The inner handle 74 can always be turned, regardless of whether the inner or outer lock mechanisms are locked and regardless of whether the locking piece is in the locked position. Consequently, rotating the inner handle

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will always retract the latch bolt and allow the door to be opened from the inner side.

While the present invention has been particularly described, in conjunction with a specific preferred embodiment, it is evident that many alternatives, 5 modifications and variations will be apparent to those skilled in the art in light of the foregoing description. It is therefore contemplated that the appended claims will embrace any such alternatives, modifications and variations as falling within the true scope and spirit of the present invention.

Thus, having described the invention, what is claimed is:

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Claims

1. A security classroom function lock mechanism for mounting in a door comprising:

an inner lock mechanism operable by an inner lock cylinder and corresponding inner key to change the inner lock mechanism between an unlocked state
5 and a locked state;

an outer lock mechanism operable by an outer lock cylinder and corresponding outer key to change the outer lock mechanism between an unlocked state and a locked state, the state of the inner and outer lock mechanisms being independent of each other;

10 a latch mechanism including a latch bolt operable by inner and outer handles for movement between an extended position to latch the door and a retracted position to open the door; and

a locking piece movable between a locked position and an unlocked position, the locking piece preventing the outer handle from moving the latch bolt to the retracted position when the locking piece is in the locked position, the
15 locking piece being driven to the locked position from the unlocked position when either the inner lock mechanism or the outer lock mechanism is changed to the locked state and the locking piece being driven to the unlocked position when both the inner and outer lock mechanisms are
20 changed to the unlocked state.

2. The security classroom function lock mechanism of claim 1 wherein the locking piece includes two locking lugs projecting outward in opposite directions, the locking lugs engaging a lock core to prevent the outer handle from moving the latch bolt to the retracted position when the locking piece is in the locked position.

25 3. The security classroom function lock mechanism of claim 1 wherein:
the outer handle is non-rotatably mounted on an outer sleeve to turn the outer sleeve when the outer handle is rotated;
the outer sleeve engages the locking piece and turns the locking piece when the outer sleeve is rotated by the outer handle;
30 the locking piece includes an outer latch driver, the outer latch driver being turned with the locking piece when the outer handle is rotated;

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the outer latch driver forms an operative connection between the sleeve and the latch mechanism by engaging the latch mechanism to drive the latch bolt between the extended and retracted positions when the locking piece is in the unlocked position and by disengaging from the latch mechanism when the locking piece is in the locked position.

4. The security classroom function lock mechanism of claim 3 wherein the locking piece includes a key driven piece extending through the locking piece, the key driven piece being rotationally driven by the outer lock mechanism and the key driven piece engaging the latch mechanism when the locking piece is in the locked position to allow the latch rod to be retracted by the outer lock cylinder when the locking piece is in the locked position.

5. The security classroom function lock mechanism of claim 4 wherein the key driven piece includes a key end and a splined end, the splined end engaging the latch mechanism when the locking piece is in the locked position.

6. The security classroom function lock mechanism of claim 5 wherein the key end is axially slidable relative to the splined end.

7. The security classroom function lock mechanism of claim 6 further including a first spring biasing the key end of the key driven piece away from the splined end of the key driven piece.

8. The security classroom function lock mechanism of claim 7 further including a second spring biasing the key end of the key driven piece towards the outer cylinder.

9. The security classroom function lock mechanism of claim 1 further including:

a lock core adapted to fit within a first opening in the door, the lock core including a bearing; and

wherein the latch mechanism includes a latch bolt frame adapted to fit within a second opening in the door, the second opening extending from an edge of the door to the first opening in the door, the latch bolt frame being attached

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to and rigidly engaging the lock core, the latch bolt frame being engaged by the second opening in the door and the rigid engagement between the latch bolt frame and the lock core acting to prevent rotation of the lock core relative to the door.

