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CLOSURE ASSEMBLY FOR A DOUBLE-LEAF DOOR

The invention relates to a locking assembly of a double leaf door of the type described in the preamble of Claim 1 and to a corresponding double-leaf door comprising such a locking assembly.

- 5 Double-leaf doors comprising a moving leaf and a fixed leaf, as well as a locking assembly having a full panic function, must, when in the closed state, also be able to be opened safely if the fixed leaf is first opened. In order that the unenclosed lock rail of the moving leaf cannot jam in a striker of the fixed leaf, the lock rail can move from the unenclosed position to the enclosed position on actuating a latch and/or a panic bar of the fixed leaf using a special
- 10 mechanism in the lock keeper of the fixed leaf. Prior to this, a blocking means of the lock rail is released by actuating an unlocking element, which is integrated in the lock rail. Because such doors have different production-related gap dimensions, a distance between a striker of the lock keeper and a lock forend of a lock case, and therefore a penetration depth of the lock rail into a corresponding recess in the striker, can vary. Therefore the unlocking mechanism in
- 15 the lock keeper, which acts on the unlocking element, is designed to be adjustable, in order to set a common actuating travel of the unlocking mechanism in the lock keeper and of the lock rail and unlocking element, and in order to enable the unlocking of the locking device even for different gap dimensions. It is known from the prior art to compensate the different gap dimensions by means of shims, which requires some experience and a certain amount of time.
- 20 In addition, compensation is only possible in large steps.

A universal lock for swing doors with a case like body, comprising a moving cylinder, a rotating sleeve, suitable lever system, a bolt and a pin, is known from WO 2010/016074 A1 for example. The bolt is blocked in the extended position if the pin likewise protrudes. If the pin is retracted by means of an external force, the bolt is free. Other means are envisaged for a mechanical

25 deactivation.

- From DE 10 2009 003 860 B4 for example, a panic lock is known having a rail that can be forward-locked and backward-locked by a locking member of a locking cylinder in a rail displacement direction, which rail is held by a tumbler in the pre-closed position and which supports a releaser that can be displaced in a rail displacement direction, which on a
- 30 displacement caused by acting on its front edge releases the tumbler in the rail backward-locking direction, in order to allow a rail backward displacement. The rail forms, in the region of its front, a recess open to the front of the rail flanked by its front surface, in which the releaser is installed, wherein the recess is open to both wide sides of the rail and the front edge must be moved into the recess via the rim located in the front of the rail in order to release the
- 35 tumbler, so that the front edge of the releaser lies in the recess on release of the tumbler.

The invention addresses the problem of providing a locking assembly for a double-leaf door and a corresponding double-leaf door, which enables an intuitive and simple to implement

adapting of an unlocking mechanism to an actual gap dimension.

This problem is solved by the features of the locking assembly for a double-leaf door according to Claim 1 and by the features of the double-leaf door according to Claim 13.

Advantageous embodiments and further developments of the invention are disclosed in the other claims.

Embodiments of a locking assembly according to the invention for a double-leaf door each comprise a lock case with a lock forend and a lock rail and a blocking means, which secures the lock rail in an unenclosed state from transferring into an enclosed state, and a lock keeper with a striker. In the unenclosed state, the lock rail at least partially engages in a recess of the striker, wherein, in order to implement a panic function, an actuating device in the lock keeper actuates an unlocking element which is guided in the lock rail, which overrides the blocking means of the lock rail in the lock case, and transfers the lock rail from the unenclosed state into the enclosed state in which the lock rail releases the striker. According to the invention, the unlocking element has a setting device which is accessible from the lock forend, which sets a gap width in the unenclosed state between the actuating device and an actuating region of the unlocking element.

Through the ability to set the unlocking element, the gap width between the actuating device and the unlocking element can advantageously make possible an intuitive adaptation to the actual gap dimension, in that the actuating region of the unlocking element is moved by the setting device in the direction of the actuating device, if the actual gap dimension is greater than a nominal gap dimension and the lock rail does not penetrate so deeply into the lock keeper. In addition, the actuating region of the unlocking element can be moved away from the actuation direction by a corresponding opposite movement, if the actual gap dimension is less than the nominal gap dimension and the lock rail penetrates deeper into the lock keeper. In this way, it is advantageously possible, to set a common actuation travel of the actuating device with the lock rail and the unlocking element and thus to adjust an actual gap dimension between the lock keeper and the lock case, so that the unlocking of the locking device is ensured in the panic event. The adjustment can be made very easily due to the accessibility of the setting device from the forend side. Since, at the same time, the actuating device is not influenced by the setting of the actuating region, advantageously no further setting measures are required in the lock keeper in order to adjust the gap dimension.

