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Cheng

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(54) **ELECTRIFIED MORTISE LOCK FOR SLIDING DOOR**

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(21) Appl. No.: **16/999,212**

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(51) **Int. Cl.**

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E05B 65/08	(2006.01)
E05B 63/08	(2006.01)
E05B 9/00	(2006.01)
E05B 9/02	(2006.01)
E05B 63/12	(2006.01)
E05B 47/00	(2006.01)

(Continued)

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

CPC ***E05B 17/2026*** (2013.01); ***E05B 9/002*** (2013.01); ***E05B 9/02*** (2013.01); ***E05B 17/2003*** (2013.01); ***E05B 17/2007*** (2013.01); ***E05B 17/2088*** (2013.01); ***E05B 63/08*** (2013.01); ***E05B 63/12*** (2013.01); ***E05B 63/127*** (2013.01); ***E05B 65/087*** (2013.01); *E05B 15/04* (2013.01); *E05B 47/0002* (2013.01); *E05B 47/0012* (2013.01); *E05B 47/0607* (2013.01); *E05B 2047/0069* (2013.01); *E05Y 2900/132* (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC .. E05B 47/0012; E05B 63/08; E05B 47/0673; E05B 47/0002; E05B 9/002; E05B 9/02; E05B 17/2007; E05B 47/0607; E05B 63/12; E05B 65/087; E05B 2047/0069; E05Y 2900/132

See application file for complete search history.

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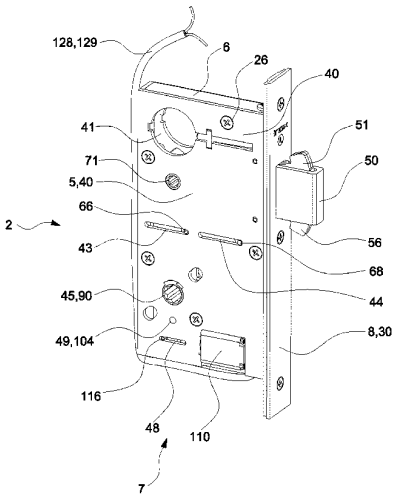
(57) **ABSTRACT**

Electrified mortise lock for sliding door is a mortise lock for a sliding door. Electrified mortise lock for sliding door is electrified wherein an electric motor is used to latch and unlatch the mortise lock and lock and unlock the mortise lock. Electrified mortise lock for sliding door includes multiple types of door locks including sliding door locks that meet the ANSI and BHMA standards for a privacy, entry, office, and classroom door lock. Electrified mortise lock for sliding door mounts within a mortise pocket of a sliding door. Electrified mortise lock for sliding door can automatically latch when the sliding door in closed and automatically unlatch when the sliding door is opened. Electrified mortise lock for sliding door can also automatically lock when the sliding door in closed and automatically unlock when the sliding door is opened. Electrified mortise lock for sliding door receives power from a power unit located: in the upper door jamb or in the strike plate in the door jamb.

6 Claims, 26 Drawing Sheets



(51) **Int. Cl.**
E05B 47/06 (2006.01)
E05B 15/04 (2006.01)

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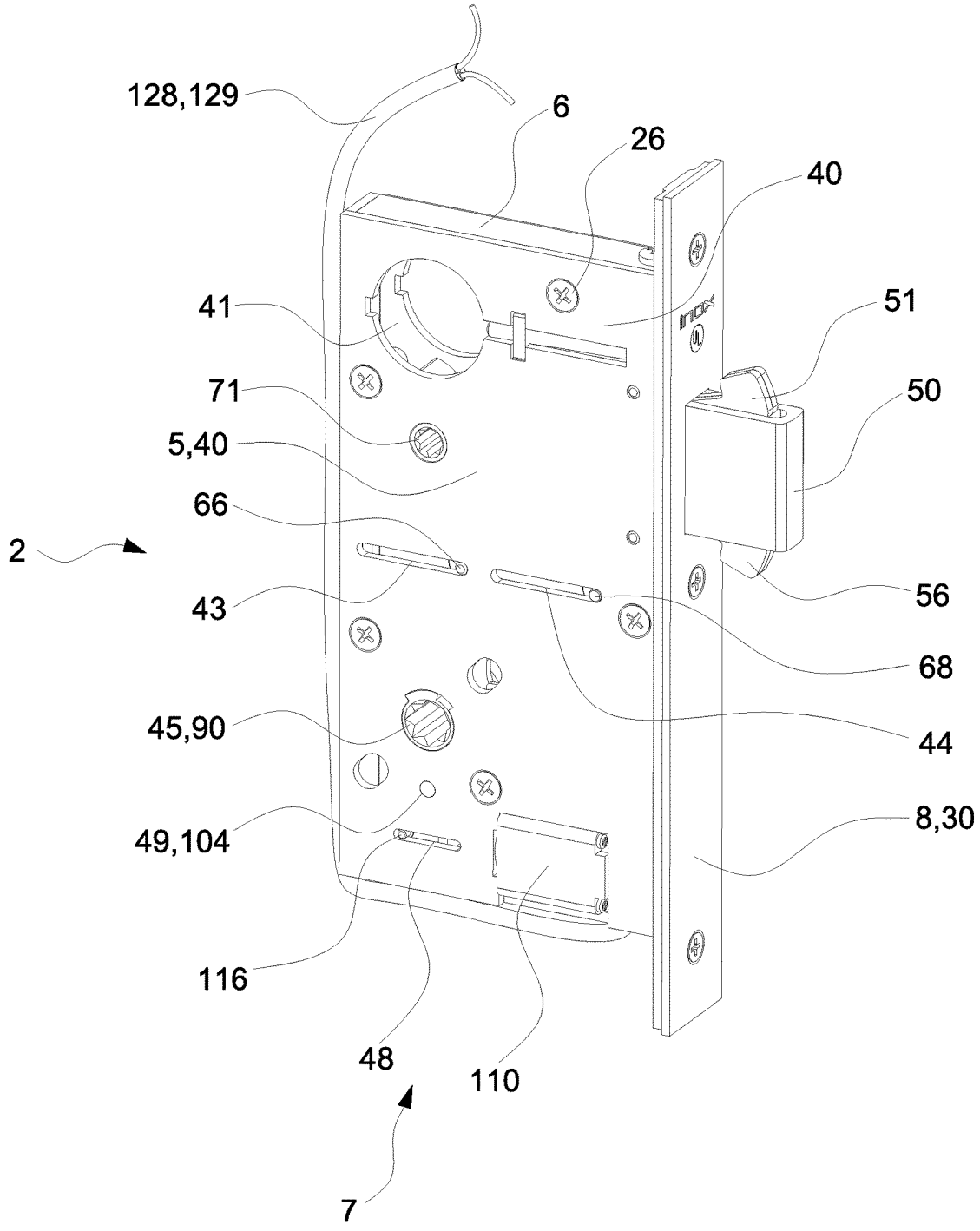
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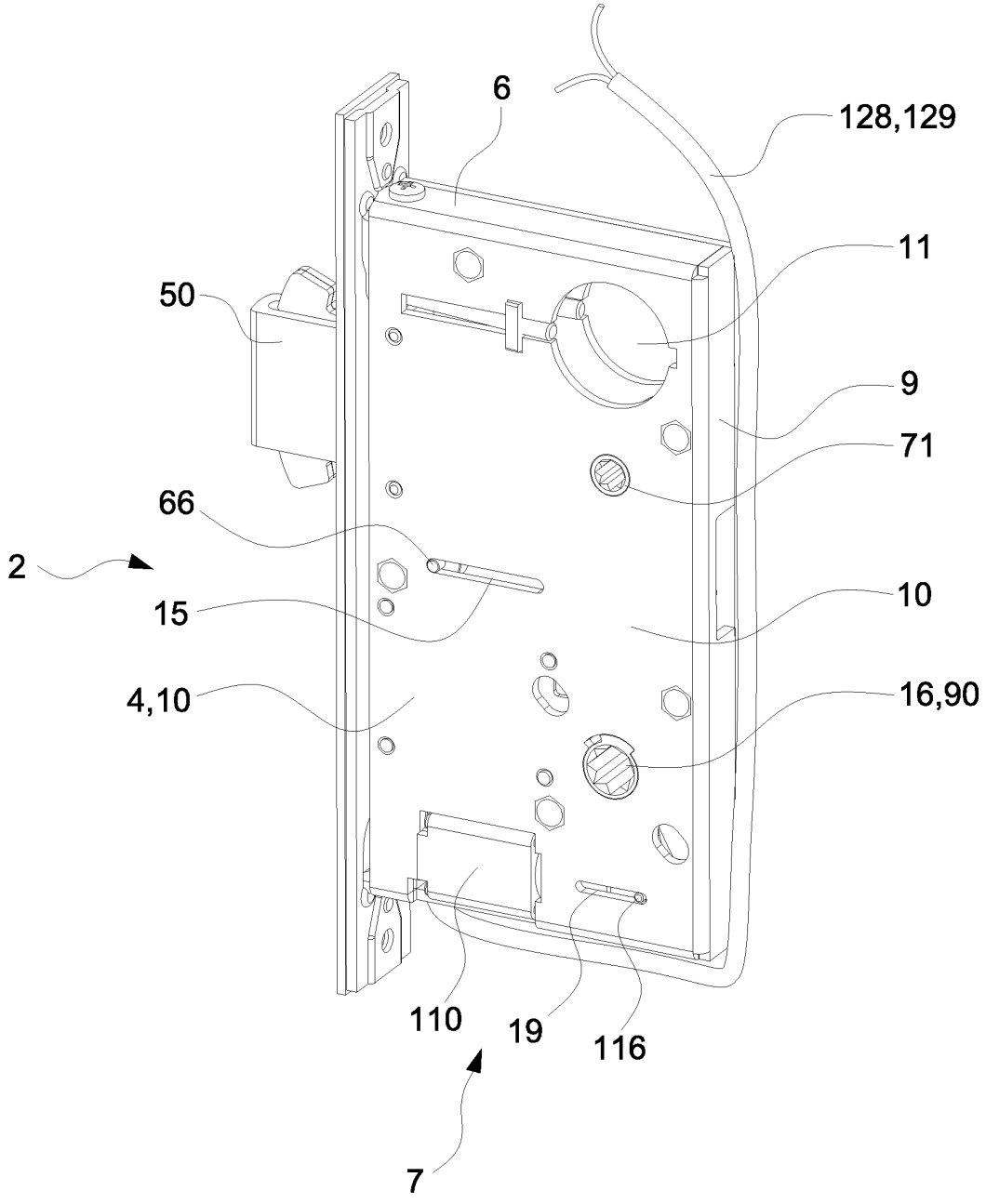
Fig.1



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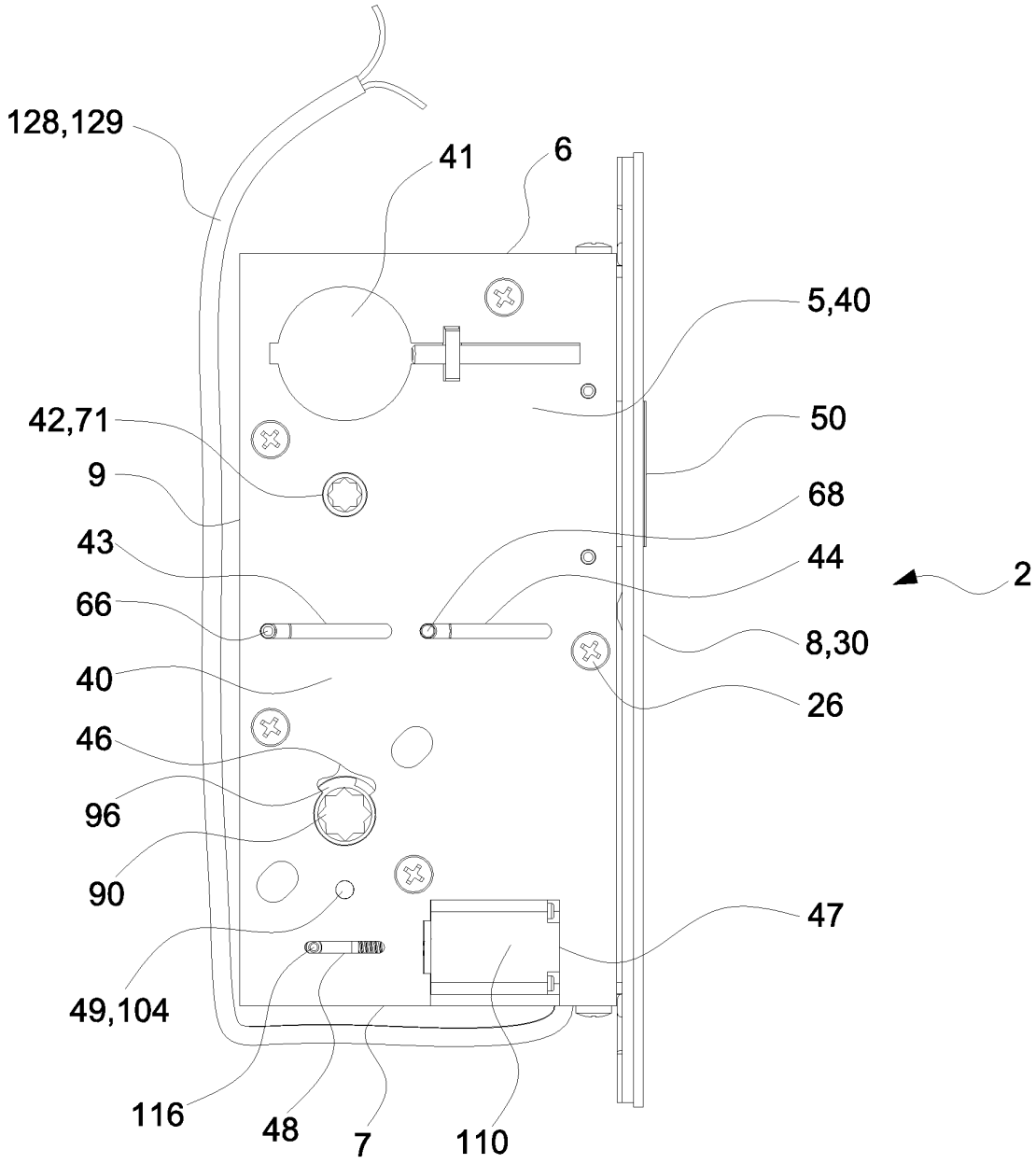
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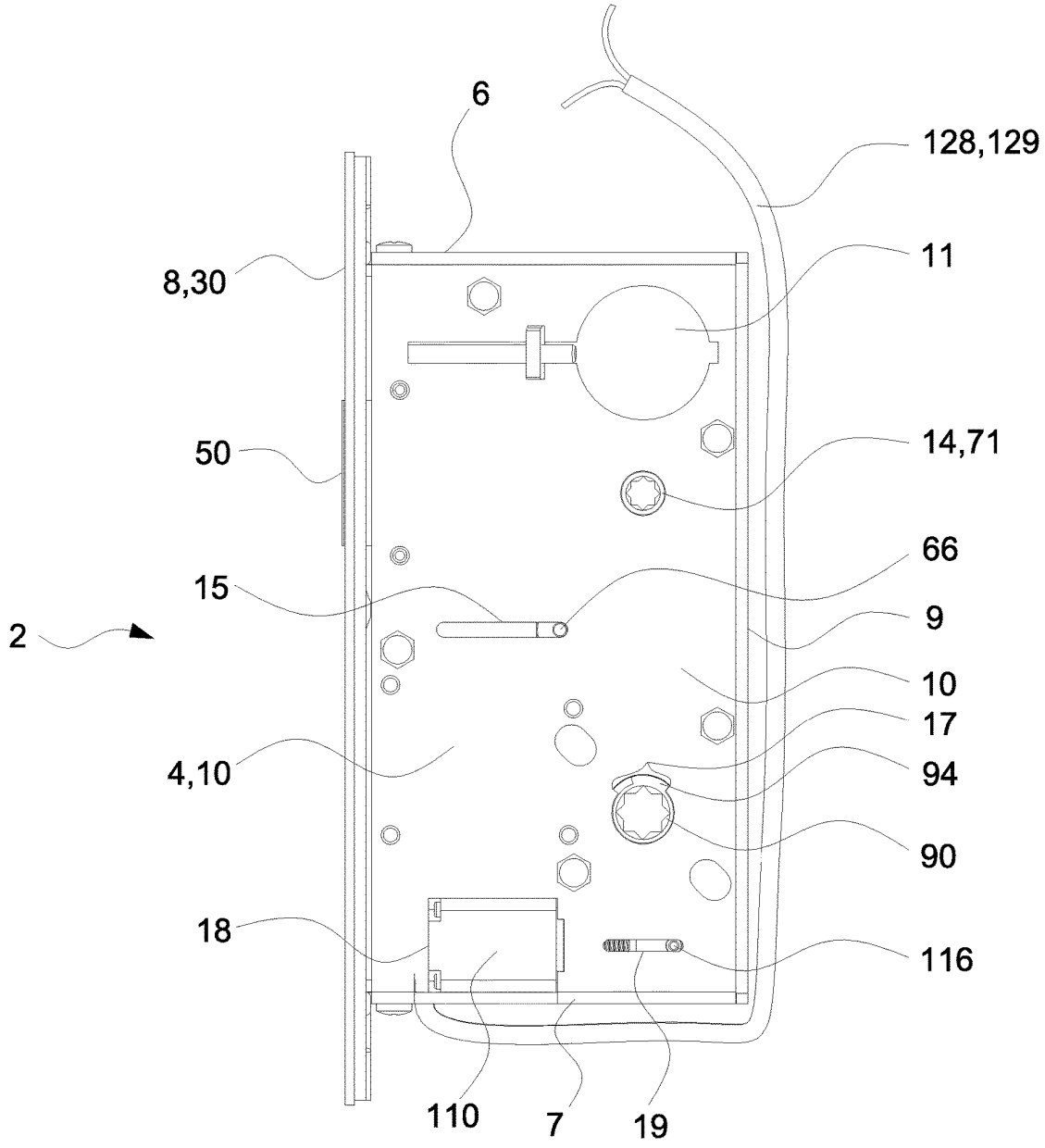
Fig.3



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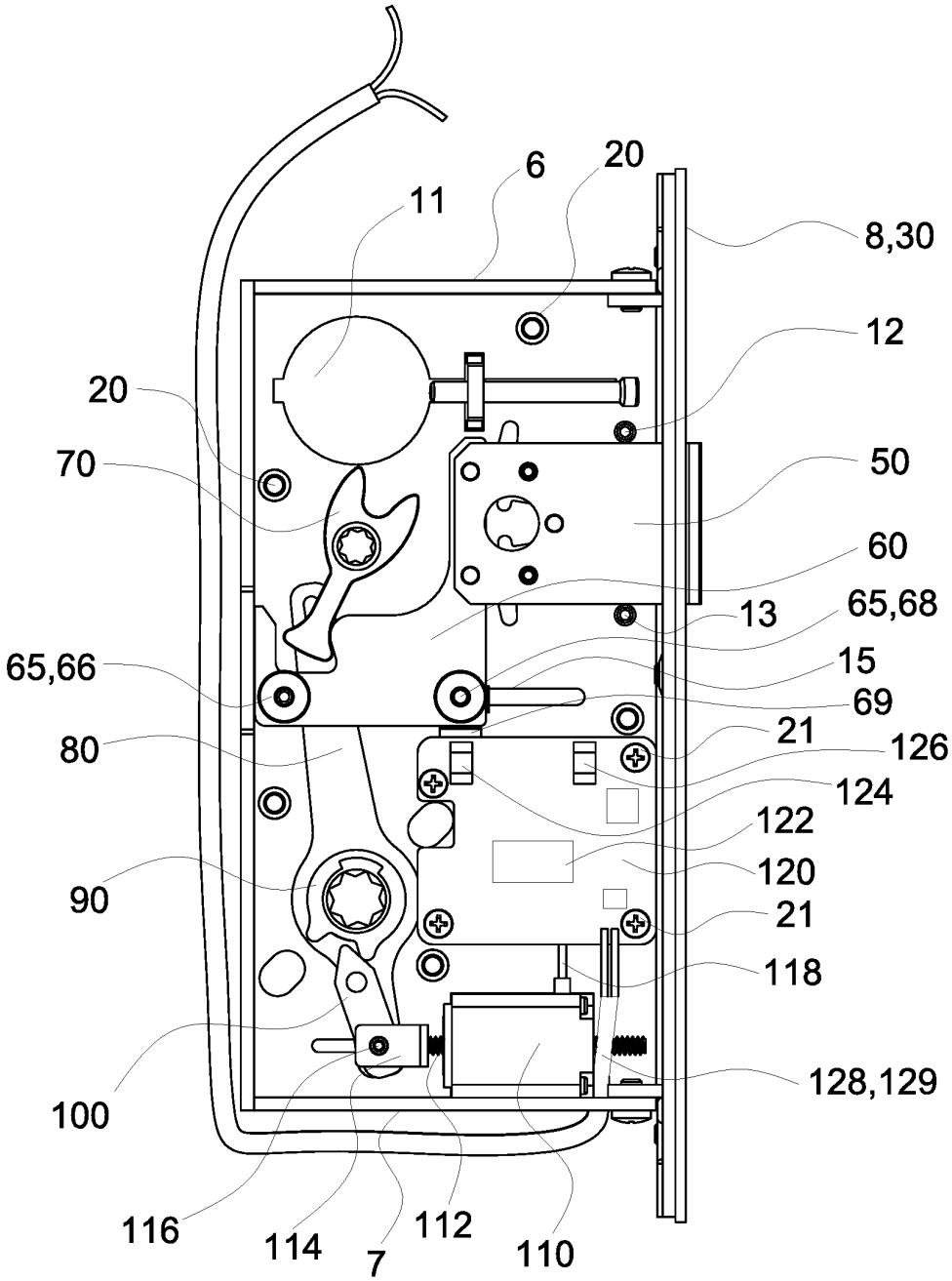
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Fig.5

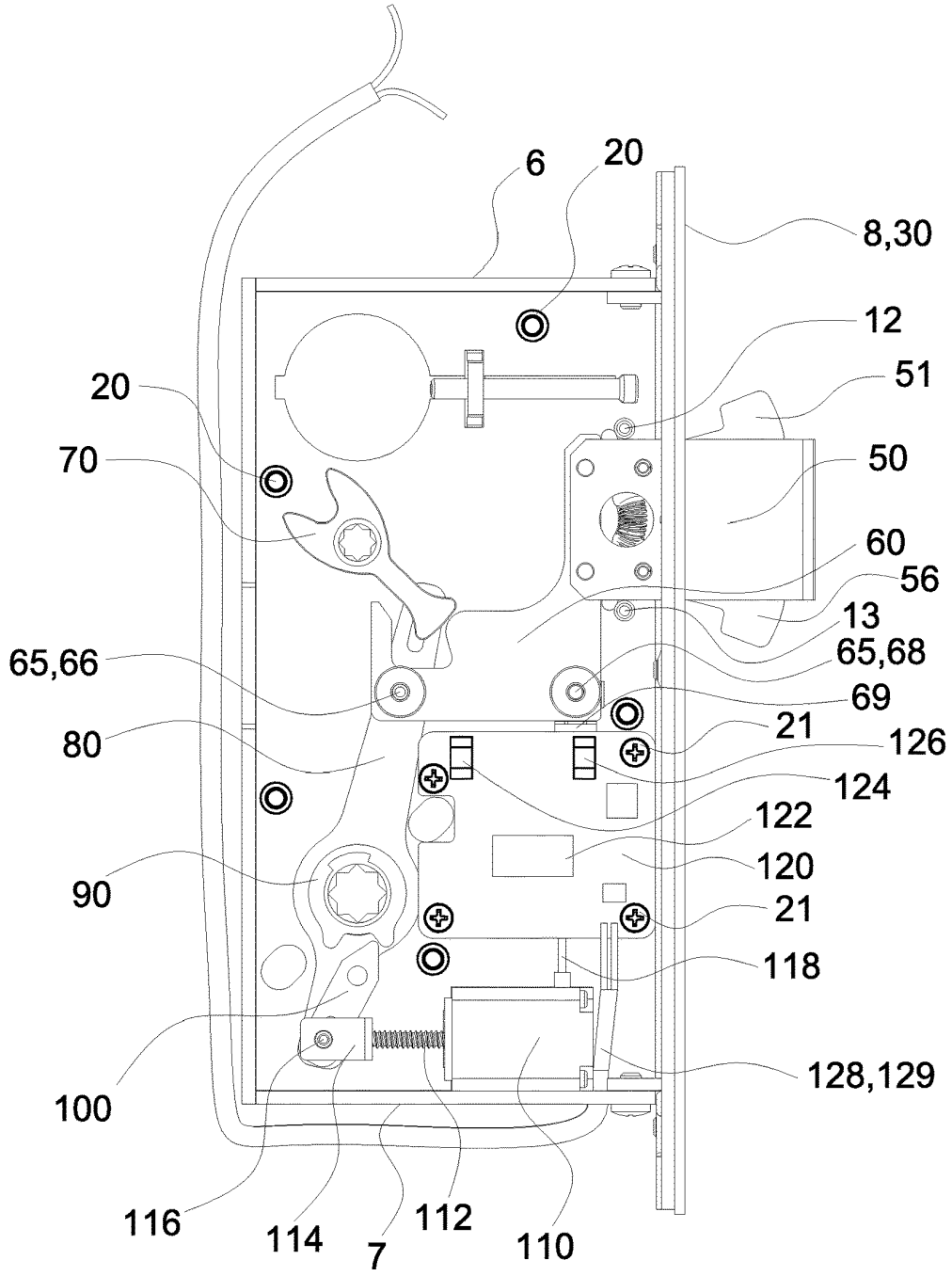
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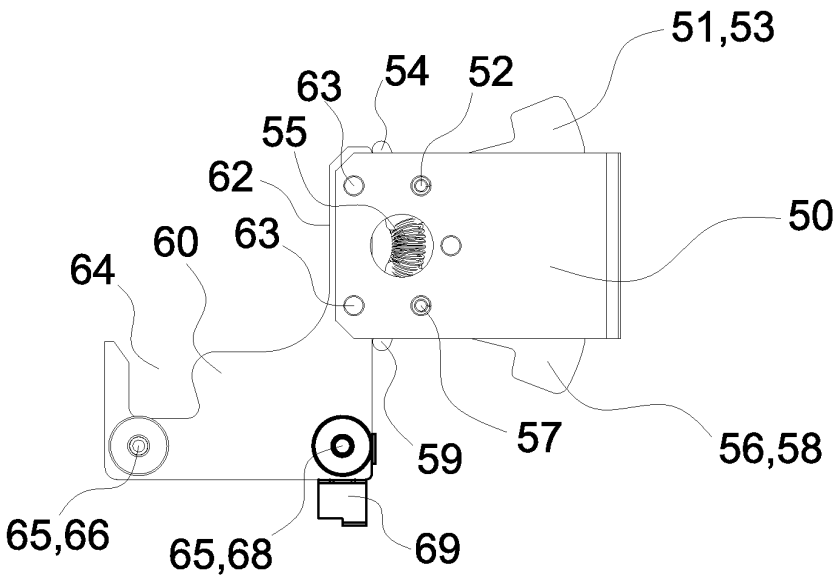
Fig.6



