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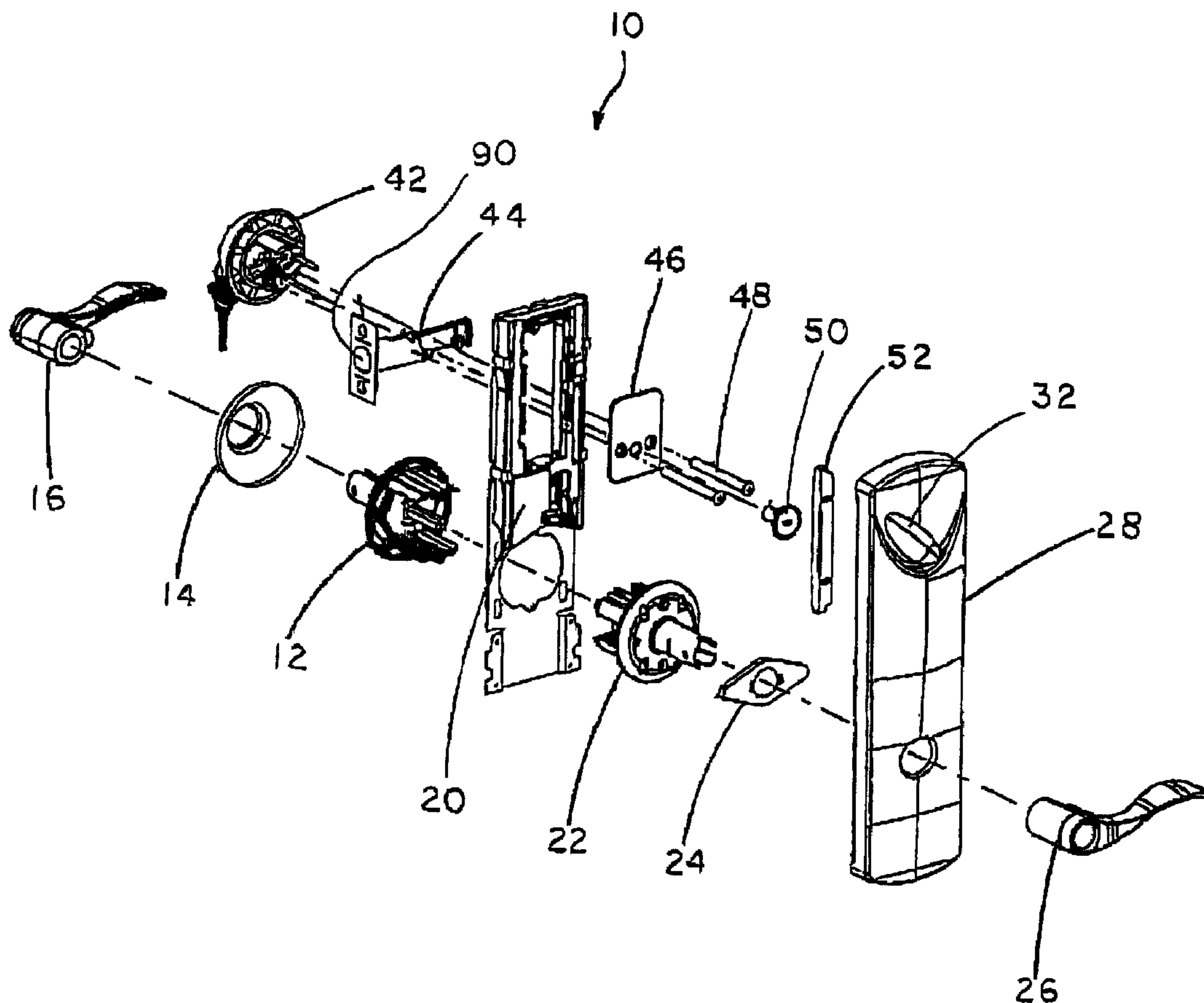
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(54) Title: INTERCONNECTED LOCK WITH REMOTE LOCKING MECHANISM



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

An interconnected lock assembly with a locking mechanism which can throw the deadbolt and lock the door in response to a remote control signal. The interconnected lock comprising a first lock assembly including an inside handle and an outside handle,

(57) **Abrégé(suite)/Abstract(continued):**

and a second lock assembly interconnected to said first lock assembly. The second lock assembly comprises a deadbolt assembly operably connected to a deadbolt latch. The deadbolt latch comprises a deadbolt movable between an extended position and a retracted position. The interconnected lock further comprises a locking mechanism selectively engageable by a remote control signal to move the deadbolt to an extended position.

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ABSTRACT

An interconnected lock assembly with a locking mechanism which can throw the deadbolt and lock the door in response to a remote control signal. The interconnected lock comprising a first lock assembly including an inside handle and an outside handle, and a second lock assembly interconnected to said first lock assembly. The second lock assembly comprises a deadbolt assembly operably connected to a deadbolt latch. The deadbolt latch comprises a deadbolt movable between an extended position and a retracted position. The interconnected lock further comprises a locking mechanism selectively engageable by a remote control signal to move the deadbolt to an extended position.

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INTERCONNECTED LOCK WITH REMOTE
LOCKING MECHANISM

TECHNICAL FIELD

5 This invention relates generally to inter-
connected lock assemblies used to secure doors. More
particularly, the present invention relates to an
interconnected lock assembly which provides a feature to
remotely lock the interconnected lock assembly.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

 An interconnected lock assembly is characterized
by an inside handle, either knob or lever, which
simultaneously retracts both a deadlatch and a deadbolt.
15 Such a lock assembly is commonly found in public
accommodations such as hotels and motels in which, for
security purposes, the occupant wishes to set both a
deadlatch and a deadbolt. The same type of lock assembly
may also be found in residential or other environments. It
20 is particularly important that both locks be retracted by
the turning of a single inside operating member as it has
been found that in the event of a fire or other panic
situation it is desirable that the occupant only need turn
a single knob or lever to operate all of the lock
25 mechanisms in a particular door.

 Such interconnected lock assemblies have been on
the market for a number of years. Some interconnected lock
assemblies are adjustable to compensate for varying
distances between the latch assemblies. The adjustable

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feature is particularly helpful if there is a slight misalignment of the latch assembly bores, or when retrofitting an existing door if the distance between bore centerlines is not the same as the distance between the latch assemblies of the interconnected lock. U.S. Pat. No. 6,128,933 discloses an adjustable
5 interconnected lock which enables interconnection of an exterior assembly that has an adjustable spacing between the exterior dead bolt assembly and a lower lock assembly.

[0004] One problem with interconnected lock assemblies is that when leaving, the user can open the door by using just the interior handle, even if the
10 door is locked, but must use a key to lock the door behind them. This can provide an inconvenience especially when the keys are not readily available, the user is carrying objects, the user does not have a key, or the user is in a hurry. Thus the convenience and ease of operation provided by the interconnect lock is lost.

15 **[0005]** The foregoing illustrates limitations known to exist in present interconnected lock assembly designs. Thus, it is apparent that it would be advantageous to provide an alternative directed to overcoming one or more of the limitations set forth above. Accordingly, a suitable alternative is provided including features more fully disclosed hereinafter.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide an interconnected lock assembly with a locking mechanism which can throw the deadbolt and lock the door in response to a remote control signal. This and

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other objects of the present invention are provided by an interconnected lock assembly for mounting in a door. The interconnected lock comprising a first lock assembly including an inside handle and an outside handle, and a
5 second lock assembly interconnected to said first lock assembly. The second lock assembly comprises a deadbolt assembly operably connected to a deadbolt latch. The deadbolt latch comprises a deadbolt movable between an extended position and a retracted position. The inter-
10 connected lock further comprises a locking mechanism selectively engageable by a remote control signal to move the deadbolt to an extended position.

According to a further broad aspect of the present invention there is provided an interconnected lock assembly
15 for mounting in a door. The assembly comprises a first lock assembly including an inside handle and an outside handle. A second lock assembly is interconnected to the first lock assembly by a carrier. The second lock assembly comprises a deadbolt assembly operably connected to a deadbolt latch.
20 The deadbolt latch comprises a deadbolt movable between an extended position and a retracted position. A catch is positionable to hold the deadbolt in a retracted position. A catch release component is biased against the catch. A remotely operated locking mechanism that includes a solenoid
25 having a solenoid plunger is operably connected to a catch release component such that energization of the solenoid causes rotational movement of the catch release component, wherein the rotation of the catch release component allows the catch to disengage such that the deadbolt is auto-
30 matically moved to the extended position.

According to a further broad aspect of the present invention there is provided a remotely operated automatic locking mechanism for an interconnected lock assembly mounted in a door. The locking mechanism comprises an interconnected

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lock assembly comprising a first lock assembly, a second lock assembly, both operably interconnected by a rack mounted on a carrier component. The second lock assembly is operably connected to a deadbolt latch assembly. The deadbolt latch
5 assembly comprises a deadbolt movable between an extended position when the carrier component is in a lowered position, and a retracted position when the carrier component is in a raised position. A biasing component biases the carrier component toward a lowered position. A catch is positionable
10 to hold the carrier component in the raised position. A catch release component is biased against the catch in a manner preventing the catch from disengaging the carrier component. A solenoid that includes a solenoid plunger is operably connected to a catch release component. An
15 electronic control module is operably attached to the solenoid. The solenoid is selectively engageable to disengage the catch allowing the carrier component to move to a lowered position.