A double-leaf door comprising a moving leaf and a fixed leaf and such a locking assembly is also proposed, which comprises a lock case with a lock forend and a lock rail and a blocking means, which secures the lock rail in an unenclosed state from transferring into an enclosed state, and a lock keeper with a striker. In this case, the lock rail in the unenclosed state engages at least partially in a recess of the striker. In order to implement a panic function, an actuating device in the lock keeper actuates an unlocking element which is guided in the lock rail, which

overrides the blocking means of the lock rail in the lock case, and transfers the lock rail from the unenclosed state into the enclosed state in which the lock rail releases the striker and the door is unlocked.

5 According to the invention, the actuating region is arranged on an outer part of the unlocking element, which is arranged axially moveable with respect to an inner part of the unlocking element. In addition, a distance between the inner part and the outer part, and the gap width
10 between the actuating device and the actuating region, is set using a screw element, which can be screwed into a first threaded bore in the inner part and into a second threaded bore in the outer part. The screw element can preferably be designed as a grub screw. Through such a screw connection and the accessibility from the forend side, a very accurate setting and/or
fine adjustment of the distance between the inner part and the outer part, and/or the gap width between the actuating device and the actuating region, is possible. Advantageously, this enables a simple and quick adjusting of the unlocking mechanism in the lock rail to the actual
gap dimension between the lock keeper and the lock case.

15 In an advantageous embodiment of the locking assembly, the actuating device can comprise a pivot lever which can be designed to pivot about a pivot axis between a starting position and an end position. In addition, the pivot lever can comprise a plurality of limbs. Thus the pivot axis can be arranged, for example, at the free end region of a first limb. A second limb can be coupled to the free end region using an adjustment mechanism, and at least one actuating
20 element can be arranged on the free end region of a third limb, which can interact with the lock rail and/or the unlocking element. Furthermore, the second limb and the third limb run in substantially opposite directions to each other. The adjustment mechanism in the lock keeper can pivot the pivot lever about the pivot axis when the panic function is implemented, so that the at least one actuating element can move in the direction of the lock rail. Through the design
25 as a substantially T-shaped pivot lever with three limbs, a simple and cost-effective implementation of the actuating device in the lock keeper is possible.

In further advantageous embodiments of the locking assembly, a first actuating element can protrude in the direction of the lock rail over a second actuating element. In this case, the first actuating element can act on the unlocking element before the second actuating element
30 strikes against the lock rail. In addition, in order to implement the panic function, the actuating device of the lock keeper can move the unlocking element via the first actuating element in the direction of the blocking means and override the blocking means of the lock rail and transfer the lock rail via the second actuating element from the unenclosed state into the enclosed state. Preferably, the first actuating element is designed as an actuating lug and the second
35 actuating element as a contact region. In this way, it can be advantageously ensured that the blocking means of the lock rail is overridden, before the full surface of the second actuating element strikes against the lock rail and transfers the lock rail from the unenclosed state into

the enclosed state. Through the full surface contact of the second actuating element on the front surface of the lock rail, a high push-back security can advantageously be realized. In this way, a particularly cost-effective and simple mechanism for actuating the unlocking element and the lock rail can be realized. In addition, the lock rail has a recess upwards and/or downwards at the end facing the pivot lever, which advantageously increases the pivoting range of the pivot lever. In addition, the unlocking element with the setting device can be designed so that the unlocking element is fully embedded in the lock rail in the direction of the lock keeper, independently of the locking state of the lock rail and the distance between the inner part and the outer part and/or the gap width between the actuating device and the actuating region.

In an advantageous embodiment of the double-leaf door according to the invention, the lock case with lock forend, lock rail and blocking means can be arranged on the moving leaf, and the lock keeper with striker on the fixed leaf. In addition, a latch and/or a panic bar of the fixed leaf, for implementing the panic function, can act via an adjustment mechanism on the actuating device and actuate the lock keeper, which then actuates the lock case. Moreover, a latch and/or a panic bar of the moving leaf for implementing the panic function can act on the blocking means and the lock rail, and directly actuate the lock case.

Exemplary embodiments of the invention are explained in more detail below with reference to the drawings.

The drawings show:

- figure 1, a schematic representation of a section of a double-leaf door with an exemplary embodiment of a locking assembly according to the invention in the unenclosed blocked state;
- figure 2, a schematic enlarged representation of an exemplary embodiment of an unlocking element for the locking assembly according to the invention from figure 1;
- figure 3, a schematic enlarged representation of an exemplary embodiment of a lock rail with the unlocking element from figure 2, having a set first distance A between an inner part and an outer part of the unlocking element;
- figure 4, a schematic enlarged representation of the lock rail from figure 3, with a set second distance A' between the inner part and an outer part of the unlocking element; and
- figure 5, a schematic enlarged representation of the lock rail from figure 3, with a set third distance A'' between the inner part and an outer part of the unlocking element.

