

July 2, 1929.

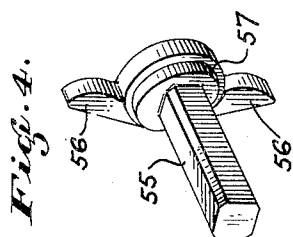
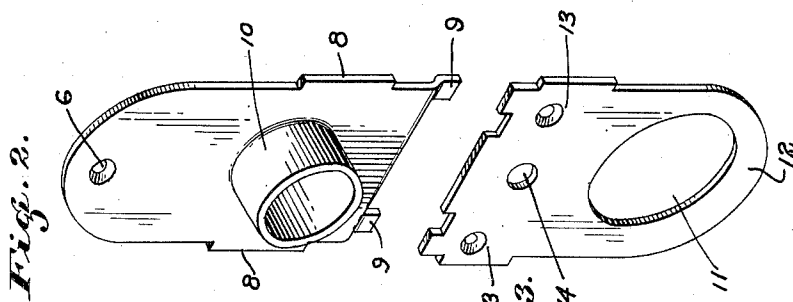
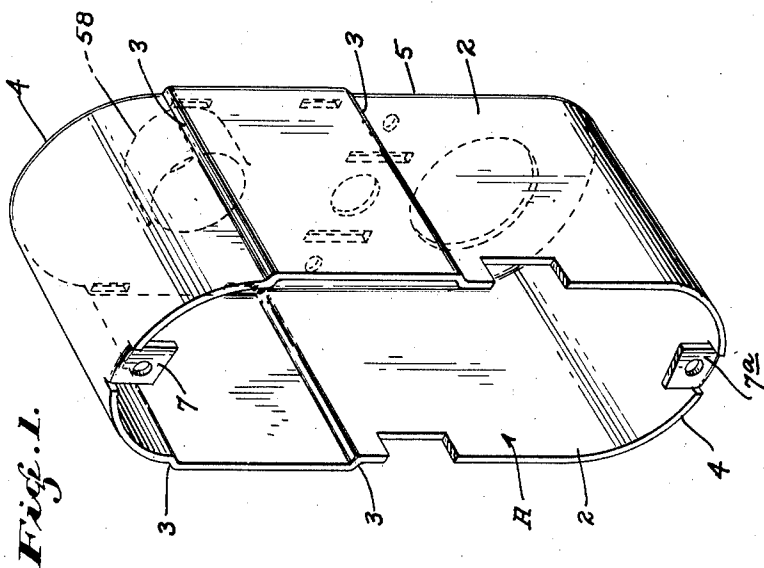
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1,719,282

DOOR LOCK

Filed June 20, 1928

4 Sheets-Sheet 1



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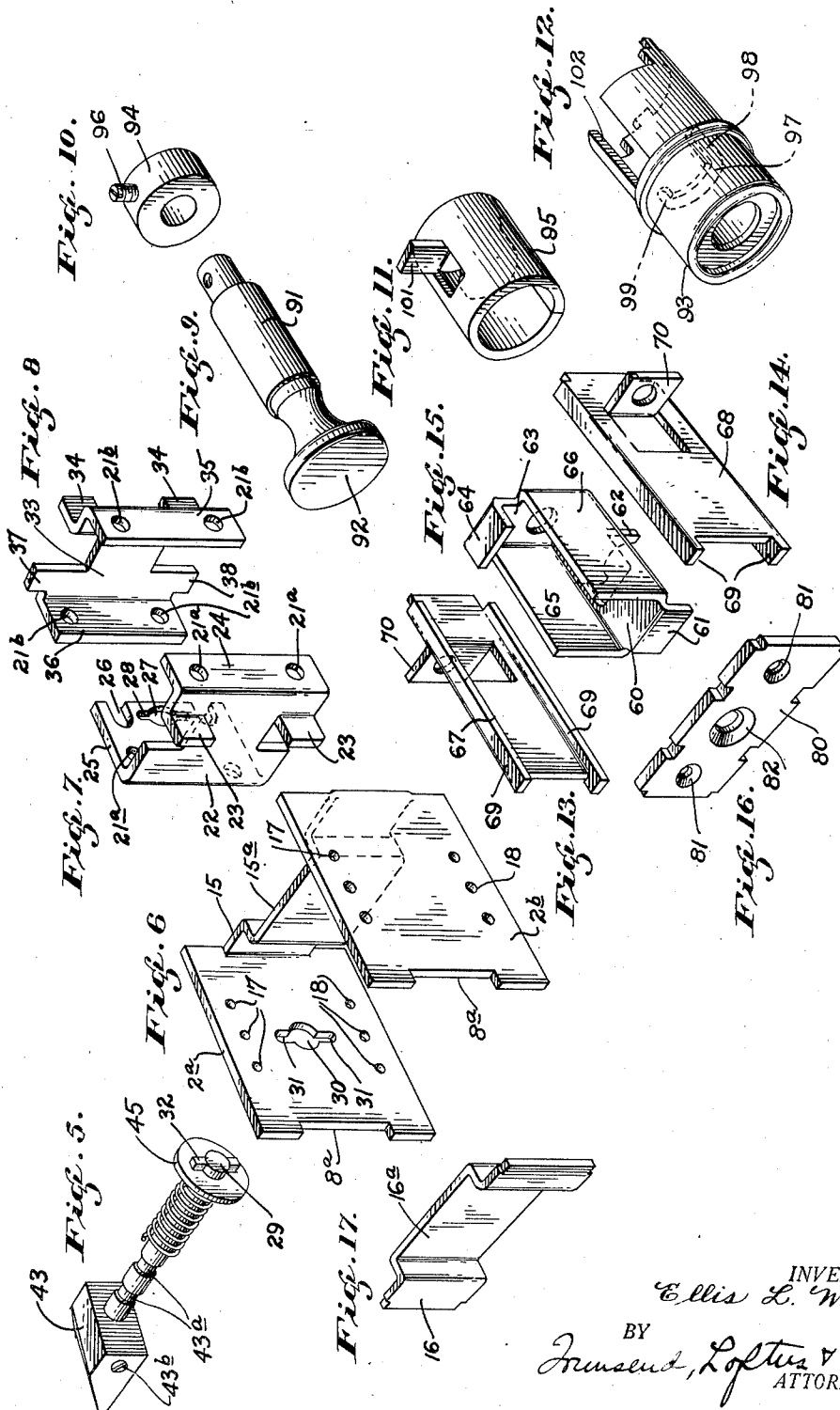
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DOOR LOCK

