US 20240191543A1

(19) **United States**

(12) **Patent Application Publication** (10) **Pub. No.: US 2024/0191543 A1**

Dore Vasudevan et al. (43) **Pub. Date: Jun. 13, 2024**

(54) **LOCK DRIVE ASSEMBLIES**

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(21) Appl. No.: **18/236,689**

(22) Filed: **Aug. 22, 2023**

Related U.S. Application Data

(62) Division of application No. 17/527,834, filed on Nov. 16, 2021, now Pat. No. 11,732,505, which is a division of application No. 15/854,048, filed on Dec. 26, 2017, now Pat. No. 11,174,659, which is a division of application No. 14/476,159, filed on Sep. 3, 2014, now Pat. No. 9,850,685.

Publication Classification

(51) **Int. Cl.**

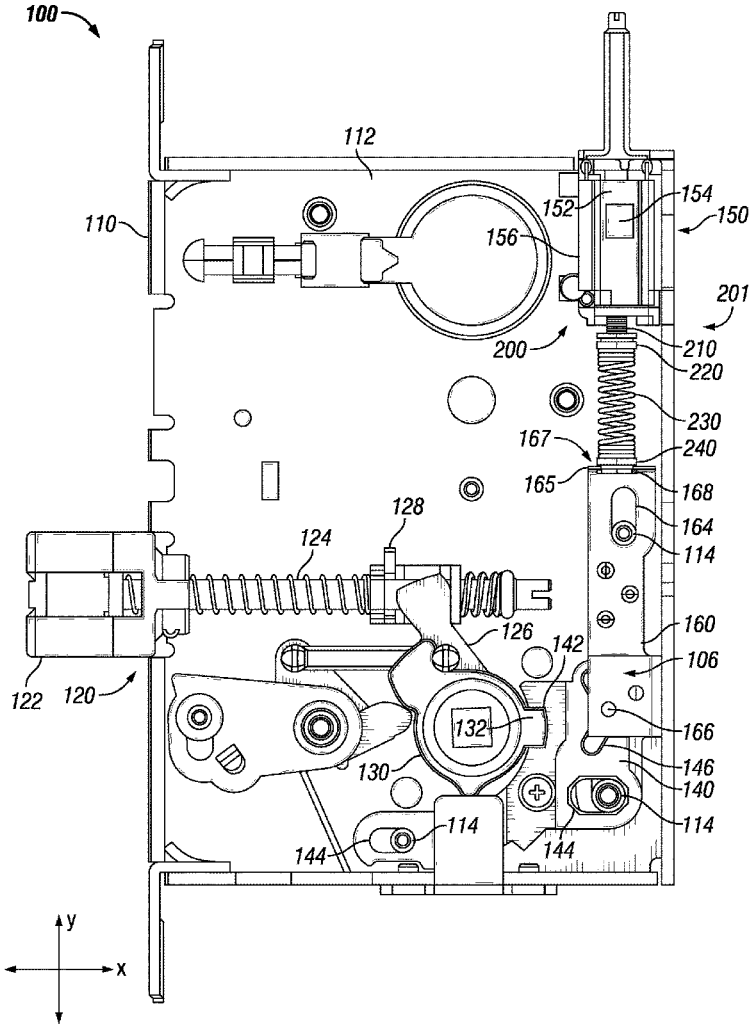
E05B 47/00	(2006.01)
E05B 15/04	(2006.01)
E05B 47/06	(2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC ***E05B 47/0012*** (2013.01); ***E05B 47/0673*** (2013.01); *E05B 2015/0406* (2013.01); *E05B 2047/0023* (2013.01)

(57) **ABSTRACT**

An illustrative motor drive assembly is configured for use in a lockset comprising a case, a longitudinally movable link, and a catch configured to move among a locking position and an unlocking position in response to longitudinal movement of the link. The illustrative motor drive assembly includes a longitudinally extending shaft comprising a worm, a motor operable to rotate the shaft, a driver engaged with the worm, and a longitudinally extending spring. The spring is not directly engaged with the worm, and includes a first end coupled with the driver and a second end connectable with the link. Engagement between the worm and driver is configured to longitudinally move the driver in response to rotation of the shaft.