According to a still further broad aspect of the
20 present invention there is provided a remotely operated automatic locking mechanism for an interconnected lock assembly mounted in a door. The locking mechanism comprises an interconnected lock assembly comprising a first lock assembly, a second lock assembly, both operably inter-
25 connected by a rack mounted on a carrier component. The second lock assembly is operably connected to a deadbolt latch assembly. The deadbolt latch assembly comprises a deadbolt movable between an extended position when the carrier component is in a lowered position and a retracted
30 position when the carrier component is in a raised position. A biasing component biases the carrier component toward a lowered position. A catch is positionable to hold the carrier component in the raised position. An electronic control module including a signal receiver for receiving an

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activation signal from a remote control device is also provided. A catch release component is biased against the catch in a manner preventing the catch from disengaging the carrier component. A solenoid is responsive to the
5 activation signal to disengage the catch component allowing the carrier component to move to a lowered position. The solenoid includes a solenoid plunger operably connected to the catch release component.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is an exploded perspective view of the interconnected lock assembly with remote locking of the present invention;

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FIG. 2 is a perspective view of the assembled interconnected lock assembly with remote locking in accordance with the present invention of FIG. 1;

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FIG. 3 is a side elevational view of the assembled interconnected lock assembly with remote locking, shown without the escutcheon assembly, in accordance with the present invention of FIG. 1;

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FIG. 4A is a rearward perspective view of the escutcheon assembly, in accordance with the present invention of FIG. 1;

FIG. 4B is a frontal perspective view of the escutcheon assembly, in accordance with the present invention of FIG. 1;

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FIG. 5 is an exploded perspective view of the backplate assembly in accordance with the present invention of FIG. 1;

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[0013] FIG. 6A is a partial side elevational view of the backplate assembly with the carrier component removed and the remote locking solenoid removed, showing the catch mechanism components;

[0014] FIG. 6B is a partial side elevational view of the backplate assembly
5 with the carrier component removed and the remote locking solenoid removed, revealing the catch mechanism in a disengaged catch position;

[0015] FIG. 7A is an partially exploded perspective view of the deadbolt latch assembly and strike plate showing the deadbolt in an extended position;

[0016] FIG. 7B is an partially exploded perspective view of the deadbolt
10 latch assembly and strike plate showing the deadbolt in a partially extended position;

[0017] FIG. 7C is an partially exploded perspective view of the deadbolt latch assembly and strike plate showing the deadbolt in a retracted position;

[0018] FIG. 8A is a partial side elevational view of the backplate assembly
15 with the carrier component removed, revealing the remote locking mechanism components;

[0019] FIG. 8B is a partial side elevational view of the backplate assembly with the carrier component removed, revealing the remote locking mechanism in a disengaged catch position; and

20 **[0020]** FIG. 9 is a top plan view of the remote locking transmitter used with the remote locking feature of the present invention.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0021] Referring now to the drawings, wherein similar reference characters designate corresponding parts throughout the several views, there is generally indicated at 10 an adjustable interconnected lock assembly with a remote locking
5 feature of the present invention. Referring specifically to FIGS. 1 and 2, lock assembly 10 comprises a first or lower interconnected lock assembly 18 comprising outside housing assembly 12, rose 14, and outside knob/lever 16, attached from the outside of a door (not shown) through a first or lower bore in the door, and through a back plate assembly 20 positioned on the inside of the
10 door, to inside housing assembly 22. Interconnect cam 24, escutcheon assembly 28, and inside knob/lever 26 are attached to inside housing assembly 22 on the inside of the door. Although not shown, a latch assembly could be operably connected between outside housing assembly 12 and inside housing assembly 22. Interconnected lock assembly 10 also comprises a second or
15 upper interconnected lock assembly 40 comprising a deadbolt housing assembly 42 and a deadbolt latch assembly 44. Deadbolt housing assembly 42 is attached from the outside of the door through a second or upper bore and operably connected to deadbolt latch assembly 44, and through back plate assembly 20 and secured thereto by deadbolt plate 46 and mounting screws 48. Deadbolt
20 housing assembly 42 is operably connected to a deadbolt pinion 50 which engages a deadbolt rack 52 connected to back plate assembly 20 as discussed in detail below. The lower interconnected lock 18 and upper interconnected lock 40 are standard configurations that are well-known in the art, and as such, the

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workings of these locks will not be described in detail, except as they relate to the present invention.

[0022] Referring now to Fig. 3, interconnected lock 10 shown with escutcheon assembly 28 removed. Back plate assembly 20 comprises a carrier component 54 vertically movable on, and slidably attached to a back plate 56 by a plurality of tangs 58. Deadbolt rack 52 is oriented vertically and fixedly attached to carrier component 54 such that it engages pinion 50. Interconnected lock 10 is adjustable in that upper lock assembly 40 can move up or down to properly fit the upper bore of the door. Deadbolt plate 46 is movable within a slot 62 in back plate 56 to allow the proper positioning of upper lock assembly 40.

Upper lock assembly 40 is then secured to deadbolt plate 46 by mounting screws 48 which secure upper lock assembly 40 in a fixed position. Deadbolt assembly 42 is operably connected to deadbolt pinion 50 by a driver bar 60 which is co-rotatingly attached to deadbolt pinion 50. Carrier component 54 is shown in a raised, or unlock position. When carrier component 54 is in a lowered, or locked position, a mating cam surface 64 of carrier component 54 engages cam 24.

Cam 24 is attached to knob/lever 26 in a co-rotating manner such that rotation of knob/lever 26 rotates cam 24 which engages mating cam surface 64, causing carrier component 54 to move vertically, upwardly to a raised, or unlock position.

The rack 52 attached to carrier component 54 causes deadbolt pinion 50 to rotate as carrier component 54 moves either upward or downward. Driver bar 60 co-rotates with deadbolt pinion 50. Rotation of driver bar 60 causes retraction and extension of deadbolt 90 of deadbolt latch assembly 44 in a standard fashion. Accordingly, as carrier component 54 moves upward, deadbolt 90 of

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deadbolt latch assembly 44 is retracted, allowing the door to be opened.

Deadbolt 90 is shown in an extended position and a retracted position in FIGS.

7A and 7C, respectively. Deadbolt 90 is distinguished from standard deadbolts

in that deadbolt 90 includes a cam surface 96 at a distal end. While cam surface

5 96 is similar to cam surfaces used in standard spring latch assemblies, cam

surface 96 only partially extends along the extended deadbolt 90 as best shown

in FIG. 7C. Accordingly, the door cannot be closed when the deadbolt 90 is in an

extended position. However, when the deadbolt 90 is partially extended in a

manner that cam surface 96 is configured as shown in FIG. 7B, the door can be

10 closed as cam surface 96 will engage strike plate 94, forcing deadbolt 90 to

retract. It should be noted that depression of deadbolt 90 results in deadbolt

latch assembly 44 rotating deadbolt pinion 50 in a standard manner, moving

carrier component 54 to a raised position.

[0023] Referring now to FIGS. 4A and 4B, escutcheon assembly 28

15 comprises escutcheon 30, thumbturn 32, and thumbturn link component 34.

Thumbturn 32 is coupled to thumbturn link component 34 in a co-rotating manner

through an aperture in escutcheon 30. Thumbturn link component 34 comprises

at least one pin 36 which engages an aperture 38 in rack 52, linking thumbturn

32 to carrier component 54. It is noted that rack 52 can be positioned on either

20 side of carrier component 54 such that a pin 36 will engage an aperture 38 in

rack 52, allowing thumbturn 32 to be appropriately attached for right and left-

hand opening doors. Movement of the carrier component 54 results in rotation of

thumbturn 32, and conversely, rotation of thumbturn 32 causes movement of

carrier component 54 and extension and retraction of said deadbolt 90.

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[0024] Referring now to Fig. 5, the back plate assembly 20 is shown in greater detail. To enable the remote locking function of the present invention,

interconnected lock 10 utilizes carrier component 54 which is biased in a downward, or locked position. Accordingly, a spring carriage 72 is attached to

5 carrier component 54. Spring carriage 72 houses a spring 74 such that one end of spring 74 is attached to the assembled spring carriage 72/carrier component 54 and the other end of spring 74 is fixedly attached to back plate 56. Spring 74 is of sufficient strength to cause carrier component 54 to move downward to

locked position and cause extension of deadbolt 90 of deadbolt latch assembly

10 44. Backplate assembly 20 further comprises an electronic module 66 housing a power component 68 shown as a plurality of batteries to operate an automatic locking solenoid 70 and a signal receiver 75. Electronic module 66 may also be used to power a speaker 78 or status lights 91.

[0025] In order to prevent spring 74 from returning carrier component 54 to

15 a locked position, back plate assembly includes a catch mechanism 80

comprising a catch component 82, a catch release 84, and a spring trigger rod 86 as shown in FIGS. 6A and 6B. Catch component 82 and catch release 84 are

each pivotally attached to back plate 56 by a pin 88. Catch release 84 is biased toward catch component 82 by catch release spring 83. Spring trigger rod 86 is

20 affixed to carrier component 54 and moves along a guide portion 92 in catch component 82. Spring trigger rod 86 is also biased toward spring 74.