As can be seen from figures 1 to 5, the illustrated exemplary embodiment of a double-leaf door according to the invention comprises a moving leaf 3, a fixed leaf 5 and a locking assembly 1. In the illustrated exemplary embodiment, the locking assembly 1 comprises a lock case 10 with a lock forend 12 and a lock rail 14 and a blocking means, designed as a blocking element 16.1 in the illustrated exemplary embodiment. The blocking means secures the lock rail 14 in the illustrated unenclosed state against transferring into an enclosed state. In addition, the locking

assembly 1 comprises a lock keeper 30 with a striker 32. In the enclosed state, the lock rail 14 engages at least partially in a recess 34 of the striker 32. In order to implement a panic function, an actuating device 40 in the lock keeper 30 actuates an unlocking element 20 which is guided in the lock rail 14, which overrides the blocking means of the lock rail 14 in the lock case 10, and transfers the lock rail 14 from the unenclosed state into the enclosed state in which the lock rail 14 releases the striker 32 and the door is unlocked.

According to the invention, the unlocking element 20 has a setting device which is accessible from the lock forend 12, which sets a gap width S in the unenclosed state between the actuating device 40 and an actuating region 26.2 of the unlocking element 20.

As can also be seen in figure 1, the lock case 10 with lock rail 14 and blocking means, which are arranged inside a housing that is not illustrated in more detail, the wall of which facing the lock keeper 20 is formed as a lock forend 12, is arranged on the moving leaf 3. The lock keeper 30 with a housing that is not illustrated in more detail, the wall of which facing the lock case 10 is formed as a striker 32, is arranged on the fixed leaf 5. The striker 32 comprises at least one recess 34 for engaging the lock rail 14 and engaging the not illustrated cross latch, which can be arranged above and below the lock rail 14. In order to implement the panic function a latch, which is not shown in more detail, and/or a panic bar, which is not shown in more detail, of the fixed leaf 5 strike against the actuating device 40 via an adjustment mechanism 36 and actuate the lock keeper 30, which then actuates the lock case 10. In order to implement the panic function a latch, which is not shown in more detail, and/or a panic bar, which is not shown in more detail, of the moving leaf 3 strike against the blocking means and the lock rail 14 and actuate the lock case 10 directly. Thus, the double-leaf door can be unlocked and opens by the panic function in the locked state, both via latch and/or panic bar of the moving leaf 3 as well as via latch and/or panic bar of the fixed leaf 5. As can also be seen from figure 1, a gap SM is formed between the striker 22 and the lock forend 12, the dimensions of which can vary from door to door due to tolerances.

As can be further seen from figure 1, the blocking means is designed as a blocking element 16.1 which is securely connected to a movable, transparently-illustrated, lock slide 16 and, in the unenclosed state of the lock rail 14, forms a stop for the lock rail 14. The lock slide 16 is movably mounted in the housing of the lock case 10 and can be moved perpendicular to the slide direction of the lock rail 14, in order to override the blocking means. In the illustrated exemplary embodiment, the slide direction of the lock rail 14 runs horizontal and the movement of the lock slide 16 runs vertically upwards. Of course, a person skilled in the art can use other appropriate embodiments for the blocking means of the lock rail 14.

As can also be seen from figures 1 to 5, the lock rail 14 has, on its end facing the blocking means, a bevel, which is not illustrated in more detail, and a shoulder, on which the blocking element 16.1 rests. The unlocking element 20 has, on its end facing the blocking means, an

actuating bevel 22.1, which emerges, during a movement of the unlocking element 20 in the direction of the blocking means, from an opening on a lower end of the bevel surface of the lock rail 14 and overrides the blocking element 16.1 on the bevel surface of the lock rail 14. This likewise moves the lock slide 16 upwards. In addition, the lock slide 16 in the illustrated
5 exemplary embodiment has a guide element 16.2 which is also likewise securely connected to the lock slide 16 and, through the upward movement on a contour that is not illustrated in more detail comes into contact with the lock rail 14. During the transferring of the lock rail 14 from the unenclosed state into the enclosed state, the contour of the lock rail 14 guides the guide
10 element 16.2, so that the lock slide 16 moves further upwards perpendicular to the lock rail 14 until it reaches a stop, which is not shown in more detail, and the lock rail 14 enters the enclosed state. This can advantageously prevent a further movement of the lock rail 14 beyond the enclosed state.