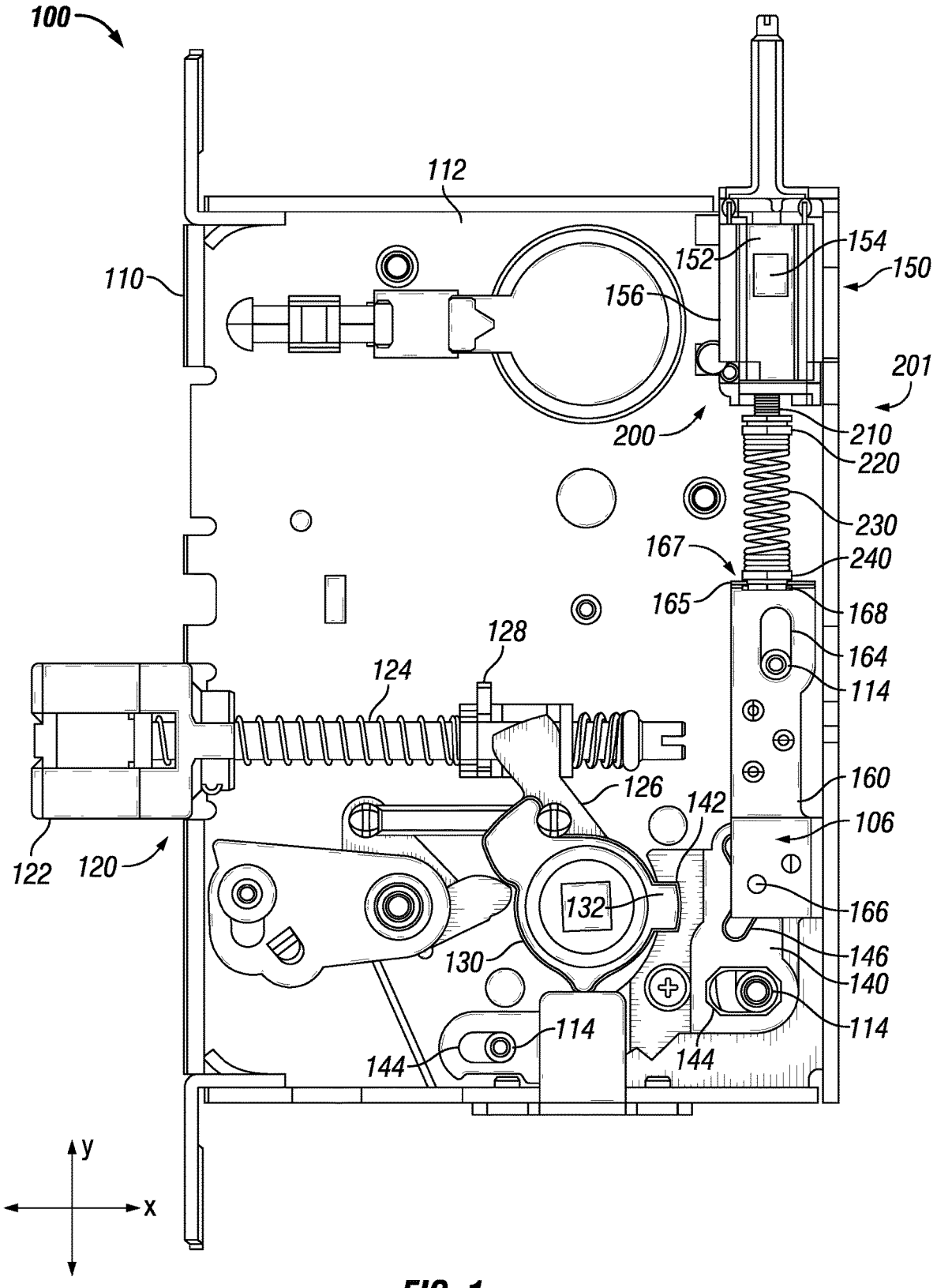

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FIG. 1

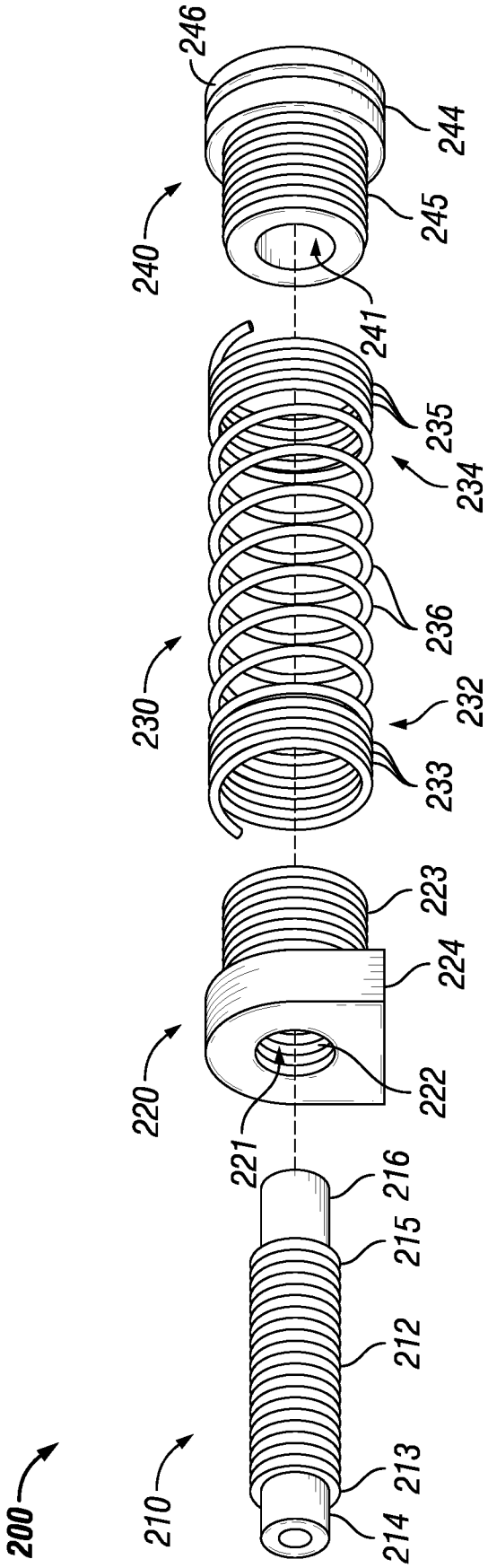
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FIG. 2

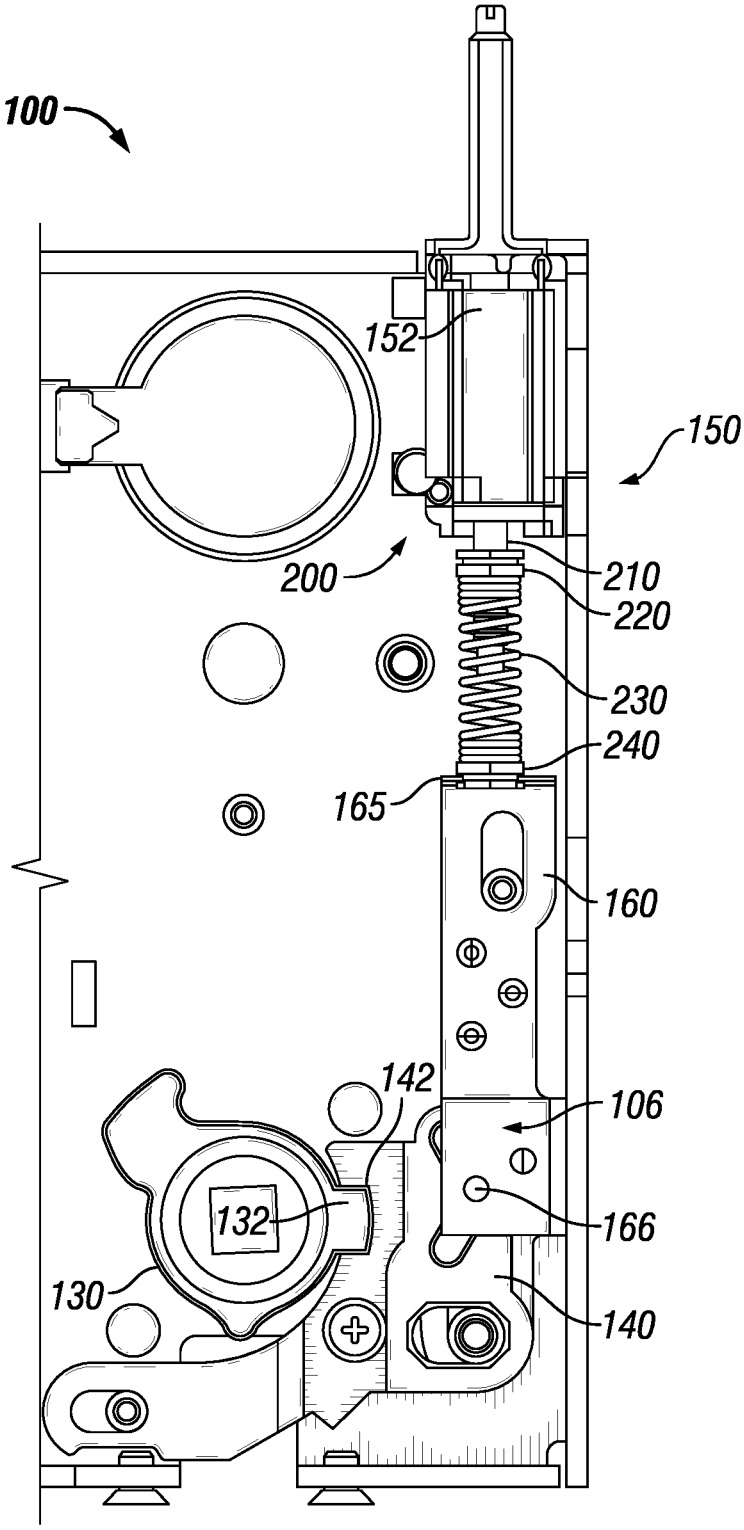

FIG. 3

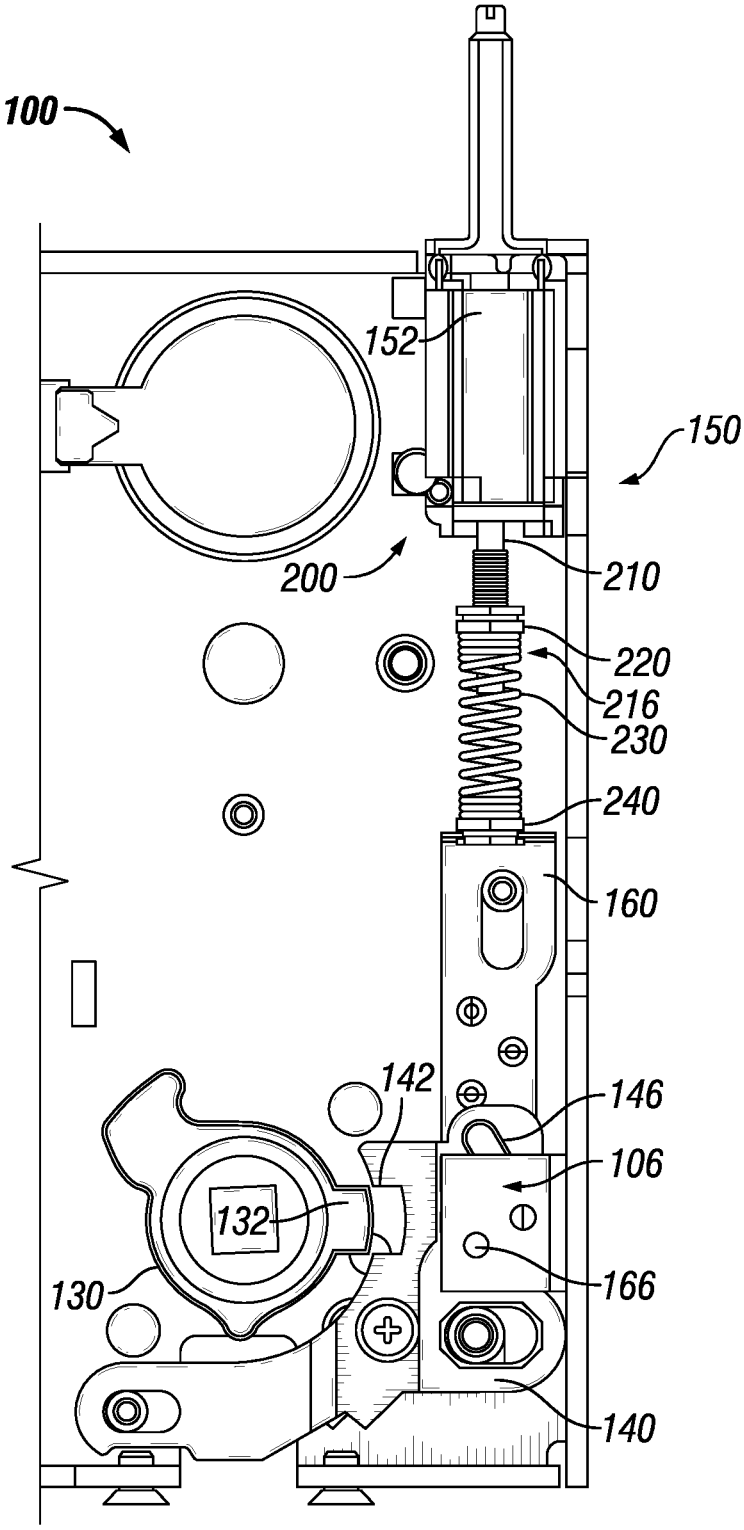
100
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FIG. 4