[0026] The operation of interconnected lock 10 is best described in a dynamic manner starting with carrier component 54 position in a lowered, or locked position. Interconnected lock 10 includes a keyless exit feature in which

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enables automatic locking actuation. Movement of carrier component 54 from a locked position to an unlocked position can be accomplished by either rotating inside knob/lever 26, rotating thumbturn 32, or by turning a key to rotate the rotating driver bar 60 of deadbolt assembly 42, typically with a key. As carrier

5 component 54 moves upward, spring trigger rod 86 moves upward along guide portion 92 of catch component 82 from its initial position A, shown in FIG. 6A. Movement of carrier component 54 and attached rack 52 causes rotation of pinion 50 and driver bar 60, retracting deadbolt 90 of deadbolt latch assembly 44. At the end of the carrier component 54 travel, the deadbolt 90 of deadbolt latch

10 assembly 44 is fully retracted. Spring trigger rod 86, now at position C, and catch release 84, biased by catch release spring 83, force a tab feature 93 of catch 82 to move underneath spring carriage 72 in a manner locking carrier component 54 in an unlocked position. Spring 74 is now in an extended position, storing energy needed to extend the deadbolt 90. At this point, further opening enclosing of the

15 door will not affect catch mechanism 80 as the guide path of the spring trigger rod 86 does not release the spring carriage 72. Spring trigger rod 86 will move upward from position A to position C along guide path 92 of catch component 82. When carrier component 54 moves downward, trigger spring rod 86 will move downward from position C, through position B, back to position A. Spring trigger

20 rod 86 deviates from guide path 92 in the downward direction. Guide path 92 of catch component 82 is configured with a ramp portion between lowered portions generally corresponding to positions A and C. Between positions A and C, trigger spring rod 86 moves up a ramp portion to a drop-off 76 shown generally adjacent to position B. In the downward direction, spring trigger rod 86 is forced

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by the wall of drop-off 76 to move off of catch component 82 to a position below a portion of catch release 84. In normal operation of the lock 10, spring trigger rod 86 will continue downward from position B and return to position A.

Accordingly, standard operation of the lock does not affect the catch mechanism.

5 **[0027]** In order to actuate the keyless exit feature, when deadbolt 90 of deadbolt latch assembly 44 is retracted, to him thumbturn 32 is rotated to an intermediate position. Rotation of thumbturn 32 causes thumbturn link component 34 to rotate. At least one pin 36 of thumbturn link component 34 engages rack 52, such that rotation of thumbturn 32 causes carrier component 10 54 to move partially downward, partially extending deadbolt 90 of deadbolt latch assembly 44. In addition, spring trigger rod 86 moves from position C to a position adjacent catch release 84, shown as position B.

[0028] Referring now to FIG. 6B, operation of the keyless exit feature is shown. The deadbolt 90 is in a partially extended position such as that shown in 15 FIG. 7B. When cam surface 96 of deadbolt 90 is driven back by a strike plate 94 of the door jamb (not shown) such as when the door is closed, linear movement of deadbolt 90 within deadbolt latch assembly 44 is converted to rotation of deadbolt pinion 50 in a standard manner. Rotation of deadbolt pinion 50 causes carrier component 54 to move upward, moving spring trigger rod 86 to position D, 20 forcing catch release 84 to rotate and free catch 82. This action allows spring carriage 74/carrier component 54 to move downward under the force of spring 72. As carrier component 54 moves downward, the deadbolt 90 of deadbolt latch assembly 44 is fully extended via the interaction of the deadbolt pinion 50 and rack 52.

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[0029] When the keyless exit function is not in use, interconnected lock 10 will operate as a normal, or standard, interconnected lock.

[0030] The remote locking feature of the present invention utilizes solenoid 70 operably connected to catch release 84 as shown in FIG. 8A. A remote signal
5 device 98 is utilized with the remote locking mechanism, shown in FIG. 9 as a standard keychain transmitter of the type used to unlock cars, garages, etc.,. When the remote locking signal is received by signal receiver 75, solenoid 70 retracts catch release 84, allowing catch component 82 to rotate away from spring carriage component 72, as shown in FIG. 8B. Carrier component 54 is
10 then permitted to move downward under the biasing force of spring 74. As previously described, downward movement of carrier component 54 causes extension of deadbolt 90 of deadbolt latch assembly 44, thus locking the door.

[0031] Although the present invention has been described above in detail, the same is by way of illustration and example only and is not to be taken as a
15 limitation on the present invention. Accordingly, the scope and content of the present invention are to be defined only by the terms of the appended claims.

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CLAIMS,

1. An interconnected lock assembly for mounting in a door, comprising:

a first lock assembly including an inside handle and an outside handle;

a second lock assembly interconnected to said first lock assembly by a carrier, said second lock assembly comprising a deadbolt assembly operably connected to a deadbolt latch, said deadbolt latch comprising a deadbolt movable between an extended position and a retracted position;

a catch positionable to hold said deadbolt in a retracted position;

a catch release component biased against said catch; and

a remotely operated locking mechanism that includes a solenoid having a solenoid plunger operably connected to a catch release component such that energization of the solenoid causes rotational movement of said catch release component, wherein said rotation of said catch release component allows the catch to disengage such that said deadbolt is automatically moved to the extended position.

2. A remotely operated automatic locking mechanism for an interconnected lock assembly mounted in a door, comprising:

an interconnected lock assembly comprising a first lock assembly, a second lock assembly, both operably interconnected by a rack mounted on a carrier component, wherein said second lock assembly is operably connected to a deadbolt latch assembly, said deadbolt latch assembly comprising a deadbolt movable between an extended position when said carrier component is in a lowered position and a retracted position when said carrier component is in a raised position;

a biasing component biasing said carrier component toward a lowered position; and

a catch positionable to hold said carrier component in said raised position;

a catch release component biased against said catch in a manner preventing said catch from disengaging said carrier component;

a solenoid that includes a solenoid plunger operably connected to a catch release component; and

an electronic control module operably attached to said solenoid, said solenoid selectively engageable to disengage said catch allowing said carrier component to move to a lowered position.

3. The remotely operated automatic locking mechanism of claim 2, wherein said electronic control module comprises a power source and a signal receiver.

4. The remotely operated automatic locking mechanism of claim 3, wherein said solenoid is selectively engaged by said electronic control module in response to a signal from a remote control transmitter.

5. The remotely operated automatic locking mechanism of claim 2, wherein energization of said solenoid rotates said catch release component away from said catch in a manner allowing said carrier component to move to said lowered position.

6. A remotely operated automatic locking mechanism for an interconnected lock assembly mounted in a door comprising:

an interconnected lock assembly comprising a first lock assembly, a second lock assembly, both operably interconnected by a rack mounted on a carrier component, wherein said second lock assembly is operably connected to a

deadbolt latch assembly, said deadbolt latch assembly comprising a deadbolt movable between an extended position when said carrier component is in a lowered position and a retracted position when said carrier component is in a raised position;

a biasing component biasing said carrier component toward a lowered position;

a catch positionable to hold said carrier component in said raised position;

an electronic control module including a signal receiver for receiving an activation signal from a remote control device;

a catch release component biased against said catch in a manner preventing said catch from disengaging said carrier component; and

a solenoid responsive to said activation signal to disengage said catch component allowing said carrier component to move to a lowered position, wherein said solenoid includes a solenoid plunger operably connected to the catch release component.

7. The remotely operated automatic locking mechanism of claim 6, wherein energization of said solenoid rotates said catch release component away from said catch in a manner allowing said carrier component to move to said lowered position.

8. The remote locking mechanism of claim 6, wherein said electronic control module further comprises at least one light indicating the lock status as either locked or unlocked.

9. The remote locking mechanism of claim 6, wherein said electronic control module further comprises at least one speaker.

10. The remote unlocking mechanism of claim 6, wherein said electronic control module further comprises a power source capable of energization of said solenoid.