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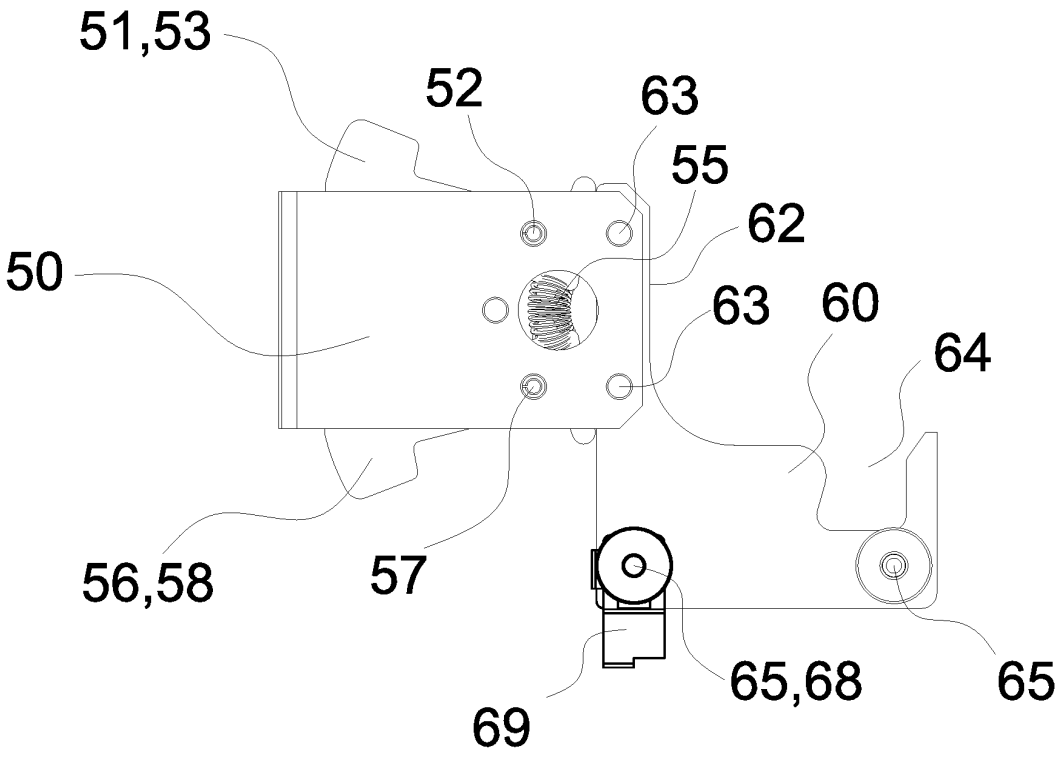

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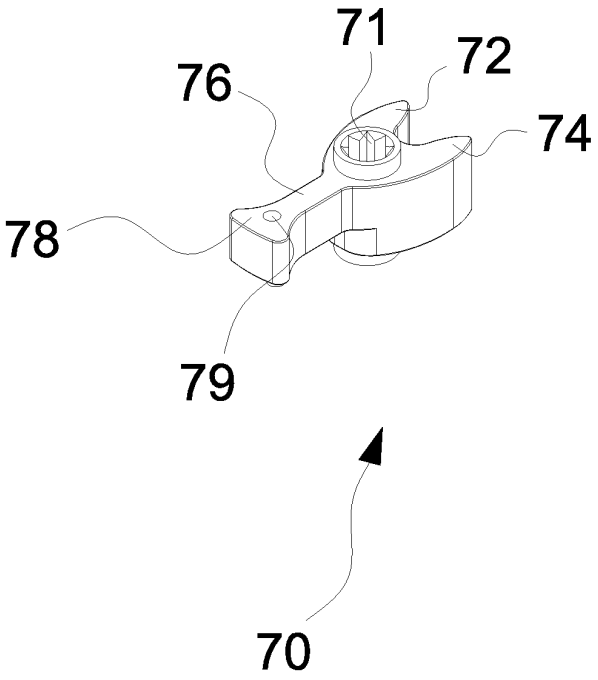

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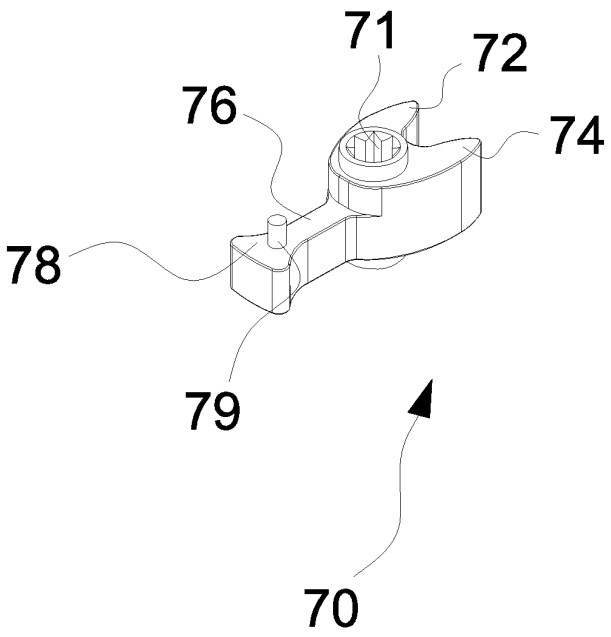

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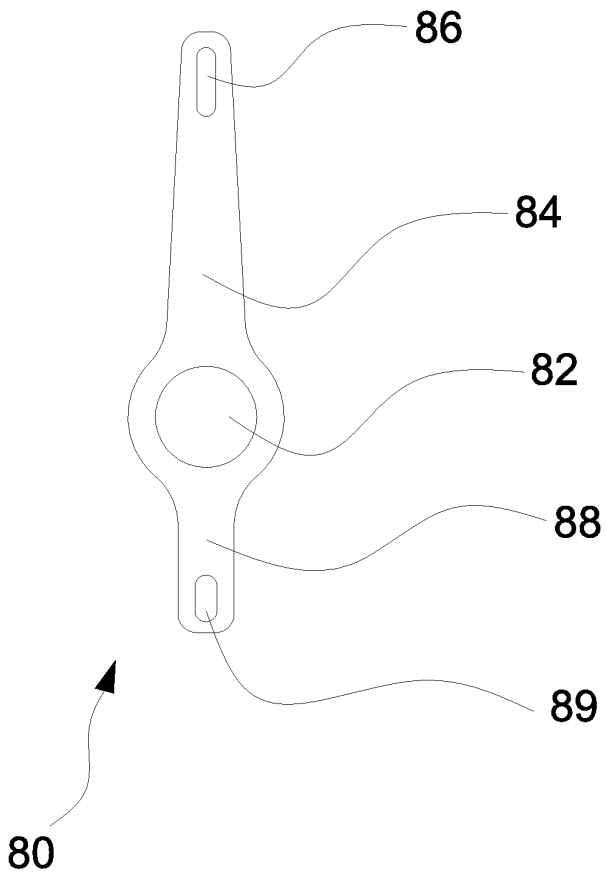

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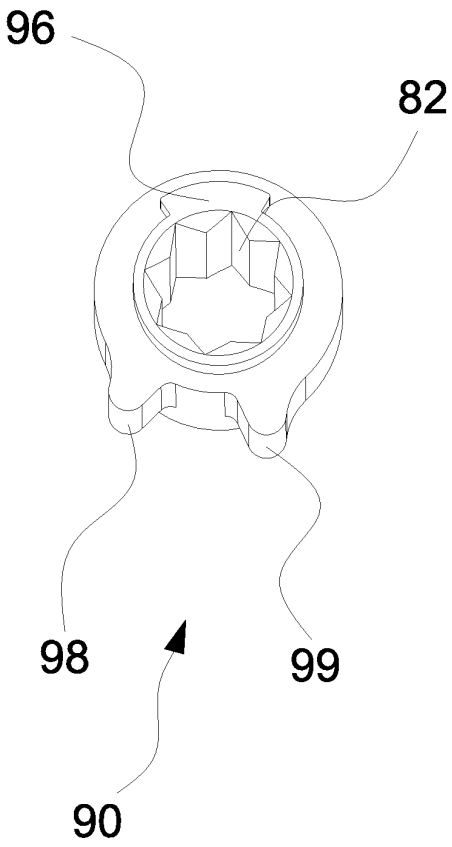

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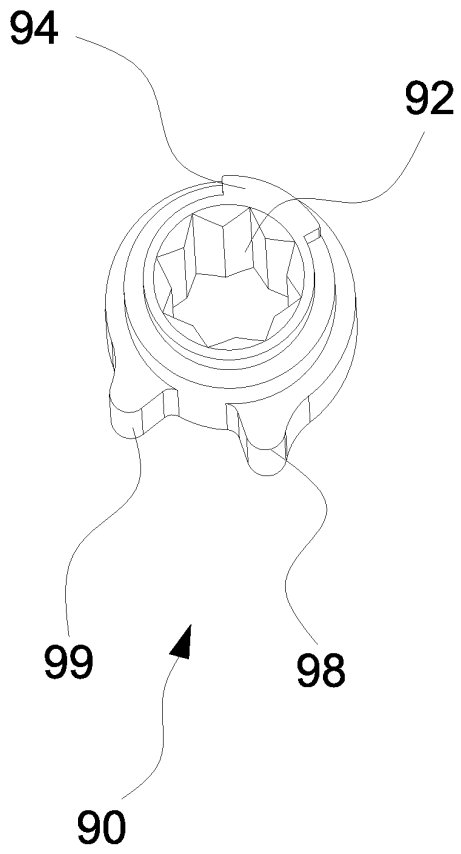

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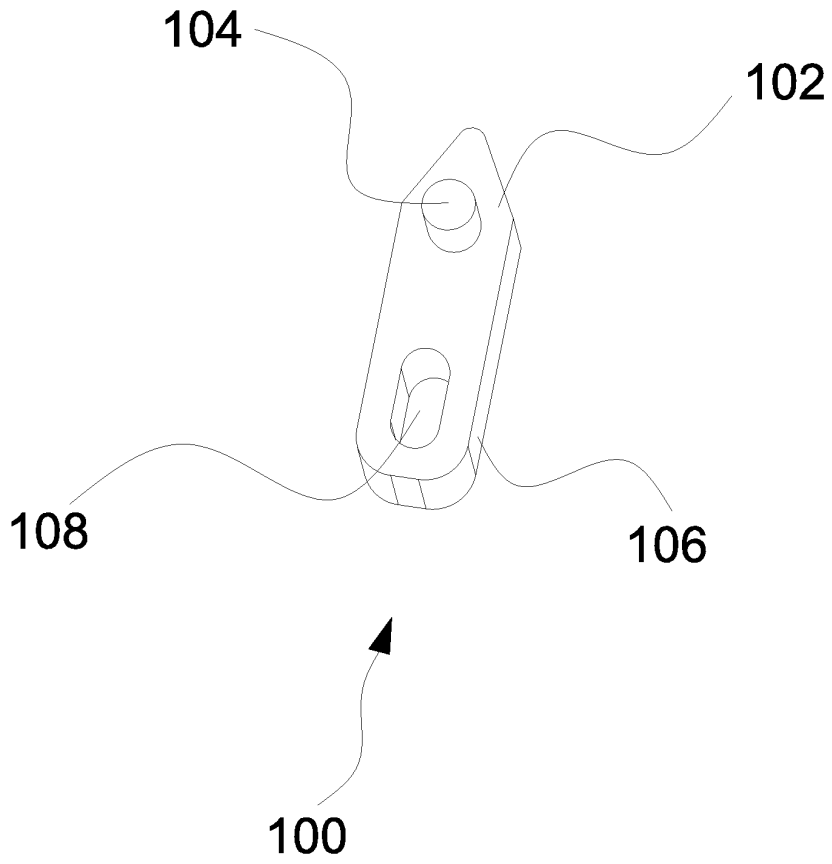

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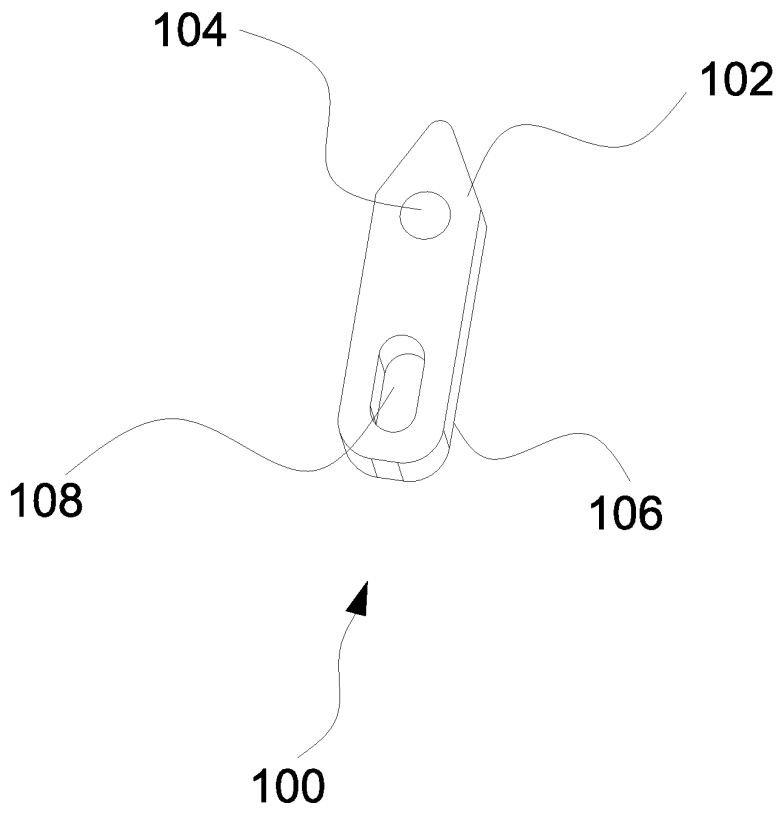

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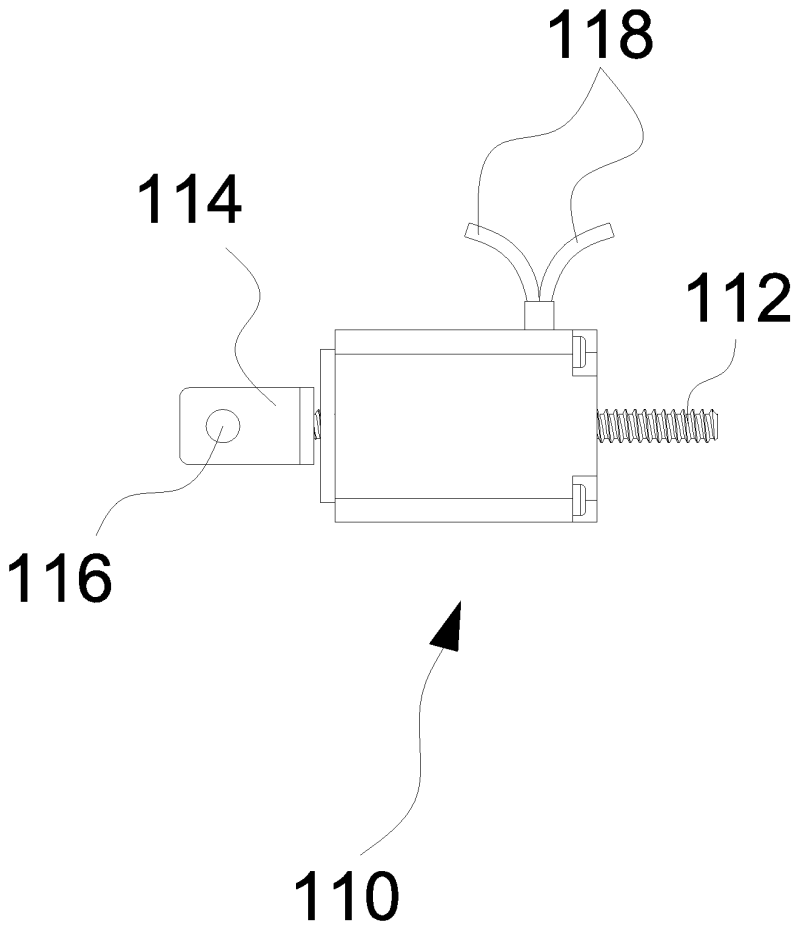

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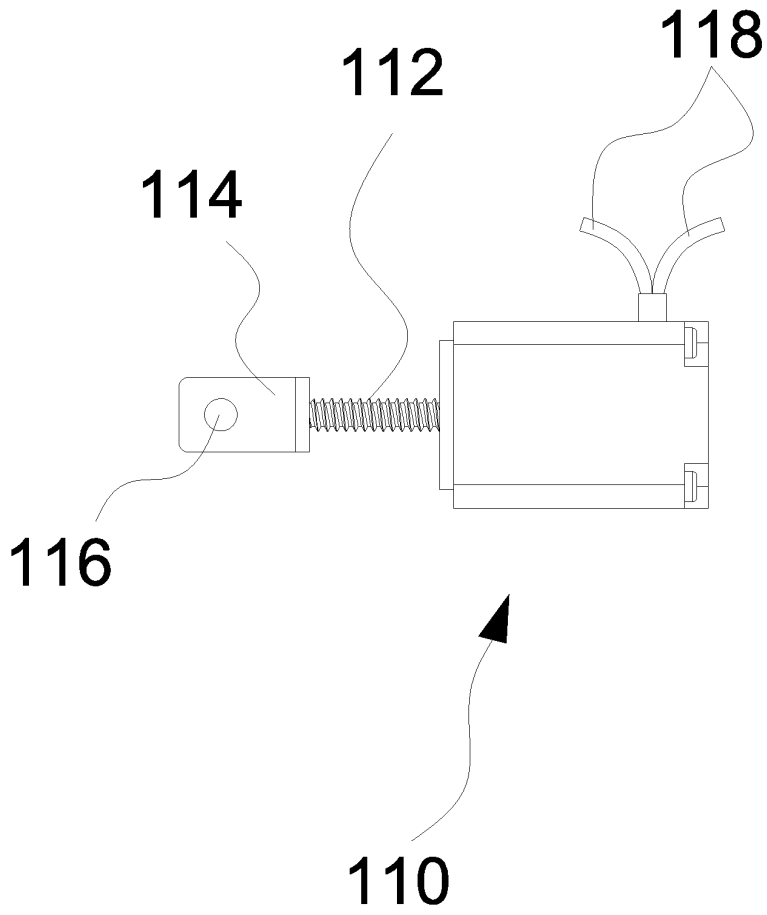

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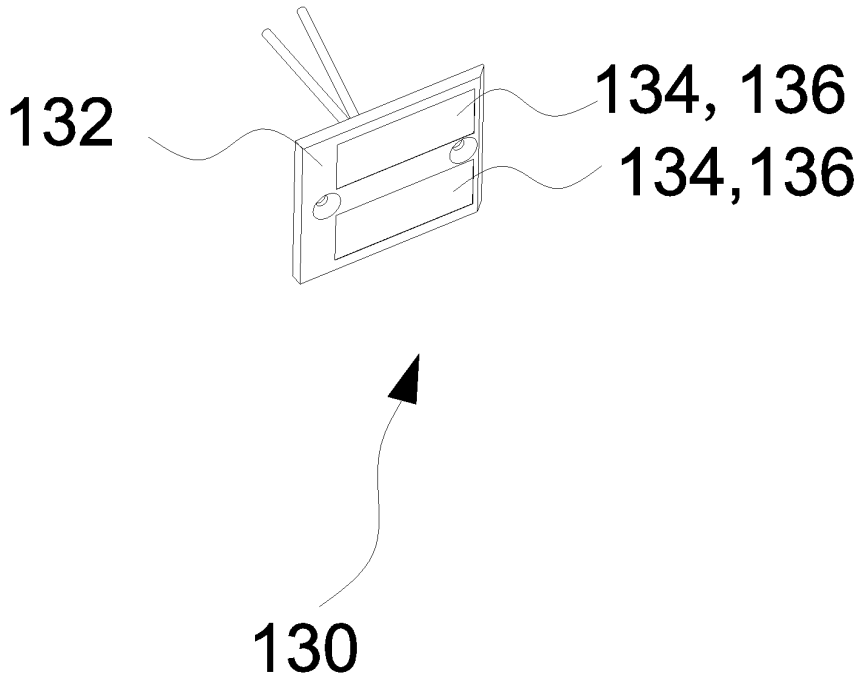

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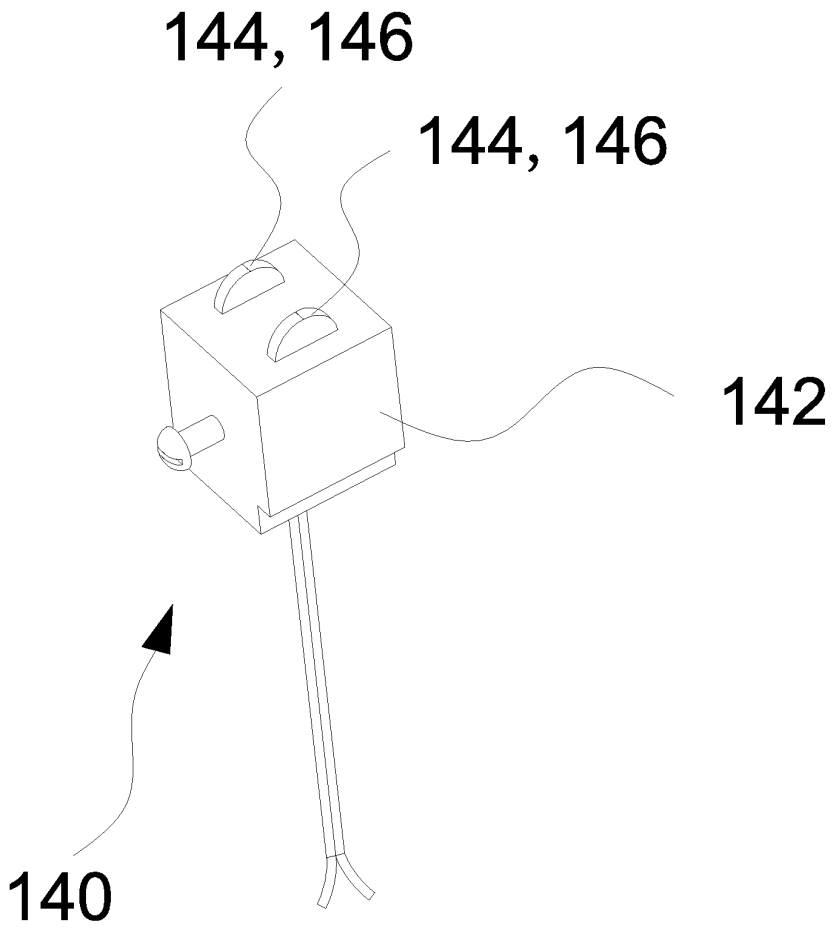

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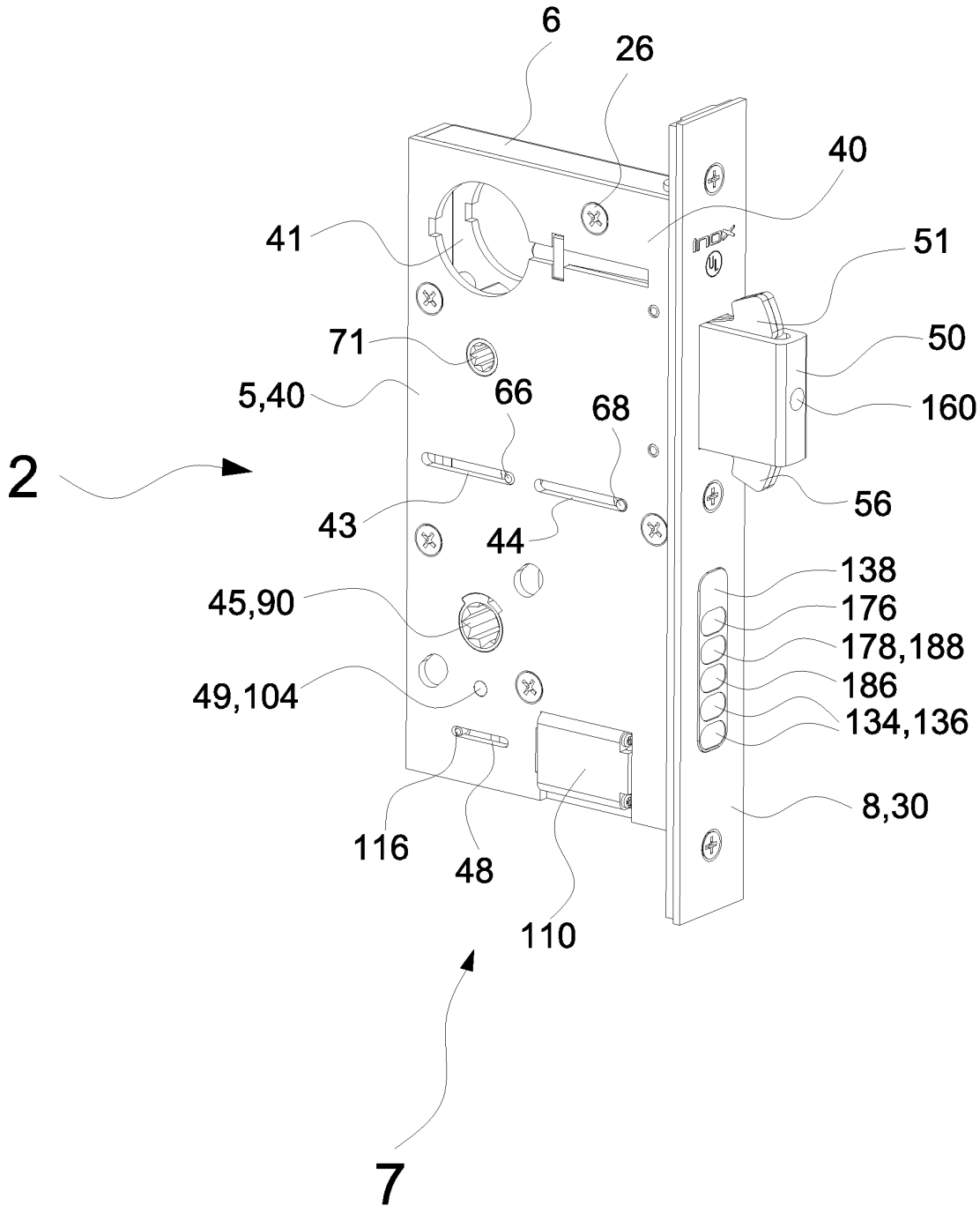
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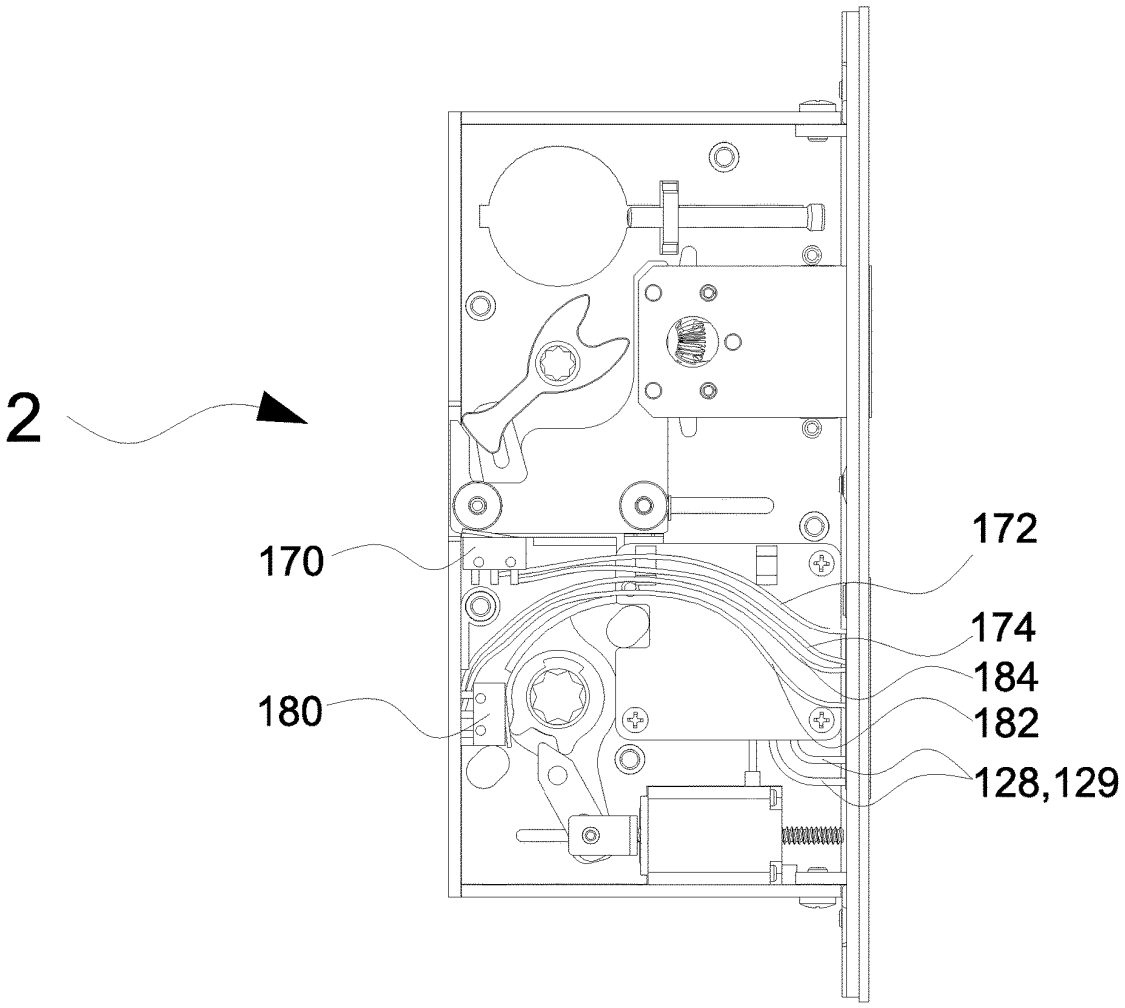
Fig.20