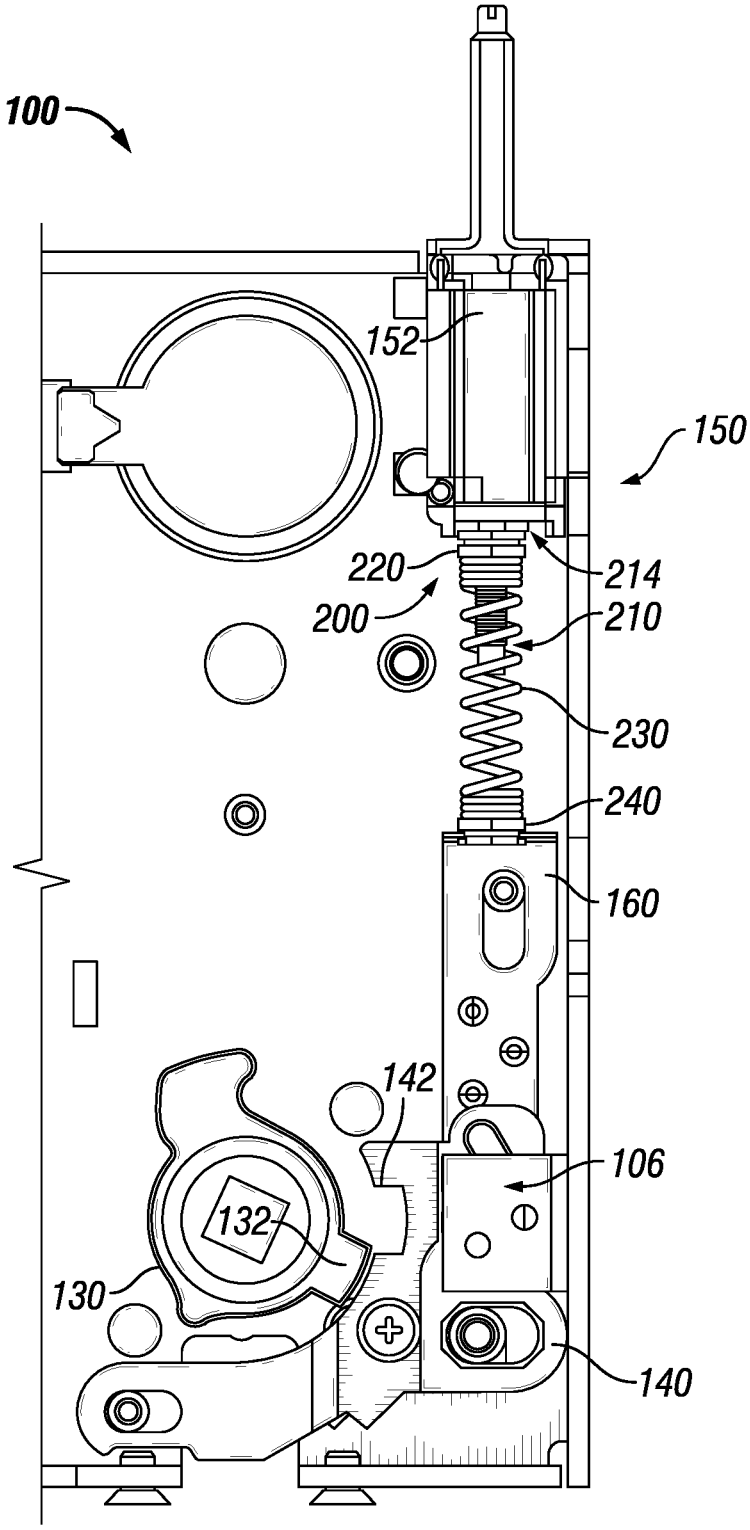

FIG. 5

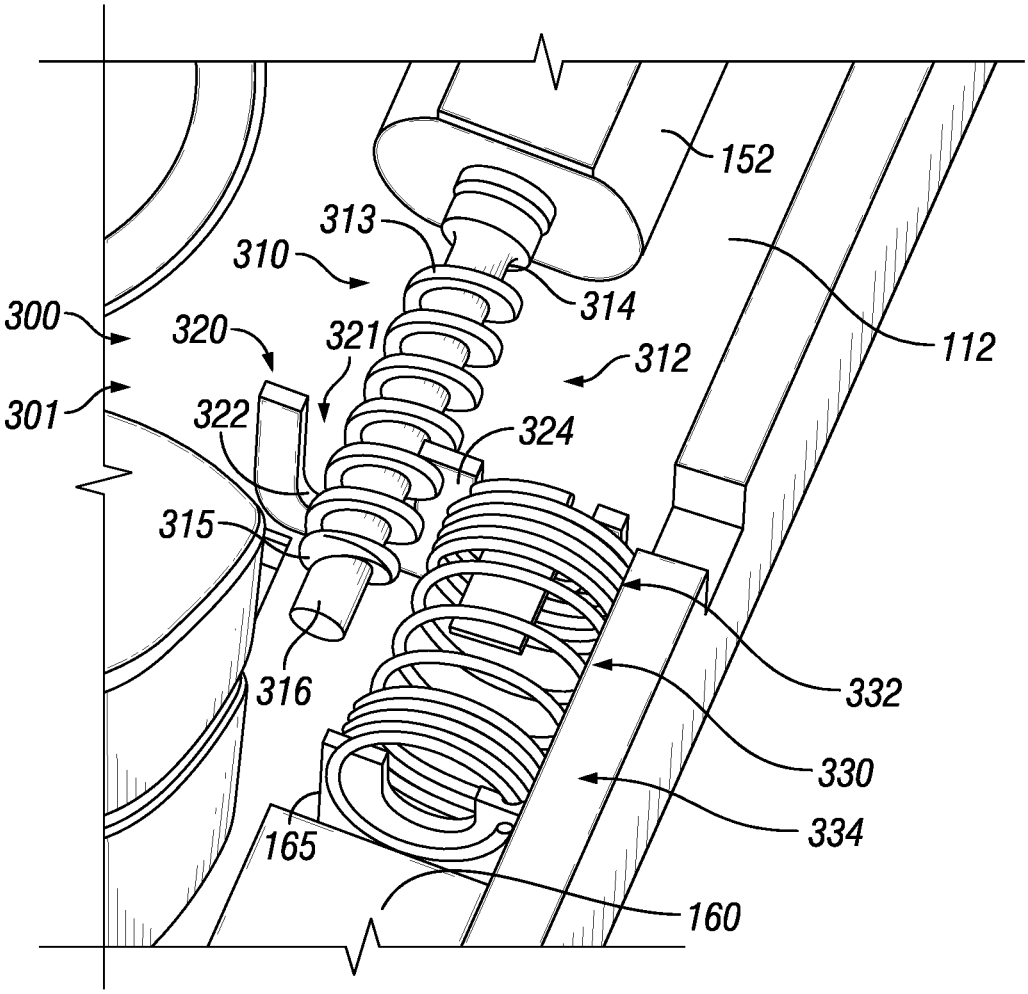
152
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FIG. 6