- 5 10. The lock mechanism of claim 9 wherein the latch bolt frame is a tube.
11. The security classroom function lock mechanism of claim 9 wherein the lock core includes a spring return, the spring return having sufficient strength to hold the lever handle at or above a level position.
- 10 12. The security classroom function lock mechanism of claim 11 wherein the lock core is substantially cylindrical and the spring return includes a plurality of coil springs, the coil springs being located in curved contact with an inner surface of the lock core.
- 15 13. The security classroom function lock mechanism of claim 12 wherein the latch bolt frame extends through the lock core and the spring return includes four coil springs, the coil springs comprising two pairs of coil springs, the pairs of coil springs being located on opposite sides of the latch bolt frame.
- 20 14. The security classroom function lock mechanism of claim 9 wherein the latch mechanism further includes:
a retractor mechanism for moving the latch bolt to the retracted position, and
a latch retraction amplifier comprising:
a retractor arm pivotally attached to the latch bolt frame at one end thereof and contacting the latch bolt at an opposite end thereof, and
a retractor link extending between the retractor mechanism and the retractor arm
25 the sleeve being connected to the retractor mechanism to move the latch bolt to the retracted position when the lever handle is rotated by no more than forty-five degrees.
15. The security classroom function lock mechanism of claim 9 wherein the lock core defines an angular mounting orientation of the lever handle relative to the lock

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core when the lever handle is at rest and the latch bolt frame engages the lock core at an angle less than 180 degrees relative to the angular mounting orientation of the lever handle on the lock core, whereby the lever handle is held at an angle greater than zero above horizontal when the second opening in the door and the latch bolt frame are horizontal.

16. The security classroom function lock mechanism of claim 9 wherein:
the lever handle is securely mounted on the shaft portion of the sleeve to prevent axial motion of the lever handle relative to the sleeve; and
the sleeve further includes an enlarged portion having a diameter greater than an inner diameter of the bearing receiving the sleeve, the enlarged portion being held in contact with a face surface of the bearing by a retaining collar, the enlarged portion cooperating with the face surface of the bearing to prevent axial motion of the sleeve relative to the lock core.

17. The security classroom function lock mechanism of claim 16 wherein the retaining collar includes a lock notch, the lock notch engaging a lock pin to prevent the retaining collar from being removed.

18. The security classroom function lock mechanism of claim 17 wherein the lock pin extends into the lock core.

19. The security classroom function lock mechanism of claim 17 wherein the lock pin includes a head and the lock core includes a recess for receiving the head of the lock pin to allow the retaining collar to be positioned relative to the lock core, the head of the lock pin extending outward from the recess in the lock core and into the lock notch in the retaining collar after the retaining collar has been positioned relative to the lock core.

20. The security classroom function lock mechanism of claim 17 wherein the lock pin extends into the latch bolt frame to hold the latch bolt frame relative to the lock core.

21. The security classroom function lock mechanism of claim 9 wherein the lock core includes a cylindrical center core and a pair of bearing caps, a first one of the

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pair of bearing caps including the bearing and the other bearing cap including a second bearing.

22. The security classroom function lock mechanism of claim 9 wherein the rotational mounting of the sleeve in the bearing of the lock core defines a rotational
5 axis and the latch bolt frame extends through the lock core and engages the lock core on opposite sides of said rotational axis.

23. The security classroom function lock mechanism of claim 1 wherein:
the inner lock mechanism includes an inner latch driver connected to the inner
handle and in continuous engagement with the latch mechanism as the
10 inner lock mechanism moves between the unlocked state and the locked state; and
the outer lock mechanism includes an outer latch driver and a key driven piece,
the outer latch driver engaging the latch mechanism when the outer lock
mechanism is in the unlocked state and disengaging from the latch
15 mechanism when the outer lock mechanism is in the locked state, the key driven piece being engaged with the latch mechanism when the outer lock mechanism is in the locked state.

24. The security classroom function lock mechanism of claim 23 wherein the key driven piece includes two opposed ends, the two opposed ends being axially
20 slidable relative to each other.

25. The security classroom function lock mechanism of claim 24 further including a spring biasing the two opposed ends of the key driven piece away from each other.