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4 Sheets-Sheet 2



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DOOR LOCK

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4 Sheets-Sheet 3

Fig. 18.

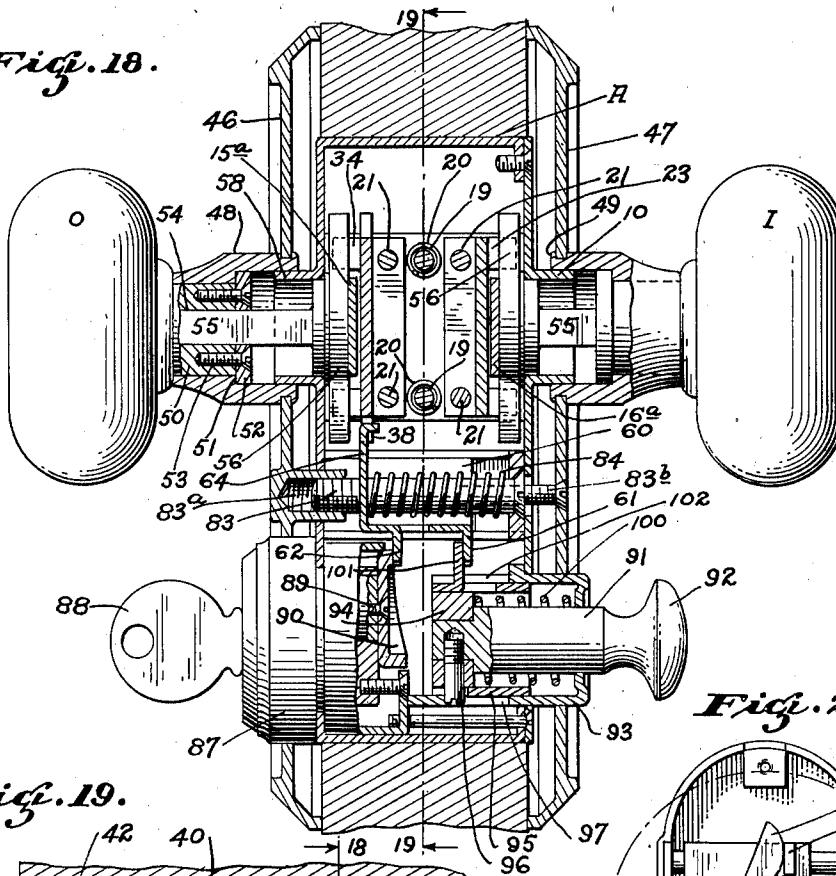


Fig. 19.

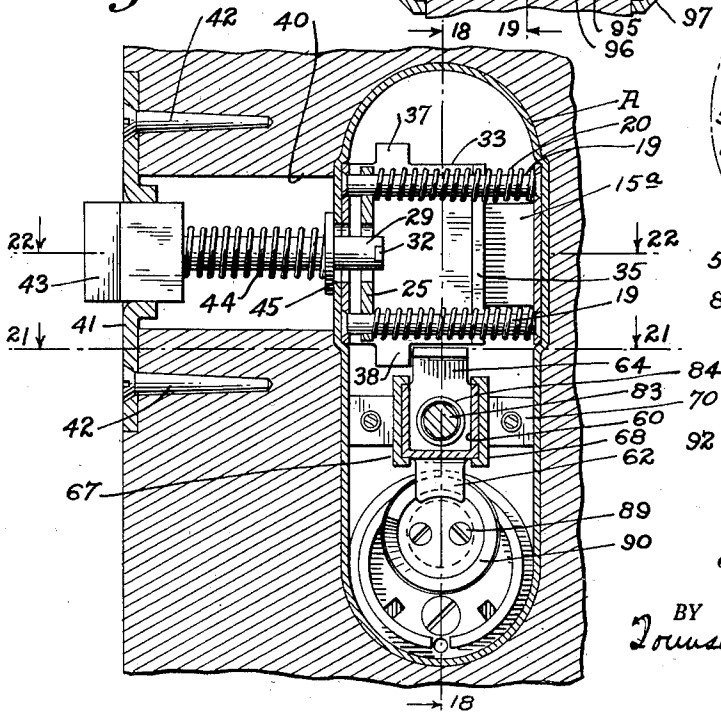
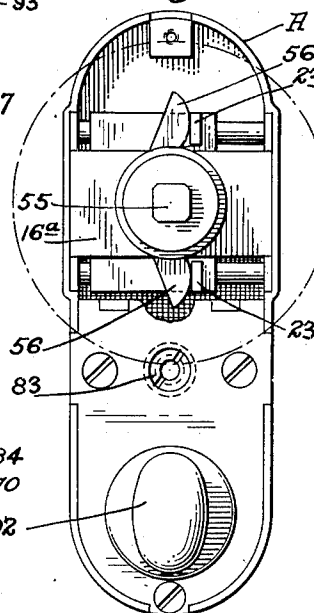