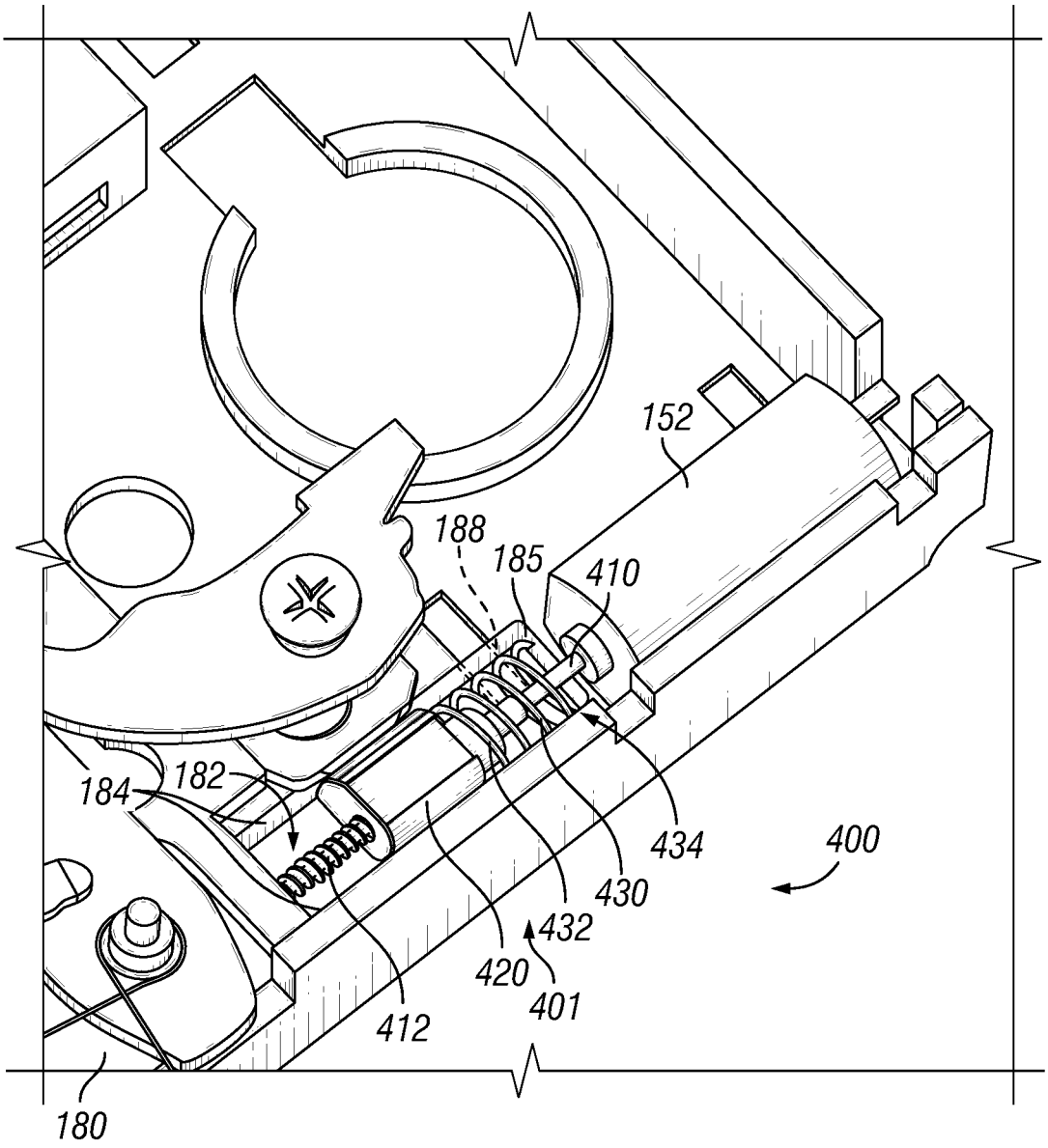

FIG. 7

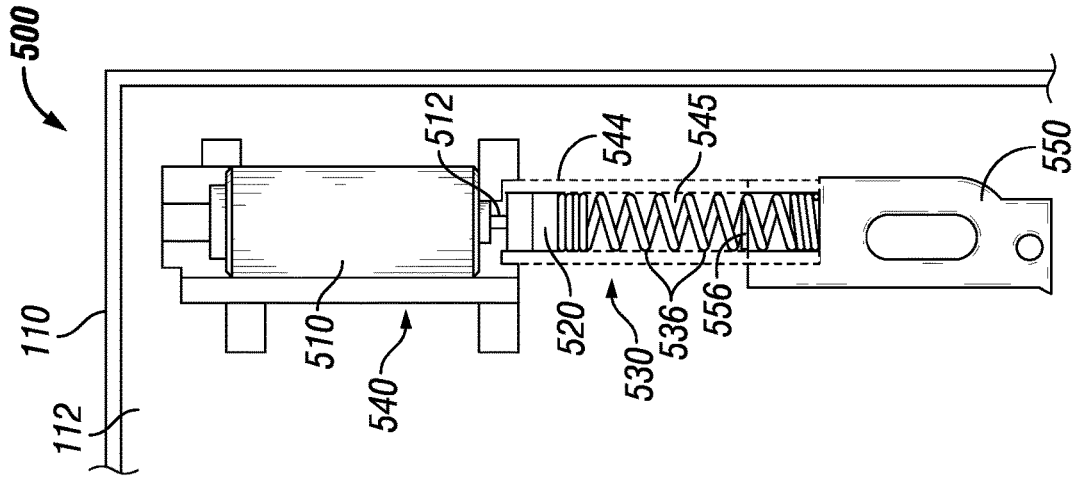
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FIG. 9

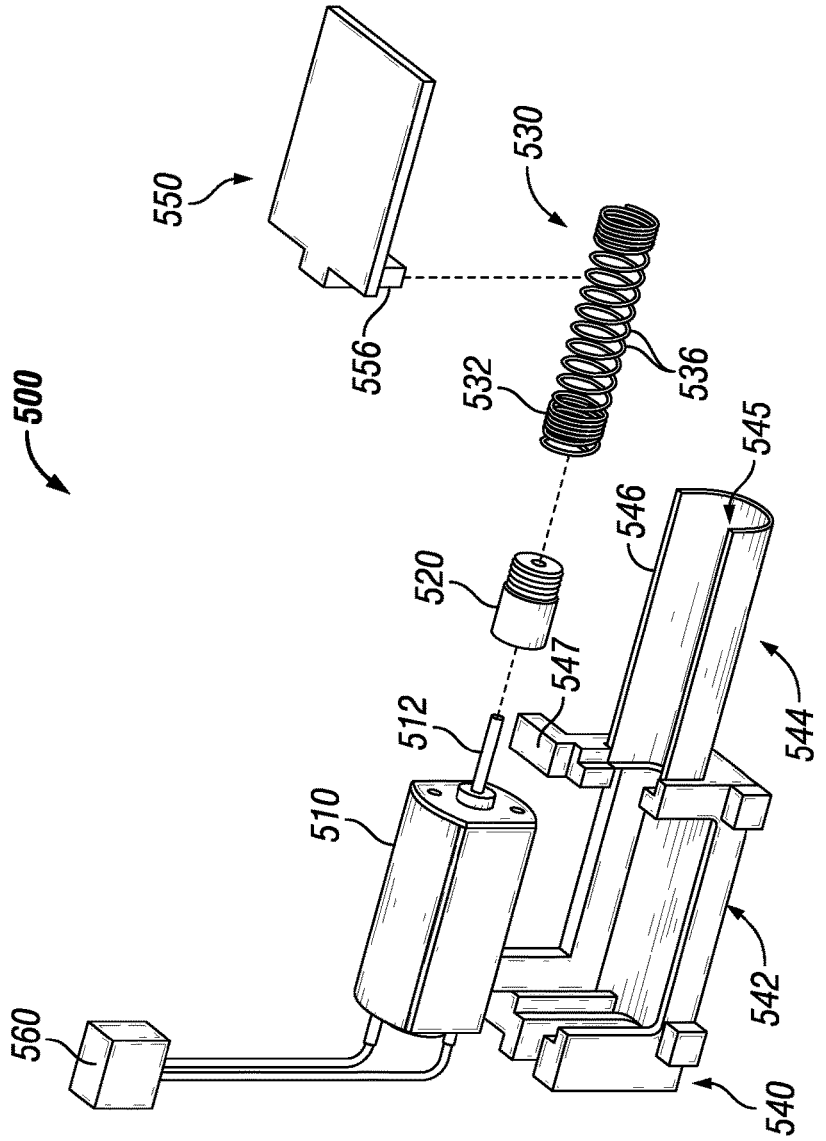
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FIG. 8

LOCK DRIVE ASSEMBLIES

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present invention generally relates to drive assemblies for electromechanical locks, and more particularly but not exclusively to drive assemblies for electromechanical mortise locksets.

BACKGROUND

[0002] Certain lock assemblies utilize an electromechanical actuator to transition the assembly between locked and unlocked states. Some such systems have certain limitations, such as failing to transition to a locked state when the handle is rotated. A need remains for further improvements in systems and methods for lock assemblies with electromechanical actuators.

SUMMARY

[0003] An illustrative motor drive assembly is configured for use in a lockset comprising a case, a longitudinally movable link, and a catch configured to move among a locking position and an unlocking position in response to longitudinal movement of the link. The illustrative motor drive assembly includes a longitudinally extending shaft comprising a worm, a motor operable to rotate the shaft, a driver engaged with the worm, and a longitudinally extending spring. The spring is not directly engaged with the worm, and comprises a first end coupled with the driver and a second end connectable with the link. Engagement between the worm and driver is configured to longitudinally move the driver in response to rotation of the shaft. Further embodiments, forms, features, and aspects of the present application shall become apparent from the description and figures provided herewith.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

[0004] FIG. **1** illustrates one embodiment of a mortise lockset.

[0005] FIG. **2** is an exploded assembly view of one embodiment of a worm drive mechanism.

[0006] FIG. **3** depicts the mortise lockset in a locked state.

[0007] FIG. **4** depicts the mortise lockset in an unlocked state.

[0008] FIG. **5** depicts the mortise lockset in a blocked state.

[0009] FIGS. **6-9** depict motor drive assemblies according to further embodiments.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATIVE EMBODIMENTS

[0010] For the purposes of promoting an understanding of the principles of the invention, reference will now be made to the embodiments illustrated in the drawings and specific language will be used to describe the same. It will nevertheless be understood that no limitation of the scope of the invention is thereby intended. Any alterations and further modifications in the described embodiments, and any further applications of the principles of the invention as described herein are contemplated as would normally occur to one skilled in the art to which the invention relates.