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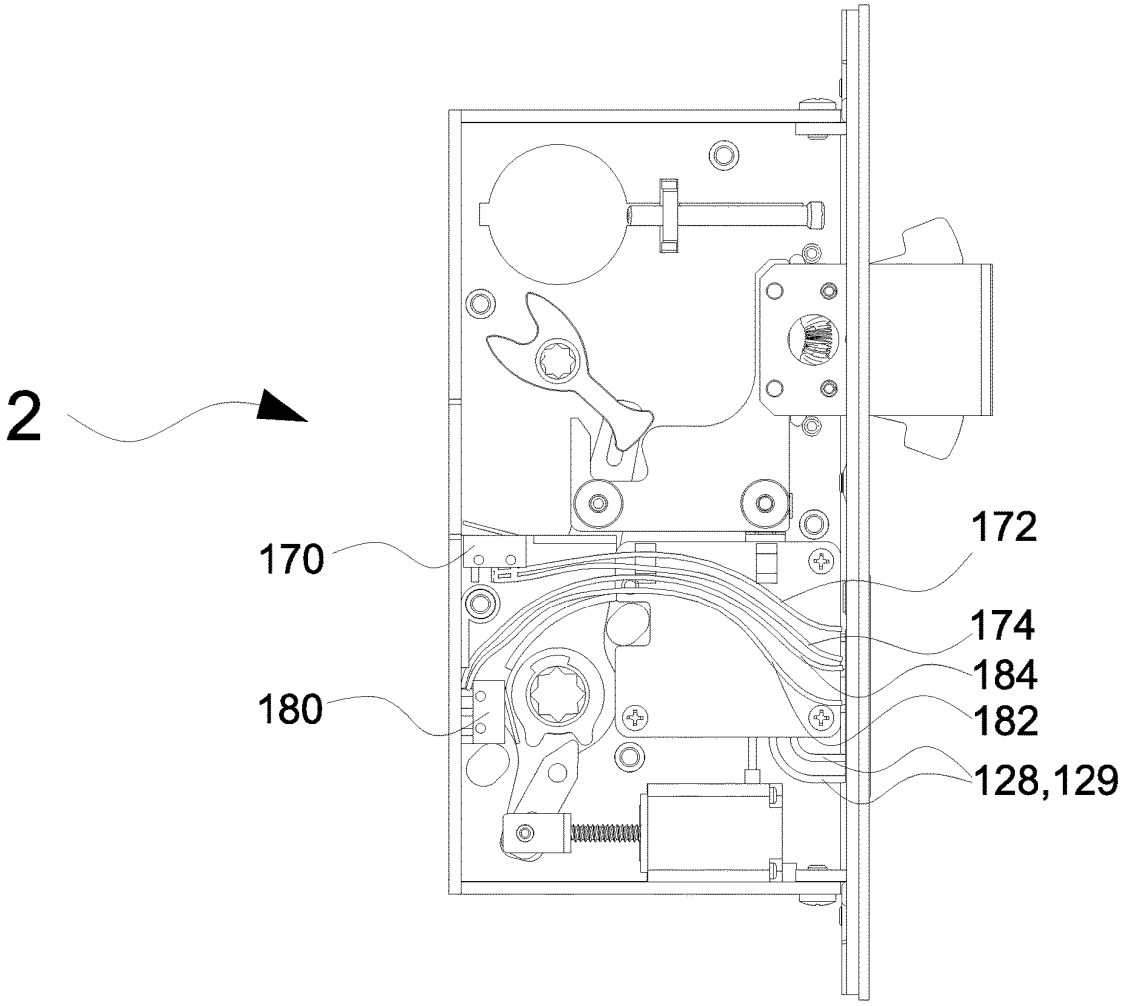

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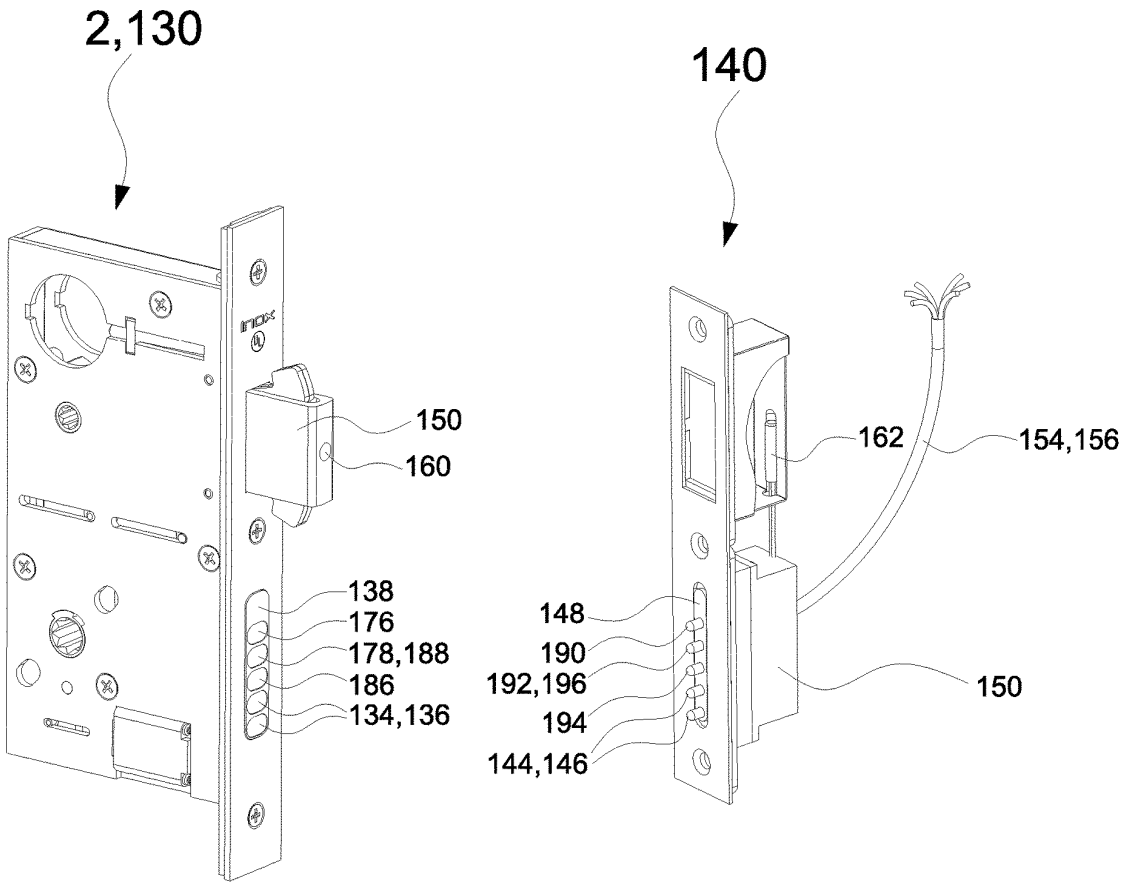
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Fig.23

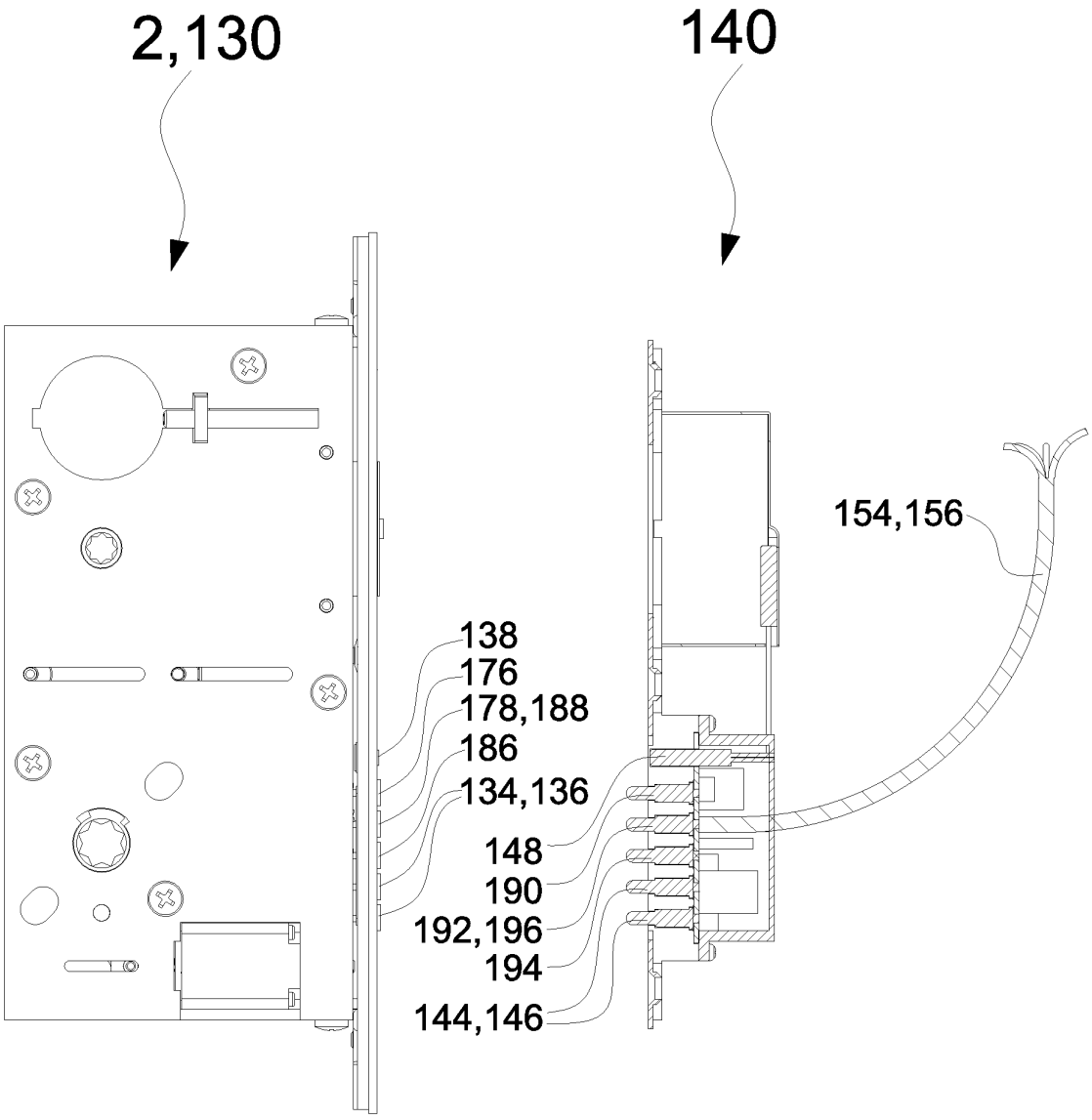
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Fig.24A

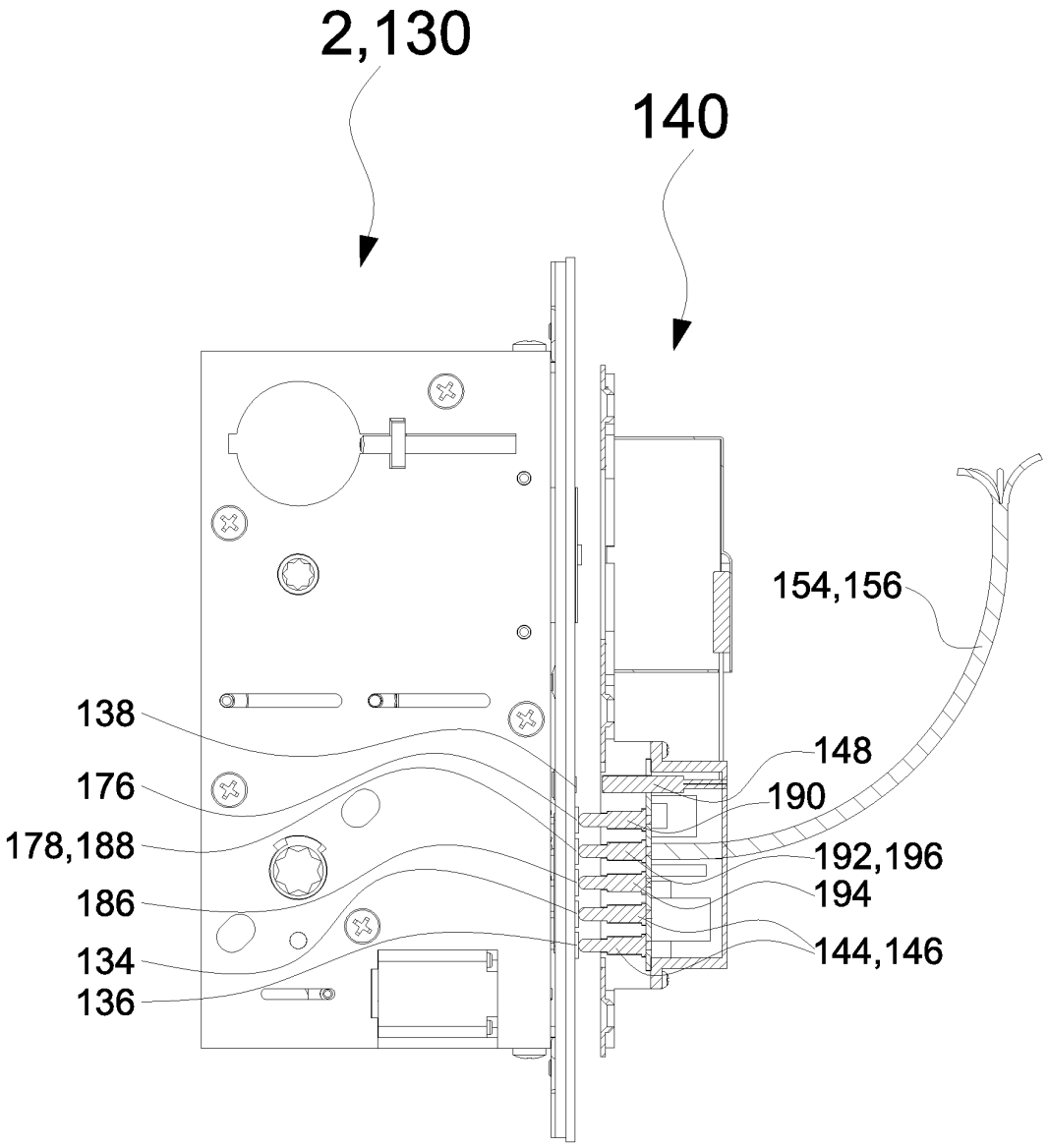
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Fig.24B

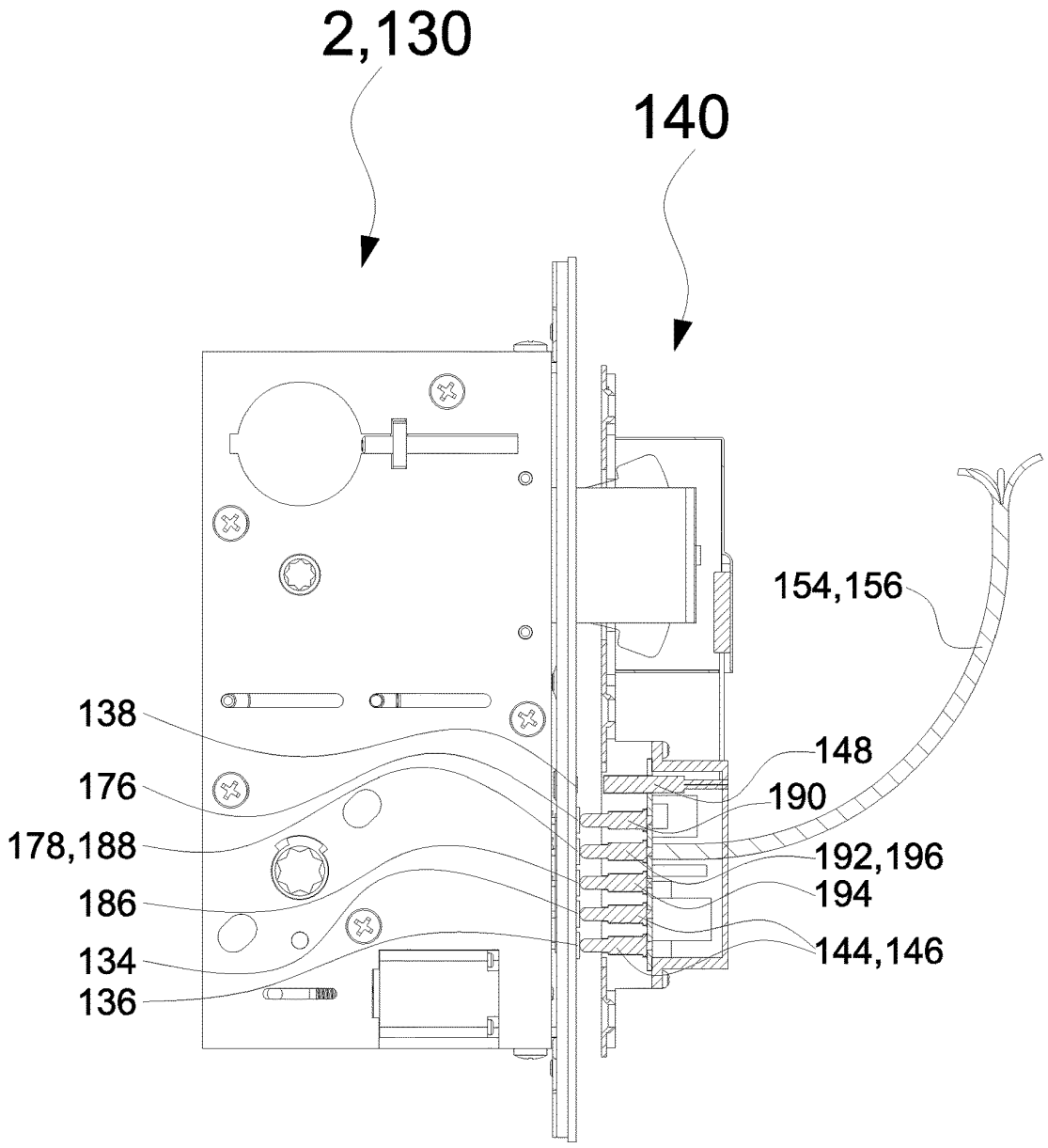
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Fig.24C

ELECTRIFIED MORTISE LOCK FOR SLIDING DOOR

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

The instant application claims the benefit of Provisional Application Ser. No. 62/889,710 entitled "SLIDING/POCKET DOOR LOCK WITH ADVANCED FEATURES" filed on Aug. 21, 2019, which is hereby incorporated by reference herein.

DESCRIPTION

Background of the Invention

1. Field of the Invention

This invention relates to a mortise lock or a mortise lockset for a sliding door. A mortise lockset is a lockset for a door that requires a pocket or a mortise to be cut into the edge of the door wherein a mortise lock is installed. A mortise lock set may be installed into a hinged door or a sliding door. Specifically, this invention relates to a mortise lock that is installed into a sliding door. The mortise lock of this invention is special because it has an electromechanical mechanism that automatically latches and unlatches the mortise lock and automatically locks and unlocks the mortise lock.

2. Description of Related Art

There are many mortise locksets in the prior art however there are none for a sliding door with an electromechanical mechanism that latches and unlatches and locks and unlocks the mortise lock as shown and described below. Electrified mortise lock for sliding door is the first mortise lock for a sliding door with an electromechanical mechanism that meets the ANSI and BHMA standards for a privacy, entry, office, and classroom door lock.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Electrified mortise lock for sliding door is a sliding door lock mechanism that is fully contained within a rectangular cuboid shaped casing or housing.

Electrified mortise lock for sliding door is a system with interchangeable components to yield multiple types of door locks.

Electrified mortise lock for sliding door can be configured to meet the ANSI and BHMA standards for a privacy, entry, office, and classroom door lock for a sliding door.

Electrified mortise lock for sliding door mounts within a mortise pocket of a sliding door and engages with an inside door knob or lever on the inside of a room.

Electrified mortise lock for sliding door mounts within a mortise pocket of a sliding door and engages with an electric motor located contained within electrified mortise lock for sliding door.

The electric motor operates to electrically extend and retract a deadbolt for a sliding door.

It is an aspect of electrified mortise lock for sliding door to have a mechanism that automatically electrically latches the sliding door when the sliding door is closed.

It is an aspect of electrified mortise lock for sliding door to have a mechanism that automatically mechanically unlatches the sliding door when the inside door knob or door lever is turned.

It is an aspect of electrified mortise lock for sliding door to have a mechanism that automatically electrically unlatches the sliding door when electrified mortise lock for sliding door is electrically signaled to do so.

It is an aspect of electrified mortise lock for sliding door to have a mechanism that keeps the sliding door latched when the outside door knob or door lever is turned.

It is an aspect of electrified mortise lock for sliding door to have a mechanism that automatically locks the sliding door when the sliding door is closed.

It is an aspect of electrified mortise lock for sliding door to have a mechanism that automatically unlocks the sliding door when the inside door knob or door lever is turned.

It is an aspect of electrified mortise lock for sliding door to have a mechanism that keeps the sliding door locked when the outside door knob or door lever is turned.

It is an aspect of electrified mortise lock for sliding door to have a deadbolt that extends to latch and/or lock the sliding door and retracts to unlatch and/or unlock the sliding door.

It is an aspect of electrified mortise lock for sliding door to have a deadbolt with an upper deadbolt wing and a lower deadbolt wing wherein both extend or protrude from deadbolt to latch and/or lock the sliding door and both retract into deadbolt to unlatch and/or unlock the sliding door.

It is an aspect of electrified mortise lock for sliding door to connect with an exterior control unit that sends signals to electrified mortise lock for sliding door.

It is an aspect of electrified mortise lock for sliding door to connect with an electronic user interface such as an electrical switch, a keyboard, a pin pad, a fingerprint scanner, a retinal scanner, or any other known type of user interface, which is used to signal electrified mortise lock for sliding door to latch or unlatch and lock or unlock.

It is an aspect of electrified mortise lock for sliding door to have circuit board with electronic components.

It is an aspect of electrified mortise lock for sliding door to have an electric motor that is connected to the circuit board with electronic components.

It is an aspect of circuit board with electronic components to control the electric motor and interface with the external control unit.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** is a front perspective view of electrified mortise lock for sliding door.

FIG. **2** is a rear perspective view of electrified mortise lock for sliding door.

FIG. **3** is a side elevation view of the second side of electrified mortise lock for sliding door.

FIG. **4** is a side elevation view of the first side of electrified mortise lock for sliding door.

FIG. **5** is a side elevation view of the second side of electrified mortise lock for sliding door with the mortise housing cover plate removed and the deadbolt in the retracted position.

FIG. **6** is a side elevation view of the second side of electrified mortise lock for sliding door with the mortise housing cover plate removed and the deadbolt in the extended position.

FIG. **7** is an enlarged view of the second side of deadbolt and deadbolt shaft.

FIG. **8** is an enlarged view of the first side of deadbolt and deadbolt shaft.

FIG. **9** is an enlarged view of the second side of Y-turn hub.

FIG. **10** is an enlarged view of the first side of Y-turn hub.

FIG. **11** is an enlarged view of bolt retraction lever.

FIG. **12** is an enlarged view of the second side of lever hub.

FIG. **13** is an enlarged view of the first side of lever hub.

FIG. **14** is an enlarged view of the second side of screw lever.

FIG. **15** is an enlarged view of the first side of screw lever.

FIG. **16** is an enlarged view of the second side of electric motor.