As can also be seen from figure 1, the actuating device 40 comprises a pivot lever 40A, which is designed so as to be pivotable about a pivot axis 41 between a starting position and an end
15 position. In the illustrated exemplary embodiment, the pivot lever 40A has a substantially T-shape and comprises three limbs 42, 43, 44. In this case, the pivot axis 41 is arranged in the free end region of a first limb 42. A second limb 43 is coupled to the free end region with the adjustment mechanism 36. In addition, an actuating element 45, 47 is arranged in the free end region of a third limb 44, which interacts with the lock rail 14 and/or the unlocking element 20.

As can be further seen from figure 1, the second limb 43 and the third limb 44 run in
20 substantially opposite directions to each other. Due to this arrangement, the adjustment mechanism 36 strikes against the free end region of the second limb 43 during implementation of the panic function, and pivots the pivot lever 40A about the pivot axis 41, so that the free end of the third limb 44 moves with the at least one actuating element 45, 47 in the lock rail 14
25 direction. Thus, in order to implement the panic function, the actuating device 40 of the lock keeper 30 moves the unlocking element 20 in the direction of the blocking element 16.1 via the first actuating element 45 and overrides the blocking means of the lock rail 14. Using the second actuating element 36, the actuating device 40 of the lock keeper 30 transfers the lock rail 14 from the unenclosed state into the enclosed state. In the illustrated exemplary
30 embodiment, a first actuating element 45, designed as an actuating lug 47, protrudes in the direction of the lock rail 14 over a second actuating element 47, which is designed as a contact region 48. In this case, the first actuating element 45 acts on the unlocking element 16 before the second actuating element 47 strikes against the lock rail 14, and overrides the blocking means of the lock rail 14. As can be further seen from figure 1, the first actuating element 45
35 strikes against the actuating region 26.2 of the outer part 26 of the unlocking element 20. The outer part 26 is supported on a return spring 26.3, which strikes against the first actuating element 45. In order to enlarge the pivoting range of the pivot lever 40A, the lock rail 14 can

have an upward and/or downward recess on the end facing the pivot lever 40A.

As can also be seen from figures 1 to 5, the actuating region 26.2 is arranged on an outer part 26 of the unlocking element 20, which is arranged axially moveable with respect to an inner part 24 of the unlocking element 20. In the illustrated exemplary embodiment, the actuating bevel 22.1 is formed on a release element 22 which is designed as a sheet-metal part and is connected to the inner part 24. The unlocking element 20 is mounted in a movable and/or axially moveable manner in a corresponding through opening in the lock rail. As can be seen from figures 2 to 5, a distance A, A', A'' can be set between the inner part 24 and the outer part 26, and thus also the gap width S illustrated in figure 1 between the actuating device 40 and the actuating region 26.2, by means of a screw element 28, which is screwed into a first threaded bore 24.1 in the inner part 24, and into a second threaded bore 26.1 in the outer part 26. The screw element 24 is preferably designed as a grub screw 24A. In the illustrated exemplary embodiment, the gap width S is indicated between the first actuating element 45, designed as an actuating lug 46, and the actuating region 26.2 of the outer part 26 of the unlocking element 20. Alternatively, the gap width S can also be indicated between the second actuating element 47, designed as a contact region 48, and the actuating region 26.2 of the outer part 26. Thus, the setting device acts between the inner part 24 and the outer part 26 and changes their distance A, A', A'' to each other through a screw movement. This allows the gap width S to change linearly between the at least one actuating element 45, 47 and the lock rail 14.

In order to change the distance A, A', A'', when the door is open, a corresponding tool, for example a screwdriver, is inserted in the screw element 40, in this case in the grub screw 40A, and the position of the outer part 26 with the actuating region 26.2 is changed with respect to the first pivot lever 40A. Starting from a first distance A illustrated in figures 2 and 3, which corresponds to the gap width S illustrated in figure 1 between the first actuating element 45 and the actuating region 26.1 of the unlocking element 16 and results in a nominal gap dimension SM between the striker 32 and the lock forend 12, the screw element 40 can be unscrewed further by turning in the anticlockwise direction, so that the first distance A, illustrated in figures 2 and 3, between the inner part 24 and the outer part 26 is enlarged and a larger second distance A', illustrated in figure 4, between the inner part 24 and the outer part 26 results. Through this first adjustment procedure, the common actuating travel of the pivot lever 40A with the first and second actuating element 45, 47 and the lock rail 14 with unlocking element 20 can advantageously be adjusted to larger than the nominal gap dimension SM between the striker 32 and the lock forend 12, through which the lock rail 14 does not penetrate so deeply into the lock keeper 20, wherein the illustrated position of the lock rail 14 represents a nominal gap dimension SM between the striker 22 and the lock forend 12.