[0011] With reference to FIGS. **1-5**, a mortise lockset **100** according to one embodiment includes a case **110**, a latch assembly **120**, a hub **130** rotatably mounted in the case **110**, a catch **140** slidably mounted in the case **110** and engageable with the hub **130**, and a drive assembly **150** operably coupled with the catch **140**. As described in further detail below, the drive assembly **150** is operable to move the catch **140** into and out of engagement with the hub **130** to lock and unlock the lockset **100**. Certain features of the lockset **100** may, for example, be of the type described in the commonly-owned U.S. Pat. No. 4,583,382 to Hull, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

[0012] As used herein, the terms "longitudinal", "lateral", and "transverse" are used to denote motion or spacing along or substantially along three mutually perpendicular axes. In the coordinate plane illustrated in FIG. **1**, the X-axis defines the lateral directions, the Y-axis defines the longitudinal directions (including a proximal direction and a distal direction), and an unillustrated Z-axis (perpendicular to the plane of the drawing) defines the transverse directions. These terms are used for ease of convenience and description, and are without regard to the orientation of the lockset **100** with respect to the environment. For example, descriptions that reference a longitudinal direction may be equally applicable to a vertical direction, a horizontal direction, or an off-axis orientation with respect to the environment. The terms are therefore not to be construed as limiting the scope of the subject matter described herein.

[0013] The case **110** is configured for mounting in a mortise cutout in a door (not illustrated), and includes a backplate **112** to which one or more elements of the lockset **100** may be coupled. The case **110** may further comprise a removable cover plate (not illustrated) configured to retain various elements of the lockset **100** within the case **110**.

[0014] The latch assembly **120** includes a latch bolt **122** coupled with a drive bar **124**, and a retractor **126** engaged with the drive bar **124** through a bracket **128**. The retractor **126** is further engaged with the hub **130** such that the retractor **126** rotates in response to rotation of the hub **130** in the illustrated clockwise direction. As the retractor **126** rotates in the illustrated clockwise direction, it engages the bracket **128**, thereby laterally moving the drive bar **124** and retracting the latch bolt **122**. When the latch bolt **122** retracts to an unlatching position, the lockset **100** is in an unlatched state, and the door can be opened.

[0015] The hub **130** is rotationally coupled with an actuator (not illustrated) such as a lever or knob, such that the actuator is operable to retract the latch bolt **122** when the hub **130** is free to rotate. In the illustrated embodiment, the hub **130** is coupled with an exterior actuator on an unsecured side of the door, and the lockset **100** further comprises a second hub (not illustrated) coupled with an interior actuator on a secured side of the door. In other embodiments, the hub **130** may be configured for coupling to both an interior actuator and an exterior actuator. In the illustrated form, the hub **130** comprises a radial protrusion **132** operable to engage the catch **140**. As described in further detail below, it is also contemplated that the hub **130** may define another form of an engagement feature such as, for example, a recess.

[0016] The exemplary catch **140** includes a recess **142** sized and configured to receive the protrusion **132**, and is laterally movable among a locking position (FIG. **3**) and an unlocking position (FIG. **4**). The catch **140** may include one or more lateral slots **134** which receive posts **114** coupled with the backplate **112** such that the catch **140** is substantially confined to motion in the lateral directions. It is also

contemplated that the catch **140** may be substantially confined to motion in the lateral directions by other features such as, for example, longitudinally spaced posts or walls positioned on opposite sides of the catch **140**.

[0017] While the illustrated catch **140** is laterally movable between/among the locking and unlocking positions, it is also contemplated that the catch **140** may move between/among the locking and unlocking positions in another manner. In certain embodiments, the catch **140** may be linearly movable in another direction. For example, the catch **140** may move between the locking and unlocking positions in the longitudinal direction, or in a direction which is oblique with respect to the longitudinal and lateral directions. In other embodiments, the catch **140** may rotate or pivot while sliding between/among the locking and unlocking positions.

[0018] With the catch **140** in the unlocking position, the protrusion **132** is removed from the recess **142** and the catch **140** is disengaged from the hub **130**. With the catch **140** disengaged from the hub **130**, the hub **130** is free to rotate. The lockset **100** is thus in an unlocked state, as the latch bolt **122** can be retracted by rotation of the actuator to which the hub **130** is coupled. With the catch **140** in the locking position, the protrusion **132** is received in the recess **142** such that the catch **140** is engaged with the hub **130**. With the catch **140** engaged with the hub **130**, rotation of the hub **130** is substantially prevented. The latch bolt **122** therefore cannot be retracted by the actuator to which the hub **130** is coupled, thereby defining a locked state of the lockset **100**. The term "substantially" as used herein may be applied to modify a quantitative representation which could permissibly vary without resulting in a change in the basic function to which it is related. For example, with the hub **130** engaged with the catch **140**, the hub **130** may permissibly be capable of slight rotation, if the actuator to which the hub **130** is coupled remains unable to move the latch bolt **122** to the unlatching position.

[0019] In the illustrated form, the hub **130** and the catch **140** include mating engagement features in the form of the protrusion **132** and the recess **142**. As noted above, however, it is also contemplated that other forms of mating engagement features may be utilized. For example, the catch **140** may include a protrusion, and the hub **130** may include a recess sized and configured to receive the protrusion on the catch **140**. In other embodiments, the mating engagement features need not comprise a protrusion and a recess, and/or may comprise a plurality of protrusions and/or a plurality of recesses.

[0020] The exemplary drive assembly **150** includes a rotary motor **152**, a controller **154** operable to drive the motor **152** in response to a received command, a link **160** slidably mounted in the case **110** and engaged with the catch **140**, and a worm drive mechanism **200** operably coupling the link **160** and the motor **152**. The motor **152** may be positioned in a housing **156** coupled with the case **110**. As described in further detail below, the worm drive mechanism **200** is configured to translate rotary motion of the motor **152** to longitudinal movement of the link **160**, which in turn moves the catch **140** among the locking and unlocking positions.

[0021] The illustrated link **160** is longitudinally slidable among a proximal link position (FIG. **3**) and a distal link position (FIG. **4**). The link **160** may include one or more longitudinal slots **164** which receive posts **114** coupled with the backplate **112** such that the link **160** is substantially confined to motion in the longitudinal direction. In other embodiments, the link **160** may be substantially confined to longitudinal movement by other features such as, for example, laterally spaced posts or walls on opposite sides of the link **160**.

[0022] The link **160** is engaged with the catch **140** such that the catch **140** moves between/among the locking and unlocking positions in response to movement of the link **160** between/among the distal and proximal link positions. In the illustrated embodiment, the link **160** is engaged with the catch **140** via a cam interface **106**. The cam interface **106** may include an angled slot **146** formed in the catch **140** and the pin **166** coupled with the link **160**. With the catch **140** constrained to lateral movement and the link **160** constrained to longitudinal movement, engagement between the slot **146** and the pin **166** moves the catch **140** laterally in response to longitudinal movement of the link **160**. In other embodiments, another form of a cam interface may be utilized. In further embodiments, the link **160** need not be coupled with the catch **140** through a cam interface **106**. For example, in embodiments in which the catch **140** is longitudinally movable between/among the locking and unlocking positions, the link **160** may be fixedly coupled with the catch **140**, or the catch **140** may be integrally formed with the link **160**.

[0023] In the illustrated form, the catch **140** is in the locking position when the link **160** is in the proximal link position (FIG. **3**), and is in the unlocking position when the link **160** is in the distal link position (FIG. **4**). As such, the cam interface **106** is configured to move the catch **140** toward the unlocking position in response to distal movement of the link **160**, and to move the catch **140** toward the locking position in response to proximal movement of the link **160**. In other embodiments, the catch **140** may be in the locking position when the link **160** is in the distal link position, and may be un the unlocking position when the link **160** is in the proximal link position. In such embodiments, the cam interface **106** may be configured to move the catch **140** toward the unlocking position in response to proximal movement of the link **160**, and to move the catch **140** toward the locking position in response to distal movement of the link **160**.

[0024] With specific reference to FIGS. **1** and **2**, the illustrative worm drive mechanism **200** includes a shaft **210** including a worm **212**, a driver **220** engaged with the worm **212**, a spring **230** coupled with the driver **220**, and a collar **240** coupling the spring **230** to the link **160**. In the illustrated form, the driver **220**, spring **230**, and collar **240** are substantially coaxially aligned with the longitudinally extending shaft **210**. In other embodiments, the shaft **210** may be laterally offset from one or more of the other elements of the worm drive mechanism **200**.

[0025] The shaft **210** extends in the longitudinal direction and is engaged with the motor **152** such that the motor **152** is operable to rotate the shaft **210**. In certain embodiments, the shaft **210** may extend into the motor **152** such that the motor **152** directly drives the shaft **210**. In other embodiments, the shaft **210** may be coupled with an output shaft of the motor **152**. The exemplary shaft **210** comprises the worm **212**, and further comprises a proximal unthreaded portion **214** and a distal unthreaded portion **216** positioned on opposite sides of the worm **212**. The worm **212** includes a proximal terminal thread **213** positioned adjacent the proximal unthreaded portion **214**, and a distal terminal thread **215**

positioned adjacent the distal unthreaded portion **216**. It is also contemplated that one or both of the unthreaded portions **214**, **216** may be omitted.