11. The remote locking mechanism of claim 10, wherein said power source comprises at least one battery.

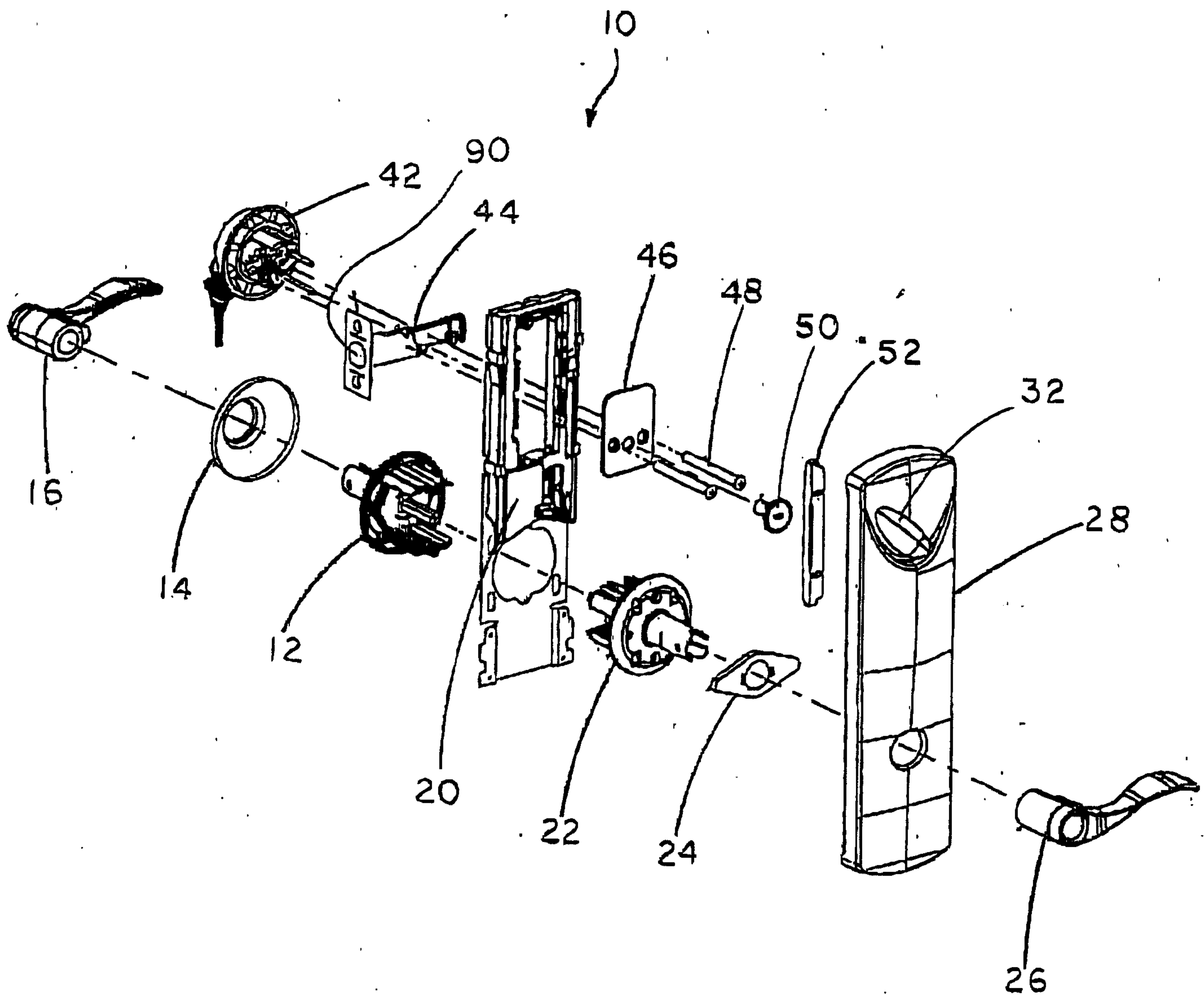


FIG. 1

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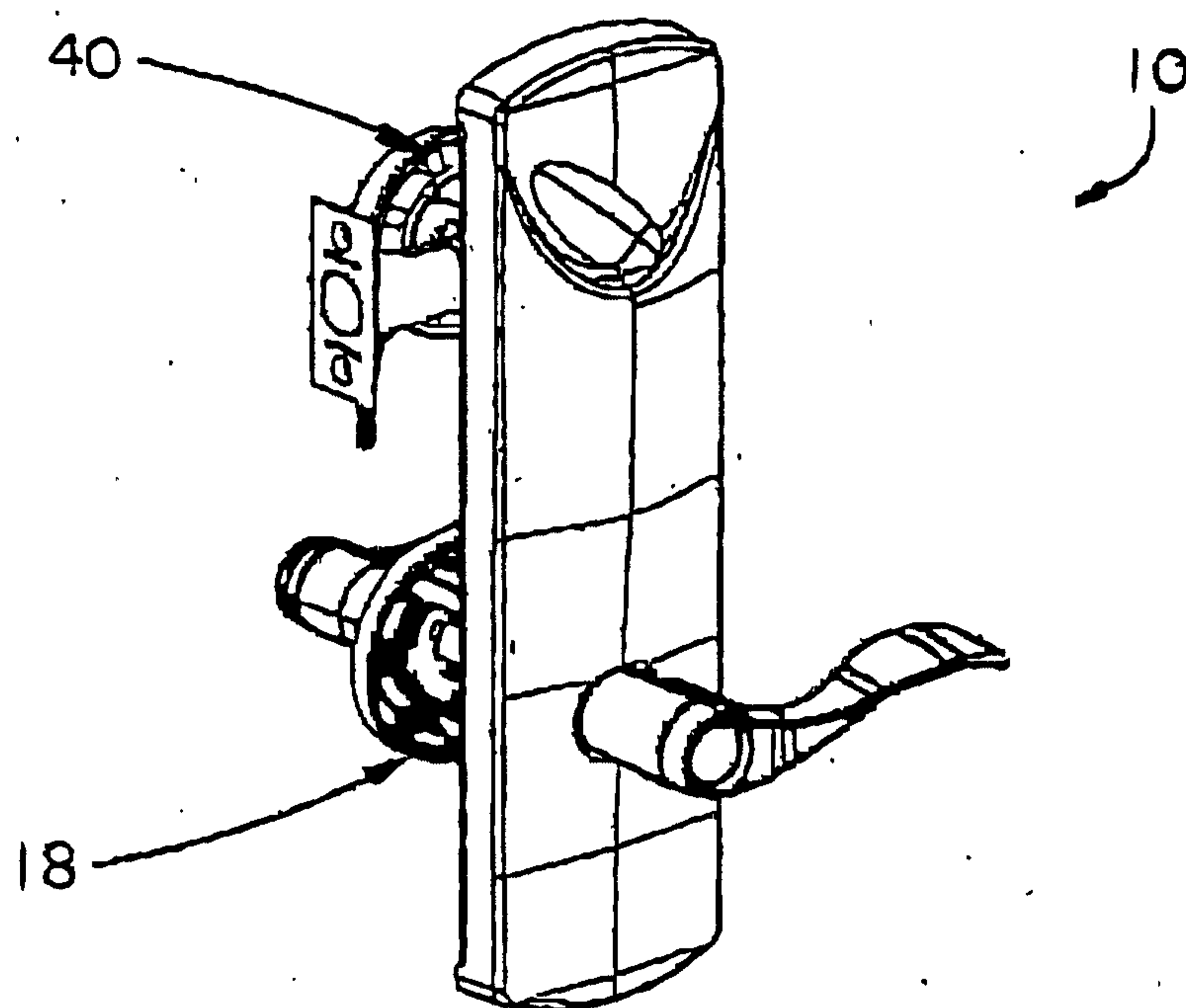


FIG. 2

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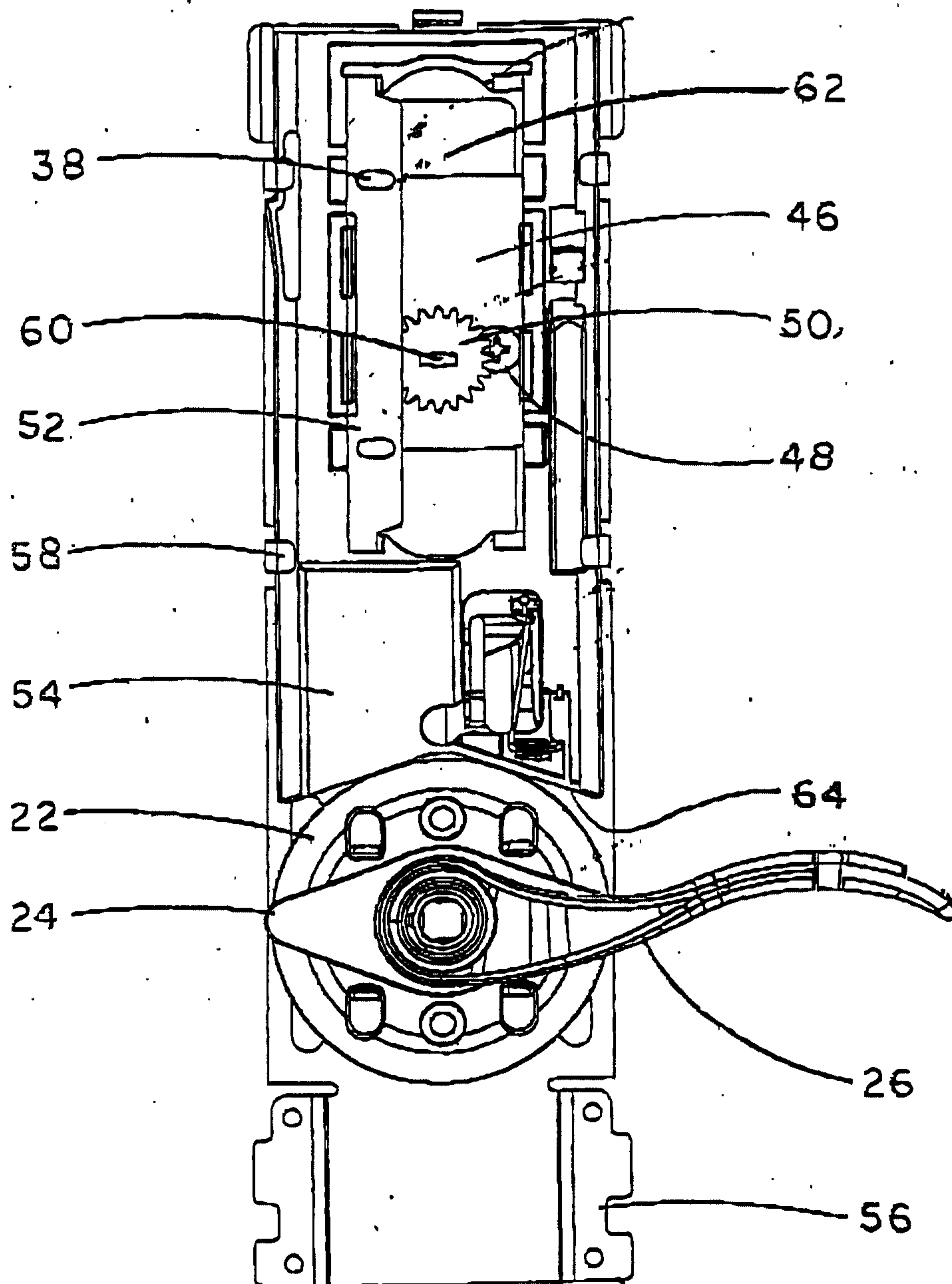