Fig. 20.



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DOOR LOCK

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4 Sheets-Sheet 4

Fig. 21.

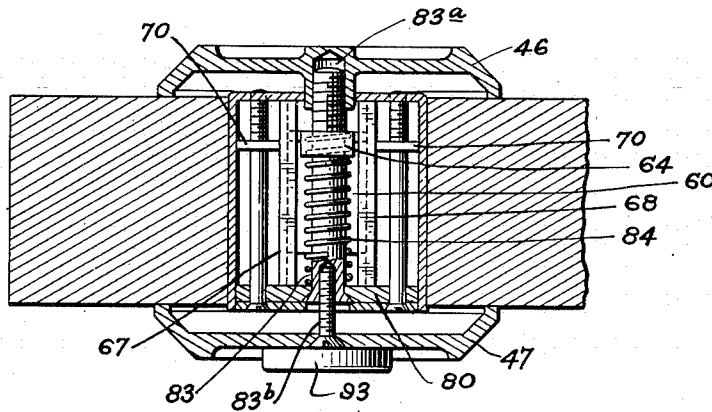
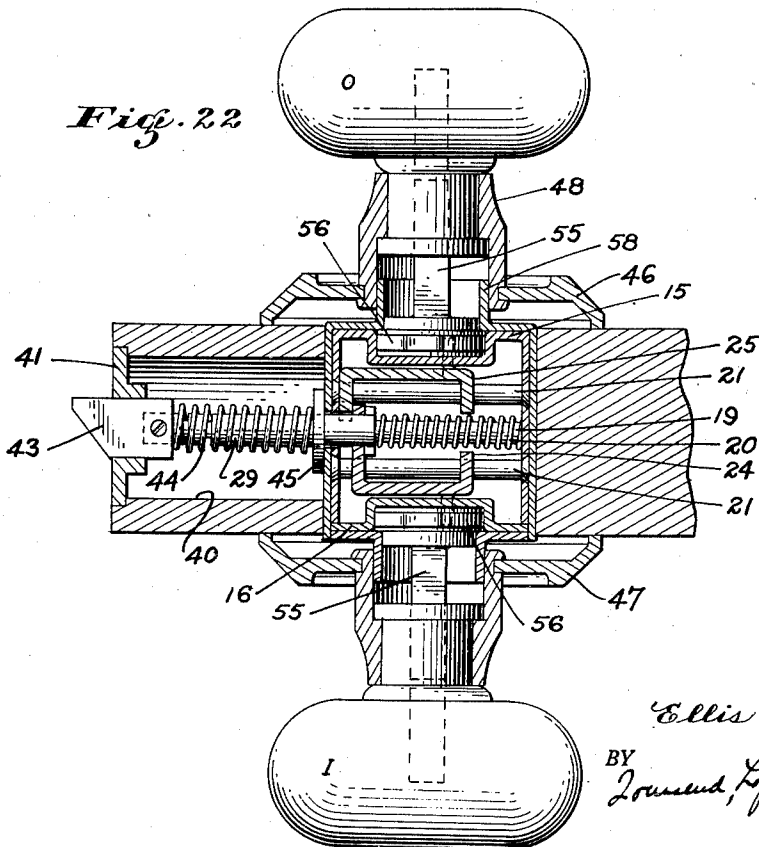


Fig. 22



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DOOR LOCK.

Application filed June 20, 1928. Serial No. 236,326.

This invention relates to door locks and the like, and especially to a lock in which the outer knob may be locked by a manually actuated plunger on the inner side of the door.

5 The object of the present invention is to generally improve and simplify the construction and operation of door locks, to provide a lock which is adjustable to doors of different thicknesses; to provide a lock which may be adjusted to assume a central position with relation to the door stile; to provide a lock which may be readily and quickly applied; to provide a lock in which the outer knob may be locked against rotation from the inner side of the door by manually operated locking plunger; to provide a lock having two independently operated retractors, two independently operated roll-back members, and a door knob or lever for each roll-back; to provide a locking plate movable with relation to the retractors; and further to provide both key and manually actuated means whereby said plate may be moved to a locked position, or an unlocked position; to provide a novel knob mounting and support, and further to provide a bolt or latch which may be removed or replaced with relation to the locking mechanism as a whole, without removing the locking mechanism from the door.