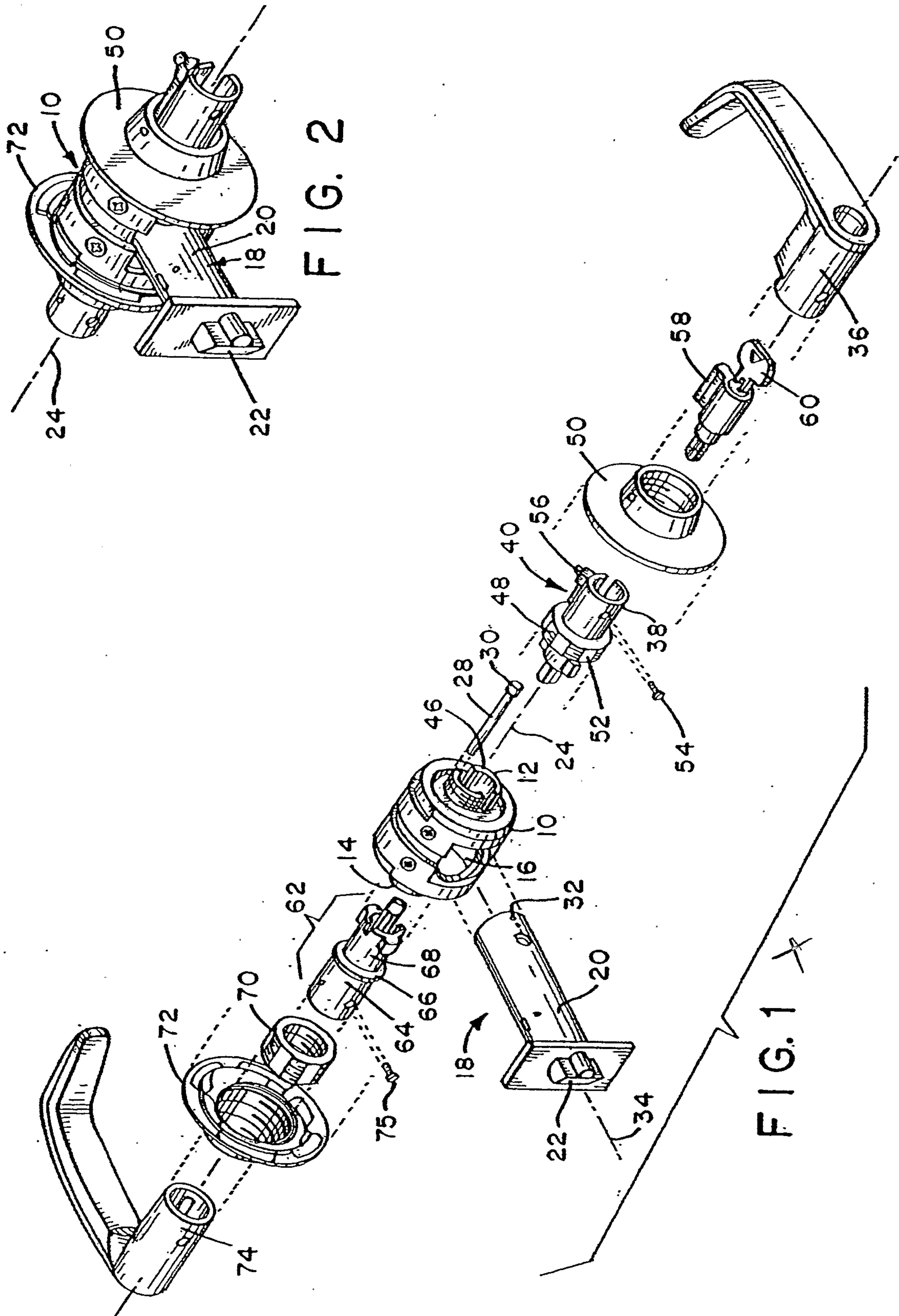
26. The security classroom function lock mechanism of claim 23 wherein the key driven piece of the outer lock mechanism is contacted by the inner latch driver
25 of the inner lock mechanism and the inner latch driver of the inner lock mechanism includes a spiral slot for moving the inner latch driver axially and thereby moving the key driven piece of the outer lock mechanism.