FIG 3

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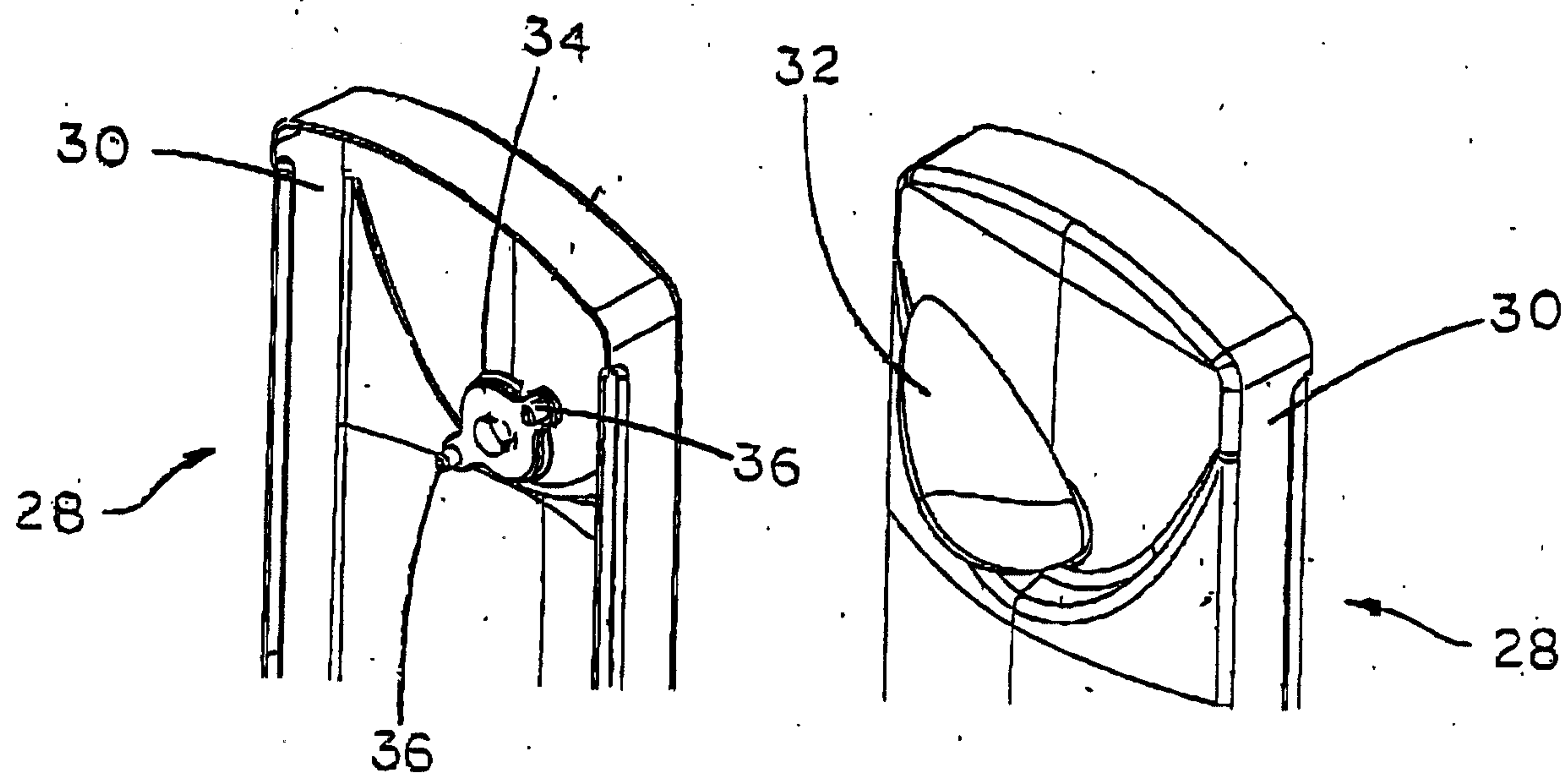