FIG. **17** is an enlarged view of the first side of electric motor.

FIG. **18** is an enlarged view of power transfer unit.

FIG. **19** is an enlarged view of power unit.

FIG. **20** is front perspective view of an advanced embodiment of electrified mortise lock for sliding door with power transfer unit located inside mortise lock and with a deadbolt monitoring switch and a lever hub monitoring switch.

FIG. **21** is a side elevation view of the second side of an advanced embodiment of electrified mortise lock for sliding door with power transfer unit located inside mortise lock and with a deadbolt monitoring switch and a lever hub monitoring switch, with the mortise housing cover plate removed and the deadbolt in the retracted position.

FIG. **22** is a side elevation view of the second side of an advanced embodiment of electrified mortise lock for sliding door with power transfer unit located inside mortise lock and with a deadbolt monitoring switch and a lever hub monitoring switch, with the mortise housing cover plate removed and the deadbolt in the extended position.

FIG. **23** is a perspective view of an advanced embodiment of electrified mortise lock for sliding door with power transfer unit located inside mortise lock and with a deadbolt monitoring switch and a lever hub monitoring switch and an advanced embodiment of power unit **140** located inside the strike plate in the door jamb that is equipped with a deadbolt magnet sensor and wiring for deadbolt monitoring switch and lever hub monitoring switch.

FIG. **24***a* side elevation view of FIG. **23** with sliding door open and deadbolt in the retracted position.

FIG. **24**B side elevation view of FIG. **23** with sliding door closed and deadbolt in the retracted position.

FIG. **24**C side elevation view of FIG. **23** with sliding door closed and deadbolt in the extended position.

DEFINITION LIST

Term	Definition
2	Electrified Mortise Lock for Sliding Door
4	First Side of Mortise Lock
5	Second Side of Mortise Lock
6	Upper Side of Mortise Lock
7	Lower Side of Mortise Lock
8	Opening Side of Mortise Lock
9	Retracting Side of Mortise Lock
10	Mortise Housing Base
11	Lock Cylinder Mounting Hole
12	Upper Deadbolt Mounting Pin
13	Lower Deadbolt Mounting Pin
14	Y-Turn Hub Mounting Hole on Mortise Housing Base
15	Deadbolt Shaft Slot Track
16	Lever Hub Mounting Hole on Mortise Housing Base
17	Key Notch on Lever Hub Mounting Hole
18	Electric Motor Mounting Hole on Mortise Housing Base
19	Screw Bracket Slot Track on Mortise Housing Base
20	Support Pillar
21	Circuit Board Mounting Pillar

-continued

Term	Definition
22	Pin Mounting Hole in Mortise Housing Cover Plate
24	Screw Hole in Mortise Housing Cover Plate
26	Mortise Housing Screw
30	Mortise Housing Face Plate
32	Deadbolt Clearance Hole in Mortise Housing Face Plate
34	Power Transfer Unit Clearance Hole in Mortise Housing Face Plate
36	Upper Tab Flange
38	Lower Tab Flange
39	Female Threaded or Tapped Hole
40	Mortise Housing Cover Plate
41	Lock Cylinder Mounting Hole on Mortise Housing Cover Plate
42	Y-Turn Hub Mounting Hole on Mortise Housing Cover Plate
43	Retracting Side Deadbolt Shaft Slot Track on Mortise Housing Cover Plate
44	Opening Side Deadbolt Shaft Slot Track on Mortise Housing Cover Plate
45	Lever Hub Mounting Hole on Mortise Housing Cover Plate
46	Key Notch on Lever Hub Mounting Hole
47	Electric motor Mounting Hole on Mortise Housing Cover Plate
48	Screw Bracket Slot Track on Mortise Housing Cover Plate
49	Screw Lever Pivot Pin Mounting Hole
50	Deadbolt
51	Upper Deadbolt Wing
52	Upper Deadbolt Wing Pivot Pin
53	Upper Deadbolt Wing Latch Protrusion
54	Upper Deadbolt Wing Heel Protrusion
55	Deadbolt Wing Spring
56	Lower Deadbolt Wing
57	Lower Deadbolt Wing Pivot Pin
58	Lower Deadbolt Wing Latch Protrusion
59	Lower Deadbolt Wing Heel Protrusion
60	Deadbolt Shaft
62	Deadbolt Attachment Arm on Deadbolt Shaft
63	Deadbolt Attachment Pin on Deadbolt Shaft
64	Pendulum Arm Pocket in Deadbolt Shaft
65	Pin Hole on Deadbolt Shaft
66	Retracting Side Slide Pin on Deadbolt Shaft
68	Opening Side Slide Pin on Deadbolt Shaft
69	Deadbolt Position Indicator
70	Y-Turn Hub
71	Socket on Y-Turn Hub
72	First Arm on Y-Turn Hub
74	Second Arm on Y-Turn Hub
76	Pendulum Arm on Y-Turn Hub
78	Head on Pendulum Arm
79	Pendulum Arm Pin
80	Bolt Retraction Lever
82	Pivot Hole on Bolt Retraction Lever
84	Upper Arm on Bolt Retraction Lever
86	Pendulum Arm Pin Slot Track on Bolt Retraction Lever
88	Lower Arm on Bolt Retraction Lever
89	Screw Bracket Pin Slot Track on Bolt Retraction Lever
90	Lever Hub
92	Socket on Lever Hub
94	First Key Tab on Lever Hub
96	Second Key Tab on Lever Hub
98	First Ridge on Lever Hub
99	Second Ridge on Lever Hub
100	Screw Lever
102	Upper End of Screw Lever
104	Pivot Pin on Screw Lever
106	Lower End of Screw Lever
108	Screw Bracket Pin Slot Track on Screw Lever
110	Electric Motor
112	Screw on Electric Motor
114	Screw Bracket
116	Screw Bracket Pin
118	Power Wires on Electric Motor
120	Mortise Lock Circuit Board
122	Microprocessor, Integrated Circuit, or Chip on MLCB
124	Deadbolt Retracted Sensor
126	Deadbolt Extended Sensor
128	Positive Power Wire for Mortise Lock Circuit Board
129	Negative Power Wire for Mortise Lock Circuit Board
130	Power Transfer Unit
132	Base on Power Transfer Unit
134	Positive Power Contact on Power Transfer Unit

-continued

Term	Definition
136	Negative Power Contact on Power Transfer Unit
138	Magnet on Power Transfer Unit
140	Power Unit
142	Base on Power Unit
144	Positive Power Contact on Power Unit
145	Positive Power Wire on Power Unit
146	Negative Power Contact on Power Unit
147	Negative Power Wire on Power Unit
148	Magnetic Sensor on Power Unit
150	Power Unit Circuit Board
152	Microprocessor, Integrated Circuit, or Chip on PUCB
154	Positive Power Wire for Mortise Lock Circuit Board
156	Negative Power Wire for Mortise Lock Circuit Board
160	Magnet on Deadbolt
162	Deadbolt Magnetic Sensor
170	Deadbolt Monitoring Switch
172	Positive Power Wire for Deadbolt Monitoring Switch
174	Negative Power Wire for Deadbolt Monitoring Switch
176	Positive Power Contact for Deadbolt Monitoring Switch on Power Transfer Unit
178	Negative Power Contact for Deadbolt Monitoring Switch on Power Transfer Unit
180	Lever Hub Monitoring Switch
182	Positive Power Wire for Lever Hub Monitoring Switch
184	Negative Power Wire for Lever Hub Monitoring Switch
186	Positive Power Contact for Lever Hub Monitoring Switch on Power Transfer Unit
188	Negative Power Contact for Lever Hub Monitoring Switch on Power Transfer Unit
190	Positive Power Contact for Deadbolt Monitoring Switch on Power Unit
192	Negative Power Contact for Deadbolt Monitoring Switch and Lever Hub Monitoring Switch on Power Unit
194	Positive Power Contact for Lever Hub Monitoring Switch on Power Unit
196	Negative Power Contact for Lever Hub Monitoring Switch on Power Unit

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2** is a component of or a portion of a mortise lockset. A mortise lockset is a lockset for a door that requires a pocket or mortise to be cut into the edge of the door wherein a mortise lock is installed. A mortise lock set may be installed in a hinged door or a sliding door. A mortise lockset comprises: a mortise lock; a face plate (not depicted); a spindle (not depicted); two knobs (not depicted) or two levers (not depicted); and a strike plate (not depicted). All components of a mortise lockset are usually sold together as a set or kit. The mortise lock, spindle, two knobs or two levers, and face plate are installed into the door (not depicted). The strike plate is installed in the door jamb (not depicted) or wall (not depicted).

Electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2** is a mortise lock that is installed into a sliding door (not depicted). Electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2** is a complicated electromechanical device. Electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2** is a complicated series of mechanical actions encased within a rigid rectangular cuboid shaped case or housing that is installed within the pocket or mortise of a sliding door. A sliding door is any type of door that slides left or right to open and close rather than pivot or rotate to open or close. A sliding door could be a barn door, patio door, French door, pocket door, or any other type of sliding door.

Electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2** is special because it automatically electrically latches or extends a deadbolt **50** when the sliding door is closed and automatically electrically unlatches or retracts deadbolt **50** when electrically signaled to do so. Electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2** also automatically unlatches or retracts deadbolt **50** when the interior door knob or door lever is turned. The exterior door knob or door lever does not unlatch or retract deadbolt **50**. Hence, electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2** has an automatic electrical latching and unlatching mechanisms along with an automatic electrical locking and unlocking mechanism.

A sliding door has a width, a length, and a thickness. A sliding door has a vertical axis running parallel to its length dimension and a horizontal axis running parallel to its width dimension. A sliding door has an inward side, an outward side, an upper side, a lower side, an opening side, and a retracting side. The inward side of the sliding door is the large vertical side or panel side of the sliding door that is adjacent to the interior of the room. The outward side of the sliding door is the large vertical side or panel side of the sliding door that is adjacent to the exterior of the room. The upper side of the sliding door is the horizontal side or edge of the door that is most proximate to the ceiling of the room. The lower side of the sliding door is the horizontal side or edge of the door that is most proximate to the floor of the building. The opening side of the sliding door is the vertical side or edge of the door that parts or slides open to allow passage through the doorway and slides closed to disallow passage through the doorway. The retracting side of the sliding door is the vertical side or edge of the door that is opposite from the opening side of the sliding door. A sliding door may be installed so that it slides open in the left direction or slides open to in right direction.

Mortise housing base **10**, mortise housing face plate **30**, and mortise housing cover plate **40** are attached together, as discussed below, to form a rigid hollow box shaped member or a rectangular cuboid shaped case or housing that encases and holds all other components of electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2**, as depicted in FIGS. **1** and **2**. The rigid hollow box shaped member or rectangular cuboid shaped case or housing has a width, a length, and a thickness. The rigid hollow box shaped member or rectangular cuboid shaped case or housing has a vertical axis running parallel to its length dimension and a horizontal axis running parallel to its width dimension. The rigid hollow box shaped member or rectangular cuboid shaped case or housing is installed within a pocket or mortise cut into opening side of the sliding door. The rigid hollow box shaped member or rectangular cuboid shaped case or housing is installed with its vertical axis running vertically and parallel with the vertical axis of the sliding door and its horizontal axis running horizontally and parallel with the horizontal axis of the sliding door. The rigid hollow box shaped member or rectangular cuboid shaped case or housing contains a complicated assembly of various mechanical actions that control the mortise lockset and allow the mortise lockset to function. The complicated assembly of mechanical actions causes the deadbolt **50** to protrude and retract from mortise housing base **10** at various times during operation of the mortise lockset.

The rigid hollow box shaped member or rectangular cuboid shaped case or housing has a first side **4**, a second side **5**, an upper side **6**, a lower side **7**, an opening side **8**, and a retracting side **9**. First side **4** and second side **5** are the two large vertical sides of electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2** that are parallel with the inward side and the outward side of the sliding door. Electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2** may be installed with its first side **4** adjacent to the inward side or the outward side of the sliding door. As discussed below, this allows for a single embodiment of

electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2** to be installed in either a "left opening" sliding door or a "right opening" sliding door. The upper side **6** is the horizontal side of electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2** that is most proximate to the ceiling of the room with electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2** installed in the sliding door. The lower side **7** is the horizontal side of electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2** that is most proximate to the floor of the room with electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2** installed in the sliding door. The opening side **8** is the vertical side of electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2** that aligns with or is flush with the opening side of the sliding door with electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2** installed in the sliding door. As discussed below, opening side **8** of electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2** butts up against or contacts the door jamb or wall when the sliding door is closed and deadbolt **50** protrude and retract from opening side **8**. The retracting side **9** is the vertical side of electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2** that is opposite from the opening side **8** and deepest in the pocket or mortise of the sliding door into which the electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2** is installed. This convention or system of naming sides and edges is carried on throughout this application.

Electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2** comprises: a mortise housing base **10**; a mortise housing face plate **30**; a mortise housing cover plate **40**; a plurality of mortise housing screws **26**; a deadbolt **50**; a deadbolt shaft **60**; a Y-turn hub **70**; a bolt retraction lever **80**; a lever hub **90**; a screw lever **100**; an electric motor **110**; and a mortise lock circuit board **120**.

Mortise housing base **10** comprises: a first side, an upper side, a lower side, and a retracting side. Mortise housing base **10** is rigid hollow four-sided rectangular cuboid or box-shaped member with two missing sides. First side of mortise housing base **10** is the first side **4** of electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2**. First side of mortise housing base **10** is a rigid rectangular planar member with a length, a width, an inside surface, an outside surface, an upper edge, a lower edge, an opening edge, and a retracting edge. The width of first side of mortise housing base **10** is about 2-6 inches. The length of first side of mortise housing base **10** is about 4-8 inches. Upper side of mortise housing base **10** is the upper side **6** of electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2**. Upper side of mortise housing base **10** is a rigid rectangular planar member with a length, a width, an inside surface, an outside surface, a first edge, a second edge, an opening edge, and a retracting edge. The width of upper side of mortise housing base **10** is about 0.25 to 2.5 inches. The length of upper side is equal to the width of first side. Lower side of mortise housing base **10** is the lower side **7** of electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2**. Lower side of mortise housing base **10** is a rigid rectangular planar member with a length, a width, an inside surface, an outside surface, a first edge, a second edge, an opening edge, and a retracting edge. The width of lower side of mortise housing base **10** is about 0.25 to 2.5 inches and equal to that of the upper side. The length of lower side is equal to the width of first side. Retracting side of mortise housing base **10** is the retracting side **9** of electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2**. Retracting side of mortise housing base **10** is a rigid rectangular planar member with a length, a width, an inside surface, an outside surface, a first edge, a second edge, an upper edge, and a lower edge. The width of retracting side of mortise housing base **10** is about 0.25 to 2.5 inches and equal to that of the upper side. The length of retracting side is equal to the length of first side. Mortise housing base **10** may be made of any known material such as: metal, steel, aluminum, plastic, composite, wood, fiberglass, ceramic, or any other known material.

The upper edge of the first side is rigidly attached to the first edge of upper side so that these members are perpendicular to each other and the opening edge of the first side aligns with the opening edge of the upper side and the retracting edge of the first side aligns with the retracting edge of the upper side. Rigid attachment may be accomplished by any known means such as: brake bending, pressed seam, weld, glue, epoxy, adhesive, bolts, screws, rivets, clips, snaps, pins, or fasteners. In best mode, the first side and the upper side of mortise housing base **10** are made from the same sheet of rigid material that is brake bent at ninety degrees to form the first side. The lower edge of the first side is rigidly attached to the first edge of lower side so that these members are perpendicular to each other and the opening edge of the first side aligns with the opening edge of the lower side and the retracting edge of the first side aligns with the retracting edge of the lower side. Rigid attachment may be accomplished by any known means such as: brake bending, pressed seam, weld, glue, epoxy, adhesive, bolts, screws, rivets, clips, snaps, pins, or fasteners. In best mode, the lower side and the first side of mortise housing base **10** are made from the same sheet of rigid material that is brake bent at ninety degrees to form the lower side. The retracting edge of the first side is rigidly attached to the first side of retracting side so that these members are perpendicular to each other and the upper edge of the first side aligns with the upper edge of the retracting side and the lower edge of the first side aligns with the lower edge of the retracting side. Rigid attachment may be accomplished by any known means such as: brake bending, pressed seam, weld, glue, epoxy, adhesive, bolts, screws, rivets, clips, snaps, pins, or fasteners. In best mode, the retracting side and the first side of mortise housing base **10** are made from the same sheet of rigid material that is brake bent at ninety degrees to form the retracting side.

The first side of mortise housing base **10** contains a plurality structures that are used to mount and retain the various components of electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2** as discussed below. The first side of mortise housing base **10** comprises: a lock cylinder mounting hole **11**; an upper deadbolt mounting pin **12**; a lower deadbolt mounting pin **13**; a Y-turn hub mounting hole **14**; a deadbolt shaft slot track **15**; a lever hub mounting hole **16**; an electric motor mounting hole **18**; a screw bracket slot track **19**; a plurality of support pillars **20**; and a plurality of circuit board mounting pillars **21**.

Lock cylinder mounting hole **11** is a circular hole in the first side of mortise housing base **10**. Lock cylinder mounting hole **11** has a diameter of about 0.5 to 2 inches. Lock cylinder mounting hole **11** is located in the corner of the first side of mortise housing base **10** adjacent to the upper edge and the retracting edge of the first side of mortise housing base **10**. Lock cylinder mounting hole **11** in mortise housing base **10** and lock cylinder mounting hole **41** in mortise housing cover plate **40** function to receive, hold, and mount a lock cylinder (not depicted) into electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2**. A lock cylinder is not an element of this invention but is included for certain versions of electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2**. A lock cylinder is included with versions of the electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2** that require the sliding door to lock on the outside such as with privacy, entry, office, communicating, patio, classroom, or storeroom lock sets. A lock cylinder may be installed or mounted within lock cylinder mounting holes **11**, **41**. A lock

cylinder is a horizontal cylindrical member with an inside end, an outside end, and a swing arm. The inside end is oriented towards the inside or interior of the room. The outside end is oriented toward the outside or exterior of the room. The inside end may have a keyhole that is accessible from the inside of the room. The outside end has a keyhole that is accessible from the outside of the room. A key (not depicted) mates or engages with keyhole to rotate the swing arm on lock cylinder as the key is rotated. The swing arm is located within the interior of electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2**. The swing arm engages with the first and second arms **72**,**74** on Y-turn hub **70** as discussed below. The inside end or the outside end of lock cylinder may be installed within lock cylinder mounting hole **11**.

Upper deadbolt mounting pin **12** is a solid rigid horizontal cylindrical member with a diameter, a length, a first end, a second end, and a longitudinal axis. Upper deadbolt mounting pin **12** has a diameter of about 0.0625 to 0.5 inches. The length of upper deadbolt mounting pin **12** is equal to the width of upper side of mortise housing base **10**. The first end of upper deadbolt mounting pin **12** is rigidly attached to the inside surface of the first side of mortise housing base **10** with its longitudinal axis perpendicular to the plane of the first side of mortise housing base **10**. Rigid attachment may be accomplished by any known means such as: pressed fit, pressed seam, weld, glue, epoxy, adhesive, bolts, screws, rivets, clips, snaps, pins, or fasteners. In best mode, rigid attachment is accomplished by press fitting or friction fitting the first end of upper deadbolt mounting pin **12** into a hole in the first side of mortise housing base **10**. The second end of upper deadbolt mounting pin **12** has a shoulder that steps down to a smaller diameter than that of the rest of the pin. Upper deadbolt mounting pin **12** is located just above deadbolt **50**, as depicted. Upper deadbolt mounting pin **12** contacts deadbolt **50** and helps slideably attach deadbolt **50** to mortise housing base **10** and mortise housing face plate **30** as discussed below. Upper deadbolt mounting pin **12** also contacts upper deadbolt wing **51** and actuates the rotation of upper deadbolt wing **51** as discussed below.

Lower deadbolt mounting pin **13** is a solid rigid horizontal cylindrical member with a diameter, a length, a first end, a second end, and a longitudinal axis. Lower deadbolt mounting pin **13** has a diameter of about 0.0625 to 0.5 inches. The length of lower deadbolt mounting pin **13** is equal to the width of upper side of mortise housing base **10**. The first end of lower deadbolt mounting pin **13** is rigidly attached to the inside surface of the first side of mortise housing base **10** with its longitudinal axis perpendicular to the plane of the first side of mortise housing base **10**. Rigid attachment may be accomplished by any known means such as: pressed fit, pressed seam, weld, glue, epoxy, adhesive, bolts, screws, rivets, clips, snaps, pins, or fasteners. In best mode, rigid attachment is accomplished by press fitting or friction fitting the first end of upper deadbolt mounting pin **12** into a hole in the first side of mortise housing base **10**. The second end of lower deadbolt mounting pin **13** has a shoulder that steps down to a smaller diameter than that of the rest of the pin. Lower deadbolt mounting pin **13** is located just below deadbolt **50**, as depicted. Lower deadbolt mounting pin **13** contacts deadbolt **50** and helps slideably attach deadbolt **50** to mortise housing base **10** and mortise housing face plate **30** as discussed below. Lower deadbolt mounting pin **13** also contacts lower deadbolt wing **56** and actuates the rotation of lower deadbolt wing **56** as discussed below.

Y-turn hub mounting hole **14** is a circular hole in the first side of mortise housing base **10**. Y-turn hub mounting hole **14** has a diameter of about 0.125 to 1.0 inches. Y-turn hub mounting hole **14** is located just below lock cylinder mounting hole **11**, as depicted. Y-turn hub mounting hole **14** in the first side of mortise housing base **10** and Y-turn hub mounting hole **42** in mortise housing cover plate **40** function to receive, hold, and mount Y-turn hub **70**. Y-turn hub **70** is pivotally attached to Y-turn hub mounting hole **14** in the first side of mortise housing base **10** and Y-turn hub mounting hole **42** in mortise housing cover plate **40**.

Deadbolt shaft slot track **15** is an oblong hole or slot in the first side of mortise housing base **10**. Deadbolt shaft slot track **15** has a width, a length, and a longitudinal axis. The width of deadbolt shaft slot track **15** is about 0.0625 to 0.5 inches. The length of deadbolt shaft slot track **15** is about 0.5 to 2 inches. Deadbolt shaft slot track **15** is located adjacent to the opening edge of the first side of mortise housing base **10** with its longitudinal axis perpendicular to the opening edge of the first side of mortise housing base **10**, as depicted. Dead bolt shaft slot track **15** functions as a slot or track for an opening side slide pin **68** on deadbolt shaft **60** to slide within. As discussed below, deadbolt shaft **60** is slideably attached to the first side of mortise housing base **10** by placing the first end of opening side slide pin **68** within deadbolt shaft slot track **15**.

Lever hub mounting hole **16** is a circular hole in the first side of mortise housing base **10**. Lever hub mounting hole **16** has a diameter of about 0.5 to 2.0 inches. Lever hub mounting hole **16** is located in the corner of the first side of mortise housing base **10** adjacent to the lower edge and the retracting edge of the first side of mortise housing base **10**. Lever hub mounting hole **16** functions to receive, hold, and mount lever hub **90**. Lever hub **90** is pivotally attached to lever hub mounting hole **16** in mortise housing base **10** and lever hub mounting hole **45** in mortise housing cover plate **40** as discussed below.

Lever hub mounting hole **16** has a key notch **17** on its circumference. Key notch **17** is notch, void, or crenellation in the first side of mortise housing base **10** along the circumference or perimeter of lever hub mounting hole **16**. Key notch **17** has a width. Key notch **17** has an opening end and a retracting end. A first key tab **94** on lever hub **90** engages with key notch **17** and nests within key notch **17** to function as a rotation stop or limiter for lever hub **90** where first key tab **94** strikes or contacts the opening end of key notch **17** thereby limiting the rotation of lever hub **90** in that direction and strikes or contacts the retracting end of key notch **17** thereby limiting the rotation of lever hub **90** in the other direction.

Electric motor mounting hole **18** is a rectangular hole in the first side of mortise housing base **10**. Electric motor mounting hole **18** has a width, length, and a longitudinal axis. Electric motor mounting hole **18** has a width of about 0.25 to 2.0 inches a length of about 0.5 to 3.0 inches. Electric motor mounting hole **18** is sized to make a slip fit or press fit with the exterior dimensions of electric motor **110**. Electric motor mounting hole **18** is located adjacent to the lower edge of the first side of mortise housing base **10** with its longitudinal axis parallel with the planes of the upper and lower sides of mortise housing base **10** and perpendicular to the plane of the retracting side of mortise housing base **10** as depicted. Electric motor mounting hole **18** in mortise housing base **10**, along with electric motor mounting hole **47** in mortise housing cover plate **40**, function to attach or mount electric motor **110** to mortise housing base **10** and mortise housing cover plate **40** as discussed below.

Screw bracket slot track **19** is an oblong hole or slot in the first side of mortise housing base **10**. Screw bracket slot track **19** has a width, a length, and a longitudinal axis. The

width of screw bracket slot track **19** is about 0.0625 to 0.5 inches. The length of screw bracket slot track **19** is about 0.5 to 2 inches. Screw bracket slot track **19** is located adjacent to the lower side of mortise housing base **10** with its longitudinal axis parallel to the lower side of mortise housing base **10**, as depicted. Screw bracket slot track **19** functions as a slot or a track for a screw bracket pin **116** to slide within. As discussed below, screw bracket **114** and screw bracket pin **116** is slideably attached to the first side of mortise housing base **10** by placing screw bracket pin **116** within screw bracket slot track **19**.

Each of the plurality of support pillars **20** is a hollow rigid horizontal cylindrical member with an inner diameter, an outer diameter, a length, a first end, a second end, an inside surface, an outside surface, and a longitudinal axis. Each of the plurality of support pillars **20** has an outer diameter of about 0.125 to 0.75 inches. The length of each of the plurality of support pillars **20** is equal to the width of upper side of mortise housing base **10**. The first end of each of the plurality of support pillars **20** is rigidly attached to the inside surface of the first side of mortise housing base **10** with its longitudinal axis perpendicular to the plane of the first side of mortise housing base **10**. Rigid attachment may be accomplished by any known means such as: pressed fit, pressed seam, weld, glue, epoxy, adhesive, bolts, screws, rivets, clips, snaps, pins, or fasteners. In best mode, rigid attachment is accomplished by press fitting or friction fitting the first end of each of the plurality of support pillars **20** into a hole in the first side of mortise housing base **10**. The second end of each of the plurality of support pillars **20** is a female threaded fitting connection. The inner diameter on the second end of each of the plurality of support pillars **20** is lined with female thread that engages with male thread on a mortise housing screw **26**. Each of the plurality of support pillars **20** and mortise housing screws **26** function to help attach and support mortise housing cover plate **40** to mortise housing base **10** as discussed below.