Starting from the first distance A illustrated in figures 2 and 3, the screw element 40 can be

screwed further in by rotating in the clockwise direction, so that the first distance, illustrated in figures 2 and 3, between the inner part 24 and the outer part 26 is reduced and a smaller third distance A" illustrated in figure 5 results between the inner part 24 and the outer part 26. Here, figure 5 shows a possible minimum distance between the inner part 24 and the outer part 26, through which the inner part 24 abuts the outer part 26. Through this second adjustment procedure, the common actuating travel of the pivot lever 40A with the first and second actuating element 45, 47 and the lock rail 14 with unlocking element 20 can advantageously be adjusted to a smaller than the nominal gap dimension SM between the striker 32 and the lock forend 12, through which the lock rail 14 penetrates deeper into the lock keeper 20. The screwing movement is performed against the force of the return spring 26.3, which acts between the outer part 26 and the lock rail 14.

In an alternative exemplary embodiment that is not illustrated, the unlocking element 20 with the setting device can be designed so that, independently of the locking state of the lock rail 14 and the distance A, A', A" between the inner part 24 and the outer part 26 and/or the gap width S between the actuating device 40 and the actuating region 26.2, the unlocking element 20 is fully embedded in the lock rail 14 in the direction of the lock keeper.

Embodiments of the locking assembly according to the invention for a double-leaf door advantageously allow an improved, intuitive and simply performed adjusting of an unlocking mechanism to an actual gap dimension.

Reference list

- 1 locking assembly
- 3 moving leaf
- 5 fixed leaf
- 10 lock case
- 12 lock forend
- 14 lock rail
- 16 lock slide
- 16.1 blocking element
- 16.2 guide element
- 20 unlocking element
- 22 release element
- 22.1 bevel
- 24 inner part
- 24.1 internal thread
- 26 outer part
- 26.1 internal thread

	26.2	actuating region
	26.3	return spring
	28	screw element
	28A	grub screw
5	30	lock keeper
	32	striker
	34	recess
	36	adjustment mechanism
	40	actuating device
10	40A	pivot lever
	41	pivot axis
	42	first limb
	43	second limb
	44	third limb
15	45	first actuating element
	46	actuating lug
	47	second actuating element
	48	contact region
	S	gap width
20	SM	gap
	A, A', A''	distance

Låseanordning til en tofløjet dør**PATENTKRAV**

1. Låseanordning (1) til en tofløjet dør med en bevægelig fløj (3) og en stationær fløj (5), som omfatter en låsekasse (10) med en låsestolpe (12) og en låserigel (14) og en blokering (16.1), der sikrer låseriglen (14) i en udelukket tilstand mod overførsel til en indelukket tilstand, og en modkasse (30) med en lukkeplade (32), hvor låseriglen (14) i den udelukkede tilstand i det mindste delvist griber ind i en udsparring (34) af lukkepladen (32), hvor - til udførelse af en panikfunktion - en aktiveringsindretning (40) i modkassen (30) aktiverer et i låseriglen (14) ført oplåsningselement (20), der ophæver blokeringen af låseriglen (14) i låsekassen (10) og overfører låseriglen (14) fra den udelukkede tilstand til den indelukkede tilstand, i hvilken låseriglen (14) frigiver lukkepladen (32), og oplåsningselementet (20) har en indstillingsindretning (28), der er tilgængelig fra låsestolpen (12), der indstiller en spaltebredde (S) i den udelukkede tilstand mellem aktiveringsindretningen (40) og et aktiveringsområde (26.2) af oplåsningselementet (20), kendetegnet ved, at aktiveringsområdet (26.2) er anbragt på en ydre del (26) af oplåsningselementet (20), som er anbragt aksialt bevægeligt i forhold til en indre del (24) af oplåsningselementet (20), hvor der kan indstilles en afstand (A, A', A'') mellem den indre del (24) og den ydre del (26) og spaltebredden (S) mellem aktiveringsindretningen (40) og aktiveringsområdet (26.2) via indstillingsindretningen (28).
2. Låseanordning ifølge krav 1, kendetegnet ved, at indstillingsindretningen (28) er et skrueelement.
3. Låseanordning ifølge krav 2, kendetegnet ved, at skrueelementet (28) er skruet ind i en første gevindboring (24.1) i den indre del (24) og en anden gevindboring (26.1) i den ydre del (26).
4. Låseanordning ifølge krav 2, kendetegnet ved, at skrueelementet (24) er udført som pinolskrue (24A).
5. Låseanordning ifølge et af kravene 1 til 4, kendetegnet ved, at aktiveringsindretningen (40) omfatter en svingarm (40A), som er udført svingbart mellem en udgangsposition og en endeposition omkring en svingakse (41).
6. Låseanordning ifølge krav 5, kendetegnet ved, at svingarmen (40A) omfatter et antal ben (42, 43, 44), hvor svingaksen (41) er anbragt ved det frie endeområde af et