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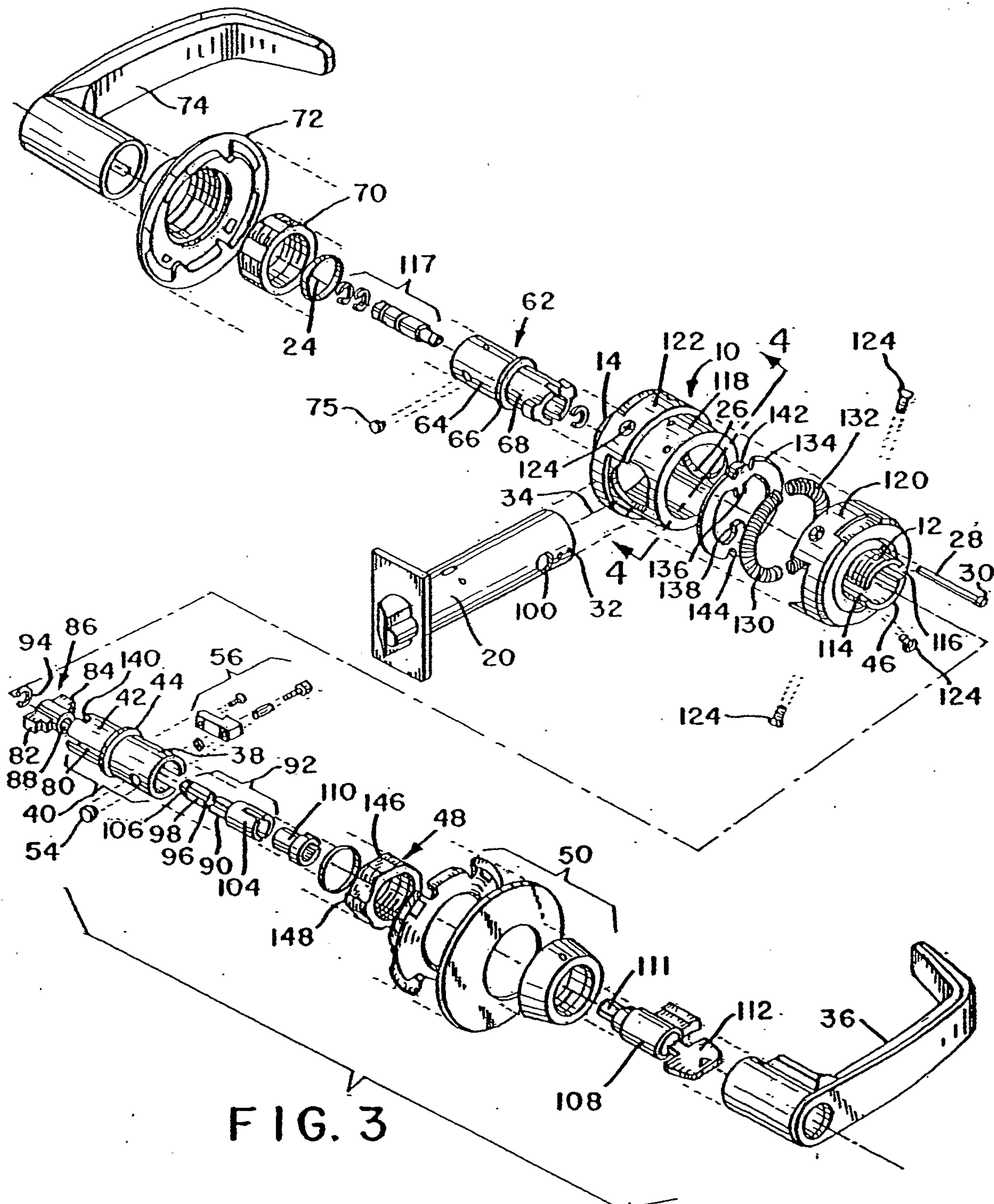
27. The security classroom function lock mechanism of claim 26 wherein the key driven piece of the outer lock mechanism includes a spiral slot for axially moving the outer latch driver and the key driven piece.

28. The security classroom function lock mechanism of claim 23 wherein the
5 key driven piece of the outer lock mechanism includes a spiral slot for axially moving the outer latch driver and the key driven piece.