Each of the plurality of circuit board mounting pillars **21** is a hollow rigid horizontal cylindrical member with an inner diameter, an outer diameter, a length, a first end, a second end, an inside surface, an outside surface, and a longitudinal axis. Each of the plurality of circuit board mounting pillars **21** has an outer diameter of about 0.125 to 0.75 inches. The length of each of the plurality of circuit board mounting pillars **21** is less than to the width of upper side of mortise housing base **10**. The first end of each of the plurality of circuit board mounting pillars **21** is rigidly attached to the inside surface of the first side of mortise housing base **10** with its longitudinal axis perpendicular to the plane of the first side of mortise housing base **10**. Rigid attachment may be accomplished by any known means such as: pressed fit, pressed seam, weld, glue, epoxy, adhesive, bolts, screws, rivets, clips, snaps, pins, or fasteners. In best mode, rigid attachment is accomplished by press fitting or friction fitting the first end of each of the plurality of circuit board mounting pillars **21** into a hole in the first side of mortise housing base **10**. The second end of each of the plurality of circuit board mounting pillars **21** is a female threaded fitting connection. The inner diameter on the second end of each of the plurality of circuit board mounting pillars **21** is lined with female thread that engages with male thread on a circuit board screw. Each of the plurality of circuit board mounting pillars **21** and circuit board screws function to attach and support mortise lock circuit board **120** to mortise housing base **10** as discussed below. Mortise housing face plate **30** is a rigid rectangular planar member with a length, a width, an inside surface, an outside surface, a first edge, a second edge, an upper edge, and a lower edge. The width of mortise housing face plate **30** is about 0.5 to 2.5 inches and is about 0.5 inches wider than the upper side of mortise housing base **10**. The length of mortise housing face plate **30** is about 6-10 inches and is about 2.0 inches longer than the first side of mortise housing base **10**.

Mortise housing face plate **30** is reversibly attachable to mortise housing base **10**. Mortise housing face plate **30** is attached to mortise housing base **10** with its plane perpendicular to that of the first side of mortise housing base **10**, and its first edge aligned with and adjacent to the opening edge of the first side of mortise housing base **10** and its second edge aligned with and adjacent to the opening edge of mortise housing cover plate **40**. Reversible attachment may be accomplished by any known means such as: bolts, screws, clips, snaps, pins, fasteners, or any other means. When attached, mortise housing face plate **30** is the opening side **8** of electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2**. Mortise housing face plate **30** comprises: a deadbolt clearance hole **32** and optionally a power transfer unit clearance hole **34**.

Deadbolt clearance hole **32** is a rectangular or square hole in mortise housing face plate **30**. Deadbolt clearance hole **32** has a width of about 0.25 to 1.5 inches and length of about 0.5 to 2.5 inches. Deadbolt clearance hole **32** could also be a circular hole in mortise housing face plate **30**. Deadbolt clearance hole **32** has diameter of about 0.5 to 2.5 inches. Deadbolt clearance hole **32** is located in between upper tab flange **36** and a lower tab flange **38**. Deadbolt clearance hole **32** functions to provide a clearance hole through face plate **30**, through which deadbolt **50** protrudes out of and retracts into in order to latch, unlatch, lock, and/or unlock electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2** as discussed below.

Mortise housing face plate **30** may further comprises a power transfer unit clearance hole **34**. Power transfer unit clearance hole **34** is only present in some embodiments of electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2**. Power transfer unit clearance hole **34** is a rectangular hole in mortise housing face plate **30**. Power transfer unit clearance hole **34** has a width of about 0.25 to 1.5 inches and length of about 0.5 to 2.5 inches. Power transfer unit clearance hole **34** could also be a circular hole in mortise housing face plate **30**. Power transfer unit clearance hole **34** is located below deadbolt clearance hole **32**. Power transfer unit clearance hole **34** functions to provide a clearance hole in face plate **30** for the power transfer unit **130**. In some embodiments of electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2**, the power transfer unit **130** is installed within mortise lock wherein the positive power contact **134** and the negative power contact **136** are positioned within power transfer unit clearance hole **34** as discussed below. In other embodiments of electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2**, the power transfer unit **130** is installed within the upper side of the sliding door as discussed below.

Mortise housing face plate **30** may further comprise: an upper tab flange **36** and a lower tab flange **38**. Upper tab flange **36** and lower tab flange **38** function to reversibly attach mortise housing face plate **30** to mortise housing base **10**.

Upper tab flange **36** is a tab or flange protruding from the inner surface of mortise housing face plate **30**, near the upper edge of mortise housing face plate **30**. Upper tab flange **36** is a rigid planar protrusion extending perpendicularly from the inner surface of mortise housing face plate **30**. The plane of upper tab flange **36** is parallel to that of the upper side of mortise housing base **10** and perpendicular to plane of mortise housing face plate **30**. Upper tab flange **36** has a female threaded or tapped hole **39** running there

though. Female threaded or tapped hole **39** engages with male thread on a mortise housing screw **26** to reversibly attach the upper tab flange **36** to the upper side of mortise housing base **10**.

Lower tab flange **38** is a tab or flange protruding from the inner surface of mortise housing face plate **30**, near the lower edge of mortise housing face plate **30**. Lower tab flange **38** is a rigid planar protrusion extending perpendicularly from the inner surface of mortise housing face plate **30**. The plane of lower tab flange **38** is parallel to that of the lower side of mortise housing base **10** and perpendicular to plane of mortise housing face plate **30**. Lower tab flange **38** has a female threaded or tapped hole **39** running there though. Female threaded or tapped hole **39** engages with male thread on a mortise housing screw **26** to reversibly attach the lower tab flange **38** to the lower side of mortise housing base **10**.

Mortise housing cover plate **40** is a rigid rectangular planar member with a length, a width, an inside surface, an outside surface, an upper edge, a lower edge, an opening edge, and a retracting edge. The width of mortise housing cover plate **40** is about 2-6 inches. The length of mortise housing cover plate **40** is about 4-8 inches. Mortise housing cover plate **40** is reversibly attachable to mortise housing base **10**. Mortise housing cover plate **40** is attached to mortise housing base **10** with its plane perpendicular to that of the upper and lower sides of mortise housing base **10** and parallel with the first side of mortise housing base **10**. Mortise housing cover plate **40** is attached to mortise housing base **10** with its upper edge aligned with and adjacent to the second edge of the upper side of mortise housing base **10**, its lower edge aligned with and adjacent to the second edge of the lower side of mortise housing base **10**, its retracting edge aligned with and adjacent to the second edge of the retracting side of mortise housing base **10**, and its opening edge aligned with and adjacent to the second edge of mortise housing face plate **30**. Reversible attachment may be accomplished by any known means such as: bolts, screws, clips, snaps, pins, fasteners, or any other means. When attached, mortise housing cover plate **40** is the second side **5** of electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2**. Mortise housing cover plate **40** comprises: a lock cylinder mounting hole **41**; a Y-turn hub mounting hole **42**; a retracting side deadbolt shaft slot track **43**; an opening side deadbolt shaft slot track **44**; a lever hub mounting hole **45**; an electric motor mounting hole **47**; a screw bracket slot track **48**; a screw lever pivot pin mounting hole **49**; a plurality of pin mounting holes **22**; and a plurality of screw holes **24**.

Lock cylinder mounting hole **41** is a circular hole in mortise housing cover plate **40**. Lock cylinder mounting hole **41** has a diameter of about 0.5 to 2 inches. Lock cylinder mounting hole **41** is located in the corner of mortise housing cover plate **40** adjacent to the upper edge and the retracting edge of mortise housing cover plate **40**. Lock cylinder mounting hole **11** in mortise housing base **10** and lock cylinder mounting hole **41** in mortise housing cover plate **40** function to receive, hold, and mount a lock cylinder (not depicted) into electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2**. A lock cylinder is not an element of this invention but is included for certain versions of electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2**. A lock cylinder is included with versions of the electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2** that require the sliding door to lock on the outside such as with privacy, entry, office, communicating, patio, classroom, or storeroom lock sets. A lock cylinder may be installed or mounted within lock cylinder mounting holes **11**, **41**. A lock cylinder is a horizontal cylindrical member with an inside end, an outside end, and a swing arm. The inside end is oriented towards the inside or interior of the room. The outside end is oriented toward the outside or exterior of the room. The inside end may have a keyhole that is accessible from the inside of the room. The outside end has a keyhole that is accessible from the outside of the room. A key (not depicted) mates or engages with the keyholes to rotate the swing arm on lock cylinder as the key is rotated. The swing arm is located within the interior of electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2**. The swing arm engages with the first and second arms **74**,**75** on Y-turn hub **70** as discussed below. The inside end or the outside end of lock cylinder may be installed within lock cylinder mounting hole **41**.

Y-turn hub mounting hole **42** is a circular hole in mortise housing cover plate **40**. Y-turn hub mounting hole **42** has a diameter of about 0.125 to 1.0 inches. Y-turn hub mounting hole **42** is located just below lock cylinder mounting hole **41**, as depicted. Y-turn hub mounting hole **14** in the first side of mortise housing base **10** and Y-turn hub mounting hole **42** in mortise housing cover plate **40** function to receive, hold, and mount Y-turn hub **70**. Y-turn hub **70** is pivotally attached to Y-turn hub mounting hole **14** in the first side of mortise housing base **10** and Y-turn hub mounting hole **42** in mortise housing cover plate **40**.

Retracting side deadbolt shaft slot track **43** is an oblong hole or slot in mortise housing cover plate **40**. Retracting side deadbolt shaft slot track **43** has a width, a length, and a longitudinal axis. The width of retracting side deadbolt shaft slot track **43** is about 0.0625 to 0.5 inches. The length of retracting side deadbolt shaft slot track **43** is about 0.5 to 2 inches. Retracting side deadbolt shaft slot track **43** is located adjacent to the retracting edge of mortise housing cover plate **40** with its longitudinal axis perpendicular to the retracting edge of mortise housing cover plate **40**, as depicted. Retracting side deadbolt shaft slot track **43** functions as a slot or track for a retracting side slide pin **66** on deadbolt shaft **60** to slide within. As discussed below, deadbolt shaft **60** is slideably attached to mortise housing cover plate **40** by placing the second end of retracting side slide pin **66** within retracting side deadbolt shaft slot track **43**.

Opening side deadbolt shaft slot track **44** is an oblong hole or slot in mortise housing cover plate **40**. Opening side deadbolt shaft slot track **44** has a width, a length, and a longitudinal axis. The width of opening side deadbolt shaft slot track **44** is about 0.0625 to 0.5 inches. The length of opening side deadbolt shaft slot track **44** is about 0.5 to 2 inches. Opening side deadbolt shaft slot track **44** is located adjacent to the opening edge of mortise housing cover plate **40** with its longitudinal axis perpendicular to the opening edge of mortise housing cover plate **40**, as depicted. Opening side deadbolt shaft slot track **44** functions as a slot or track for an opening side slide pin **68** on deadbolt shaft **60** to slide within. As discussed below, deadbolt shaft **60** is slideably attached to mortise housing cover plate **40** by placing the second end of opening side slide pin **68** within retracting side deadbolt shaft slot track **43**.

Lever hub mounting hole **45** is a circular hole in mortise housing cover plate **40**. Lever hub mounting hole **45** has a diameter of about 0.5 to 2.0 inches. Lever hub mounting hole **45** is located in the corner of mortise housing cover plate **40** adjacent to the lower edge and the retracting edge mortise housing cover plate **40**. Lever hub mounting hole **45** in mortise housing cover plate **40** functions to receive, hold,

and mount lever hub **90**. Lever hub **90** is pivotally attached to lever hub mounting hole **45** in mortise housing cover plate **40** as discussed below.

Lever hub mounting hole **45** has a key notch **46** on its circumference. Key notch **46** is notch, void, or crenellation in mortise housing cover plate **40** along the circumference or perimeter of lever hub mounting hole **45**. Key notch **46** has a width. Key notch **46** has an opening end and a retracting end. A second key tab **96** on lever hub **90** engages with key notch **46** and nests within key notch **46** to function as a rotation stop for lever hub **90** where second key tab **96** strikes or contacts the one side of key notch **46** thereby limiting the rotation of lever hub **90** in that direction and strikes or contacts the other side of key notch **46** thereby limiting the rotation of lever hub **90** in the other direction.

Electric motor mounting hole **47** is a rectangular hole in mortise housing cover plate **40**. Electric motor mounting hole **47** has a width, length, and a longitudinal axis. Electric motor mounting hole **47** has a width of about 0.25 to 2.0 inches a length of about 0.5 to 3.0 inches. Electric motor mounting hole **47** is sized to make a slip fit or press fit with the exterior dimensions of electric motor **110**. Electric motor mounting hole **47** is located adjacent to lower edge of mortise housing cover plate **40** with its longitudinal axis parallel with the planes of the upper and lower sides of mortise housing base **10** and perpendicular to the plane of the retracting side of mortise housing base **10** as depicted. Electric motor mounting hole **47** in mortise housing cover plate **40**, along with electric motor mounting hole **18** in mortise housing base **10**, function to attach or mount electric motor **110** to mortise housing base **10** and mortise housing cover plate **40** as discussed below.

Screw bracket slot track **48** is an oblong hole or slot in mortise housing cover plate **40**. Screw bracket slot track **48** has a width, a length, and a longitudinal axis. The width of screw bracket slot track **48** is about 0.0625 to 0.5 inches. The length of screw bracket slot track **48** is about 0.5 to 2 inches. Screw bracket slot track **48** is located adjacent to the retracting edge of mortise housing cover plate **40** with its longitudinal axis perpendicular to the retracting edge of mortise housing cover plate **40**, as depicted. Screw bracket slot track **48** functions as a slot or a track for a screw bracket pin **116** to slide within. As discussed below, screw bracket **114** and screw bracket pin **116** are slideably attached to the mortise housing cover plate **40** by placing screw bracket pin **116** within screw bracket slot track **48**.

Screw lever pivot pin mounting hole **49** is a circular hole in mortise housing cover plate **40**. Screw lever pivot pin mounting hole **49** has a diameter of about 0.125 to 0.5 inches. Screw lever pivot pin mounting hole **49** is located just below lever hub mounting hole **45**, as depicted. Screw lever pivot pin mounting hole **49** functions to receive, hold, and mount pivot pin **104** on screw lever **100**. Screw lever **100** is pivotally attached to screw lever pivot pin mounting hole **49** in mortise housing cover plate **40** as discussed below.

Each of the plurality of pin mounting holes **22** is a circular hole in mortise housing cover plate **40**. Each of the plurality of pin mounting holes **22** has a diameter of about 0.0625 to 0.5 inches. Each of the plurality of pin mounting holes **22** functions to receive, hold, and mount the second end of a pin, such as: upper deadbolt mounting pin **12** and lower deadbolt mounting pin **13**. The second end of each of these pins forms a slip fit or clearance fit within each of the plurality of pin mounting holes **22** when the mortise housing cover plate **40** is installed onto mortise housing base **10**. As stated, the second end of each of these pins has a shoulder that steps down to a smaller diameter that slides or fits into each of the plurality of pin mounting holes **22**. When the mortise housing cover plate **40** is installed onto mortise housing base **10**, the second ends of upper deadbolt mounting pin **12** and lower deadbolt mounting pin **13** are flush with the outside surface of mortise housing cover plate **40**. This construction adds strength and stability to the pins as they are attached at both their first and second ends.

Each of the plurality of screw holes **24** is a circular hole in mortise housing cover plate **40** with a beveled edge. Each of the plurality of screw holes **24** functions to provide a clearance hole for the first end of a mortise housing screw **26** to pass through and engage with the female thread on a support pillar **20**. Each of the plurality of screw holes **24** has an inner diameter of about 0.0625 to 0.5 inches. Each of the plurality of screw holes **24** is located to exactly align with the second end of a support pillar **20**. The beveled edge or each screw hole **24** allows the head of each mortise housing screw **26** to be counter sunk into the mortise housing cover plate **40** and flush with the outside surface of mortise housing cover plate **40** when installed.

Each of the plurality of mortise housing screws **26** is a screw, bolt, fastener, clip, or similar. Each of the plurality of mortise housing screws **26** has a first end, a second end, and a longitudinal axis. The first end of each mortise housing screw **26** has male thread that is sized to engage with the female thread on the second end of each support pillar **20**. The second end of each mortise housing screw **26** has a head that engages with a tool such as a driver, wrench, socket, bit, or similar. To install mortise housing cover plate **40** to mortise housing base **10**, mortise housing cover plate **40** is aligned with mortise housing base **10** and placed onto mortise housing base **10** so that the second ends of mounting pins **12**,**13** align with a pin mounting hole **22** and are inserted therein, and the second ends of each of the plurality of support pillars **20** aligns with a screw hole **24**, wherein mortise housing screws **26** are installed and tighten down onto support pillars **20**. Installing the mortise housing cover plate **40** is the last step to assembling the electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2**. Before installing the mortise housing cover plate **40**, all internal mechanisms and components of electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2** must first be installed and the mortise housing face plate **30** must first be installed as discussed below.

Deadbolt **50** is a rigid rectangular cuboid shaped member. Deadbolt **50** has a width of about 0.5-2 inches, a length of about 1-4 inches, and a thickness of about 0.25 to 1 inches. Deadbolt **50** has a first side, a second side, an upper side, a lower side, an opening side, a retracting side, a longitudinal axis, and a longitudinal bisect. The longitudinal axis of deadbolt **50** runs through its opening side and retracting side. Deadbolt **50** is slideably attached to mortise housing base **10** and mortise housing cover plate **40** with its longitudinal axis running horizontally wherein the deadbolt **50** slides back and forth horizontally along its longitudinal axis. Deadbolt **50** has a retracted position and an extended position. In the retracted position, sliding door is unlatched. In the extended position, sliding door is latched. In the retracted and extended positions, the retracting side of deadbolt **50** remains inside of electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2**. In the retracted and extended positions, the opening side of deadbolt **50** remains outside of electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2**. In the extended position, deadbolt **50** extends or protrudes through deadbolt clearance hole **32** on mortise housing face plate **30** so that its longitudinal bisect extends beyond deadbolt clearance hole **32** and is outside of electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2**. In the retracted

position, deadbolt **50** retracts through deadbolt clearance hole **32** on mortise housing face plate **30** so that its longitudinal bisect retracts within deadbolt clearance hole **32** and is inside of electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2**. Deadbolt **50** functions to latch and unlatch sliding door as described below.

Deadbolt **50** is partially hollow with a rectangular cuboid shaped hollow cavity extending from its lower edge to its upper edge. The hollow cavity breaks through the upper side and the lower side of deadbolt **50**. The hollow cavity does not break through the first side, second side, or opening side. The hollow cavity may optionally break through retracting side to receive the deadbolt attachment arm **62** to provide a groove for a tongue and groove connection with deadbolt shaft **60** as discussed below. The hollow cavity is a smaller rectangular cuboid that is concentric with that of deadbolt **50** with access at the upper and lower sides. This hollow cavity contains a complicated action mechanism or assembly of parts comprising: an upper deadbolt wing **51**; an upper deadbolt wing pivot pin **52**; an upper deadbolt wing latch protrusion **53**; an upper deadbolt wing heel protrusion **54**; a deadbolt wing spring **55**; a lower deadbolt wing **56**; an lower deadbolt wing pivot pin **57**; a lower deadbolt wing latch protrusion **58**; and a lower deadbolt wing heel protrusion **59**. This complicated action mechanism or assembly of parts must first be installed within deadbolt **50** prior to installing deadbolt **50** into mortise housing base **10** and mortise housing face plate **30**. This complicated action mechanism or assembly of parts functions to help extend and retract upper and lower deadbolt wings **51**,**56** as described below.

Upper deadbolt wing **51** is a rigid oblong member with a first side, a second side, an upper side, a lower side, an opening side, a retracting side, a pivot pin hole, a latch protrusion **53**, a heel protrusion **54**, and a longitudinal axis. Upper deadbolt wing **51** has a length of about 1 to 3 inches. The longitudinal axis of upper deadbolt wing **51** runs essentially horizontally and parallel with that of deadbolt **50**. Latch protrusion **53** is a rigid tab, protrusion, or catch that extends or protrudes upwards from the upper side of upper deadbolt wing **51** adjacent to the opening side of upper deadbolt wing **51**. Heel protrusion **54** is a rigid tab, protrusion, or catch that extends or protrudes upwards from the lower side of upper deadbolt wing **51** adjacent to the retracting side of upper deadbolt wing **51**. Pivot pin hole is located in the center of upper deadbolt wing **51** in between the latch protrusion **53** and the heel protrusion **54** of upper deadbolt wing **51**. Upper deadbolt wing **51** is pivotally attached within the hollow cavity of deadbolt **50** with upper deadbolt wing pivot pin **52** inserted through pivot pin hole in upper deadbolt wing **51**. Upper deadbolt wing **51** is a lever member that pivots about upper deadbolt wing pivot pin **52** which acts as a fulcrum. Latch protrusion **53** pivots upwards to catch within a strike plate (not depicted) in a door jamb (not depicted) in order to latch sliding door with deadbolt **50** in the extended position. Latch protrusion **53** pivots downwards to clear the strike plate in a door jamb in order to unlatch the sliding door.

Lower deadbolt wing **56** is a rigid oblong member with a first side, a second side, an upper side, a lower side, an opening side, a retracting side, a pivot pin hole, a latch protrusion **58**, a heel protrusion **59**, and a longitudinal axis. Lower deadbolt wing **56** has a length of about 1 to 3 inches. The longitudinal axis of lower deadbolt wing **56** runs essentially horizontally and parallel with that of deadbolt **50**. Latch protrusion **58** is a rigid tab, protrusion, or catch that extends or protrudes downwards from the lower side of lower deadbolt wing **56** adjacent to the opening side of lower deadbolt wing **56**. Heel protrusion **59** is a rigid tab, protrusion, or catch that extends or protrudes downwards from the lower side of lower deadbolt wing **56** adjacent to the retracting side of lower deadbolt wing **56**. Pivot pin hole is located in the center of lower deadbolt wing **56** in between the latch protrusion **58** and the heel protrusion **59** of lower deadbolt wing **56**. Lower deadbolt wing **56** is pivotally attached within the hollow cavity of deadbolt **50** with lower deadbolt wing pivot pin **57** inserted through pivot pin hole in lower deadbolt wing **56**. Lower deadbolt wing **56** is a lever member that pivots about lower deadbolt wing pivot pin **57** which acts as a fulcrum. Latch protrusion **58** pivots downwards to catch within a strike plate (not depicted) in a door jamb (not depicted) in order to latch sliding door with deadbolt **50** in the extended position. Latch protrusion **58** pivots upwards to clear the strike plate in a door jamb in order to unlatch the sliding door.

Deadbolt wing spring **55** is a compression spring with an upper end, a lower end, and a longitudinal axis. Deadbolt wing spring **55** is installed between upper and lower deadbolt wings **51**,**56**. Upper deadbolt wing **51** is installed in the hollow cavity of deadbolt **50** through the hole in the upper side of deadbolt **50** and pivotally attached to deadbolt **50** with upper deadbolt wing pivot pin **52**. Lower deadbolt wing **56** is installed in the hollow cavity of deadbolt **50** through the hole in the lower side of deadbolt **50** and pivotally attached to deadbolt **50** with lower deadbolt wing pivot pin **57**. Deadbolt wing spring **55** is installed in the hollow cavity of deadbolt **50** with its longitudinal axis running vertically with its upper end in contact with the lower side of upper deadbolt wing **51** and its lower end in contact with the upper side of lower deadbolt wing **56**. Deadbolt wing spring **55** is installed between upper and lower deadbolt wings **51**,**56**. There may be a window into the hollow cavity on the first and second sides of deadbolt **50**, as depicted, to help with the installation deadbolt wing spring **55** in between upper and lower deadbolt wings **51**,**56**. Deadbolt wing spring **55** is installed on the retracting side of upper and lower deadbolt wing pivot pins **52**,**57** and thus creates bias spring pressure that rotates or extends upper deadbolt wing heel protrusion **54** upwards and lower deadbolt wing heel protrusion **59** downwards.

Upper deadbolt wing latch protrusion **53** is actuated to rotate upwards by heel protrusion **54** contacting upper deadbolt mounting pin **12** as deadbolt **50** extends out of deadbolt clearance hole **32**. When deadbolt **50** is in the retracted position, heel protrusion **54** is not in contact with upper deadbolt mounting pin **12** and deadbolt wing spring **55** forces the retracting side of upper deadbolt wing **51** upwards to retract upper deadbolt wing latch protrusion **53** within the hollow cavity of deadbolt **50**. When deadbolt **50** is in the extended position, heel protrusion **54** is in contact with upper deadbolt mounting pin **12**, which pushes the retracting side of upper deadbolt wing downwards to extend upper deadbolt wing latch protrusion **53** upwards to extend out of the hollow cavity of deadbolt **50**.

Lower deadbolt wing latch protrusion **58** is actuated to rotate downwards by heel protrusion **59** contacting lower deadbolt mounting pin **13** as deadbolt **50** extends out of deadbolt clearance hole **32**. When deadbolt **50** is in the retracted position, heel protrusion **59** is not in contact with lower deadbolt mounting pin **13** and deadbolt wing spring **55** forces the retracting side of lower deadbolt wing **56** downwards to retract lower deadbolt wing latch protrusion **58** within the hollow cavity of deadbolt **50**. When deadbolt **50** is in the extended position, heel protrusion **59** is in contact with lower deadbolt mounting pin **13**, which pushes

the retracting side of lower deadbolt wing upwards to extend lower deadbolt wing latch protrusion **58** downwards to extend out of the hollow cavity of deadbolt **50**.

Deadbolt shaft **60** is a rigid oblong planar member with a first side, a second side, an upper edge, a lower edge, an opening edge, a retracting edge, and a longitudinal axis. Deadbolt shaft **60** has a width of about 0.5 to 2 inches. Deadbolt shaft **60** has a length of about 1 to 3 inches. Deadbolt shaft **60** functions to rigidly attach to deadbolt **50** and slideably attach to the first side of mortise housing base **10**. Deadbolt shaft **60** comprises: a deadbolt attachment arm **62**; a pendulum arm pocket **64**; a retracting side slide pin **66**; an opening side slide pin **68**; and deadbolt position indicator **69**.

Deadbolt attachment arm **62** is a long planar protrusion or arm member protruding from the upper edge of deadbolt shaft **60** adjacent to the opening edge of deadbolt shaft **60**. Deadbolt attachment arm **62** has a length equal to the width of deadbolt **50**. Deadbolt attachment arm **62** is in the same plane as that of deadbolt shaft **60**. Deadbolt attachment arm **62** is rigidly attached to the retracting side of deadbolt **50**. Rigid attachment may be accomplished by any known means such as: pressed fit, pressed seam, weld, glue, epoxy, adhesive, bolts, screws, rivets, clips, snaps, pins, or fasteners. In best mode, rigid attachment is done with pins. In best mode, deadbolt **50** has two pin holes adjacent to the retracted edge of deadbolt **50**. In best mode, deadbolt attachment arm **62** has two pin holes that align with the pin holes on deadbolt **50**. Each pin hole is a circular hole that functions to receive a deadbolt attachment pin **63** to rigidly attach deadbolt attachment arm **62** to deadbolt **50**. Each deadbolt attachment pin **63** is a rigid cylindrical member sized to make slip fit or press fit within the pin holes on deadbolt attachment arm **62** and deadbolt **50**. In best mode, deadbolt attachment arm is inserted slightly into the hollow cavity at the retracting side of deadbolt **50** and then pinned, as depicted. This is a pinned tongue and groove joint or rigid connection where deadbolt attachment arm **62** is the tongue and the hollow cavity in deadbolt **50** is the groove.