30 The invention is shown by way of illustration in the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the lock housing,

35 Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the upper end cover for the lock housing,

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the lower end cover for the lock housing,

40 Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the roll-backs,

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the bolt or latch,

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the retractor housing,

45 Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the inner retractor,

Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the outer retractor,

Fig. 9 is a perspective view of the locking plunger.

50 Fig. 10 is a perspective view of the locking plunger collar,

Fig. 11 is a perspective view of the locking plate actuating sleeve,

55 Fig. 12 is a perspective view of the locking plunger housing,

Figs. 13 and 14 are perspective views of the locking plate guides,

Fig. 15 is a perspective view of the locking plate,

Fig. 16 is a perspective view of an end plate co-operating with the locking plate guides and the locking plate,

Fig. 17 is a perspective view of an end plate which co-operates with the retractor housing shown in Fig. 6,

Fig. 18 is a central vertical section taken on line 18—18 of Fig. 19,

Fig. 19 is a central vertical section taken on line 19—19 of Fig. 18,

Fig. 20 is an end view of the lock housing, with the upper end cover plate removed,

Fig. 21 is a plan section taken on line 21—21 of Fig. 19,

Fig. 22 is a plan section taken on line 22—22 in Fig. 19.

Referring to the drawings in detail, and particularly to Fig. 1, A indicates in general the lock housing. It consists of a pair of side plates 2, 2 in which are formed parallel shoulders 3, 3, these shoulders being formed on each side, as shown. The shoulders form a guideway for a retractor housing, generally indicated in Fig. 6. The ends of the housing are rounded as indicated at 4, and these end sections are integral with the side sections 2. The housing is provided with an integral end member 5, while the opposite end is left open and is adapted to be closed by a pair of end cover members, such as shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

Fig. 2 indicates the upper end cover, and Fig. 3 the lower end cover. The upper end cover is provided with a screw opening 6, through which the screw may be inserted, and which is adapted to be received by a threaded lug 7 formed in the upper rounded end of the housing. The upper end cover is otherwise provided with a pair of side lugs 7, 7 adapted to be received in recesses 8, 8 formed at one end of the retractor guide housing shown in Fig. 6, and it is further provided with a pair of end lugs 9, and a bearing hub 10. The end lugs 9 are depressed or offset so as to pass under the lower cover plate shown in Fig. 3. This plate is provided with a large circular opening near its lower end, as indicated at 11, to permit the outer end of the key cylinder to project therethrough, and is provided with a series of perforations indicated at 12, 13 and 14, these perforations 12, 13 and 14 for the

reception of securing screws, the screws passing through the perforation 12, engaging a threaded lug 7^a, in the lower end of the lock housing.

5 The retractor housing shown in Fig. 6 consists of a pair of side plates 2^a and 2^b which are secured with relation to each other by an integral end plate 15, a removable end plate being also employed as indicated at 16, see 10 Fig. 17, this end plate being received in the recesses indicated at 8. Each side plate, 2^a and 2^b of the retractor housing is provided with three upper and three lower rows of perforations, as indicated at 17 and 18. The 15 central holes in each row are formed for the reception of rods 19, upon which are mounted actuating springs 20, while the outermost holes in each row are provided for the reception of guide rods 21, upon which the re- 20 tractors are slidably mounted.

Two retractors are employed, as shown in Figs. 7 and 8. The retractor shown in Fig. 7 will be referred to as the inner retractor as it is actuated by the inner door knob, while the 25 retractor shown in Fig. 8 will be known as the outer retractor as it is actuated by the outer door knob. The inner retractor consists of an end plate such as shown at 22, on which is formed two outwardly extending 30 retractor lugs 23. The ends of the plate 22 are bent at right angles, as indicated at 24 and 25, and the flanges thus formed are perforated as indicated at 21^a to receive the upper and lower guide rods 21. The end flange 35 25 is also notched as shown at 26 to straddle the central spring supporting rods 19, and the flange 25 is furthermore provided with a central opening 27 which is provided with extending slots 28 to receive the inner end of the 40 bolt or latch rod 29, see Fig. 5.

The side plate 2^a of the retractor housing is similarly provided with a central opening 30 which is slotted at opposite sides as indicated at 31, so that the bolt rod may pass 45 there through. That is, the bolt 29 has a diameter substantially equal to the openings indicated at 27 and 30. It, however, carries a pin 32 which must also extend through the opening. It is for this reason that the op- 50 posed slots 28 and 31 are formed.

The outer retractor is substantially identical to the inner retractor. It consists of an end plate 33 in which is formed two outwardly projecting retractor lugs 34. The 55 ends of the plate 33 are turned at right angles to form two flanges 35 and 36, and these are perforated at their upper and lower ends as indicated at 21^b to receive the guide rods 21. The end plate 23 of the outer retractor is 60 also provided with upper and lower lugs as indicated at 37 and 38. The function of these lugs will later be described.