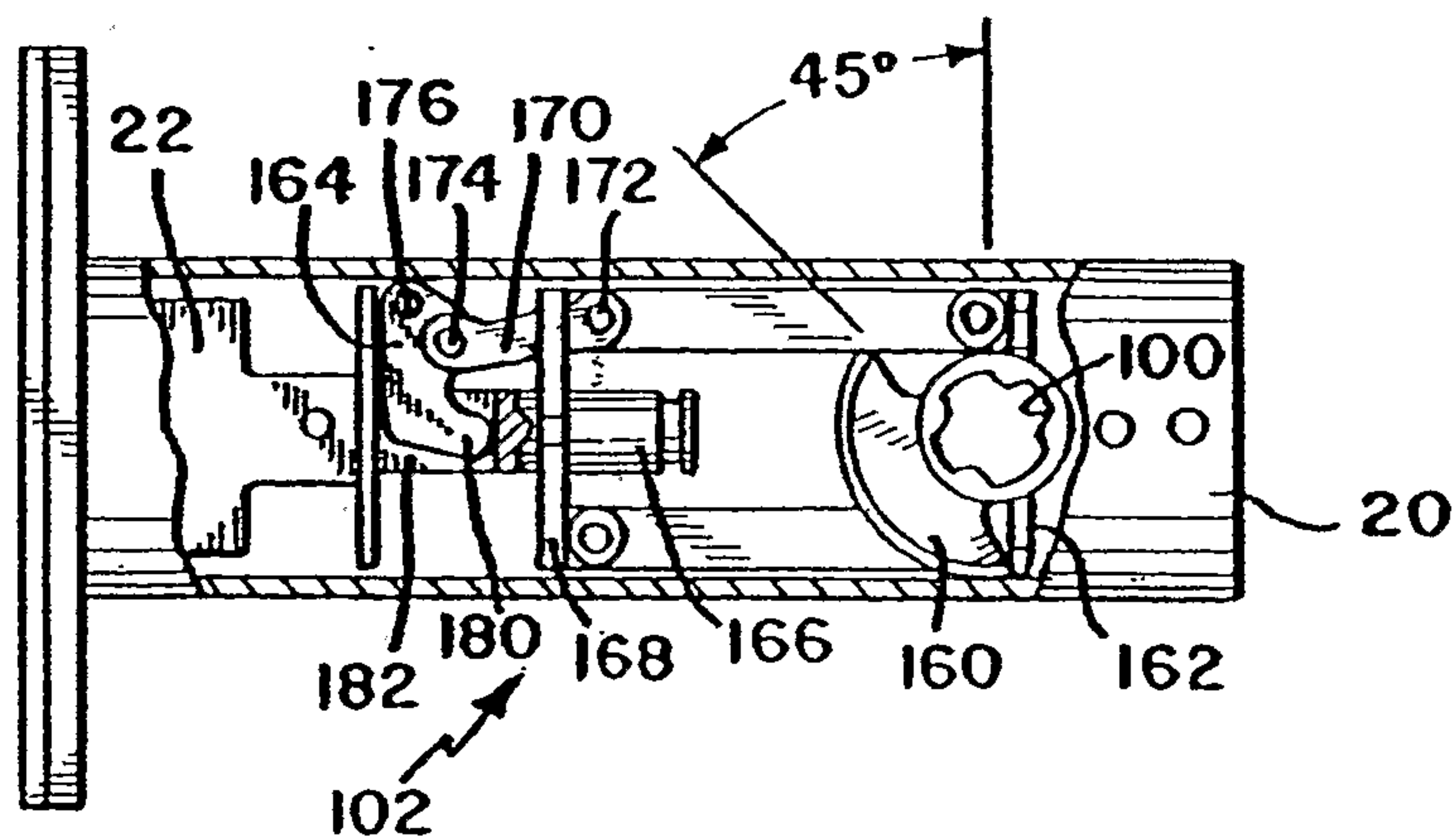
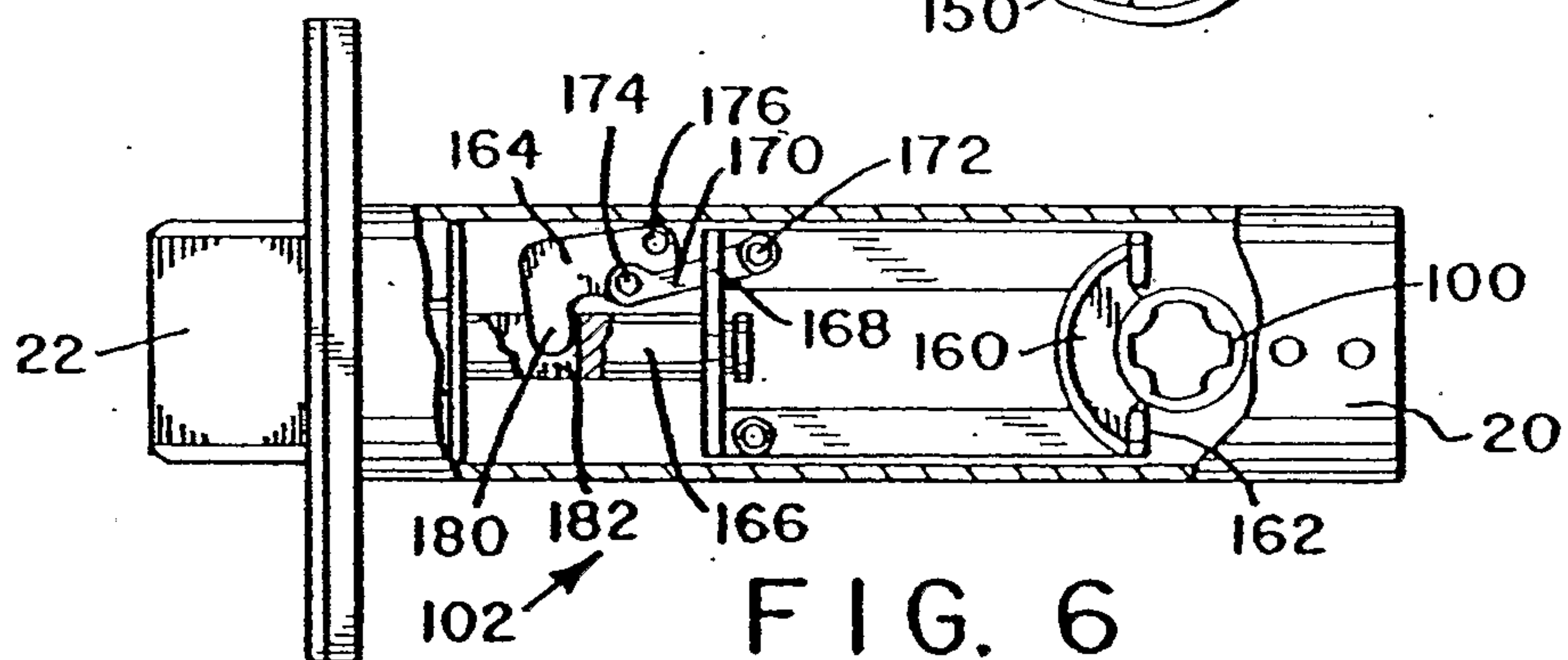