Pendulum arm pocket **64** is a void or hole in deadbolt shaft **60**. Pendulum arm pocket **64** is rectangular or square shaped notch or void taken out of the upper edge of deadbolt shaft **60**, adjacent to the retracted edge of deadbolt shaft **60**. Pendulum arm pocket **64** does not break through the retracted edge of deadbolt shaft **60**. Pendulum arm pocket **64** functions to receive and hold within it, the lower end of pendulum arm **76** of Y-turn hub **70** as discussed below. The lower end of pendulum arm **76** of Y-turn hub **70** rides within pendulum arm pocket **64** to cause deadbolt shaft **60** to slide back and forth horizontally as Y-turn hub **70** is rotated and vice versa.

Deadbolt shaft **60** has a first pin hole located in the corner of the retracting edge and the lower edge of deadbolt shaft **60** as depicted. First pin hole is a circular hole that functions to receive a retracting side slide pin **66**. Retracting side slide pin **66** is a solid rigid horizontal cylindrical member with a diameter, a length, a first end, a second end, a longitudinal axis, and a longitudinal bisect. Retracting side slide pin **66** has a diameter of about 0.0625 to 0.5 inches. The length of retracting side slide pin **66** is equal to the width of upper side of mortise housing base **10**. The longitudinal bisect of retracting side slide pin **66** is rigidly attached to first pin hole in deadbolt shaft **60** with its longitudinal axis perpendicular to the plane of the first side of mortise housing base **10**. Rigid attachment may be accomplished by any known means such as: pressed fit, pressed seam, weld, glue, epoxy, adhesive, bolts, screws, rivets, clips, snaps, pins, or fasteners. The second end of retracting side slide pin **66** slides within or rides within the retracting side deadbolt shaft slot track **43** on mortise housing cover plate **40** to help slideably attach deadbolt shaft **60** to mortise housing base **10** and mortise housing cover plate **40**.

Deadbolt shaft **60** has a second pin hole located in the corner of the opening edge and the lower edge of deadbolt shaft **60** as depicted. Second pin hole is a circular hole that functions to receive an opening side slide pin **68**. Opening side slide pin **68** is a solid rigid horizontal cylindrical member with a diameter, a length, a first end, a second end, a longitudinal axis, and a longitudinal bisect. Opening side slide pin **68** has a diameter of about 0.0625 to 0.5 inches. The length of opening side slide pin **68** is equal to the width of upper side of mortise housing base **10**. The longitudinal bisect of opening side slide pin **68** is rigidly attached to second pin hole in deadbolt shaft **60** with its longitudinal axis perpendicular to the plane of the first side of mortise housing base **10**. Rigid attachment may be accomplished by any known means such as: pressed fit, pressed seam, weld, glue, epoxy, adhesive, bolts, screws, rivets, clips, snaps, pins, or fasteners. The first end of opening side slide pin **68** slides within or rides within the deadbolt shaft slot track **15** on mortise housing base **10** to help slideably attach deadbolt shaft **60** to mortise housing base **10** and mortise housing cover plate **40**. The second end of opening side slide pin **68** slides within or rides within the opening side deadbolt shaft slot track **44** on mortise housing cover plate **40** to help slideably attach deadbolt shaft **60** to mortise housing base **10** and mortise housing cover plate **40**.

Deadbolt position indicator **69** is a rigid tab member with an upper end and a lower end. The upper end of deadbolt position indicator **69** is rigidly attached to the opening side slide pin **68** on deadbolt shaft **60** or the lower edge of deadbolt shaft **60**. Deadbolt position indicator **69** projects or extends downward from the lower edge of deadbolt shaft **60**. The lower end of deadbolt position indicator **69** overlaps mortise lock circuit board **120**. The lower end of deadbolt position indicator **69** extends beyond the upper edge of mortise lock circuit board **120** as depicted. Deadbolt position indicator **69** slides toward the retracting side **9** of mortise lock when deadbolt **50** is retracted and deadbolt position indicator **69** slides toward the opening side **8** of mortise lock when deadbolt **50** is extended as depicted. Deadbolt position indicator **69** functions in tandem with deadbolt retracted sensor **124** and deadbolt extended sensor **126** to tell microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip **122** whether the deadbolt **50** is in the extended position or in the retracted position. When deadbolt **50** is in the retracted position, deadbolt position indicator **69** is located on, adjacent to, or just below deadbolt retracted sensor **124** as depicted in FIG. **5**. When deadbolt **50** is in the extended position, deadbolt position indicator **69** is located on, adjacent to, or just below deadbolt extended sensor **126** as depicted in FIG. **6**.

Y-turn hub **70** is a hub or center of a wheel or rotating member. Y-turn hub **70** is a rigid member. Y-turn hub **70** comprises: a socket **71**; a first arm **72**; a second arm **74**; a pendulum arm **76**; and a pendulum arm pin **79**. Socket **71** is a hole through the center of Y-turn hub **70**. First arm **72**, second arm **74**, and pendulum arm **76** are each a rigid protrusions or arms that extends radially outward from socket **71**. The rotation of Y-turn hub **70** functions to extend and retract deadbolt **50**. Y-turn hub **70** functions to transfer rotational motion from a swing arm (not depicted) on a lock cylinder and/or rotational motion from a thumb turn (not depicted) or coin turn (not depicted) to translational or linear

motion of deadbolt shaft **60**. The rotation of Y-turn hub **70** causes deadbolt shaft **60** to slide back and forth and deadbolt **50** to extend and retract or latch and unlatch.

Socket **71** is a rigid cylindrical hole through Y-turn hub **70**. Socket **71** has open ends. Socket **71** runs thorough the center of Y-turn hub **70**. Socket **71** has a first end, a second end, an inner diameter, an inner surface, an outer diameter, an outer surface, and a longitudinal axis. Y-turn hub **70** is pivotally attached to the first side of mortise housing base **10** at the first end of socket **71** and pivotally attached to mortise housing cover plate **40** at the second end of socket **71** so that the longitudinal axis of socket **71** is perpendicular to the planes of first side of mortise housing base **10** and mortise housing cover plate **40**. The outer diameter of socket **71** is sized to make a slip fit with the diameter of Y-turn hub mounting hole **14** and Y-turn hub mounting hole **42**. The outer surface of socket **71** is smooth. The inner surface of socket **71** has a plurality of points or ridges that function to engage with a square spindle or shaft from a thumb turn (not depicted) or coin turn (not depicted). A spindle or shaft from a thumb turn or coin turn may be inserted and installed through socket **71** to form a connection therewith so that Y-turn hub **70** rotates along with the spindle or shaft from a thumb turn or coin turn. The rotation of Y-turn hub **70** drives the linkage to extend and retract deadbolt **50**. A thumb turn or coin turn is not an element of electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2** but is included with a mortise lock set.

First arm **72** is a rigid oblong member or arm protruding radially outward from the exterior surface of socket **71**. When Y-turn hub **70** is pivotally attached properly, first arm **72** extends in the direction pointing upwards and towards the towards the opening edge of the first side of mortise housing base **10**. First arm **72** has an overall length of about 0.125 to 0.75 inches.

Second arm **74** is a rigid oblong member or arm protruding radially outward from the exterior surface of socket **71**. When Y-turn hub **70** is pivotally attached properly, second arm **74** extends in the direction pointing upwards and towards the towards the retracting edge of the first side of mortise housing base **10**. Second arm **74** has an overall length of about 0.125 to 0.75 inches.

First and second arms **72**,**74** engage with a swing arm (not depicted) on a lock cylinder (not depicted) to rotate Y-turn hub **70** as the swing arm on lock cylinder is rotated. When a key or thumb turn rotates lock cylinder, the swing arm on lock cylinder is also rotated, which contacts or collides with first arm **72** when rotated in one direction and contacts or collides with second arm **74** when rotated in the other direction. Thus, when installed into auto-latching/locking mortise lock for sliding door **2**, lock cylinder functions to rotate Y-turn hub **70**.

Pendulum arm **76** is a rigid oblong member or arm protruding radially outward from the exterior surface of socket **71**. When y-turn hub **70** is pivotally attached properly, pendulum arm **76** extends in the direction pointing downwards. Pendulum arm **76** has an overall length of about 0.15 to 1.5 inches. There is a head **78** or wide portion on the radial end of pendulum arm **76**. Head **78** has a first side and a second side. When Y-turn hub **70** is pivotally attached properly, the first side of pendulum arm is adjacent to the first side of mortise housing base **10**. Head **78** functions to nest within and ride within pendulum arm pocket **64** in deadbolt shaft **60**. With this arrangement, deadbolt shaft **60** slides back and forth within deadbolt shaft slot tracks **15**,**43**,**44** as pendulum arm **76** rotates back and forth. Pendulum arm **76** functions to slide or laterally move deadbolt shaft **60** as pendulum arm **76** is rotated.

Pendulum arm pin **79** is a rigid solid cylindrical member extending from the head **78** of pendulum arm **76**. Pendulum arm pin **79** extends or protrudes perpendicularly outwards from the first side of head **78**. Pendulum arm pin **79** has a diameter of about 0.0625 to 0.5 inches and a length of about 0.125 to 0.5 inches. Pendulum arm pin **79** functions to slideably attach head **78** on pendulum arm **76** of Y-turn hub **70** to the upper arm **84** of bolt retraction lever **80**. Pendulum arm pin **79** nests within or rides within a pendulum arm pin slot track **86** on bolt retraction lever **80** that causes bolt retraction lever **80** and Y-turn hub **70** to rotate together as either one is rotated or in unison.

Bolt retraction lever **80** is a rigid oblong planar member with a first side, a second side, and a longitudinal axis. Bolt retraction lever **80** is pivotally attached to the first side of socket **92** on lever hub **90** as discussed below. Bolt retraction lever **80** comprises: a pivot hole **82**; an upper arm **84**; and a lower arm **88**. Bolt retraction lever **80** functions to transfer translational or linear motion from screw **112** on electric motor **110** into translation motion of deadbolt shaft **60** and vice versa. The rotation of bolt retraction lever **80** causes deadbolt shaft **60** to slide back and forth, which causes deadbolt **50** to latch and unlatch. The rotation of bolt retraction lever **80** also causes the electric motor **110** to slide back and forth. Bolt retraction lever **80** functions to retract and extend deadbolt **50** to unlatch and latch sliding door.

Pivot hole **82** is a circular hole through the middle section of bolt retraction lever **80**. The diameter of pivot hole **82** is sized to make a slip fit with the outer diameter of socket **92** on lever hub **90**. Pivot hole **82** is pivotally attached to the outer diameter of socket **92** on lever hub **90** wherein the bolt retraction lever **80** is sandwiched in between lever hub **90** and the first side of mortise housing base **10**. As discussed below, lever hub **90** is pivotally attached to lever hub mounting hole **16** and lever hub mounting hole **45**, wherein bolt retraction lever **80** and lever hub **90** may rotate independently from each other.

Upper arm **84** is a rigid oblong member or arm protruding radially outward from pivot hole **82**. Upper arm **84** has a width, a length, and a longitudinal axis. Upper arm **84** has a width of about 0.25 to 1.0 inches and a length of about 2 to 4 inches. When bolt retraction lever **80** is pivotally attached properly, upper arm **84** extends and points upwards towards the upper side of mortise housing base **10**. The radial end of upper arm **84** has a pendulum arm pin slot track **86**. Pendulum arm pin slot track **86** is an oblong hole or slot in upper arm **84**. Pendulum arm pin slot track **86** has a width, a length, and a longitudinal axis. The width of pendulum arm pin slot track **86** is about 0.0625 to 0.5 inches. The length of pendulum arm pin slot track **86** is about 0.25 to 1.5 inches. The longitudinal axis of pendulum arm pin slot track **86** is parallel with that of upper arm **84**. Pendulum arm pin slot track **86** functions to engage with pendulum arm pin **79** on Y-turn hub **70**. Pendulum arm pin **79** on Y-turn hub **70** nests within or rides within pendulum arm pin slot track **86**. Pendulum arm pin **79** slides within pendulum arm pin slot track **86** but never leaves or escapes from pendulum arm pin slot track **86** and therefore bolt retraction lever **80** rotates with Y-turn hub **70** and vice versa.

Lower arm **88** is a rigid oblong member or arm protruding radially outward from pivot hole **82**. Lower arm **88** has a width, a length, and a longitudinal axis. Lower arm **88** has a width of about 0.25 to 1.0 inches and a length of about 0.5 to 1.5 inches. When bolt retraction lever **80** is pivotally attached properly, lower arm **88** extends and points downwards towards the lower side of mortise housing base **10**. The longitudinal axis of upper arm **84** is parallel with that of

lower arm **88**. The radial end of lower arm **88** has a screw bracket pin slot track **89**. Screw bracket pin slot track **89** is an oblong hole or slot in lower arm **88**. Screw bracket pin slot track **89** has a width, a length, and a longitudinal axis. The width of screw bracket pin slot track **89** is about 0.0625 to 0.5 inches. The length of screw bracket pin slot track **89** is about 0.125 to 0.5 inches. The longitudinal axis of screw bracket pin slot track **89** is parallel with that of lower arm **88**. Screw bracket pin slot track **89** functions to engage with screw bracket pin **116** on electric motor **110**. Screw bracket pin **116** nests within or rides within screw bracket pin slot track **89**. Screw bracket pin **116** slides within screw bracket pin slot track **89** but never leaves or escapes from screw bracket pin slot track **89** and therefore bolt retraction lever **80** rotates as screw **112** on electric motor **110** slides laterally and vice versa.

Lever hub **90** is a hub or center of a wheel or rotating member. Lever hub **90** is a rigid member. Lever hub **90** has a first side and a second side. Lever hub **90** comprises: a socket **92**; a first key tab **94**; a second key tab **96**; a first ridge **98**; and a second ridge **99**. Socket **92** is a hole through the center of lever hub **90**. First key tab **94** is a rigid protrusion or tab that extends radially outward from the first side of lever hub **90**. Second key tab **96** is a rigid protrusion or tab that extends radially outward from the second side of lever hub **90**. First ridge **98** is a rigid oblong member or arm protruding outward from socket **92**. Second ridge **99** is a rigid oblong member or arm protruding outward from socket **92**. The first side of lever hub **90** is pivotally attached to lever hub mounting hole **16** on the first side of mortise housing base **10**. The second side of lever hub **90** is pivotally attached to lever hub mounting hole **45** on mortise housing cover plate **40**. Lever hub **90** functions to transfer rotational motion from the interior door knob (not depicted) or interior door lever (not depicted) to rotational motion on screw lever **100** as discussed below. The rotation of lever hub **90** functions to extend and retract deadbolt **50** as discussed below.

Socket **92** is a rigid cylindrical hole through lever hub **90**. Socket **92** has open ends. Socket **92** runs thorough the center of lever hub **90**. Socket **92** has a first end, a second end, an inner diameter, an inner surface, an outer diameter, an outer surface, and a longitudinal axis. Lever hub **90** is pivotally attached to the first side of mortise housing base **10** and mortise housing cover plate **40** so that the longitudinal axis of socket **92** is perpendicular to the planes of first side of mortise housing base **10** and mortise housing cover plate **40**. The outer diameter of socket **92** is sized to make a slip fit with the diameters of lever hub mounting holes **16**,**45**. The outer surface of socket **92** is smooth. The inner surface of socket **92** has a plurality of points or ridges that function to engage with a square spindle or shaft from a door knob (not depicted) or door lever (not depicted). A spindle or shaft from the interior door knob or door lever is inserted and installed through socket **92** to engage and connect therewith so that lever hub **90** rotates along with the spindle or shaft from the interior door knob or door lever. The first end or second end of the socket **92** may be on the interior side or adjacent to in the interior of the room. Thus, the spindle or shaft from the interior door knob or door lever may be inserted and installed into the first end or the second end of socket **92**. The exterior door knob would not engage with or connect to socket **92** or lever hub **90**. The exterior door knob does not have a spindle and simply would be attached to the exterior door face or the exterior door trim without any connection to lever hub **90**. The interior and exterior door knobs or door levers are not elements of electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2** but are included with a mortise lock set.

First key tab **94** is a rigid tab, protrusion, or catch that extends or protrudes radially outward from the outer diameter of socket **92** on the first side of lever hub **90**. First key tab **94** nests within key notch **17** on the first side of mortise housing base **10** to pivotally attach or slideably attach therein. First key tab **94** has a width. First key tab **94** has an opening side and a retracting side. The width of key notch **17** must be larger than that of first key tab **94** so that first key tab **94** may slide back and forth or rotate back and forth within key notch **17**. First key tab **94** functions to contact or catch on key notch **17** and thereby limit the rotation of lever hub **90** within lever hub mounting hole **16**. When lever hub **90** is rotated one way, the opening side of first key tab **94** contacts the opening end of key notch **17** to prevent any more rotation of lever hub **90** beyond this contact. When lever hub **90** is rotated the other way, the retracting side of first key tab **94** contacts the retracting end of key notch **17** to prevent any more rotation of lever hub **90** beyond this contact point.

Second key tab **96** is a rigid tab, protrusion, or catch that extends or protrudes radially outward from the outer diameter of socket **92** on the second side of lever hub **90**. Second key tab **96** nests within key notch **46** on mortise housing cover plate **40** to pivotally attach or slideably attach therein. Second key tab **96** has a width. Second key tab **96** has an opening side and a retracting side. The width of key notch **46** must be larger than that of second key tab **96** so that second key tab **96** may slide back and forth or rotate back and forth within key notch **46**. Second key tab **96** functions to contact or catch on key notch **46** and thereby limit the rotation of lever hub **90** within lever hub mounting hole **45**. When lever hub **90** is rotated one way, the opening side of second key tab **96** contacts the opening end of key notch **46** to prevent any more rotation of lever hub **90** beyond this contact. When lever hub **90** is rotated the other way, the retracting side of second key tab **96** contacts the retracting end of key notch **46** to prevent any more rotation of lever hub **90** beyond this contact point.

First ridge **98** is a rigid oblong protrusion or rib extending outward from the outer surface of socket **92**. First ridge **98** has a width, a length, a height, and a longitudinal axis. The height of first ridge **98** is about 0.0625 to 0.25 inches. The longitudinal axis of first ridge **98** is parallel with that of socket **92**. First ridge **98** is located on the lower half of lever hub **90**. When lever hub **90** is pivotally attached properly, first ridge **98** protrudes, extends, or points downwards towards the corner between the retracting side of mortise housing base **10** and the lower side of mortise housing base **10**. First ridge **98** engages with the upper end **102** of screw lever **100** and functions as a stop or limiter to prevent the upper end **102** of screw lever **100** from rotating beyond first ridge **98**. When electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2** is functioning properly, upper end **102** remains on the opening side of first ridge **98**, in between first ridge **98** and second ridge **99**.

Second ridge **99** is a rigid oblong protrusion or rib extending outward from the outer surface of socket **92**. Second ridge **99** has a width, a length, a height, and a longitudinal axis. The height of second ridge **99** is about 0.0625 to 0.25 inches. The longitudinal axis of second ridge **99** is parallel with that of socket **92**. Second ridge **99** is located on the lower half of lever hub **90**. When lever hub **90** is pivotally attached properly, second ridge **99** protrudes, extends, or points downwards towards the corner between

the mortise housing face plate **30** and the lower side of mortise housing base **10**. Second ridge **99** engages with the upper end **102** of screw lever **100** and functions as a stop or limiter to prevent the upper end **102** of screw lever **100** from rotating beyond second ridge **99**. When electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2** is functioning properly, upper end **102** remains on the retracting side of second ridge **99**, in between first ridge **98** and second ridge **99**.

Screw lever **100** is a rigid oblong member, arm, or lever. Screw lever **100** has a first side, a second side, a width, a length, and a longitudinal axis. Screw lever **100** has a width of about 0.25 to 0.5 inches and a length of about 0.5 to 1.5 inches. Screw lever **100** functions to transfer rotational motion from lever hub **90** to translational or linear motion of screw **112** and vice versa. Screw lever **100** comprises: an upper end **102**; a pivot pin **104**; a lower end **106**; and a screw bracket pin slot track **108**. Screw lever **100** is pivotally attached to mortise housing cover plate **40** at pivot pin **104**. Thus, screw lever **100** pivots about pivot pin **104**. When screw lever **100** is pivotally attached properly, upper end **102** extends or points upwards and lower end **106** extends or points downwards. The upper end **102** is the upper end of screw lever **100** as depicted. The lower end **106** is the lower end of screw lever **100** as depicted.

Pivot pin **104** is a solid rigid horizontal cylindrical member with a diameter, a length, a first end, a second end, and a longitudinal axis. Pivot pin **104** has a diameter of about 0.0625 to 0.5 inches. The length of pivot pin **104** is about 0.0625 to 0.5 inches. The first end of pivot pin **104** is rigidly attached to the second side of the upper end **102** of screw lever **100** with its longitudinal axis perpendicular to that of screw lever **100** as depicted. Rigid attachment may be accomplished by any known means such as: pressed fit, pressed seam, weld, glue, epoxy, adhesive, bolts, screws, rivets, clips, snaps, pins, or fasteners. In best mode, rigid attachment is accomplished by press fitting or friction fitting the first end of Pivot pin **104** into a hole in the second side of screw lever **100**. The second end of pivot pin **104** is pivotally attached to within screw lever pivot pin mounting hole **49** in mortise housing cover plate **40**. Screw lever **100** pivots about this pivotal connection.

Screw bracket pin slot track **108** is an oblong hole or slot in lower end **106**. Screw bracket pin slot track **108** has a width, a length, and a longitudinal axis. The width of screw bracket pin slot track **108** is about 0.0625 to 0.5 inches. The length of screw bracket pin slot track **108** is about 0.0625 to 0.5 inches. The length of screw bracket pin slot track **108** must be longer than the width of screw bracket pin **116**. The longitudinal axis of screw bracket pin slot track **108** is parallel with that of screw lever **100**. Screw bracket pin slot track **108** functions to engage with screw bracket pin **116** on screw bracket **114**. Screw bracket pin **116** nests within or rides within screw bracket pin slot track **108**. Screw bracket pin **116** slides within screw bracket pin slot track **108** but never leaves or escapes from screw bracket pin slot track **108** and therefore screw lever **100** rotates as screw bracket **114** and screw bracket pin **116** move linearly and vice versa.

Note that electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2** may be operated manually to extend and retract deadbolt **50** without any electrical power. Using the above referenced elements and without using any elements listed below, deadbolt **50** may be manually retracted and extended by rotating a thumb turn or a coin turn engaged with Y-turn hub **70**. To extend deadbolt **50** from the retracted position, a thumb turn or a coin turn is rotated towards the retracting side **9** of mortise lock, which rotates pendulum arm **76** towards the opening side **8** of mortise lock, which rotates upper arm **84** towards the opening side **8** of mortise lock, which slides deadbolt shaft **60** towards the opening side **8** of mortise lock, which extends deadbolt **50** into the extend position. To retract deadbolt **50** from the extended position, a thumb turn or a coin turn is rotated towards the opening side **8** of mortise lock, which rotates pendulum arm **76** towards the retracting side **9** of mortise lock, which rotates upper arm **84** towards the retracting side **9** of mortise lock, which slides deadbolt shaft **60** towards the retracting side **9** of mortise lock, which retracts deadbolt **50** into the retracted position.

Also deadbolt **50** may be manually retracted by rotating the interior door knob or door lever engaged with lever hub **90**. To retract deadbolt **50** from the extended position, the interior door knob or door lever is rotated towards the opening side **8** of mortise lock, which rotates the lower end **106** of screw lever **100** towards the opening side **8** of mortise lock, which rotates the lower arm **88** of bolt retraction lever **80** towards the opening side **8** of mortise lock, which rotates upper arm **84** towards the retracting side **9** of mortise lock, which slides deadbolt shaft **60** towards the retracting side **9** of mortise lock, which retracts deadbolt **50** into the retracted position. The rotation of lever hub **90** drives the linkage to extend and retract deadbolt **50**. Thus, persons in the interior of the room can always exit the room even without connecting mortise lock for sliding door **2** to an electrical power source.

Electric motor **110** is an electric motor with a first side, a second side, an upper side, a lower side, an opening side, and a retracting side. An electric motor is an electrical machine that converts electrical energy into mechanical energy. An electric motor has a stator and a rotor. The stator has a hollow center with the rotor is installed within. The stator remains stationary while the rotor rotates within the stator when the electric motor is powered or energized. The rotor has a female threaded cavity or cylindrical cavity with thread on the cavity's inner surface. A particular type of electric motor is used with electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2**, where the rotor has female threads that engage male thread on the exterior of a screw **112**. When electric motor **110** is powered or energized to rotate the rotor, the rotor engages with screw **112** to extend or retract screw **112**. When electric motor **110** rotates one way, the rotor forces screw **112** to extend in one direction. When electric motor **110** rotates the other way, the rotor forces screw **112** to extend in the other direction. With this type of electric motor, the rotor rotates to retract and extend screw **112**. In best mode, electric motor **110** is a screw stepper motor. Any known type of screw stepper motor may be used.

Electric motor **110** is rigidly attached to electric motor mounting hole **18** on mortise housing base **10** and electric motor mounting hole **47** in mortise housing cover plate **40** so that electric motor **110** remains stationary relative to mortise housing base **10** and mortise housing cover plate **40**. Electric motor **110** is positioned within or nested within mounting holes **18**,**47** so that electric motor **110** is retained within mounting holes **18**,**47**. When installed, the first side of electric motor **110** may extend slightly through electric motor mounting hole **47** in mortise housing cover plate **40** and the second side of electric motor **110** may extend slightly through electric motor mounting hole **47** in mortise housing cover plate **40**.

Electric motor **110** further comprises: a screw **112**; a screw bracket **114**; a screw bracket pin **116**; and power wires **118**.

Screw **112** is a rigid solid oblong member with an opening end, a retracting end, a length, an exterior surface, and a

longitudinal axis. The exterior surface of screw **112** has male thread or pipe thread that extend along the full length of screw **112**. The male thread is sized to engage with the female thread on rotor. When electric motor **110** is installed properly, the longitudinal axis of screw **112** is parallel with the planes of the upper and lower sides of mortise housing base **10** and perpendicular to the plane of mortise housing face plate **30** as depicted. When electric motor **110** is powered to rotate one way, the opening end of screw **112** laterally moves toward the opening side **8** of mortise lock and protrudes out of and extends out of the opening side of electric motor **110**. When electric motor **110** is powered to rotate the other way, the retracting end of screw **112** laterally moves toward the retracting side **9** of mortise lock and protrudes out of and extends out of the retracting side of electric motor **110**. Thus, screw **112** moves linearly left and right through electric motor **110** as depicted. Screw **112** is connected to the lower arm **88** of bolt retraction lever **80** to cause bolt retraction lever **80** to rotate as screw **112** is moved laterally. Screw **112** is also connected to the lower end **106** of screw lever **100** to also cause screw lever **100** to rotate as screw **112** is moved laterally.