When assembling the retractor mechanism so far described it is only necessary to place 65 the retractors shown in Figs. 7 and 8 within

the side plates 2^a and 2^b of the retractor housing, and then to pass the central rods 19 through the perforations and the notches 26, and to apply the springs; then to insert the guide rods 21 and to secure them in any suit- 70 able manner, for instance by clinching the ends, and finally to apply the end plate 16. The retractor unit so assembled may then be inserted by placing it between the expanded side portions 3 of the lock housing. The 75 shoulders 3, formed by expanding the sides, form guide ways and as such secure and hold the retractor housing and the retractors in position within the housing.

Before proceeding further with the de- 80 scription of the mechanism, it might be well to state how the door stile is cut and bored to receive the lock housing, and the latch or bolt actuated thereby. By referring to Fig. 19 it can be seen that it is necessary to em- 85 ploy a large bit and to drill three holes transversely through the stile. The upper hole will form a rounded end for the upper end of the lock housing, the lower hole will form a rounded end for the lower end of the lock 90 housing. The intermediate wood may then be cut or chiseled away to conform to the parallel sides of the housing. A hole is then bored through the edge of the door, as indicated at 40, and the edge is furthermore 95 recessed with a chisel so that a face plate such as indicated at 41 may be inserted and secured by screws or the like, indicated at 42. When the hole 40 has been bored and the transverse opening prepared as previously 100 described, the lock housing shown in Fig. 1 may be inserted and so may the face plate 41 and the bolt or latch 43. A spring 44 is placed around the rod 29 of the bolt, and this engages a washer 45, which is slidable on the 105 rod. When the bolt and rod are inserted through the face plate 41, the inner end of the rod will pass through the slotted opening 30 of the retractor housing and it will also pass through the slotted opening 27 of 110 the retractor. The bolt and the rod are then turned 90 degrees to bring the pin 32 out of alignment with the slots 28 and 31, and the bolt is thus secured to the inner retractor, and as will hereinafter be described, will be ac- 115 tuated either by the inner or the outer retractor, as the case may be.

The transverse opening in the door will be covered by a pair of escutcheon plates such as indicated at 46 and 47, when the lock is 120 installed. Each escutcheon plate carries a bearing sleeve such as shown at 48, and supported with relation to each bearing sleeve is a door knob, one marked O and the other marked I, O representing the outer knob, 125 and I representing the inner knob. The bearing sleeves may be formed integral with the plates 46 and 47, or they may be secured thereto as shown in Fig. 18, that is, by turning 130 down the inner ends to form an annular

shoulder as shown at 49, and then spinning over or clinching the inner end with relation to the inner surface of the plate to which it is attached. The bearing sleeves are thus rigidly secured and the knobs are secured thereto in the following manner:

Each knob is provided with a shank such as indicated at 50; an inner annular shoulder 51 is formed within each bearing sleeve and this is adapted to receive a locking washer 52. Two or more screws, such as shown at 53 extend through the washer and through the shank of the adjacent knob and the knobs are thus secured against removal while the shanks and knobs connected thereto are free to rotate in the bearing sleeve.

The washers 52 and the shanks 50 are provided with square central openings such as shown at 54 to receive spindles 55. The inner end of each spindle is provided with a roll-back member 56. One of the spindles of the roll-back member carried thereby is clearly illustrated in Fig. 4. By referring to this figure it will be noted that each roll back member carries a hub like extension 57, and that the hubs are journaled in the bearing sleeves 58 and 10 respectively, the bearing sleeve 58 being formed on the end plate 5 of the lock housing, while the bearing sleeve 10 is formed on the upper end cover plate shown in Figs. 2 and 18.

It should also be noted that one of the roll back members is disposed between the end plate 5 of the lock housing and a depression 15^a formed in the end plate 15 of the retractor housing shown in Figs. 6 and 18, and that the other roll back is disposed between the upper end cover plate and a depression 16^a, formed in the end plate 16 of the retractor housing, shown in Figs. 6 and 18. The end plates 15^a and 16^a secure the roll back members against inward movement with relation to the retractor housing and outward movement of the roll back members and the spindles 55 carried thereby, is prevented by the end plate 5, and the upper cover plate as shown in Fig. 18.

It was previously stated that the spindles 55 were square and so were the openings 54 formed in the shanks 50 and the washers 52 and as the spindles 55 extend through the washers and into the shanks, it is obvious that rotation of either knob will cause rotation of either spindle and a rocking movement of the connected roll back members. During such rocking movement of either roll back member, the retractor lugs 23 or 34 will be engaged, depending upon the roll back member actuated. Engagement of either roll back member with the lugs specified will cause oscillatory movement of the retractors. That is, the inner retractor shown in Fig. 7 will be reciprocated when the inner knob is rotated, and the outer retractor shown in Fig. 8 will be reciprocated when the outer

knob is rotated. If the inner knob alone is rotated, the inner retractor alone will be reciprocated and the reciprocal movement will be transmitted through the rod 29, to retract the bolt or latch 43 and the door will thus be opened.

On the other hand, if the outer knob is rotated the outer retractor will reciprocate but as the flange 36 of the outer retractor slightly overlaps the flange 25 of the inner retractor, both retractors will be reciprocated and the bolt or latch will again be retracted.