[0026] The driver **220** includes an opening **221** operable to receive the shaft **210**, and internal threads **222** engageable with the worm **212**. Engagement between the internal threads **222** and the worm **212** is configured to longitudinally displace the driver **220** in response to rotation of the shaft **210**. The driver **220** may further include a post **224** which engages the backplate **112** and substantially prevents rotation of the driver **220**. It is also contemplated that rotation of the driver **220** may be substantially prevented in another manner such as, for example, by a sleeve or laterally spaced walls positioned on opposite sides of the driver **220**.

[0027] The spring **230** comprises a helical spring that includes a proximal first end **232** coupled with the driver **220**, a distal second end **234** coupled with the collar **240**, and helical coils **236** connecting the proximal and distal ends **232**, **234**. In the illustrated form, the spring proximal end **232** includes tightly wound coils **233** matingly engaged with external threads **223** on the driver **220**, and the spring distal end includes tightly wound coils **235** matingly engaged with external threads **245** on the collar **240**. In other embodiments, the spring **230** may be coupled to the driver **220** and/or the collar **240** in another manner. For example, an end of the spring **230** may comprise a hook which engages a tab on the driver **220** or the collar **240**, or the spring **230** may be mechanically fastened to the driver **220** and/or the collar **240** by an adhesive or other fastening techniques or devices.

[0028] The collar **240** is configured to connect the link **160** to the spring **230**, and may include an opening **241** sized to receive the shaft **210** such that the collar **240** does not engage the shaft **210** as the collar **240** moves longitudinally. While other forms of connection between the collar **240** and the link **160** are contemplated, the illustrated collar **240** includes a circumferential channel **244**, and the link **160** includes a wall **165** defining a slot **167** having an edge **168**. The circumferential channel **244** extends radially inward from a radially outer surface **246** of the collar **240**, and is formed along at least a portion of the circumference of the collar **240**. When assembled, the collar **240** is seated in the slot **167** such that the edge **168** is received in the channel **244**, thereby coupling the collar **240** to the link **160**. In the illustrated form, the collar **240** substantially defines a plurality of circular cylinders. It is also contemplated that the collar **240** may have another geometry. For example, the collar **240** may define one or more prisms having a polygonal cross-section.

[0029] FIGS. **3-5** illustrate the lockset **100** in the locked state (FIG. **3**), the unlocked state (FIG. **4**), and a blocked state (FIG. **5**). In these figures, various elements of the lockset **100** are omitted for clarity. In the locked state (FIG. **3**), the link **160** is positioned in the proximal link position, thereby placing the catch **140** is in the locking position. In the unlocked state (FIG. **4**), the link **160** is positioned in the distal link position, thereby placing the catch **140** in the unlocking position. In the blocked state (FIG. **5**), the hub protrusion **132** is misaligned with the catch recess **142**, and the hub **130** prevents the catch **140** from moving to the locking position.

[0030] In order to transition the lockset **100** between the locked and unlocked states, the motor **152** may be operated in an unlocking mode to urge the catch **140** toward the unlocking position, and in a locking mode to urge the catch **140** toward the locking position. The controller **154** may be configured to selectively drive the motor **152** in the locking and locking modes in response to one or more commands. For example, the controller **154** may be in communication with a credential reader or a control system (not illustrated), and may drive the motor **152** in the unlocking mode in response to an unlocking command, and may drive the motor **152** in the locking mode in response to a locking command.

[0031] When driven in the unlocking mode, the motor **152** rotates the shaft **210** in a first rotational direction. As the shaft **210** rotates, the worm **212** engages the internal threads **222**, thereby moving the driver **220** distally. As the driver **220** moves in the distal direction, the spring **230** urges the link **160** toward the distal link position. When operating in the locking mode, the motor **152** rotates the shaft **210** in a second rotational direction. As the shaft **210** rotates, the worm **212** engages the internal threads **222**, thereby moving the driver **220** proximally. As the driver **220** moves in the proximal direction, the spring **230** urges the link **160** toward the proximal link position. With the link **160** in the proximal link position (FIG. **3**), the distal end of the shaft **210** may or may not extend into the collar opening **241**.

[0032] In the illustrated embodiment, the lockset **100** is in the unlocked state with the link **160** in the distal link position. As such, the first rotational direction is one in which the worm **212** urges the driver **220** in the distal direction, and the second rotational direction is one in which the worm **212** urges the driver **220** in the proximal direction. In embodiments in which the lockset **100** is in the unlocked state with the link **160** in the proximal link position, the first rotational direction may be one in which the worm **212** urges the driver **220** in the proximal direction, and the second rotational direction may be one in which the worm **212** urges the driver **220** in the distal direction.

[0033] In embodiments in which the shaft **210** includes the unthreaded portions **214**, **216**, longitudinal displacement of the driver **220** may be constrained between a distal driver position and a proximal driver position. For example, when the motor **152** is driven in the unlocking mode, the engagement between the worm **212** and the internal threads **222** urges the driver **220** distally. When the driver **220** becomes aligned with the distal unthreaded portion **214**, the internal threads **222** are engaged with the end of the distal terminal thread **213**, and the driver **220** is in the distal driver position (FIG. **4**). With the driver **220** in the distal driver position, further rotation of the shaft **210** in the first rotational direction causes the end of the distal terminal thread **213** to rotate out of engagement with the internal threads **222**, thereby preventing further distal movement of the driver **220**.

[0034] Similarly, when the motor **152** is operating in the locking mode, the engagement between the worm **212** and the internal threads **222** urges the driver **220** proximally. When the driver **220** becomes aligned with the proximal unthreaded portion **216**, the internal threads **222** are engaged with the end of the proximal terminal thread **215**, and the driver **220** is in the proximal driver position (FIG. **3**). With the driver **220** in the proximal driver position, further rotation of the shaft **210** in the second rotational direction causes the end of the proximal terminal thread **215** to rotate out of engagement with the internal threads **222**, thereby preventing further proximal movement of the driver **220**.

[0035] The physical characteristics of the spring **230** and/or the worm **212** may be selected such that the spring **230** is elastically deformed when the driver **220** is in the distal driver position and/or the proximal driver position. For example, the spring **230** may be stretched when the driver **220** and link **160** are in their respective proximal positions (FIG. **3**). In such embodiments, the stretched spring **230** may distally urge the driver **220** into contact with the proximal terminal thread **213**. When the shaft **210** is rotated in the second rotational direction with the driver **220** in the proximal driver position, the spring **230** may move the driver **220** distally as the end of the proximal terminal thread **213** rotates out of engagement with the internal threads **222**. When the shaft **210** is subsequently rotated in the first rotational direction, the worm **212** may quickly engage the internal threads **222** and the driver **220** begins moving in the distal direction.

[0036] Similarly, the spring **230** may be compressed when the driver **220** and link **160** are in their respective distal positions (FIG. **4**). In such embodiments, the compressed spring **230** may proximally urge the driver **220** into contact with the distal terminal thread **215**. When the shaft **210** is rotated in the first rotational direction with the driver **220** in the distal driver position, the spring **230** may displace the driver **220** proximally as the end of the distal terminal thread **215** rotates out of engagement with the internal threads **222**. When the shaft **210** is subsequently rotated in the second rotational direction, the worm **212** may quickly engage the internal threads **222** such that the driver **220** begins moving in the proximal direction.

[0037] As should be understood from the foregoing, in the illustrated embodiment, with the driver **220** in the distal driver position, rotation of the shaft **210** in the first rotational direction does not cause the driver **220** to distally move beyond the distal driver position. Similarly, with the driver **220** in the proximal driver position, rotation of the shaft **210** in the second rotational direction does not cause the driver **220** to proximally move beyond the proximal driver position. Thus, the unthreaded portions **214**, **216** are portions of the shaft **210** that are structured and positioned to not translate rotary motion of the shaft **210** to longitudinal movement of the driver **220**. In the illustrated embodiment, each of the unthreaded portions **214**, **216** is devoid of threads. However, in other embodiments, one or more of the unthreaded portions **214**, **216** may include threads having a diameter less than that of the worm **212** such that the unthreaded portions **214**, **216** remain inoperable to engage the internal threads **222** of the driver **220**.