første ben (42), hvor et andet ben (43) er koblet sammen med en justeringsmekanisme (36) ved det frie endearråde, og hvor der er anbragt mindst ét aktiveringselement (45, 47) ved det frie endearråde af et tredje ben (44), der samvirker med låseriglen (14) og/eller oplåsningselementet (20).

7. Låseanordning ifølge krav 6, kendetegnet ved, at det andet ben (43) og det tredje ben (44) i det væsentlige forløber modsat hinanden.

8. Låseanordning ifølge krav 6 eller 7, kendetegnet ved, at justeringsmekanismen (36) drejer svingarmen (40A) omkring svingaksen (41), når panikfunktionen udføres, således at det mindst ene aktiveringselement (45, 47) bevæger sig i retning mod låseriglen (14).

9. Låseanordning ifølge et af kravene 6 til 8, kendetegnet ved, at et første aktiveringselement (45) rager frem i retning mod låseriglen (14) via et andet aktiveringselement (47), hvor det første aktiveringselement (45) virker på oplåsningselementet (20), inden det andet aktiveringselement (47) rammer mod låseriglen (14).

10. Låseanordning ifølge krav 9, kendetegnet ved, at modkassens (30) aktiveringsindretning (40) til udførelse af panikfunktionen via det første aktiveringselement (45) bevæger oplåsningselementet (20) i retning af blokeringen (16.1) og ophæver blokeringen (16.1) af låseriglen (14) og via det andet aktiveringselement (47) overfører låseriglen (14) fra den udelukkede tilstand til den indelukkede tilstand.

11. Låseanordning ifølge krav 9 eller 10, kendetegnet ved, at det første aktiveringselement (45) er udført som aktiveringsnæse (46) og det andet aktiveringselement (47) er udført som anlægsområde (48).