The present invention provides means for locking the outer retractor against reciprocal movement, but it always leaves the inner retractor free to reciprocate. This simply means that the outer knob may be locked against rotation so as to prevent opening of the door from the outside, but it always leaves the inner knob free to rotate so that the door may be opened from the inside. Locking of the outer retractor and the outer knob is accomplished by means of a locking plate, such as shown in Figs. 15 and 18.

The locking plate shown in Fig. 15 consists of a base plate 60, on which is formed two downwardly turned lugs 61 and 62. The locking plate is provided with an end plate 63 on which is formed an upwardly projecting lug 64 and the locking plate is also provided with a pair of side plates 65 and 66. The locking plate is slidably mounted between two side plates shown in Figs. 13 and 14 respectively. These side plates are indicated at 67 and 68. Each plate is provided with upper and lower intumed flanges 69, which form guideways between which the locking plate as a whole slides. Each side plate is also provided with an outwardly extending perforated end lug 70.

The side plates 67 and 68, between which the locking plate 60 slides, are secured between the bottom plate 5 of the lock housing and an intermediate end plate, indicated at 80 in Figs. 16 and 18. This end plate is provided with three perforations, as shown at 81, 81, and 82. The two outermost holes 81 receive screws which extend through the perforated lugs 70 of the side plates and which screw into the bottom plate 5 of the lock housing. The central perforation 82 is formed for the reception of a locking bolt 83, see Fig. 18 whereby the outer escutcheon plate is secured to the door. This locking screw also forms a guide for a compression spring 84, which normally serves the function of maintaining the locking plate in locking position. That is, the spring is interposed between the lug 64 and the end plate 80 and as such tends to force the locking plate outwardly towards the outer escutcheon plate 46 and towards the end plate 5, of the main lock housing. In fact, the locking plate is shown in locking position in Fig. 18. That is, the lug 64 assumes a position in direct

alignment with the lower lug 38, of the outer retractor and when so positioned forms an obstruction which secures the outer retractor, see Figs. 8 and 18, against reciprocal movement on the guide rods 21, and as the outer retractor is locked against movement, the outer knob and spindle 55, together with the cooperating roll back 56 will also be locked.

Not so the inner retractor shown in Fig. 7. This is disposed forward of the outer retractor, and is not provided with locking lugs, hence it is free to move when the inner knob is rotated.

The outer retractor and the outer spindle actuating the same may be unlocked either by a key actuated mechanism operated from the exterior of the door or by a manually actuated locking plunger operable from the inside of the door. The key actuated mechanism will first be explained. It consists of an ordinary cylinder barrel 87, suitably secured in the main lock housing and projecting through the outer escutcheon plate 46. The cylinder barrel is provided with the usual cylinder plug and pin tumbler and when a key, such as shown at 88 is used, the pin tumblers are moved out of locking position and the cylinder plug is rotated by means of the key.

Secured on the inner end of the cylinder plug as by a screw 89, is a cam plate 90. This cam plate engages lug 62 of the locking plate, hence if the cylinder plug in the cam 90 is rotated in one direction by means of the key 88, engagement will be made with the lug 62 and the locking plate will be moved in a direction to compress the spring 84, or in other words, out of alignment with the lug 38 of the outer retractor. The outer retractor is thus free to reciprocate and the door is free to open by means of the outer knob. After the door has been opened, the position of the cam 90 must be reversed so as to assume the position shown in Fig. 18, in order that the key 88 may be retracted. The sliding plate thus automatically moves back to locking position, and the outer knob is again locked.

It was previously stated that the outer knob may also be locked or unlocked by a manually actuated locking plunger operable from the inside of the door. This plunger is illustrated at 91, in Figs. 9 and 18. This plunger is provided with a knob or head 92 on its inner end which is grasped or pulled inwardly when it is desired to unlock the outer knob. The plunger 91 is slidably and rotatably mounted in a housing 93, which is suitably secured to the main lock housing and which projects through the inner escutcheon plate 47. The plunger 91 carries a collar 94 on its inner end and it also carries a sleeve 95, the sleeve and the collar being secured to the inner end of the plunger 91 by means of a screw 96. The screw extends through a bayonet slot 97 formed in the housing 93.

This bayonet slot is provided with two longitudinal slots 98 and 99. The head of the screw 96 normally rests on the bottom of the slot 98 but when the plunger is pulled outwardly against the tension of a spring 100, it will reach the horizontal portion 97 of the bayonet slot. By then rotating the plunger the head of the screw will swing across the horizontal portion of the slot and will align with the short longitudinal slot 99, with which it will engage and set, thus holding the plunger in its outer position. During this outward movement of the plunger, the sleeve 95, see Figs. 11 and 18, also move outwardly. This sleeve is provided with an upwardly extending lug 101, see Fig. 11, which projects through a slot 102 formed in the housing 93. The lug 101 engages lug 61 of the locking plate, and as such holds the locking plate away from locking engagement with the outer retractor, and further more secures the locking plate in what may be termed a released position. The outer knob, the spindle 55, and roll back 56 are thus free to rotate and as the outer retractor is free to slide, the bolt may be retracted by the outer knob. If it is again desired to lock the outer knob against rotation, the plunger 91 is rotated until the screw head 96 swings across the slot 97 and registers with the elongated slot 98, and as the plunger is released at this point, it will move inwardly to the bottom of the slot 98. The sleeve 95 will at the same time move inwardly and as it carries the lug 101, the locking plate will be released and as such will be forced by the spring 84 back to locking position, or in other words, in alignment with the lug 38 of the outer retractor, thus locking the outer knob.