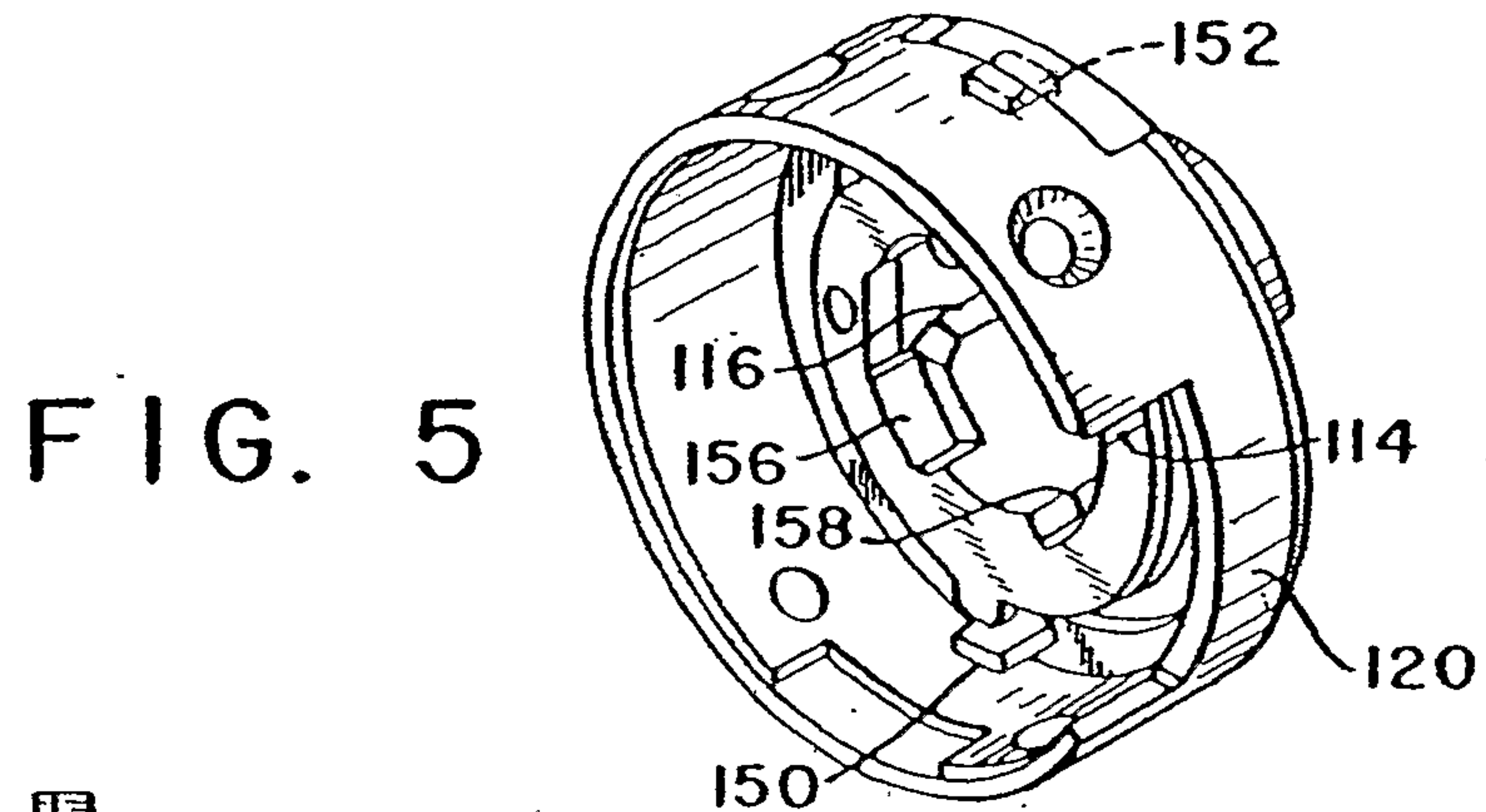
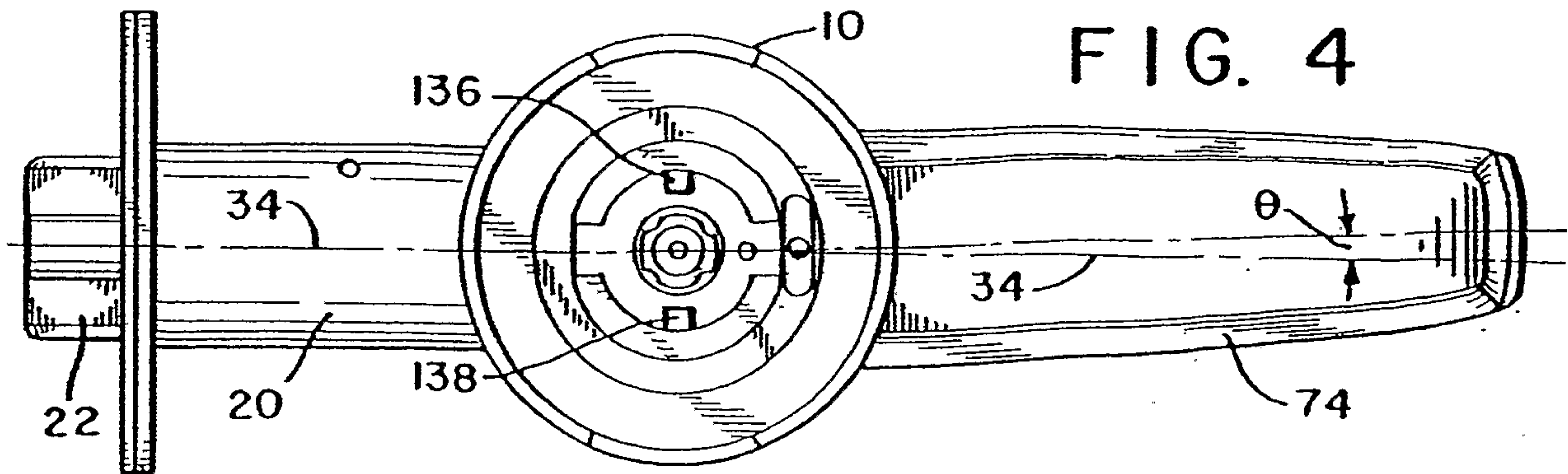