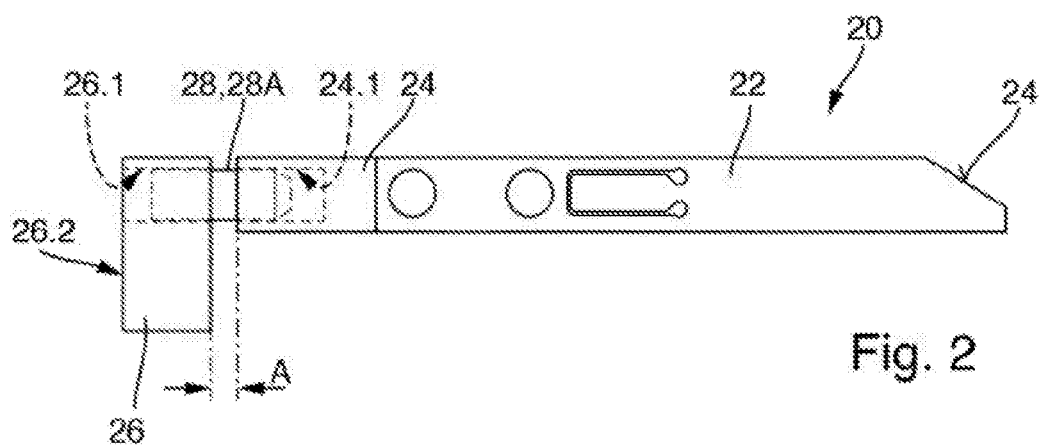
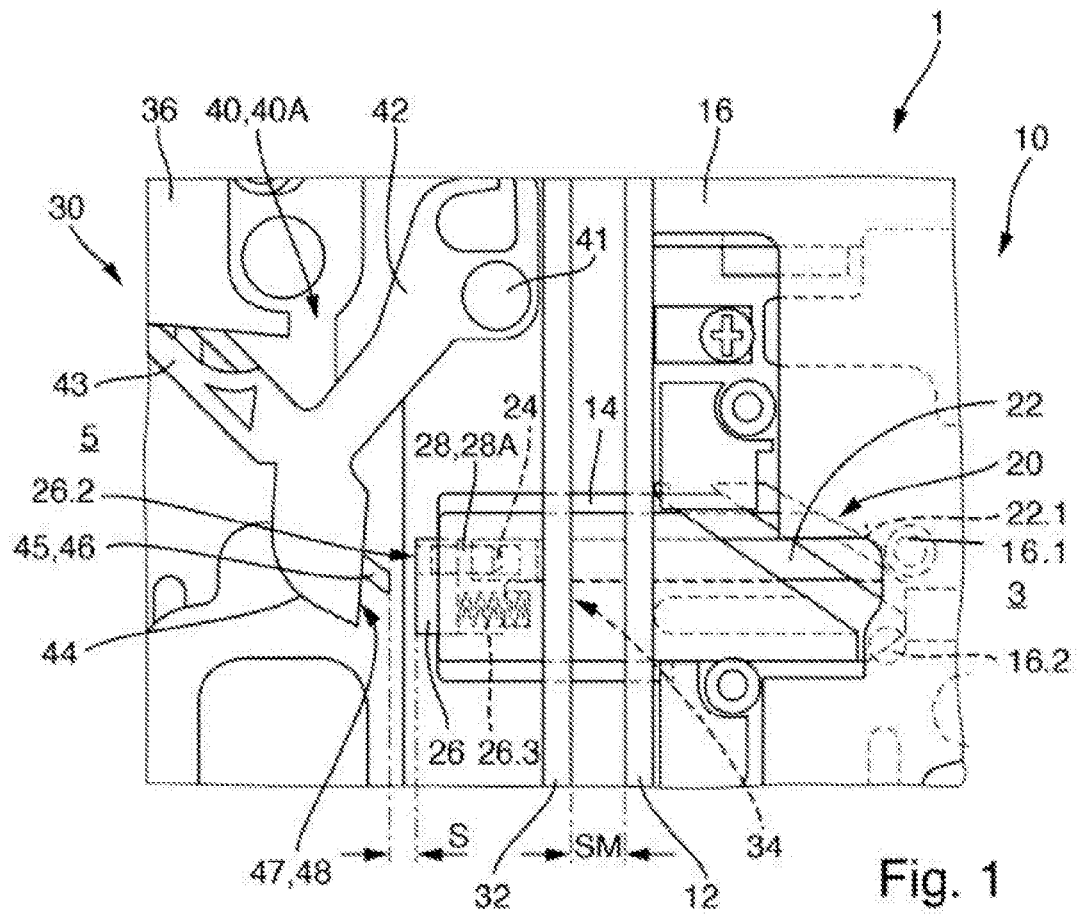
12. Låseanordning ifølge et af kravene 9 til 11, kendetegnet ved, at låseriglen (14) ved den ende, der vender mod svingarmen (40A), har en udsparring opad og/eller nedad, som forstørrelser svingområdet for den svingbare svingarm (40A).

13. To-fløjet dør med en bevægelig fløj (3) og en stationær fløj (5) og en låseanordning (1), som omfatter en låsekasse (10) med en låsestolpe (12) og en låserigel (14) samt en blokering (16.1), der sikrer låseriglen (14) i en udelukket tilstand mod overførsel til en indelukket tilstand, og omfatter en modkasse (30) med en lukkeplade (32), hvor låseriglen (14) i den udelukkede tilstand i det mindste delvist griber ind i en udsparring (34) af

lukkepladen (32), hvor - til udførelse af en panikfunktion - en aktiveringsindretning (40) i modkassen (30) aktiverer et i låseriglen (14) ført oplåsningselement (20), der ophæver låseriglens (14) blokering i låsekassen (10) og overfører låseriglen (14) fra den udelukkede tilstand til den indelukkede tilstand, hvor låseriglen (14) frigør lukkepladen (32), og døren er låst op, kendetegnet ved, at låseindretningen (1) er udført ifølge mindst et af kravene 1 til 12.

14. Tofløjet dør ifølge krav 13, kendetegnet ved, at låsekassen (10) med låsestolpe (12), låserigel (14) og blokering (16.1) er anbragt på den bevægelige fløj (3), og modkassen (30) med lukkeplade (32) er anbragt på den stationære fløj (5).

15. Tofløjet dør ifølge krav 14, kendetegnet ved, at en trykker og/eller en panikstang for den stationære fløj (5) - til udførelse af panikfunktionen - via en justeringsmekanik (36) virker på aktiveringsindretningen (40) og aktiverer modkassen (30), som derefter aktiverer låsekassen (10), hvor en trykker og/eller en panikstang for den stationære fløj (3) - til udførelse af panikfunktionen - virker på blokeringen (16.1) og låseriglen (14) og aktiverer låsekassen (10) direkte.