From the foregoing description it should be apparent that the outer knob may be locked or released from the inside by means of the plunger 91. It should be apparent that the inner knob is free to operate the bolt or latch 43 at all times. It should also be apparent that the outer knob, although locked by the inner plunger 91, may be released by means of the key actuated cam 90, so that the door may always be operated from the outside by means of a key, whether it has been locked from the inside or not.

Another important feature which should be considered is the fact that the rod 29, which connects the bolt 43 with the inner retractor, is provided with a plurality of annular grooves such as shown at 43', see Fig. 5. These grooves are provided so that the rod may be cut to shorten its length. For instance, if a door having a 4 inch stile is to be prepared for the reception of a lock of this character, it may be desirable to have a rod which is 1½ inches long. If a 3 inch stile is to be fitted, it may be desirable to shorten the bolt, this being accomplished by merely breaking or cutting the rod off at

one of the grooves 43^a and then inserting it in the bolt 43 and there securing it by means of a screw 43^b. This feature in itself is not new. But the feature that is new is the fact
 5 that the bolt in the rod 29 may be removed from the door at any time without disturbing any of the main locking mechanism, or removing the same. For instance, it may be desirable to shorten the rod 29 after the
 10 lock has been installed. It may be desirable to decrease the tension of the spring 44 which is interposed between the bolt and the lock housing, etc. In any instance, removal of the bolt is accomplished by releasing the face
 15 plate 41, then rotating the face plate, together with the bolt, 90 degrees so that the pin 32 registers with the slots 28 and 31, when it may be pulled out and freed with relation to the inner retractors.

20 Another important feature of the invention is the provision of the locking screw 83. This serves two main functions—first that of a means for securing the outer escutcheon plate against removal, as it has threaded engagement, such as shown at 83^a with a projection
 25 formed on the inner face of the escutcheon plate 46. Secondly, it serves as an auxiliary guide for the locking plate 60 and as a support for the spring 84 whereby it is restored to normal locking position.

30 The inner end of the locking screw 63 is internally threaded to receive a secondary locking screw indicated at 83^b. This screw serves the function of securing the inner escutcheon plate 47. In other words, the escutcheon
 35 plates are so secured that they can only be removed from the inside of the door, this being an important feature when burglary or the like is considered.

40 Another important feature to consider is the fact that by shortening or lengthening the bolt actuating rod 49 it is always possible to center the main lock housing with relation to the door stile. Furthermore, it is always
 45 possible to center the face plate 41 and the bolt 43 with relation to the edge of the door, as the lock housing is adjustable between the escutcheon plates 46 and 47.

50 At this point it may also be mentioned that doors of different thickness can be taken care of with this form of lock, as the escutcheon plates may be drawn up into substantially snug engagement with the ends of the lock housing, or they may be considerably separated with relation thereto, as shown in Fig.
 55 18, when doors of greater thickness are encountered, the only limitation towards fitting doors of extreme thickness being the length of the bearing sleeves 10 and 58, and the
 60 length of the locking screw 83. But as all three members may be lengthened if desired, doors of considerable thickness may be taken care of. Similarly it is obvious that they may be considerably shortened if desired, so
 65 that doors having a thickness less than the

width of the lock housing may also be taken care of. The knob structure and mounting may also be considered an important feature, as it discloses a means of providing ample
 70 journals for the knobs and so securing them with screws such as shown in 53 from the inner face of the escutcheon plates, thereby ensuring them against removal or loss of the knobs, whether accidental or otherwise.

75 While certain features of the present invention are more or less specifically described, I wish it understood that various changes may be resorted to within the scope of the appended claims, similarly that the materials and finishes of the several parts employed
 80 may be such as the manufacturer may decide, or varying conditions or uses may demand.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

85 1. A combination with a door having a transverse opening formed therein, of a main housing insertible in said opening, an outer escutcheon plate, an adjustable connection
 90 between the housing and the outer escutcheon plate securing the outer escutcheon plate against the outer face of the door, an inner escutcheon plate and adjustable means securing the main housing and the outer escutcheon plate to the inner escutcheon plate.

95 2. A combination with a door having a transverse opening formed therein, of a main housing insertible in said opening, an outer escutcheon plate, a screw adjustably securing the outer escutcheon plate to the outer face
 100 of the door and to the main housing, an inner escutcheon plate and a screw securing the main housing and the outer escutcheon plate to the inner escutcheon plate.

105 3. In a device of the character described, a housing, a bolt, a pair of retractors in the housing and connected with the bolt, and operable to retract the bolt, means for actuating the retractors independently of each other, and means for securing one retractor
 110 against actuation.