FIG 4A

FIG 4B

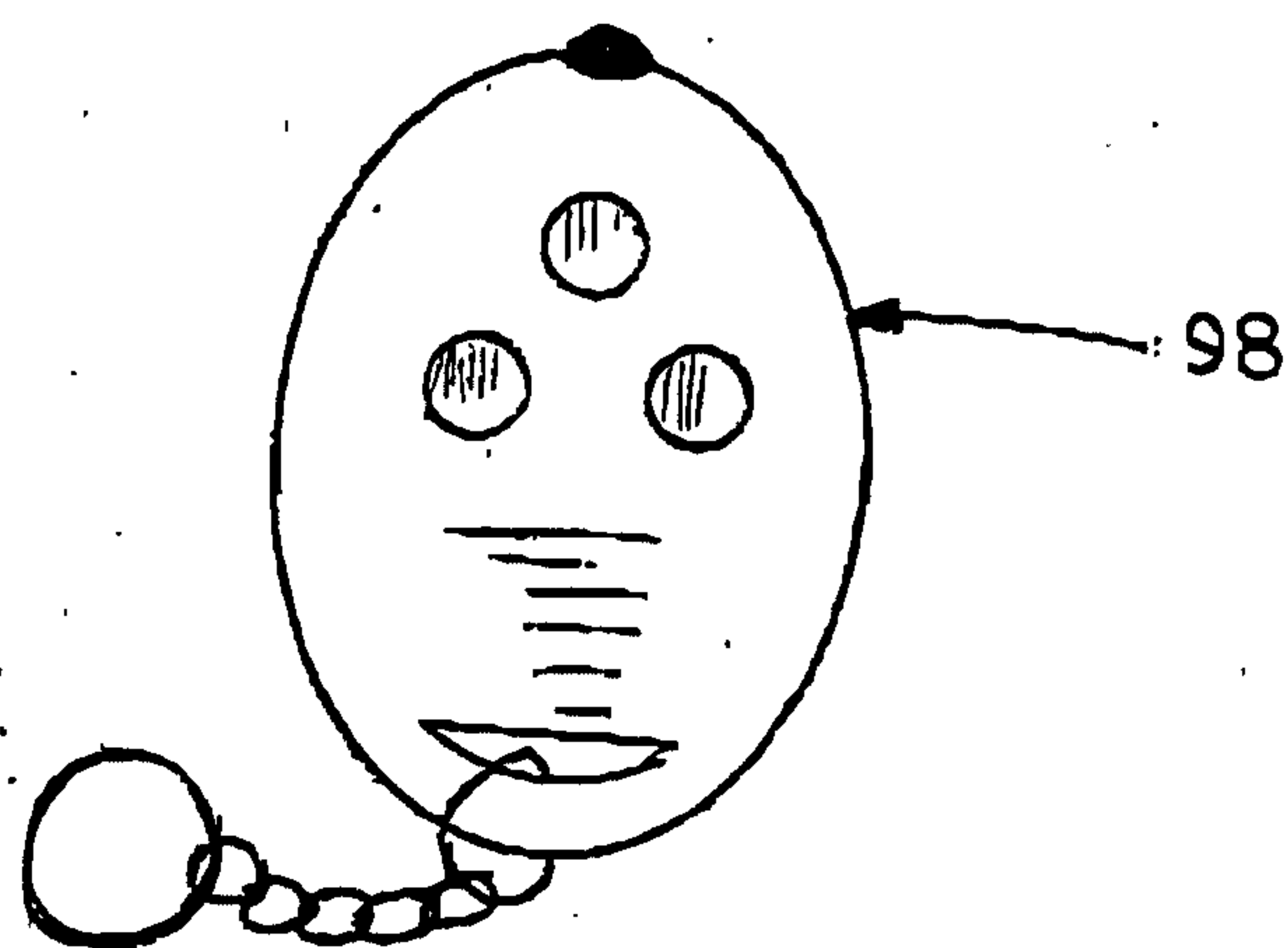


FIG. 9

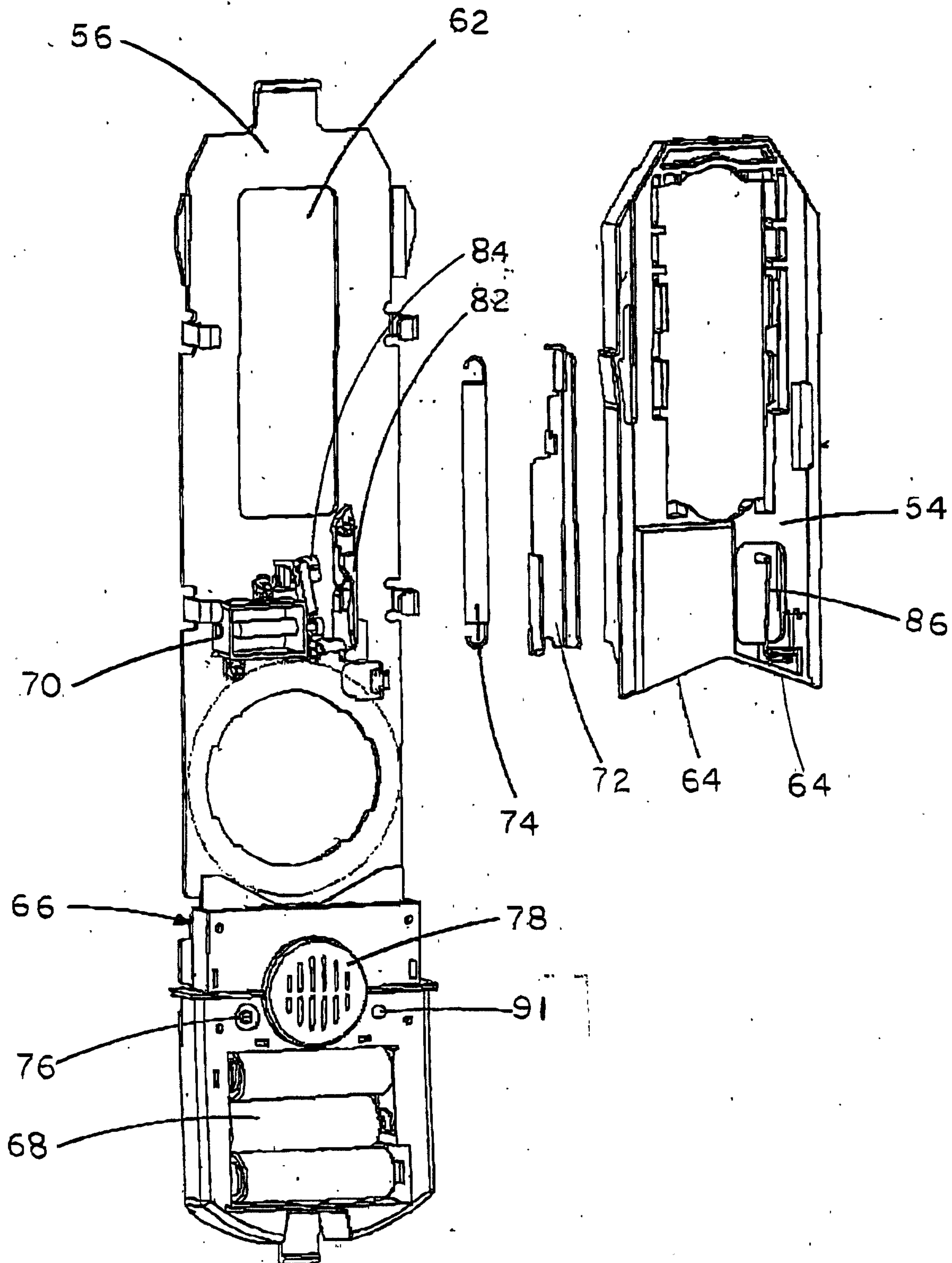
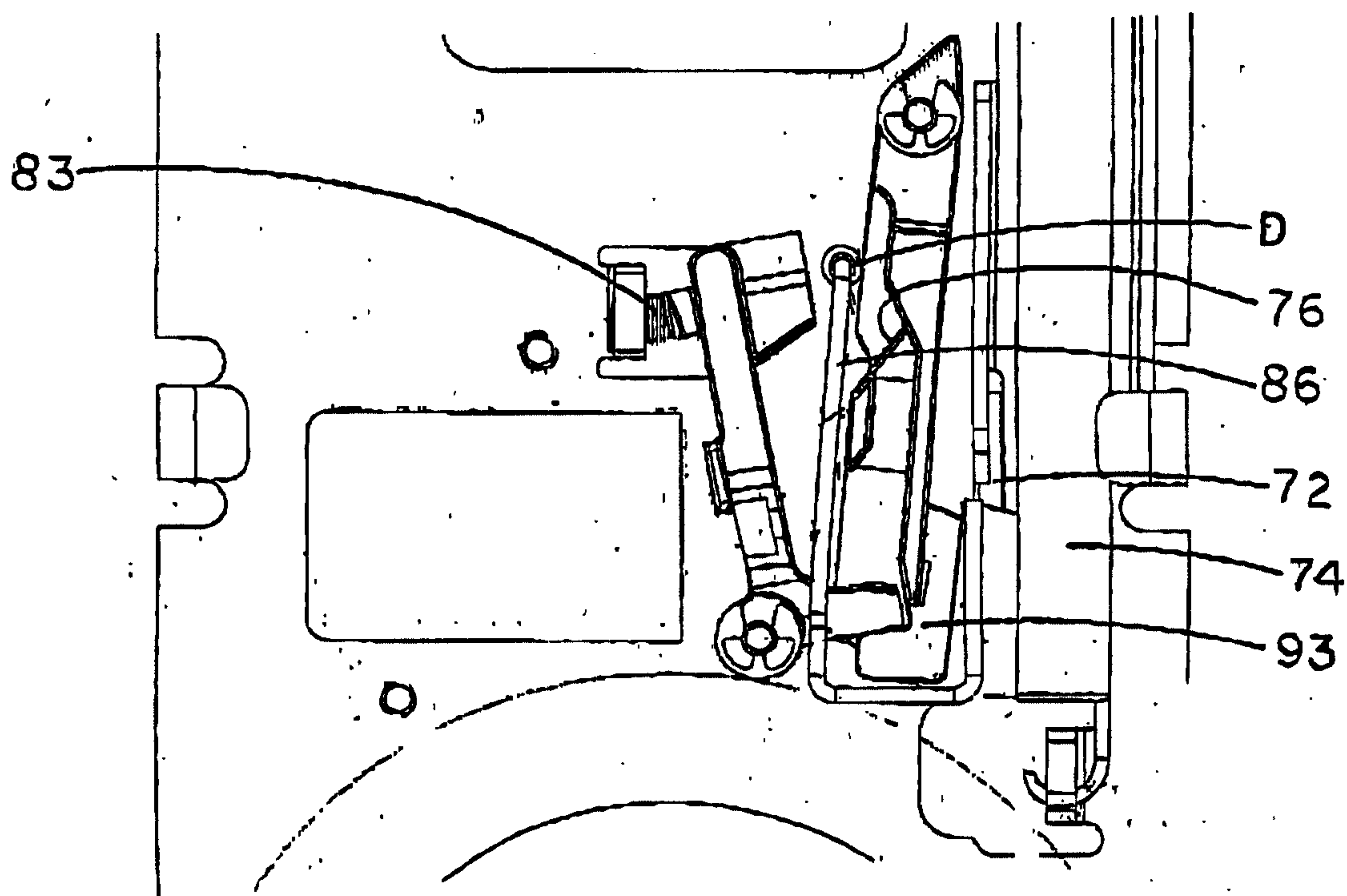
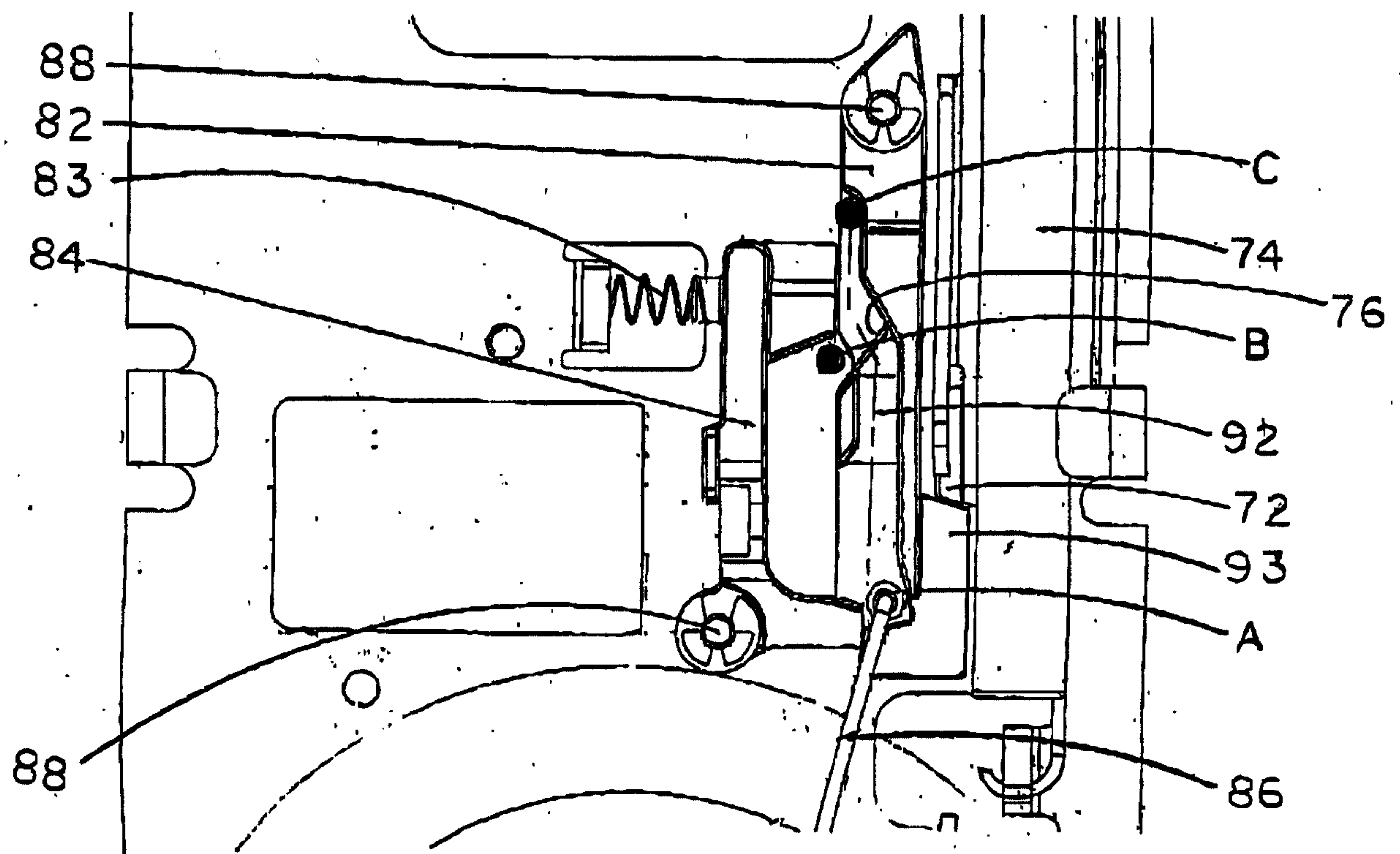