[0038] With specific reference to FIG. **5**, if the hub **130** is rotated such that the protrusion **132** is misaligned with the recess **142**, the hub **130** prevents the catch **140** from moving to the locking position, and the catch **140** prevents the link **160** from moving to the proximal link position. If the motor **152** is driven in the locking mode with the hub **130** rotated, the worm **212** moves the driver **220** to the proximal driver position, but the link **160** prevents the collar **240** from moving proximally, thereby resulting in the blocked state depicted in FIG. **5**. The spring **230** thus becomes stretched between the driver **220** and the collar **240**, mechanically storing the energy required to move the link **160** to the proximal link position. When the protrusion **132** becomes aligned with the recess **142** (for example, when the actuator to which the hub **130** is coupled returns to a home position), the catch **140** becomes free to move to the locking position. The spring **230** then contracts and urges the link **160** to the proximal link position with the stored mechanical energy. As the link **160** moves to the proximal link position, the cam interface **106** moves the catch **140** to the locking position, thereby returning the lockset **100** to the locked state (FIG. **3**).

[0039] Those having skill in the art will readily realize that in embodiments in which the lockset **100** is in the unlocked state when the link **160** is in the proximal link position, the spring **230** may be compressed when the lockset **100** is in the blocked state. That is to say that with the link **160** trapped in the proximal (unlocking) link position, driving the motor **152** in the locking mode moves the driver **220** to the distal driver position, while the link **160** prevents the collar **240** from moving distally. When the protrusion **132** subsequently becomes aligned with the recess **142**, the spring **230** may expand, thereby urging the link **160** to the distal link position with the stored mechanical energy.

[0040] With specific reference to FIG. **1**, the lockset **100** is illustrated as including the drive assembly **150**. However, in other embodiments, all or a portion of the illustrated drive assembly **150** may be configured for use with a lockset such as the lockset **100**, but need not be included in a lockset at the time of sale. For example, a motor drive assembly **201** according to one embodiment is configured for use in the lockset **100** which includes the hub **130**, the catch **140**, and the link **160**. The motor drive assembly **201** may include the motor **152**, the controller **154**, and the worm drive mechanism **200**. Additionally, the motor drive assembly **201** may be a retrofit kit configured to replace a solenoid actuator. The motor drive assembly **201** may additionally or alternatively be configured to replace a solenoid in other forms of lockset such as, for example, a lockset in which the catch moves parallel or at an oblique angle with respect to the longitudinal movement of the driver **220**.

[0041] FIGS. **6** and **7** depict motor drive assemblies including worm drive mechanisms according to other embodiments. Each of the worm drive mechanisms is substantially similar to the worm drive mechanism **200**. Unless indicated otherwise, similar reference characters are used to indicate similar elements and features. In the interest of conciseness, the following descriptions focus primarily on features that are different than those described above with regard to the worm drive mechanism **200**.

[0042] With reference to FIG. **6**, a worm drive mechanism **300** according to a second embodiment comprises a shaft **310** including a worm **312**, a driver **320** engaged with the worm **312**, and a spring **330** connecting the driver to the link **160**. While various elements of the above-described worm drive mechanism **200** were substantially coaxial, certain elements of the instant worm drive mechanism **300** are laterally offset with respect to one another. The worm drive mechanism **300** may comprise a portion of a motor drive assembly **301** according to a second embodiment, which may further comprise the motor **152** and a controller (not illustrated). The motor drive assembly **301** may be a retrofit kit which may be configured to replace a solenoid.

[0043] The driver **320** includes an opening **321** in the form of a slot having an edge **322**. The shaft **310** is received in the opening **321**, and the edge **322** is engaged with the worm **312**. Engagement between the edge **322** and the worm **312** is operable to longitudinally move the driver **320** in response to rotation of the shaft **310**. The opening **321** and edge **322** may be defined by a wall **324**, which may in turn engage the

back plate **112** to substantially prevent rotation of the driver **320** in a manner similar to that described above with regard to the post **224**.

[0044] The spring **330** is laterally offset relative to the shaft **310**. The spring proximal end **332** is coupled with the driver **320**, and the spring distal end **334** is coupled with the link **160**. In the illustrated form, the driver wall **324** is wedged between tightly wound coils of the spring proximal end **332**, and the link wall **165** is wedged between tightly wound coils of the spring distal end **334**. It is also contemplated that the worm drive mechanism **300** may comprise one or more collars coupling the spring **330** to the driver **320** and/or the link **160**. Additionally, the one or more collars may be substantially similar to the above-described collar **240**.

[0045] With reference to FIG. **7**, a worm drive mechanism **400** according to a third embodiment comprises a shaft **410** including a worm **412**, a driver **420** engaged with the worm **412**, and a spring **430** connecting the driver **420** to a link **180**. The worm drive mechanism **400** may comprise a portion of a motor drive assembly **401** according to a third embodiment, which may further comprise the motor **152**, a controller (not illustrated), and the link **180**. The motor drive assembly **401** may be a retrofit kit which may be configured to replace a solenoid. In embodiments in which the motor drive assembly **401** is a retrofit kit, the link **180** may be a retrofit link configured to replace an existing link in a lockset.

[0046] The link **180** includes a link wall **185** positioned between the driver **420** and the motor **152**. The link **180** may further comprise a chamber **182** in which the driver **420** is seated. The chamber **182** may be defined, at least in part, by laterally offset sidewalls **184** and the link wall **185**. The chamber **182** may be further defined by a ceiling **188** (shown in phantom), and the driver **420** may be positioned between the ceiling **188** and the backplate **112**. The non-illustrated distal portion of the link **180** may be substantially similar to that of the above-described link **160** such as, for example, in embodiments in which the motor drive assembly **401** is a retrofit kit configured for use with the above-described lockset **100**. It is also contemplated that the distal portion of the link **180** may take another form such as, for example, in embodiments in which the motor drive assembly **401** is a retrofit kit configured for use in another form of a lockset.

[0047] In the illustrated form, the worm **412** is rotationally coupled with the shaft **410**, but is not integrally formed with the shaft **410** to define a one-piece, unitary structure. The worm **412** may be rotationally coupled with the shaft **410** via a snap-fit connection, a splined connection, or any other form of rotational coupling. In other embodiments, the worm **412** may be integrally formed with the shaft **410** to define a one-piece, unitary structure. The shaft **410** and/or the worm **412** extend into the chamber **182** through a slot formed in the link wall **185** such that the worm **412** is positioned at least partially within the chamber **182**.

[0048] The driver **420** is seated in the chamber **182**, and includes internal threads (not illustrated) engaged with the worm **412**. Rotation of the driver **420** may be substantially prevented, for example, by engagement of the driver **420** with the link **180** and/or the backplate **112**. In certain embodiments, one or both of the sidewalls **184** may engage the laterally opposite sides of the driver **420** to substantially prevent rotation thereof. In other embodiments, the backplate **112** and/or the ceiling **188** may engage transversely opposite sides of the driver **420** to substantially prevent rotation thereof. In further embodiments, the chamber **182** may closely engage the driver **420** to substantially prevent rotation thereof.

[0049] The spring **430** is positioned in the chamber **182** between the driver **420** and the link wall **185**, and the link wall **185** is positioned between the spring **420** and the motor **152**. The diameter of the spring **430** may correspond to the lateral distance separating the sidewalls **184** such that the sidewalls **184** substantially prevent buckling of the spring **430** when the spring **430** is compressed. Additionally or alternatively, the diameter of the spring **430** may correspond to the transverse distance between the backplate **112** and the ceiling **188** such that the backplate **112** and the ceiling **188** substantially prevent buckling of the spring **430** as the spring **430** is compressed.

[0050] The spring **430** comprises a first end **432** coupled with the driver **420**, and a second end **434** coupled with the link **180**. Due to the fact that the driver **420** is positioned distally of the spring **430**, the spring first end **432** is the distal end of the spring **430**, and the spring second end **434** is the proximal end of the spring **430**. The spring first end **432** may, for example, be coupled with the driver **420** by engagement of a tab formed on the driver **420** and a hook formed on the spring first end **432**. The spring second end **434** may, for example, be coupled with the link **180** via a collar, or the link wall **185** may be wedged between tightly wound coils of the spring second end **434**.

[0051] FIGS. **8** and **9** depict a motor drive assembly **500** according to another embodiment. The motor drive assembly **500** comprises a motor **510** including a shaft **512** rotatable by the motor **510**, a coupler **520** rotationally coupled with the shaft **512**, a spring **530** rotationally coupled with the coupler **520**, and a housing **540** in which the motor **510** and spring **530** are positioned. The motor drive assembly **500** may further include a link **550** engaged with the spring **530**, and/or a controller **560** similar to the above-described controller **154**. The motor drive assembly **500** is configured to translate rotary motion of the shaft **512** to longitudinal motion of the link **550**.

[0052] The motor drive assembly **500** may be utilized in a mortise lockset similar to the lockset **100** depicted in FIG. **1**. For example, the above-described lockset **100** may include the motor drive assembly **500** in place of the above-described drive assembly **150**, or the motor drive assembly **500** may be a retrofit kit for the lockset **100**. In such forms, the link **550** may be considered a retrofit link, and the non-illustrated distal portion of the link **550** may be configured in a manner similar to that of the above-described link **160**. In embodiments in which the motor drive assembly **500** is a retrofit kit for another form of lockset, the distal portion of the link **550** may be configured in a manner similar to the link of the lockset for which the motor drive assembly **500** is designed as a retrofit kit.