Screw bracket **114** is a bracket that functions to rigidly connect or attach screw bracket pin **116** to the retracting end of screw **112**. Screw bracket **114** is a rigid oblong member with an opening end and a retracting end. The opening end of screw bracket **114** is rigidly attached to the retracting end of screw **112**. The retracting end of screw bracket **114** is rigidly attached to screw bracket pin **116**.

Screw bracket pin **116** is a solid rigid horizontal cylindrical member with a diameter, a length, a first end, a second end, and a longitudinal axis. Screw bracket pin **116** has a diameter of about 0.0625 to 0.5 inches. The length of screw bracket pin **116** is equal to the width of upper side of mortise housing base **10**. Screw bracket pin **116** is rigidly attached to the retracting end of screw bracket **114**. The longitudinal axis of screw bracket pin **116** is perpendicular to the planes of the upper and lower sides of mortise housing base **10** as depicted. Screw bracket pin **116** functions to pivotally attached to lever hub **90** and screw lever **100** to screw bracket **114**. Screw bracket pin **116** is slideably attached to screw bracket pin slot track **89** on bolt retraction lever **80** and screw bracket pin slot track **108** on screw lever **100**. Screw bracket pin **116** nests within or rides within screw bracket pin slot tracks **89**,**108**. Screw bracket pin **116** slides within screw bracket pin slot track **89**,**108** but never leaves or escapes from screw bracket pin slot track **89**,**108** and therefore lever hub **90** and screw lever **100** rotate as screw bracket **114** and screw bracket pin **116** move linearly and vice versa.

Power wires **118** on electric motor **110** are electrical wires that are used to power the electric motor **110**. Electrical power or current passes through power wires **118** in order to power electric motor **110** or cause electric motor to spin the rotor, which in turn causes screw **112** to extend and retract. Power wires **118** have a first end and a second end. The first end of power wires **118** attached to or connected to electric motor **110** so that there is electrical continuity between these members. The second end of power wires **118** is attached to or connected to mortise lock circuit board **120** so that there is electrical continuity between these members

Mortise lock circuit board **120** is a printed circuit board that supports and electrically connects electronic or electrical components attached to the circuit board using conductive tracks, pads, solder, or other features etched or laminated onto the circuit board so that there is electrical continuity between these electronic or electrical components. Mortise lock circuit board **120** has a first side, a second side, an upper edge, a lower edge, an opening edge, and a retracting edge. Mortise lock circuit board **120** is rigidly attached to circuit board mounting pillars **21** on mortise housing base **10**. In best mode, mortise lock circuit board **120** is rigidly attached to circuit board mounting pillars **21** with mortise housing screws **26**. Mortise lock circuit board **120** further comprises: a microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip **122**; a deadbolt retracted sensor **124**; a deadbolt extended sensor **126**; a positive power wire **128**; and a negative power wire **129**.

Microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip **122** is an integrated circuit or monolithic integrated circuit, also referred to as an "IC", a chip, or a microchip that is a set of electronic circuits on one small flat piece of semiconductor material. Microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip **122** has read only memory and random access memory. A special and custom operating software is loaded into the read only memory that may be updated through a wireless network connection or other network connection. Microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip **122** is attached to or connected to mortise lock circuit board **120** so that there is electrical continuity between these members.

Deadbolt retracted sensor **124** is an electronic sensor that functions to detect deadbolt position indicator **69**. Deadbolt retracted sensor **124** is attached to or connected to mortise lock circuit board **120** so that there is electrical continuity between these members. When deadbolt position indicator **69** is within a few millimeters of deadbolt retracted sensor **124**, deadbolt retracted sensor **124** detects this and indicates this to the microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip **122** through is electrical connection with mortise lock circuit board **120**. Deadbolt retracted sensor **124** is located on the upper edge of mortise lock circuit board **120** adjacent to the retracting edge of mortise lock circuit board **120**. Any known type of electronic sensor that performs this function may be used.

Deadbolt extended sensor **126** is an electronic sensor that functions to detect deadbolt position indicator **69**. Deadbolt extended sensor **126** is attached to or connected to mortise lock circuit board **120** so that there is electrical continuity between these members. When deadbolt position indicator **69** is within a few millimeters of deadbolt extended sensor **126**, deadbolt extended sensor **126** detects this and indicates this to the microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip **122** through is electrical connection with mortise lock circuit board **120**. Deadbolt extended sensor **126** is located on the upper edge of mortise lock circuit board **120** adjacent to the opening edge of mortise lock circuit board **120**. Any known type of electronic sensor that performs this function may be used.

Electrical power is supplied to mortise lock circuit board **120** in order to power electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2**. As stated, microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip **122** receives electrical power from mortise lock circuit board **120** and electric motor receives electrical power from mortise lock circuit board **120**. Mortise lock circuit board **120** receives electrical power from positive power wire **128** and negative power wire **129**. In best mode, mortise lock circuit board **120** is powered by direct current electrical power.

Positive power wire **128** on mortise lock circuit board **120** is a length of electrical wire that is used to power mortise lock circuit board **120**. Electrical power or current passes through positive power wire **128** in order to power mortise lock circuit board **120**. Positive power wire **128** has a first end and a second end. The first end of positive power wire

128 is attached to or connected to mortise lock circuit board 120 so that there is electrical continuity between these members. The second end of positive power wire 128 is connected to a power source that may be: a battery, a building power wire, an external control unit, a user interface, or a positive power contact 134 on a power transfer unit 130.

Negative power wire 129 on mortise lock circuit board 120 is a length of electrical wire that is used to power mortise lock circuit board 120. Electrical power or current passes through negative power wire 129 in order to power mortise lock circuit board 120. Negative power wire 129 has a first end and a second end. The first end of negative power wire 129 is attached to or connected to mortise lock circuit board 120 so that there is electrical continuity between these members. The second end of negative power wire 129 is connected to a power source that may be: a battery, a building power wire, an external control unit, a user interface, or a negative power contact 136 on a power transfer unit 130.

The special and custom operating software loaded onto microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip 122 controls electrified mortise lock for sliding door 2. The special and custom operating software loaded onto microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip 122 is the brain that operates electrified mortise lock for sliding door 2 and causes deadbolt 50 to electrically extend and retract. Positive and negative power wires 128,129 are energized with electrical power and de-energized or turned off to control and operate the electrified mortise lock for sliding door 2. Microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip 122 is only powered intermittently. When at rest, microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip 122 does not receive electrical power. Integrated circuit, or chip 122 is only powered on when the deadbolt 50 is required to electrically move. When positive and negative power wires 128,129 are energized to deliver electrical current to microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip 122, the special and custom operating software first checks to see if the deadbolt 50 is extended or retracted as indicated by the position of the deadbolt position indicator 69 and detected by deadbolt sensors 124,126. If deadbolt 50 starts from the extended position, the special and custom operating software causes deadbolt 50 to retract, by powering on electric motor 110 to rotate its rotor and cause the retracting end of screw 112 to travel towards the opening side 8 of mortise lock, which rotates lower arm 88 towards the opening side 8 of mortise lock, which rotates upper arm 84 towards the retracting side 9 of mortise lock, which slides deadbolt shaft 60 towards the retracting side 9 of mortise lock, which retracts deadbolt 50 into the retracted position. If deadbolt 50 starts from the retracted position, the special and custom operating software causes deadbolt 50 to extend, by powering on electric motor 110 to rotate its rotor and cause the retracting end of screw 112 to travel towards the retracting side 9 of mortise lock, which rotates lower arm 88 towards the retracting side 9 of mortise lock, which rotates upper arm 84 towards the opening side 8 of mortise lock, which slides deadbolt shaft 60 towards the opening side 8 of mortise lock, which extends deadbolt 50 into the extended position. There is an external control unit (not depicted) that sends power to electrified mortise lock for sliding door 2. The external control unit is not an element of electrified mortise lock for sliding door 2. The external control unit sends power to the microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip 122 through positive and negative power wires 128,129. This external control unit uses a user interface or human interface to control electrified mortise lock for sliding door 2 and send power to retract and extend deadbolt 50. This user interface or human interface could be: an electrical switch, a lock cylinder, a keyboard, a pin pad, a fingerprint scanner, a retinal scanner, or any other known type of user interface to control access to electrified mortise lock for sliding door 2 and send power to microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip 122 in order to retract and extend deadbolt 50.

Electrified mortise lock for sliding door 2 may further comprise a power transfer unit 130. Power transfer unit 130 is special electrical connector that is rigidly attached to the sliding door or alternately located inside electrified mortise lock for sliding door 2. Power transfer unit 130 is an electrical connector that helps electrically connect microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip 122 to the external control unit. Power transfer unit 130 electrically connects the second end of positive power wire 128 to a positive power contact 144 on a power unit 140 so that there is electrical continuity between these members. Power transfer unit 130 also electrically connects the second end of negative power wire 129 to a negative power contact 146 on a power unit 140 so that there is electrical continuity between these members.

Power transfer unit 130 comprises: a base 132; a positive power contact 134; and a negative power contact 136. Base 132 is a rigid planar member that supports positive power contact 134 and negative power contact 136. Base 132 is rigidly attached to the upper side of sliding door or rigidly attached to mortise housing base 10 or mortise housing face plate 30. A power transfer unit 130 attached to the sliding door is depicted in FIG. 18. A power transfer unit 130 attached to mortise housing base 10 or mortise housing face plate 30 is depicted in FIGS. 20-24C. Rigid attachment may be accomplished by any known means such as: pressed fit, pressed seam, weld, glue, epoxy, adhesive, bolts, screws, rivets, clips, snaps, pins, or fasteners. Positive power contact 134 is an electrical contact or piece of electrically conductive material such as metal. Positive power contact 134 is rigidly attached to base 132 by any known means. Positive power contact 134 is connected to the second end of positive power wire 128 so that there is electrical continuity between these members. Negative power contact 136 is an electrical contact or piece of electrically conductive material such as metal. Negative power contact 136 is rigidly attached to base 132 by any known means. Negative power contact 136 is connected to the second end of negative power wire 129 so that there is electrical continuity between these members.

Electrified mortise lock for sliding door 2 may further comprise a power unit 140. Power unit 140 is special electrical connector that is rigidly attached to the door jam. Power unit 140 is an electrical connector that helps electrically connect microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip 122 to the external control unit. Power unit 140 electrically connects positive power contact 134 to a positive power wire on the external control unit so that there is electrical continuity between these members. Power unit 140 also electrically connects negative power contact 136 to a negative power wire on the external control unit so that there is electrical continuity between these members. Power unit 140 comprises: a base 142; a positive power contact 144; a positive power wire 145, a negative power contact 146, and a negative power wire 147. Base 142 is a rigid planar member that supports positive power contact 144 and negative power contact 146. Base 142 is rigidly attached to the upper side of the door jamb or the strike plate in the door jamb. A power unit 140 attached to the door jamb is depicted in FIG. 19. A power unit 140 attached to the strike plate in the door jamb is depicted in FIGS. 23-24C. Rigid attachment

may be accomplished by any known means such as: pressed fit, pressed seam, weld, glue, epoxy, adhesive, bolts, screws, rivets, clips, snaps, pins, or fasteners. Positive power contact **144** is an electrical contact or piece of electrically conductive material such as metal. Positive power contact **144** is rigidly attached to base **142** by any known means. Positive power wire **145** is a length of electrical wire that is used to power power unit **140**. Positive power wire **145** has a first end and a second end. The first end of positive power wire **145** is attached to or connected to positive power contact **144** so that there is electrical continuity between these members. The second end of positive power wire **145** is connected to a power source that may be: a battery, a building power wire, an external control unit, or a user interface. Negative power contact **146** is an electrical contact or piece of electrically conductive material such as metal. Negative power contact **146** is rigidly attached to base **142** by any known means. Negative power contact **146** is connected to the negative power wire **147**, which is the negative power wire on the external control, so that there is electrical continuity between these members. Negative power wire **147** is a length of electrical wire that is used to power power unit **140**. Negative power wire **147** has a first end and a second end. The first end of negative power wire **147** is attached to or connected to negative power contact **146** so that there is electrical continuity between these members. The second end of negative power wire **147** is connected to a power source that may be: a battery, a building power wire, an external control unit, or a user interface.

When the sliding door is closed, positive power contact **134** on power transfer unit **130** contacts positive power contact **144** on power unit **140** so that there is electrical continuity between these members and negative power contact **136** on power transfer unit **130** contacts negative power contact **146** on power unit **140** so that there is electrical continuity between these members. When the sliding door is open, positive power contact **134** on power transfer unit **130** does not contact positive power contact **144** on power unit **140** so that there is no electrical continuity between these members and negative power contact **136** on power transfer unit **130** does not contact negative power contact **146** on power unit **140** so that there is no electrical continuity between these members. Thus, the sliding door must be closed for microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip **122** to receive power.

In more advanced embodiments of electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2**, power transfer unit **130** may further comprise: a magnet **138** and power unit **140** further comprises a magnetic sensor **148**. Magnet **138** is a magnet or a material or object that produces a magnetic field made of ferromagnetic material such as iron. Magnet **138** is rigidly attached to base **132** on power transfer unit **130** by any known means. Magnet **138** is located or positioned on base **132** so that magnet **138** aligns with magnetic sensor **148** on power unit **140** when the sliding door is closed. Magnetic sensor **148** is a magnetic sensor or a microelectronic device that detects the presence of a magnetic field. Magnetic sensors operate by detecting a variation in the Lorentz force when a magnet is positioned in proximity to the magnetic sensor, which causes a change in voltage or resonant frequency output from the magnetic sensor, which signals the presence of a magnet. There are many magnetic sensor devices in the prior art. Any known type of magnetic sensor may be used. Magnetic sensor **148** is rigidly attached to base **142** on power unit **140** by any known means. Magnetic sensor **148** is located or positioned on base **142** so that magnetic sensor **148** aligns with magnet **138** on power transfer unit **130** when the sliding door is closed. Magnet **138** and magnetic sensor **148** work in tandem. When the sliding door in closed, magnetic sensor **148** detects magnet **138** and signals that the sliding door is closed. This signal from magnetic sensor **148** may be passed to the external control unit, a power unit circuit board **150**, or a microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip **152**, as discussed below.

In still more advanced embodiments of electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2**, power unit **140** may further comprise a power unit circuit board **150** wherein the positive power contact **144** and negative power contact **146** are both spring loaded to extend and retract into power unit **140**. These advanced embodiments are depicted in FIGS. **20-24**C. With these advanced embodiments, power transfer unit **130** is located inside of mortise lock and power unit **140** is located in the strike plate in the door jamb. The retraction of positive and negative power contacts **144**,**166** is done for safety purposes because the retracted positive and negative power contacts **144**,**166** will not be exposed for a person's fingers to contact.

Power unit circuit board **150** is a printed circuit board that supports and electrically connects electronic or electrical components attached to the circuit board using conductive tracks, pads, solder, or other features etched or laminated onto the circuit board so that there is electrical continuity between these electronic or electrical components. Power unit circuit board **150** has a first side, a second side, an upper edge, a lower edge, an opening edge, and a retracting edge. Power unit circuit board **150** is rigidly attached to base **142** on power unit **140** by any known means. Power unit circuit board **150** may further comprises: a microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip **152**; a positive power wire **154**; and a negative power wire **156**.

Microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip **152** is an integrated circuit or monolithic integrated circuit, also referred to as an "IC", a chip, or a microchip that is a set of electronic circuits on one small flat piece of semiconductor material. Microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip **152** has read only memory and random access memory. A special and custom operating software is loaded into the read only memory that may be updated through a wireless network connection or other network connection. Microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip **152** is attached to or connected to power unit circuit board **150** so that there is electrical continuity between these members. With these advanced embodiments, magnetic sensor **148** is attached to or connected to power unit circuit board **150** or microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip **152** so that there is electrical continuity between these members.

Positive power wire **154** on power unit circuit board **150** is a length of electrical wire that is used to power the power unit circuit board **150**. Electrical power or current passes through positive power wire **154** in order to power the power unit circuit board **150**. Positive power wire **154** has a first end and a second end. The first end of positive power wire **154** is attached to or connected to power unit circuit board **150** so that there is electrical continuity between these members. The second end of positive power wire **154** is connected to a power source that may be: a battery, a building power wire, an external control unit, or a user interface. In this advanced embodiment, the second end of positive power wire **145** is connected to microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip **152** so that there is electrical continuity between these members.

Negative power wire **156** on power unit circuit board **150** is a length of electrical wire that is used to power the power unit circuit board **150**. Electrical power or current passes

through negative power wire **156** in order to power the power unit circuit board **150**. Negative power wire **156** has a first end and a second end. The first end of negative power wire **156** is attached to or connected to power unit circuit board **150** so that there is electrical continuity between these members. The second end of negative power wire **156** is connected to a power source that may be: a battery, a building power wire, an external control unit, or a user interface. In this advanced embodiment, the second end of negative power wire **147** is connected to microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip **152** so that there is electrical continuity between these members.

With these advanced embodiments, the special and custom operating software loaded onto microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip **152** controls electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2**. The special and custom operating software loaded onto microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip **152** is the brain that operates electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2** and causes deadbolt **50** to electrically extend and retract. Positive and negative power wires **154**,**156** continuously power microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip **152**. When the sliding door is closed, magnetic sensor **148** on power unit **140** detects magnet **138** on power transfer unit **130** and signals this back to the special and custom operating software loaded onto microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip **152** which causes positive and negative power contacts **144**,**146** to extend from the retracted position to contact positive and negative power contacts **134**,**136** to make electrical continuity therewith. After this electrical connection is made, electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2** continues to operate as described above. When the sliding door is opened, magnetic sensor **148** on power unit **140** does not detects magnet **138** on power transfer unit **130** and signals this back to the special and custom operating software loaded onto microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip **152** which causes positive and negative power contacts **144**,**146** to retract from the extended position to disallow contact with a person's fingers when the sliding door is open.

In still more advanced embodiments of electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2**, deadbolt **50** may further comprise a deadbolt magnet **160** and power unit **140** may further comprise a deadbolt magnetic sensor **162**. Deadbolt magnet **160** is a magnet or a material or object that produces a magnetic field made of ferromagnetic material such as iron. Deadbolt magnet **160** is rigidly attached to the opening side of deadbolt **50** by any known means. Deadbolt magnet **160** is located or positioned on deadbolt **50** so that deadbolt magnet **160** aligns with deadbolt magnetic sensor **162** on the deadbolt strike plate in the door jamb when the sliding door is closed. Deadbolt magnetic sensor **162** is a magnetic sensor or a microelectronic device that detects the presence of a magnetic field. Any known type of magnetic sensor may be used. Deadbolt magnetic sensor **162** is rigidly attached to the deadbolt strike plate in the door jamb by any known means. Deadbolt magnetic sensor **162** is located or positioned within deadbolt strike plate in the door jamb so that deadbolt magnetic sensor **162** aligns with deadbolt magnet **160** when the sliding door is closed and deadbolt **50** is in the extended position. Deadbolt magnet **160** and deadbolt magnetic sensor **162** work in tandem. When the sliding door in closed and deadbolt **50** is extended, deadbolt magnetic sensor **162** detects deadbolt magnet **160** and signals that the sliding door is closed and the deadbolt **50** is extended. This signal from deadbolt magnetic sensor **162** is passed to the external control unit, power unit circuit board **150**, or microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip **152**. With this advanced embodiment, the special and custom operating software loaded onto microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip **152** knows when the sliding door is closed or open and also knows when the deadbolt is extended or retracted.

In still more advanced embodiments of electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2**, electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2** may further comprise: a deadbolt monitoring switch **170**; a positive power wire for deadbolt monitoring switch **172**; a negative power wire for deadbolt monitoring switch **174**; a positive power contact for deadbolt monitoring switch on power transfer unit **176**; a negative power contact for deadbolt monitoring switch on power transfer unit **178**; a positive power contact for deadbolt monitoring switch on power unit **190**; and a negative power contact for deadbolt monitoring switch on power unit **190**.

Deadbolt monitoring switch **170** is an electrical contact switch that sends a certain electronic signal when the switch makes contact with deadbolt shaft **60** and sends a different electronic signal when the switch is not in contact with deadbolt shaft **60**. Any known type of electrical contact switch may be used. Deadbolt monitoring switch **170** functions to send an electronic signal to the external control unit, power unit circuit board **150**, or microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip **152** when deadbolt **50** is moved or changes from a retracted position to an extended position or changes from an extended position to a retracted position. Deadbolt monitoring switch **170** is rigidly attached to the first side of mortise housing base **10** at a position where deadbolt monitoring switch **170** makes contact with deadbolt shaft **60** when deadbolt **50** is in the retracted position and does not make contact with deadbolt shaft **60** when deadbolt **50** is in the extended position. Positive power wire for deadbolt monitoring switch **172** is a length of electrical wire with a first end and a second end that is used to power deadbolt monitoring switch **170**. The first end of positive power wire for deadbolt monitoring switch **172** is attached to or connected to deadbolt monitoring switch **170** so that there is electrical continuity between these members. The second end of positive power wire for deadbolt monitoring switch **172** is connected to positive power contact for deadbolt monitoring switch on power transfer unit **176** so that there is electrical continuity between these members. Negative power wire for deadbolt monitoring switch **174** is a length of electrical wire with a first end and a second end that is used to power deadbolt monitoring switch **170**. The first end of negative power wire for deadbolt monitoring switch **174** is attached to or connected to deadbolt monitoring switch **170** so that there is electrical continuity between these members. The second end of negative power wire for deadbolt monitoring switch **174** is connected to negative power contact for deadbolt monitoring switch on power transfer unit **178** so that there is electrical continuity between these members. Positive power contact for deadbolt monitoring switch on power transfer unit **176** is an electrical contact or piece of electrically conductive material such as metal. Positive power contact for deadbolt monitoring switch on power transfer unit **176** is rigidly attached to power transfer unit **130** by any known means. The second end of positive power wire for deadbolt monitoring switch **172** is attached to or connected to positive power contact for deadbolt monitoring switch on power transfer unit **176** so that there is electrical continuity between these members. Negative power contact for deadbolt monitoring switch on power transfer unit **178** is an electrical contact or piece of electrically conductive material such as metal. Negative power contact for deadbolt monitoring switch on power transfer unit **178** is rigidly attached power transfer unit **130**

by any known means. The second end of negative power wire for deadbolt monitoring switch **174** is attached to or connected negative power contact for deadbolt monitoring switch on power transfer unit **178** so that there is electrical continuity between these members. Positive power contact for deadbolt monitoring switch on power unit **190** is an electrical contact or piece of electrically conductive material such as metal. Positive power contact for deadbolt monitoring switch on power unit **190** is rigidly attached to power unit **140** by any known means. Positive power contact for deadbolt monitoring switch on power unit **190** is attached to or connected to an electrical wire in power unit **190** that is connected to the external control unit so that there is electrical continuity between these members. Negative power contact for deadbolt monitoring switch on power unit **192** is an electrical contact or piece of electrically conductive material such as metal. Negative power contact for deadbolt monitoring switch on power unit **192** is rigidly attached to power unit **140** by any known means. Negative power contact for deadbolt monitoring switch on power unit **190** is attached to or connected to an electrical wire in power unit **190** that is connected to the external control unit so that there is electrical continuity between these members.

When the sliding door is closed, positive power contact for deadbolt monitoring switch on power transfer unit **176** contacts positive power contact for deadbolt monitoring switch on power unit **190** so that there is electrical continuity between these members and negative power contact for deadbolt monitoring switch on power transfer unit **178** contacts negative power contact for deadbolt monitoring switch on power unit **192** so that there is electrical continuity between these members. When the sliding door is open, positive power contact for deadbolt monitoring switch on power transfer unit **176** does not contact positive power contact for deadbolt monitoring switch on power unit **190** so that there is no electrical continuity between these members and negative power contact for deadbolt monitoring switch on power transfer unit **178** does not contact negative power contact for deadbolt monitoring switch on power unit **192** so that there is no electrical continuity between these members.

In still more advanced embodiments of electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2**, electrified mortise lock for sliding door **2** may further comprise: a lever hub monitoring switch **180**; a positive power wire for lever hub monitoring switch **182**; a negative power wire for lever hub monitoring switch **184**; a positive power contact for lever hub monitoring switch on power transfer unit **186**; a negative power contact for lever hub monitoring switch on power transfer unit **188**; a positive power contact for lever hub monitoring switch on power unit **194**; and a negative power contact for lever hub monitoring switch on power unit **196**.

Lever hub monitoring switch **180** is an electrical contact switch that sends a certain electronic signal when the switch makes contact with lever hub **90** and sends a different electronic signal when the switch is not in contact with lever hub **90**. Any known type of electrical contact switch may be used. Lever hub monitoring switch **180** functions to send an electronic signal to the external control unit, power unit circuit board **150**, or microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip **152** when lever hub **90** is rotated or deadbolt **50** changes from a retracted position to an extended position or changes from an extended position to a retracted position. Lever hub monitoring switch **180** is rigidly attached to the first side of mortise housing base **10** at a position where lever hub monitoring switch **180** makes contact with lever hub **90** when deadbolt **50** is in the retracted position and does not make contact with lever hub **90** when deadbolt **50** is in the extended position. Positive power wire for lever hub monitoring switch **182** is a length of electrical wire with a first end and a second end that is used to power lever hub monitoring switch **180**. The first end of positive power wire for lever hub monitoring switch **182** is attached to or connected to lever hub monitoring switch **180** so that there is electrical continuity between these members. The second end of positive power wire for lever hub monitoring switch **182** is connected to positive power contact for lever hub monitoring switch on power transfer unit **186** so that there is electrical continuity between these members. Negative power wire for lever hub monitoring switch **184** is a length of electrical wire with a first end and a second end that is used to power lever hub monitoring switch **180**. The first end of negative power wire for lever hub monitoring switch **184** is attached to or connected to lever hub monitoring switch **180** so that there is electrical continuity between these members. The second end of negative power wire for lever hub monitoring switch **184** is connected to negative power contact for lever hub monitoring switch on power transfer unit **188** so that there is electrical continuity between these members. Positive power contact for lever hub monitoring switch on power transfer unit **186** is an electrical contact or piece of electrically conductive material such as metal. Positive power contact for lever hub monitoring switch on power transfer unit **186** is rigidly attached to power transfer unit **130** by any known means. The second end of positive power wire for lever hub monitoring switch **182** is attached to or connected to positive power contact for lever hub monitoring switch on power transfer unit **186** so that there is electrical continuity between these members. Negative power contact for lever hub monitoring switch on power transfer unit **188** is an electrical contact or piece of electrically conductive material such as metal. Negative power contact for lever hub monitoring switch on power transfer unit **188** is rigidly attached power transfer unit **130** by any known means. The second end of negative power wire for lever hub monitoring switch **184** is attached to or connected negative power contact for lever hub monitoring switch on power transfer unit **188** so that there is electrical continuity between these members. Positive power contact for lever hub monitoring switch on power unit **194** is an electrical contact or piece of electrically conductive material such as metal. Positive power contact for lever hub monitoring switch on power unit **194** is rigidly attached to power unit **140** by any known means. Positive power contact for lever hub monitoring switch on power unit **194** is attached to or connected to an electrical wire in power unit **190** that is connected to the external control unit so that there is electrical continuity between these members. Negative power contact for lever hub monitoring switch on power unit **196** is an electrical contact or piece of electrically conductive material such as metal. Negative power contact for lever hub monitoring switch on power unit **192** is rigidly attached to power unit **140** by any known means. Negative power contact for lever hub monitoring switch on power unit **194** is attached to or connected to an electrical wire in power unit **190** that is connected to the external control unit so that there is electrical continuity between these members.