115 4. In a device of the character described, a housing, a bolt, a pair of retractors in the housing and connected with the bolt, and operable to retract the bolt, means for actuating one retractor independently of the other, and means for securing one retractor against actuation, said means leaving the other retractor free for actuation.

120 5. In a device of the character described, a housing, a bolt, a pair of retractors reciprocally mounted in the housing and operable to retract the bolt, means whereby one retractor may be actuated independently of the other and a dogging member movable into
 125 engagement with one of the retractors to secure it against actuation.

130 6. In a device of the character described, a housing, a bolt, a pair of retractors reciprocally mounted in the housing and operable

to retract the bolt, means whereby one retractor may be actuated independently of the other, a dogging member movable into engagement with one of the retractors to secure it against actuation, and key actuated means operable from the outer side of a door for moving the dogging member into or out of engagement with said retractor.

7. In a device of the character described, a housing, a bolt, a pair of retractors reciprocally mounted in the housing and operable to retract the bolt, means whereby one retractor may be actuated independently of the other, a dogging member movable into engagement with one of the retractors to secure it against actuation, and manually actuated means operable from the inner side of a door for moving the dogging member into or out of engagement with said retractor.

8. In a device of the character described, a retractor housing, a pair of retractors slidably mounted in said housing, a main housing, a guideway formed in the main housing for the reception of the retractor housing and the retractors mounted therein, and means for securing the retractor housing in the guideway against removal from the main housing.

9. In a device of the character described, a retractor housing, a pair of retractors slidably mounted in said housing, a main housing, a guideway formed in the main housing for the reception of the retractor housing and the retractors mounted therein, means for securing the retractor housing in the guideway against removal from the main housing, and a bolt cooperating with the main housing and the retractor housing and adapted to be retracted by either retractor.

10. In a device of the character described, a retractor housing, a pair of retractors slidably mounted in said housing, a main housing, a guideway formed in the main housing for the reception of the retractor housing and the retractors mounted therein, means for securing the retractor housing in the guideway against removal from the main housing, a bolt cooperating with the main housing and the retractor housing and adapted to be retracted by either retractor, and a pair of roll back members carried by the main housing and adapted to actuate the retractors independently of each other.

11. In a device of the character described, a retractor housing, a pair of retractors slidably mounted in said housing, a main housing, a guideway formed in the main housing for the reception of the retractor housing and the retractors mounted therein, means for securing the retractor housing in the guideway against removal from the main housing, a bolt cooperating with the main housing and the retractor housing and adapted to be retracted by either retractor, a pair of roll back

members carried by the main housing and adapted to actuate the retractors independently of each other, a pair of escutcheon plates one on each side of the main housing, a knob journaled on each escutcheon plate and a spindle on each roll back member, said spindles extending into the adjacent knobs and adapted to be rotated thereby.

12. In a device of the character described, a main housing, a pair of retractors reciprocally mounted therein, a bolt adapted to be retracted by either retractor, an outer knob, a roll back member actuated thereby, said roll back member adapted to impart reciprocal movement to one retractor, an inner knob, a roll back member actuated thereby, said roll back member adapted to impart reciprocal movement to the other retractor, and key actuated means operable from the exterior side of a door for dogging or releasing the retractor which is actuated by the outer knob.

13. In a device of the character described, a main housing, a pair of retractors reciprocally mounted therein, a bolt adapted to be retracted by either retractor, an outer knob, a roll back member actuated thereby, said roll back member adapted to impart reciprocal movement to one retractor, an inner knob, a roll back member actuated thereby, said roll back member adapted to impart reciprocal movement to the other retractor, and manually actuated means operable from the inside of a door for dogging or releasing the retractor which is actuated by the outer knob.

14. In a device of the character described, a main housing, a pair of retractors reciprocally mounted therein, a bolt adapted to be retracted by either retractor, an outer knob, a roll back member actuated thereby, said roll back member adapted to impart reciprocal movement to one retractor, an inner knob, a roll back member actuated thereby, said roll back member adapted to impart reciprocal movement to the other retractor, manually actuated means operable from the inside of a door for dogging or releasing the retractor which is actuated by the outer knob, and key actuated means operable from the exterior side of a door, to release the retractor which is actuated by the outer knob although it has been dogged against movement by manual means operable from the inner side of the door.

15. In a device of the character described, a main housing, a pair of retractors reciprocally mounted therein, a bolt adapted to be retracted by either retractor, an outer knob, a roll back member actuated thereby, said roll back member adapted to impart reciprocal movement to one retractor, an inner knob, a roll back member actuated thereby, said roll back member adapted to impart reciprocal movement to the other retractor, manually actuated means operable from the inside

of a door for dogging or releasing the retractor which is actuated by the outer knob, key actuated means operable from the exterior side of a door, to release the retractor which is actuated by the outer knob although it has been dogged against movement by manual means operable from the inner side of the door, said dogging means whether key actuated or manually actuated, leaving the retractor which is operated by the inner knob free to operate at all times. 10

16. In a lock of the character described, a retractor having a pair of lugs formed thereon, a roll back member engageable with the lugs, said roll back presenting curved surfaces which engage the lugs on the retractor. 15

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