[0053] The spring **530** is engaged with the link **550** such that the link **550** moves longitudinally in response to rotation of the spring **530**. For example, the link **550** may comprise a flange **556** extending transversely into the spring **530** such that the spring coils **536** distally urge the link **550** as the spring **530** rotates in a first rotational direction, and proximally urge the link **550** as the spring **530** rotates in a second rotational direction. The coupler **520** and the spring **530** may, for example, be of the type described in the commonly-owned U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2010/

0294008 to Bogdanov et al., FIGS. **4-9** and paragraphs through of which are incorporated herein by reference.

[0054] The housing **540** comprises a motor housing **542** and a longitudinally extending sleeve **544** including a channel **545**. The motor **510** is seated in the motor housing **542**, and the coupler **520** and the spring **530** are seated in the sleeve **544** such that the spring **530** longitudinally extends along the channel **545**. In the illustrated embodiment, a rear surface **546** of the sleeve **544** may be transversely offset from a rear surface **547** of the motor housing **542**. As such, when the housing **540** is coupled with the case **110** (FIG. **9**), the sleeve rear surface **546** is transversely offset from the backplate **112**. In other embodiments, the sleeve rear surface **546** may abut the backplate **112** when the housing **540** is installed in the case **110**.

[0055] When assembled (FIG. **9**), the flange **556** extends into channel **545** and is positioned between adjacent coils **536**. In the illustrated form, the link **550** is positioned between the sleeve rear surface **546** and the backplate **112**. It is also contemplated that the rear surface of the link **550** may be aligned with the sleeve rear surface **546** such as, for example, in embodiments in which the sleeve rear surface **546** abuts the backplate **112**. In such embodiments, the link **550** may include a longitudinal arm (not illustrated) extending into the channel **545**, and the flange **556** may be defined by the arm.

[0056] If the link **550** is blocked from longitudinal movement, rotation of the shaft **512** may cause the spring **530** to elastically deform in a manner similar to that described above with reference to FIG. **5**. The channel **545** may have a lateral width corresponding to the outer diameter of the spring **530**, and the flange **556** may have a lateral width corresponding to that of the channel **545**.

[0057] While the invention has been illustrated and described in detail in the drawings and foregoing description, the same is to be considered as illustrative and not restrictive in character, it being understood that only the preferred embodiments have been shown and described and that all changes and modifications that come within the spirit of the inventions are desired to be protected. It should be understood that while the use of words such as preferable, preferably, preferred or more preferred utilized in the description above indicate that the feature so described may be more desirable, it nonetheless may not be necessary and embodiments lacking the same may be contemplated as within the scope of the invention, the scope being defined by the claims that follow. In reading the claims, it is intended that when words such as "a," "an," "at least one," or "at least one portion" are used there is no intention to limit the claim to only one item unless specifically stated to the contrary in the claim. When the language "at least a portion" and/or "a portion" is used the item can include a portion and/or the entire item unless specifically stated to the contrary.

1.-**25**. (canceled)

26. A method of retrofitting an existing mortise lockset comprising a rotatable hub, a catch operable to selectively prevent rotation of the hub, and a solenoid actuator operable to drive the catch between a locking position and an unlocking position, the method comprising:

removing the solenoid actuator from the existing mortise lockset;

installing a rotary motor to the existing mortise lockset, the rotary motor including a shaft comprising a worm, wherein the shaft extends along a longitudinal axis defining a proximal direction and an opposite distal direction, and wherein the shaft extends from a body of the motor in the distal direction;

engaging a proximal end portion of a coil spring with the worm; and

coupling a distal end portion of the coil spring with a link, wherein the link is engaged with the catch such that movement of the link between a first link position and a second link position drives the catch between the locking position and the unlocking position.

27. The method of claim **26**, wherein engaging the proximal end portion of the coil spring with the worm comprises indirectly engaging the proximal end portion of the coil spring with the worm via a driver.

28. The method of claim **26**, wherein coupling the distal end portion of the coil spring with the link comprises indirectly coupling the distal end portion of the coil spring with the link via a collar.

29. The method of claim **26**, wherein coupling the distal end portion of the coil spring with the link comprises rotationally coupling the distal end portion of the coil spring with the link.

30. The method of claim **26**, wherein the link is a retrofit link, and wherein the method further comprises engaging the retrofit link with the catch.

31. The method of claim **26**, further comprising:

rotating the shaft in a first direction, thereby compressing the spring and urging the link toward the first link position; and

rotating the shaft in a second direction opposite the first direction, thereby extending the spring and urging the link toward the second link position.

32. The method of claim **26**, further comprising:

driving the catch to the locking position in response to movement of the link to the first link position; and

driving the catch to the unlocking position in response to movement of the link to the second link position;

wherein rotation of the output shaft in a first direction compresses the spring, thereby urging the link toward one of the first link position or the second link position; and

wherein rotation of the output shaft in a second direction opposite the first direction extends the spring, thereby urging the link toward the other of the first link position or the second link position.

33. A retrofit kit for an existing mortise lockset, the retrofit kit comprising:

a rotary motor;

a motor shaft coupled to the rotary motor and extending in a longitudinal direction, the rotary motor configured to selectively drive a rotary displacement of the motor shaft;

a link; and

a worm drive assembly configured to translate the rotary displacement of the motor shaft into a movement of the link in the longitudinal direction, the worm drive assembly comprising a worm, a driver, and a spring,

wherein the worm is configured to be coupled to the motor shaft such the rotary displacement of the motor shaft facilitates a rotational displacement of the worm;

wherein the driver includes an opening configured to matingly engage the worm to displace the driver in the longitudinal direction in response to the rotational displacement of the worm, the driver being configured

to prevent a rotation of the driver in response to the rotational displacement of the worm; and

wherein the spring has a first end and a second end, the first end of the spring configured to be coupled to the driver, the second end of the spring configured to be coupled to the link, wherein, as the driver is displaced in response to the rotary displacement of the worm, the spring is configured to urge the movement of the link in the longitudinal direction in a manner that is configured to facilitate displacement of a catch of the existing mortise lockset to one of a locked position and an unlocked position.

34. The retrofit kit of claim **33**, further comprising a collar coupled to the second end of the spring and the link, the collar having an opening positioned and sized to receive a portion of the motor shaft.

35. The retrofit kit of claim **33**, further comprising a controller configured to generate a signal to activate the rotary motor to selectively drive the rotary displacement in a first rotary direction and a second rotary direction, the first rotary direction being opposite to the second rotary direction, and wherein the longitudinal direction comprises a proximal longitudinal direction and a distal longitudinal direction.

36. The retrofit kit of claim **35**, wherein the worm drive assembly is configured to translate, in response to the rotary displacement of the motor shaft in the first rotary direction, the movement of the link to a proximal link position at which the link facilitates the catch being at the unlocked position, and to translate, in response to the rotary displacement of the motor shaft in the second rotary direction, the movement of the link to a distal link position at which the link facilitates the catch being at the locked position.

37.-**45**. (canceled)

46. A method of retrofitting the existing mortise lockset using the retrofit kit of claim **36**, wherein the method comprises:

removing an existing actuator from the existing mortise lockset;

installing the rotary motor to the existing mortise lockset;

engaging the spring with the worm; and

coupling the spring with the link, wherein the link is engaged with a catch of the existing mortise lockset such that movement of the link between a first link position and a second link position drives the catch between a locked position and the unlocked position.

47. A method of retrofitting an existing mortise lockset, the method comprising:

removing an existing actuator from the existing mortise lockset;

installing a motor to the existing mortise lockset, the motor including a shaft and a worm coupled to the shaft;

engaging a spring with the worm; and

coupling the spring with a link, wherein the link is engaged with a catch of the existing mortise lockset such that rotation of the shaft displaces the worm which move the link via the spring between a first link position to a second link position which drives the catch between a locking position and an unlocking position.

48. The method of claim **47**, wherein engaging the spring with the worm comprises indirectly engaging the spring with the worm via a driver.

49. The method of claim **47**, wherein coupling the spring with the link comprises rotationally coupling the spring with the link.

50. The method of claim **47**, wherein the link is a retrofit link, and wherein the method further comprises engaging the retrofit link with the catch.

51. The method of claim **47**, further comprising:

rotating the shaft in a first direction, thereby compressing the spring and urging the link toward the first link position; and

rotating the shaft in a second direction opposite the first direction, thereby extending the spring and urging the link toward the second link position.

52. The method of claim **47**, further comprising:

wherein rotation of the output shaft in a first direction compresses the spring, thereby urging the link toward one of the first link position or the second link position; and

wherein rotation of the output shaft in a second direction opposite the first direction extends the spring, thereby urging the link toward the other of the first link position or the second link position.

53. The method of claim **47**, wherein the existing actuator is a solenoid.

54. The method of claim **47**, further comprising providing a retrofit kit comprising the motor, the worm, the spring, and the link.

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