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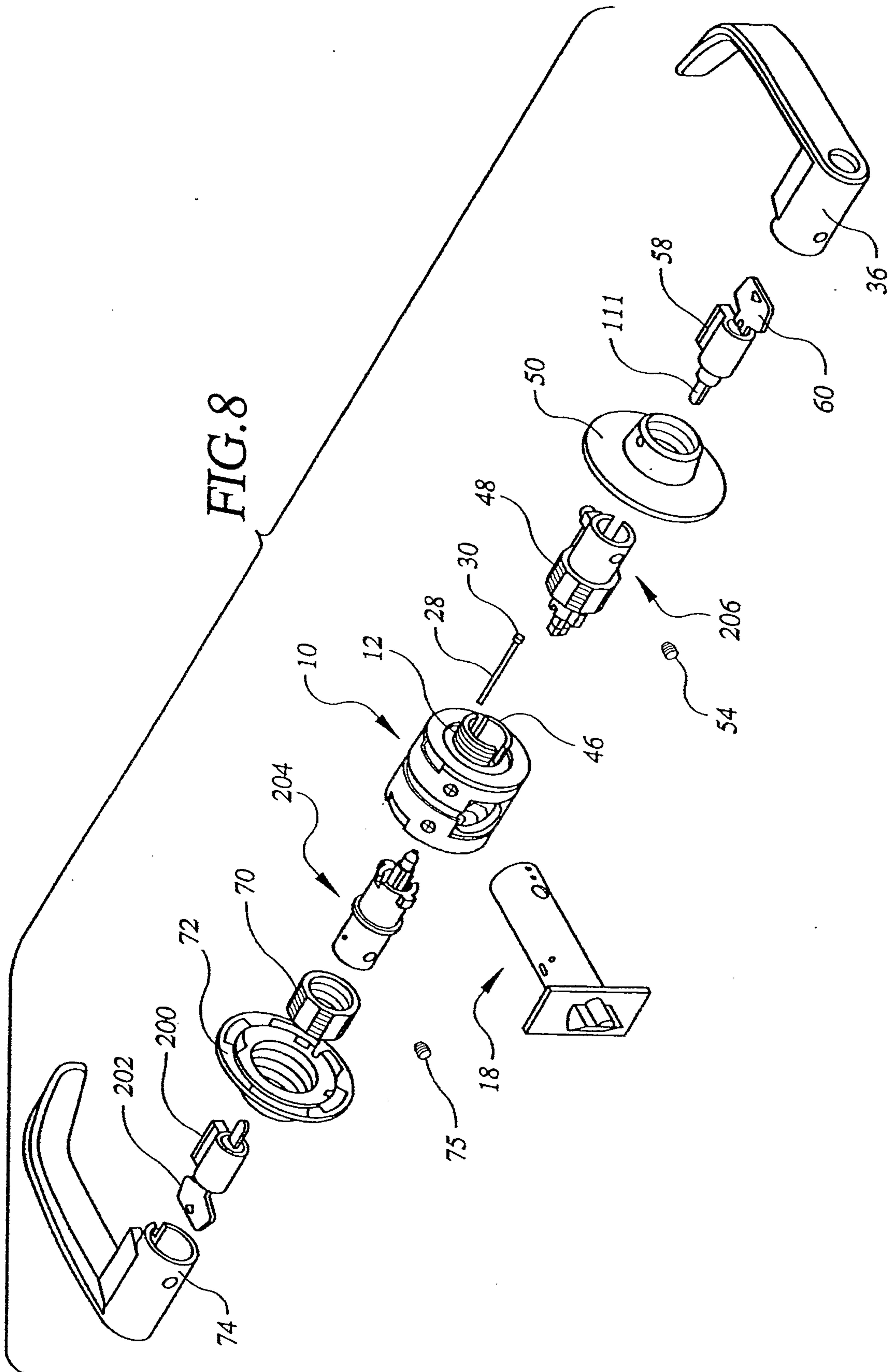
2/5



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