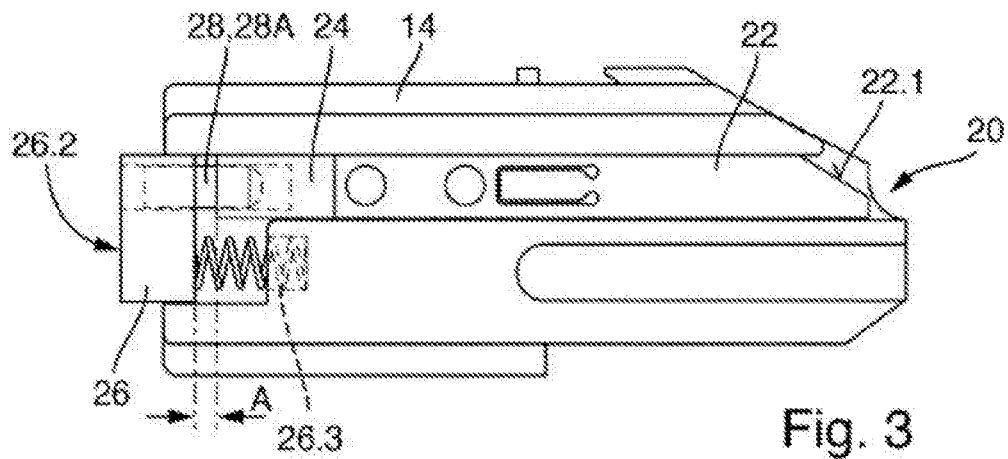


Fig. 3

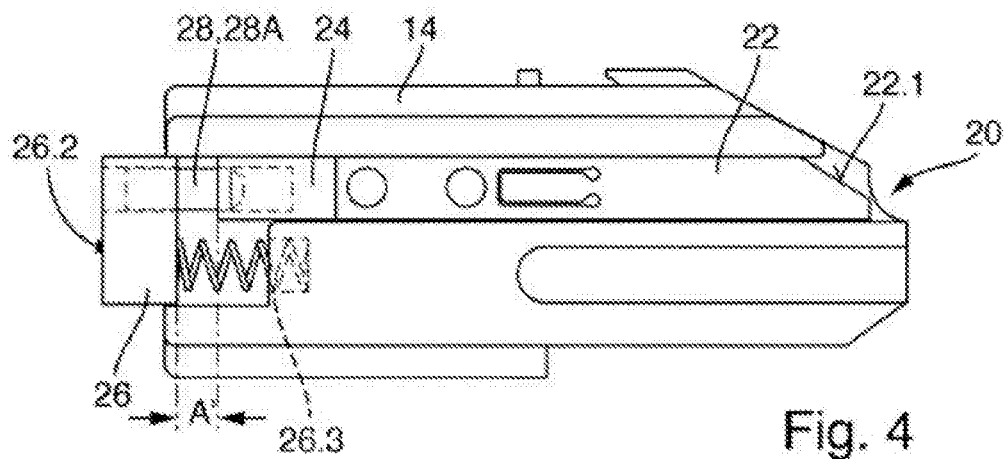


Fig. 4

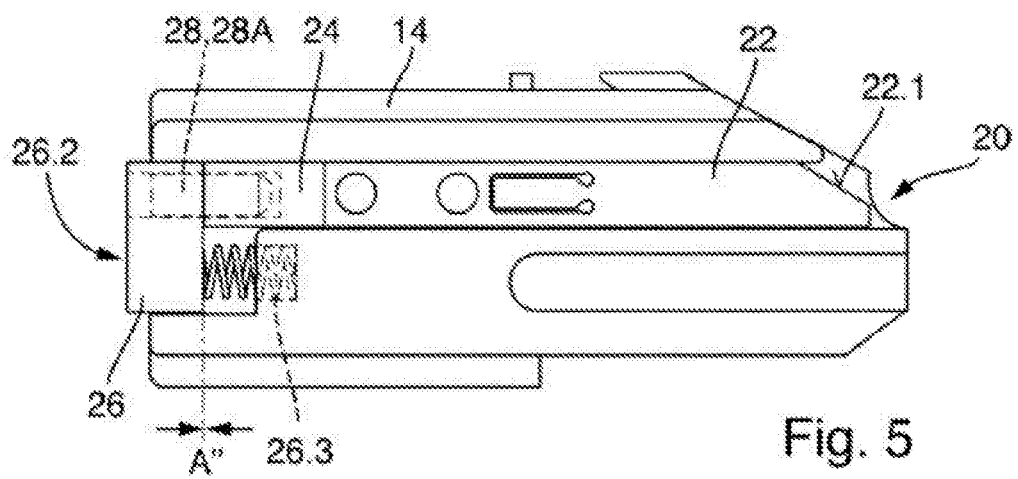


Fig. 5