FIG 5

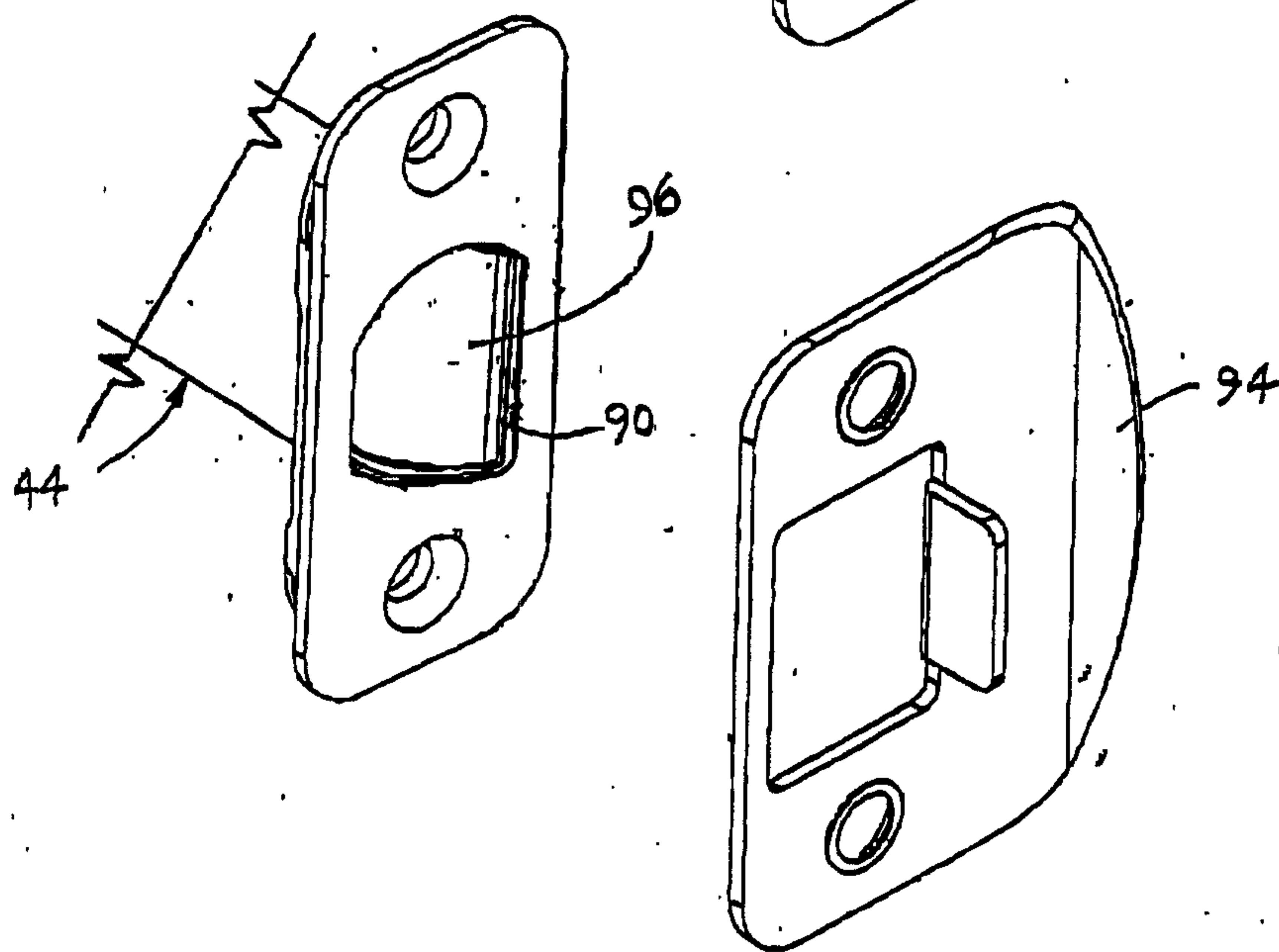
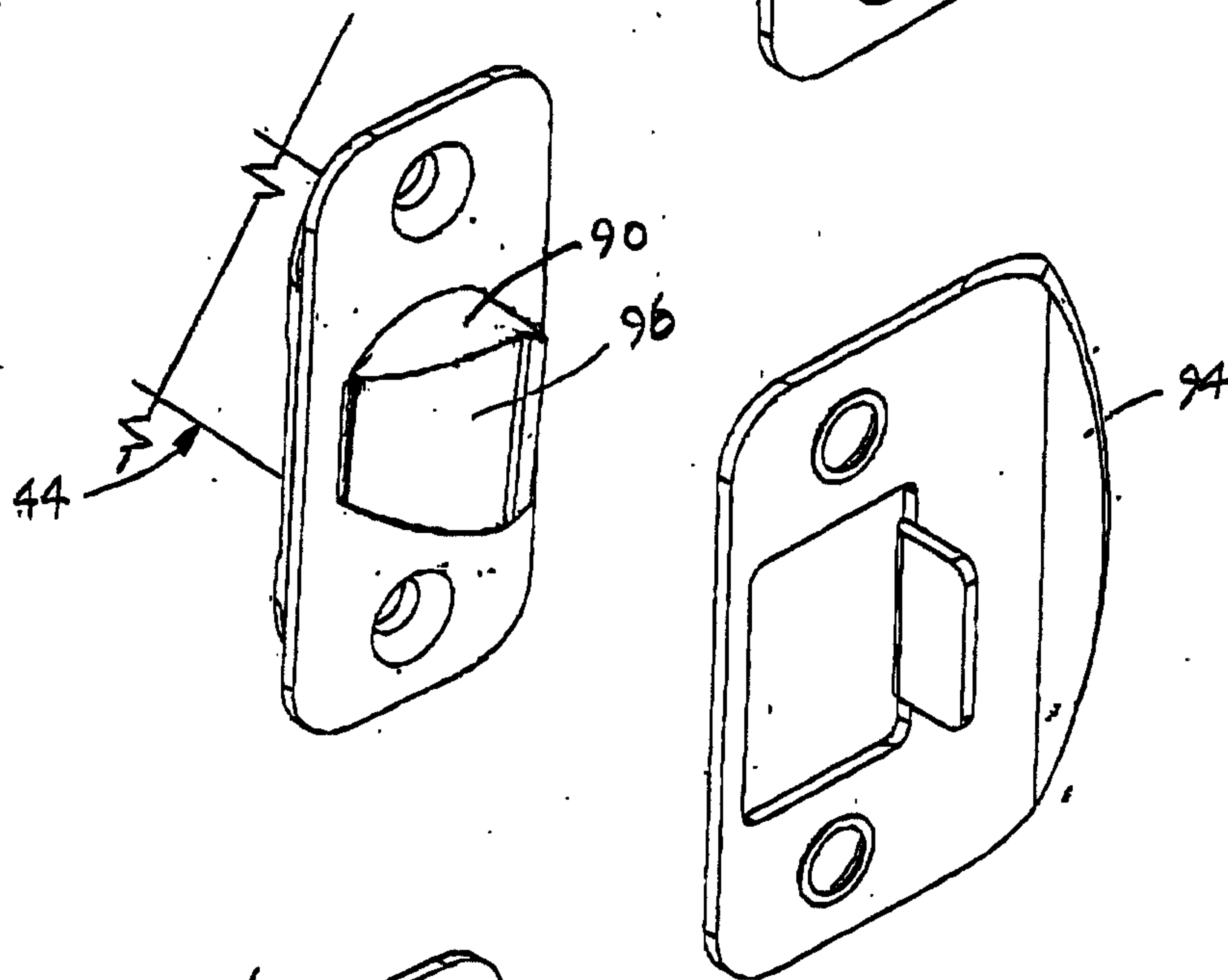
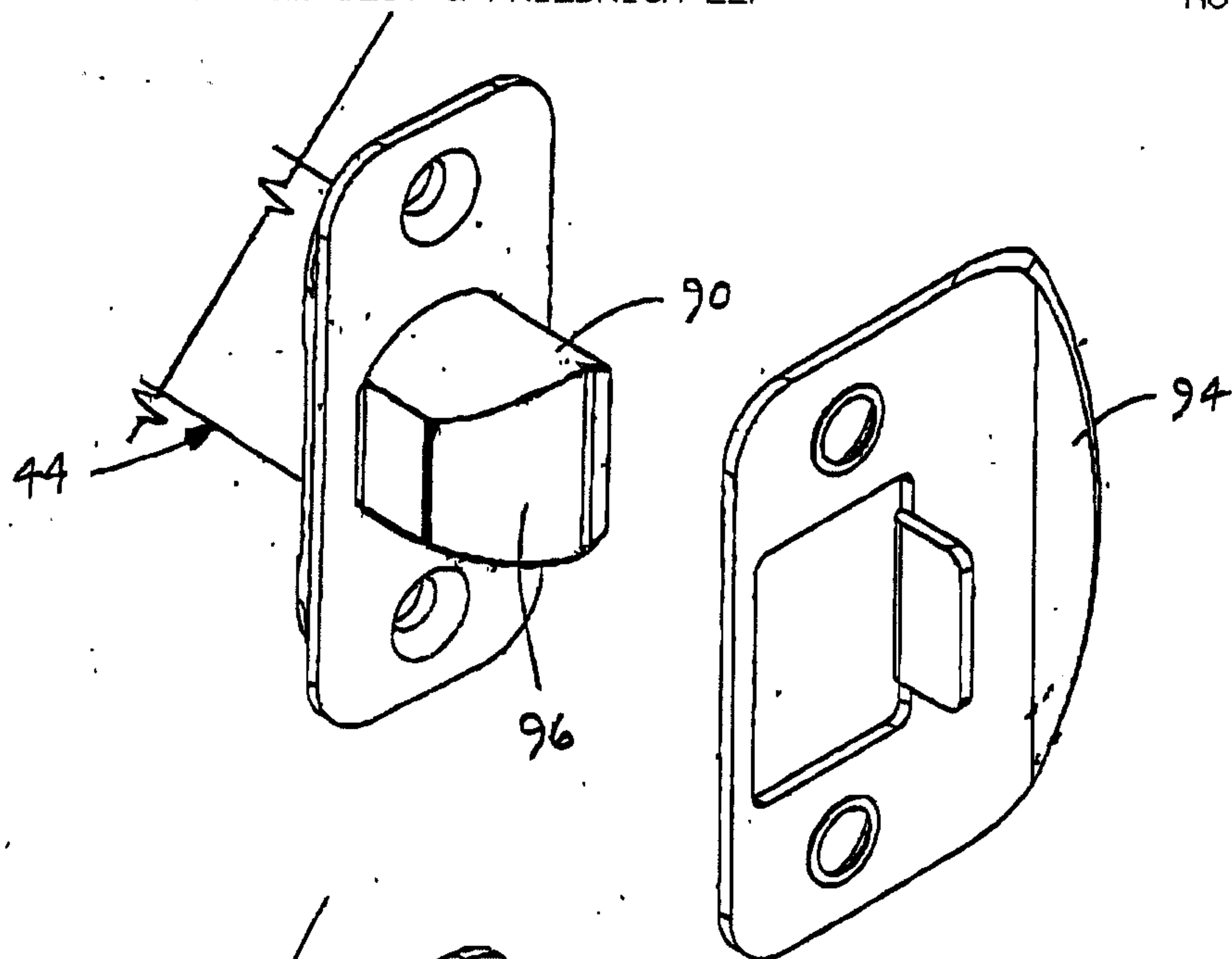
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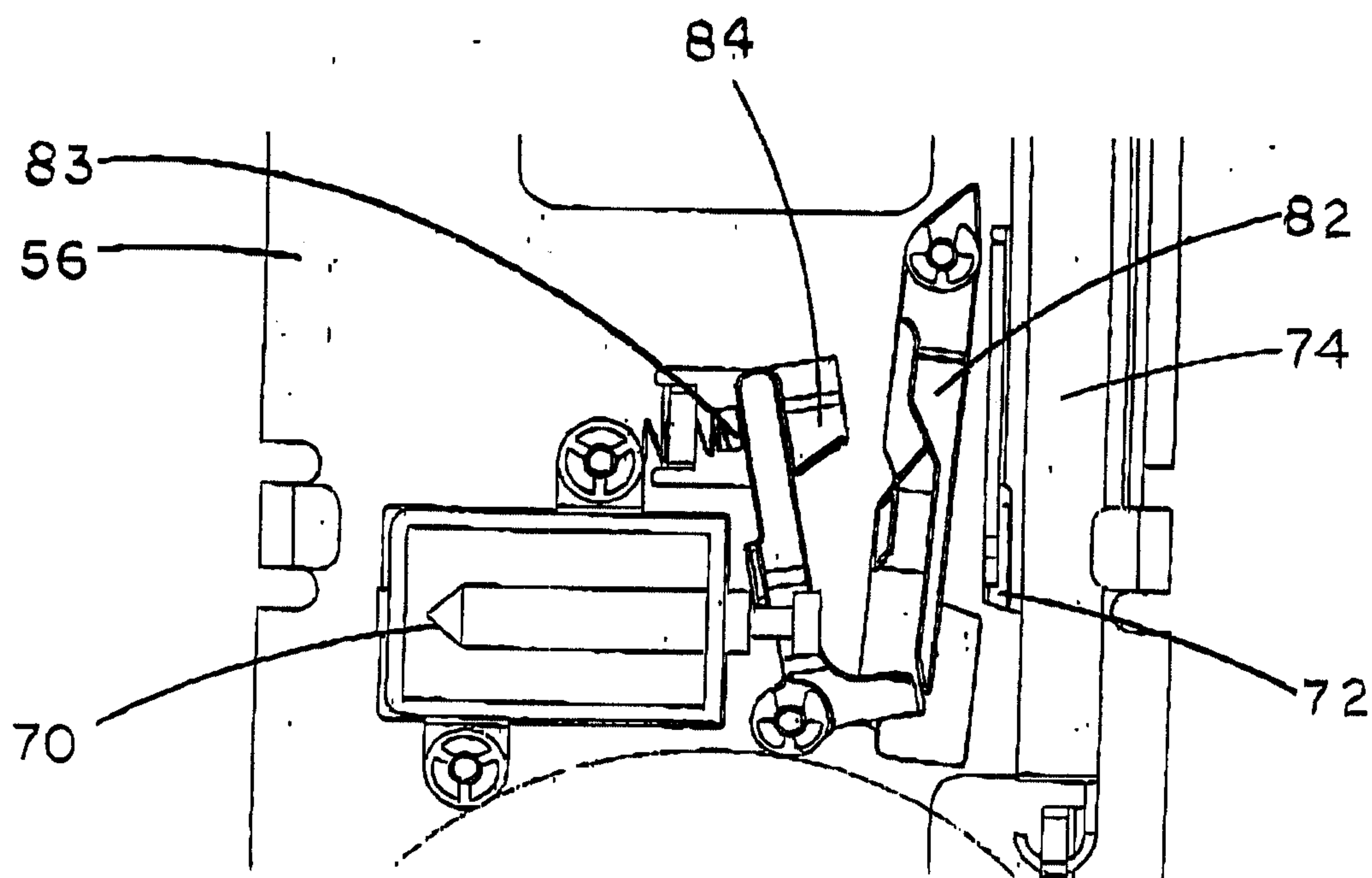


FIG 8B

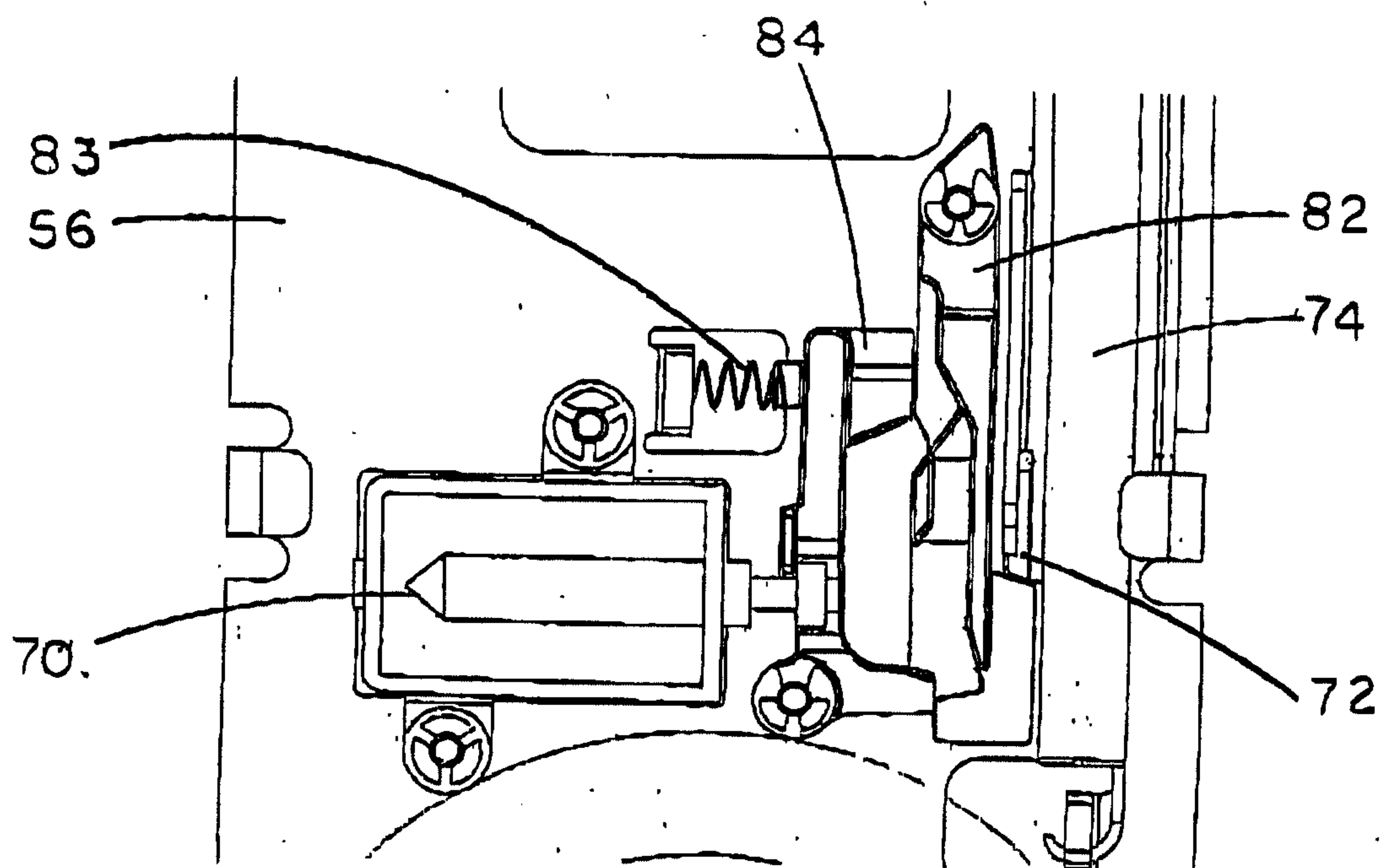


FIG 8A

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