When the sliding door is closed, positive power contact for lever hub monitoring switch on power transfer unit **186** contacts positive power contact for lever hub monitoring switch on power unit **192** so that there is electrical continuity between these members and negative power contact for lever hub monitoring switch on power transfer unit **188** contacts negative power contact for lever hub monitoring switch on power unit **194** so that there is electrical continuity

between these members. When the sliding door is open, positive power contact for lever hub monitoring switch on power transfer unit **186** does not contact positive power contact for lever hub monitoring switch on power unit **192** so that there is no electrical continuity between these members and negative power contact for lever hub monitoring switch on power transfer unit **188** does not contact negative power contact for lever hub monitoring switch on power unit **194** so that there is no electrical continuity between these members.

What is claimed is:

1. An electrified mortise lock for a sliding door comprising: a mortise housing base; a mortise housing face plate; a mortise housing cover plate; a plurality of mortise housing screws; a deadbolt; a deadbolt shaft; a Y-turn hub; a bolt retraction lever; a lever hub; a screw lever; an electric motor; and a mortise lock circuit board, wherein,

said mortise housing base is rigid hollow four-sided rectangular cuboid or box-shaped member,

said mortise housing base comprises: a first side, an upper side, a lower side, and a retracting side,

said first side of said mortise housing base is a rigid rectangular planar member with a length, a width, an inside surface, an outside surface, an upper edge, a lower edge, an opening edge, and a retracting edge,

said upper side of said mortise housing base is a rigid rectangular planar member with a length, a width, an inside surface, an outside surface, a first edge, a second edge, an opening edge, and a retracting edge,

said lower side of said mortise housing base is a rigid rectangular planar member with a length, a width, an inside surface, an outside surface, a first edge, a second edge, an opening edge, and a retracting edge,

said retracting side of mortise housing base is a rigid rectangular planar member with a length, a width, an inside surface, an outside surface, a first edge, a second edge, an upper edge, and a lower edge,

said upper edge of said first side said mortise housing base is rigidly attached to said first edge of said upper side of said mortise housing base,

said lower edge of said first side said mortise housing base is rigidly attached to said first edge of said lower side of said mortise housing base,

said retracting edge of said first side of said mortise housing base is rigidly attached to said first side of said retracting side or said mortise housing base,

said first side of said mortise housing base comprises: an upper deadbolt mounting pin; a lower deadbolt mounting pin; a Y-turn hub mounting hole; a deadbolt shaft slot track; a lever hub mounting hole; an electric motor mounting hole; a screw bracket slot track; a plurality of support pillars; and a plurality of circuit board mounting pillars,

said upper deadbolt mounting pin is a solid rigid horizontal cylindrical member with a diameter, a length, a first end, a second end, and a longitudinal axis,

said first end of said upper deadbolt mounting pin is rigidly attached to said inside surface of said first side of said mortise housing base with said longitudinal axis perpendicular to said first side of said mortise housing base,

said lower deadbolt mounting pin is a solid rigid horizontal cylindrical member with a diameter, a length, a first end, a second end, and a longitudinal axis,

said first end of said lower deadbolt mounting pin is rigidly attached to said inside surface of said first side of said mortise housing base with said longitudinal axis perpendicular to said first side of said mortise housing base,

said Y-turn hub mounting hole is a circular hole in said first side of said mortise housing base,

said deadbolt shaft slot track is an oblong hole or slot in said first side of said mortise housing base,

said lever hub mounting hole is a circular hole, with a circumference, in said first side of said mortise housing base,

said lever hub mounting hole has a key notch on said circumference,

said key notch is notch, void, or crenellation in said first side of said mortise housing base along said circumference of said lever hub mounting hole,

said key notch has a width, an opening end, and a retracting end,

said electric motor mounting hole is a rectangular hole in said first side of said mortise housing base,

said electric motor mounting hole has a width, length, and a longitudinal axis,

said screw bracket slot track is an oblong hole or slot in said first side of said mortise housing base,

said screw bracket slot track has a width, a length, and a longitudinal axis,

each of said plurality of support pillars is a hollow rigid horizontal cylindrical member with an inner diameter, an outer diameter, a length, a first end, a second end, an inside surface, an outside surface, and a longitudinal axis,

said first end of each of said plurality of support pillars is rigidly attached to said inside surface of said first side of said mortise housing base with said longitudinal axis perpendicular to said first side of said mortise housing base,

said inner diameter of said second end of each of said plurality of support pillars is lined with female thread,

each of said plurality of circuit board mounting pillars is a hollow rigid horizontal cylindrical member with an inner diameter, an outer diameter, a length, a first end, a second end, an inside surface, an outside surface, and a longitudinal axis,

said first end of each of said plurality of circuit board mounting pillars is rigidly attached to said inside surface of said first side of said mortise housing base with said longitudinal axis perpendicular to said first side of mortise housing base,

said inner diameter on said second end of each of said plurality of circuit board mounting pillars is lined with female thread,

said mortise housing face plate is a rigid rectangular planar member with a length, a width, an inside surface, an outside surface, a first edge, a second edge, an upper edge, and a lower edge,

said mortise housing face plate is reversibly attachable to said mortise housing base,

said mortise housing face plate comprises: a deadbolt clearance hole,

said deadbolt clearance hole is a rectangular, square, or circular hole in said mortise housing face plate,

said mortise housing cover plate is a rigid rectangular planar member with a length, a width, an inside surface, an outside surface, an upper edge, a lower edge, an opening edge, and a retracting edge,

said mortise housing cover plate is reversibly attachable to said mortise housing base,

said mortise housing cover plate comprises: a Y-turn hub mounting hole; a retracting side deadbolt shaft slot track; an opening side deadbolt shaft slot track; a lever hub mounting hole; an electric motor mounting hole; a screw bracket slot track; a screw lever pivot pin mounting hole; a plurality of pin mounting holes; and a plurality of screw holes,

said Y-turn hub mounting hole is a circular hole,

said retracting side deadbolt shaft slot track is an oblong hole or slot,

said retracting side deadbolt shaft slot track has a width, a length, and a longitudinal axis,

said opening side deadbolt shaft slot track is an oblong hole or slot,

said opening side deadbolt shaft slot track has a width, a length, and a longitudinal axis,

said lever hub mounting hole is a circular hole with a circumference,

said lever hub mounting hole has a key notch on its said circumference,

said key notch is notch, void, or crenellation,

said key notch has a width, an opening end, and a retracting end,

said electric motor mounting hole is a rectangular hole,

said electric motor mounting hole has a width, length, and a longitudinal axis,

said screw bracket slot track is an oblong hole or slot,

said screw lever pivot pin mounting hole is a circular hole,

each of said plurality of pin mounting holes is a circular hole,

each of said plurality of screw holes is a circular hole with a beveled edge,

each of said plurality of mortise housing screws is a screw, bolt, fastener, or clip,

said deadbolt is a rigid rectangular cuboid shaped member,

said deadbolt has a first side, a second side, an upper side, a lower side, an opening side, a retracting side, a longitudinal axis, and a longitudinal bisect,

said longitudinal axis of said deadbolt runs through said opening side and said retracting side of said deadbolt,

said deadbolt is slideably attached to said mortise housing base and said mortise housing cover plate,

said deadbolt has a retracted position and an extended position,

in said extended position, said deadbolt extends or protrudes through said deadbolt clearance hole on said mortise housing face plate so that said longitudinal bisect of said deadbolt extends beyond said deadbolt clearance hole,

in said retracted position, said deadbolt retracts through deadbolt clearance hole on said mortise housing face plate so that said longitudinal bisect of said deadbolt retracts within deadbolt clearance hole,

said deadbolt is partially hollow with a rectangular cuboid shaped hollow cavity extending from said lower edge of said deadbolt to said upper edge of said deadbolt,

said rectangular cuboid shaped hollow cavity breaks through said upper side of said deadbolt and said lower side of said deadbolt,

said rectangular cuboid shaped hollow cavity comprises: an upper deadbolt wing; an upper deadbolt wing pivot pin; an upper deadbolt wing latch protrusion; an upper deadbolt wing heel protrusion; a deadbolt wing spring; a lower deadbolt wing; a lower deadbolt wing pivot pin; a lower deadbolt wing latch protrusion; and a lower deadbolt wing heel protrusion,

said upper deadbolt wing is a rigid oblong member with a first side, a second side, an upper side, a lower side, an opening side, a retracting side, an upper deadbolt wing pivot pin hole, an upper deadbolt wing latch protrusion, an upper deadbolt wing heel protrusion, a center, and a longitudinal axis,

said upper deadbolt wing latch protrusion is a rigid tab, protrusion, or catch that extends or protrudes upwards from said upper side of said upper deadbolt wing adjacent to said opening side of said upper deadbolt wing,

said upper deadbolt wing heel protrusion is a rigid tab, protrusion, or catch that extends or protrudes upwards from said lower side of said upper deadbolt wing adjacent to said retracting side of said upper deadbolt wing,

said upper deadbolt wing pivot pin hole is located at said center of said upper deadbolt wing in between said upper deadbolt wing latch protrusion and said upper deadbolt wing heel protrusion,

said upper deadbolt wing is pivotally attached within said rectangular cuboid shaped hollow cavity of said deadbolt with said upper deadbolt wing pivot pin inserted through said upper deadbolt wing latch pivot pin hole,

said upper deadbolt wing **51** is a lever member that pivots about said upper deadbolt wing pivot pin,

said upper deadbolt wing latch protrusion pivots upwards to catch within a strike plate in a door jamb in order to latch said sliding door with said deadbolt in said extended position,

said upper deadbolt wing latch protrusion pivots downwards to clear said strike plate in said door jamb in order to unlatch said sliding door with said deadbolt in said retracted position,

said lower deadbolt wing is a rigid oblong member with a first side, a second side, an upper side, a lower side, an opening side, a retracting side, a lower deadbolt wing pivot pin hole, a lower deadbolt wing latch protrusion **58**, a lower deadbolt wing heel protrusion **59**, a center, and a longitudinal axis,

said lower deadbolt wing latch protrusion is a rigid tab, protrusion, or catch that extends or protrudes downwards from said lower side of said lower deadbolt wing adjacent to said opening side of said lower deadbolt wing,

said lower deadbolt wing heel protrusion is a rigid tab, protrusion, or catch that extends or protrudes downwards from said lower side of said lower deadbolt wing adjacent to said retracting side of said lower deadbolt wing,

said lower deadbolt wing pivot pin hole is located at said center of said lower deadbolt wing in between said lower deadbolt wing latch protrusion and said lower deadbolt wing heel protrusion,

said lower deadbolt wing is pivotally attached within said rectangular cuboid shaped hollow cavity of deadbolt with said lower deadbolt wing pivot pin inserted through said lower deadbolt wing pivot pin hole,

said lower deadbolt wing is a lever member that pivots about said lower deadbolt wing pivot pin,

said lower deadbolt wing latch protrusion pivots downwards to catch within said strike plate in said door jamb in order to latch said sliding door with said deadbolt in said extended position,

said lower deadbolt wing latch protrusion pivots upwards to clear said strike plate in said door jamb in order to unlatch said sliding door with said deadbolt in said retracted position,

said deadbolt wing spring is a compression spring with an upper end, a lower end, and a longitudinal axis,

said deadbolt wing spring is installed between said upper deadbolt wing and said lower deadbolt wing,

said upper deadbolt wing is installed in said rectangular cuboid shaped hollow cavity of said deadbolt and pivotally attached to said deadbolt with said upper deadbolt wing pivot pin,

said lower deadbolt wing is installed in said rectangular cuboid shaped hollow cavity of said deadbolt and pivotally attached to said deadbolt with said lower deadbolt wing pivot pin,

said deadbolt wing spring is installed in said rectangular cuboid shaped hollow cavity of said deadbolt with said longitudinal axis of said deadbolt wing spring running vertically with said upper end of said deadbolt wing spring in contact with said lower side of said upper deadbolt wing and said lower end of said deadbolt wing spring in contact with said upper side of said lower deadbolt wing,

said upper deadbolt wing latch protrusion is actuated to rotate upwards by said heel protrusion contacting said upper deadbolt mounting pin as said deadbolt extends out of said deadbolt clearance hole to said extended position,

when said deadbolt is in said retracted position, said heel protrusion is not in contact with said upper deadbolt mounting pin and said deadbolt wing spring forces said retracting side of said upper deadbolt wing upwards to retract said upper deadbolt wing latch protrusion within said rectangular cuboid shaped hollow cavity of said deadbolt,

when said deadbolt is in said extended position, said heel protrusion is in contact with said upper deadbolt mounting pin, which pushes said retracting side of said upper deadbolt wing downwards to extend said upper deadbolt wing latch protrusion upwards to extend out of said rectangular cuboid shaped hollow cavity of deadbolt,

said lower deadbolt wing latch protrusion is actuated to rotate downwards by said heel protrusion contacting said lower deadbolt mounting pin as said deadbolt extends out of said deadbolt clearance hole to said extended position,

when said deadbolt **50** is in said retracted position, said heel protrusion is not in contact with said lower deadbolt mounting pin and said deadbolt wing spring forces said retracting side of said lower deadbolt wing downwards to retract said lower deadbolt wing latch protrusion within said rectangular cuboid shaped hollow cavity of said deadbolt,

when said deadbolt is in said extended position, said heel protrusion is in contact with said lower deadbolt mounting pin, which pushes said retracting side of said lower deadbolt wing upwards to extend said lower deadbolt wing latch protrusion downwards to extend out of said rectangular cuboid shaped hollow cavity of said deadbolt,

said deadbolt shaft is a rigid oblong planar member with a first side, a second side, an upper edge, a lower edge, an opening edge, a retracting edge, and a longitudinal axis,

said deadbolt shaft comprises: a deadbolt attachment arm; a pendulum arm pocket; a retracting side slide pin; an opening side slide pin; and deadbolt position indicator,

said deadbolt attachment arm is a long planar protrusion or arm member protruding from said upper edge of said deadbolt shaft, adjacent to said opening edge of said deadbolt shaft,

said deadbolt attachment arm is rigidly attached to said retracting side of said deadbolt,

said pendulum arm pocket is rectangular or square shaped notch or void in said upper edge of said deadbolt shaft, adjacent to said retracted edge of said deadbolt shaft,

said retracting side slide pin is a solid rigid horizontal cylindrical member with a diameter, a length, a first end, a second end, a longitudinal axis, and a longitudinal bisect,

said longitudinal bisect of said retracting side slide pin is rigidly attached to said deadbolt shaft with said longitudinal axis of said retracting side slide pin perpendicular to said first side of said mortise housing base,

said second end of said retracting side slide pin slides within or rides within said retracting side deadbolt shaft slot track on said mortise housing cover plate to slideably attach said deadbolt shaft to said mortise housing cover plate,

said opening side slide pin is a solid rigid horizontal cylindrical member with a diameter, a length, a first end, a second end, a longitudinal axis, and a longitudinal bisect,

said longitudinal bisect of said opening side slide pin is rigidly attached to said deadbolt shaft with said longitudinal axis of said opening side slide pin perpendicular to said first side of said mortise housing base,

said first end of said opening side slide pin slides within or rides within said deadbolt shaft slot track on said mortise housing base to slideably attach said deadbolt shaft to said mortise housing base,

said second end of said opening side slide pin slides within or rides within said opening side deadbolt shaft slot track on said mortise housing cover plate to slideably attach said deadbolt shaft to mortise housing cover plate **40**,

said deadbolt position indicator is a rigid tab member with an upper end and a lower end,

said upper end of said deadbolt position indicator is rigidly attached to said opening side slide pin on said deadbolt shaft or to said lower edge of said deadbolt shaft,

said deadbolt position indicator projects or extends downward from said lower edge of said deadbolt shaft,

said Y-turn hub is a rigid hub member with a center,

said Y-turn hub comprises: a socket; a first arm; a second arm; a pendulum arm; and a pendulum arm pin,

said socket is a hole through said center of said Y-turn hub,

said first arm is a rigid protrusion or arm that extends radially outward from said socket,

said second arm a rigid protrusion or arm that extends radially outward from said socket,

said pendulum arm a rigid protrusion or arm that extends radially outward from said socket,

rotation of said Y-turn hub causes said deadbolt shaft to slide back and forth and said deadbolt to extend and retract or to latch and unlatch,

said socket is a rigid cylindrical hole through said center of said Y-turn hub,

said socket has a first end, a second end, an inner diameter, an inner surface, an outer diameter, an outer surface, and a longitudinal axis,

said Y-turn hub is pivotally attached to said first side of said mortise housing base at said first end of said socket and pivotally attached to said mortise housing cover plate at said second end of said socket so that said longitudinal axis of said socket **71** is perpendicular to said first side of said mortise housing base,

said outer surface of said socket is smooth,

said inner surface of said socket has a plurality of points or ridges that engage with a square spindle or shaft from a thumb turn or coin turn,

said first arm is a rigid oblong member or arm protruding radially outward from said exterior surface of said socket,

said second arm is a rigid oblong member or arm protruding radially outward from said exterior surface of said socket,

said first arm and said second arm engage with a swing arm on a lock cylinder to rotate said Y-turn hub as said swing arm on said lock cylinder is rotated,

said pendulum arm is a rigid oblong member or arm protruding radially outward from said exterior surface of said socket with a radial end,

said pendulum arm further comprises a head,

said head is a widened portion of said pendulum arm on said radial end of said pendulum arm,

said head has a first side and a second side,

said head nests within or rides within said pendulum arm pocket in said deadbolt shaft so that said deadbolt shaft slides back and forth within said deadbolt shaft slot track, said retracting side deadbolt shaft slot track, and said opening side deadbolt shaft slot track as said pendulum arm rotates,

said pendulum arm slides or laterally moves said deadbolt shaft as said pendulum arm is rotated,

said pendulum arm pin is a rigid solid cylindrical member extending from said first side of said head,

said pendulum arm pin nests within or rides within a pendulum arm pin slot track on said bolt retraction lever to slideably attach said head to an upper arm of said bolt retraction lever, which causes said bolt retraction lever and said Y-turn hub to rotate together or in unison,

said bolt retraction lever is a rigid oblong planar member with a first side, a middle section, a second side, and a longitudinal axis,

said bolt retraction lever is pivotally attached to said first side of said socket on said lever hub,

rotation of said bolt retraction lever causes said deadbolt shaft to slide back and forth, which causes said deadbolt to retract and extend,

said bolt retraction lever comprises: a pivot hole; an upper arm; and a lower arm,

said pivot hole is a circular hole through said middle section of said bolt retraction lever,

said pivot hole is pivotally attached to an outer diameter of said socket on said lever hub,

said upper arm is a rigid oblong member or arm protruding radially outward from said pivot hole,

said upper arm has a width, a length, a longitudinal axis, and a radial end,

said radial end of upper arm has a pendulum arm pin slot track,

said pendulum arm pin slot track is an oblong hole or slot with a width, a length, and a longitudinal axis,

said longitudinal axis of said pendulum arm pin slot track is parallel with said longitudinal axis of said upper arm,

said pendulum arm pin slot track engages with said pendulum arm pin on said Y-turn hub,

said pendulum arm pin nests within or rides within said pendulum arm pin slot track,

said lower arm is a rigid oblong member or arm protruding radially outward from said pivot hole,

said lower arm has a width, a length, a longitudinal axis, and a radial end,

said longitudinal axis of said upper arm is parallel with said longitudinal axis of said lower arm,

said radial end of lower arm has a screw bracket pin slot track,

said screw bracket pin slot track is an oblong hole or slot with a width, a length, and a longitudinal axis,

said longitudinal axis of said screw bracket pin slot track is parallel with said longitudinal axis of said lower arm,

said screw bracket pin slot track engages with a screw bracket pin on said electric motor,

said screw bracket pin nests within or rides within said screw bracket pin slot track,

said lever hub is a rigid hub with a center of a wheel,

said lever hub has a first side and a second side,

said first side of said lever hub is pivotally attached to said lever hub mounting hole on said first side of said mortise housing base,

said second side of said lever hub is pivotally attached to said lever hub mounting hole on said mortise housing cover plate,

said lever hub comprises: a socket; a first key tab; a second key tab; a first ridge; and a second ridge,

said socket is a hole through said center of said lever hub,

said socket has a first end, a second end, an inner diameter, an inner surface, an outer diameter, an outer surface, and a longitudinal axis,

said longitudinal axis of said socket is perpendicular to said mortise housing base,

said outer surface of said socket is smooth,

said inner surface of said socket has a plurality of points or ridges that engage with a square spindle or shaft from a door knob or door lever,

said lever hub rotates along with said spindle or shaft from said door knob or door lever,

said first key tab is a rigid tab, protrusion, or catch that extends or protrudes radially outward from said outer diameter of said socket on said first side of said lever hub,

said first key tab nests within said key notch on said first side of said mortise housing base,

said first key tab has a width, an opening side, and a retracting side,

said first key tab contacts or catches on said key notch during rotation of said lever hub and thereby limits rotation of said lever hub **90** within said lever hub mounting hole,

said second key tab is a rigid tab, protrusion, or catch that extends or protrudes radially outward from said outer diameter of said socket on said second side of said lever hub,

said second key tab nests within said key notch on said mortise housing cover plate,

said second key tab has a width, an opening side, and a retracting side,

said second key tab contacts or catches on said key notch during rotation of said lever hub and thereby limits rotation of said lever hub within said lever hub mounting hole,

said first ridge is a rigid oblong protrusion or rib extending outward from said outer surface of said socket,

said first ridge has a width, a length, a height, and a longitudinal axis,

said first ridge engages with an upper end of said screw lever and functions as a stop or limiter to prevent said upper end of said screw lever from rotating beyond said first ridge,

said second ridge is a rigid oblong protrusion or rib extending outward from said outer surface of said socket,

said second ridge engages with said upper end of said screw lever and functions as a stop or limiter to prevent said upper end of screw lever from rotating beyond said second ridge,

said screw lever is a rigid oblong member, arm, or lever,

said screw lever has a first side, a second side, a width, a length, and a longitudinal axis,

said screw lever comprises: an upper end; a pivot pin; a lower end; and a screw bracket pin slot track,

said screw lever is pivotally attached to said mortise housing cover plate by said pivot pin,

said screw lever pivots about said pivot pin,

said pivot pin is a solid rigid horizontal cylindrical member with a diameter, a length, a first end, a second end, and a longitudinal axis,

said first end of said pivot pin is rigidly attached to said second side of said screw lever at said upper end of said screw lever,

said second end of said pivot pin is pivotally attached within said screw lever pivot pin mounting hole in said mortise housing cover plate,

said screw lever pivots about said pivot pin,

said screw bracket pin slot track is an oblong hole or slot in said lower end of said screw lever,

said screw bracket pin slot track has a width, a length, and a longitudinal axis,

said longitudinal axis of said screw bracket pin slot track is parallel with said longitudinal axis of said screw lever,

said screw bracket pin slot track engages with a screw bracket pin on a screw bracket,

said electric motor is an electric motor with a first side, a second side, an upper side, a lower side, an opening side, and a retracting side,

said electric motor is an electrical machine that converts electrical energy into mechanical energy

said electric motor has a stator and a rotor,

said rotor has a female threaded cavity or a cylindrical cavity with a set of female threads,

said electric motor is rigidly attached to said electric motor mounting hole on said mortise housing base and to said electric motor mounting hole on said mortise housing cover plate,

said electric motor further comprises: a screw; a screw bracket; a screw bracket pin; and power wires,

said screw is a rigid solid oblong member with an opening end, a retracting end, a length, an exterior surface, and a longitudinal axis,

said exterior surface of said screw has a male thread or a set of male threads that extends along said length of said screw,

said male thread said exterior surface of said screw engages with said female threaded cavity on said rotor,

said longitudinal axis of said screw is parallel to said upper side of said mortise housing base and perpendicular to said mortise housing face plate,

rotation of said electric motor in a first direction causes said opening end of said screw to laterally move towards said mortise housing face plate,

rotation of said electric motor in a second direction causes said retracting end of said screw to laterally move towards said retracting side of said mortise housing base,

said screw is connected to said lower arm of said bolt retraction lever which causes said bolt retraction lever to rotate as said screw is moved laterally,

said screw is connected to said lower end of said screw lever which causes said screw lever to rotate as said screw is moved laterally,

said screw bracket is a rigid oblong member with an opening end and a retracting end,

said opening end of said screw bracket is rigidly attached to said retracting end of said screw,

said retracting end of said screw bracket is rigidly attached to said screw bracket pin,

said screw bracket pin is a solid rigid horizontal cylindrical member with a diameter, a length, a first end, a second end, and a longitudinal axis,

said screw bracket pin is slideably attached to said screw bracket pin slot track on said bolt retraction lever and to said screw bracket pin slot track on said screw lever,

said screw bracket pin nests within or rides within said screw bracket pin slot track on said bolt retraction lever and within said screw bracket pin slot track on said screw lever,

said power wires are electrical wires that are used to power said electric motor,

said power wires have a first end and a second end,

said first end of said power wires are attached to or connected to said electric motor so that there is electrical continuity there between,

said second end of said power wires is attached to or connected to said mortise lock circuit board so that there is electrical continuity therebetween,

said mortise lock circuit board is a printed circuit board that supports and electrically connects a set of electronic or electrical components attached to said printed circuit board,

said mortise lock circuit board has a first side, a second side, an upper edge, a lower edge, an opening edge, and a retracting edge,

said mortise lock circuit board is rigidly attached to said plurality of circuit board mounting pillars on said mortise housing base,

mortise lock circuit board further comprises: a first microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip; a deadbolt retracted sensor; a deadbolt extended sensor; a positive power wire; and a negative power wire,

said first microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip is an integrated circuit, monolithic integrated circuit, chip, or microchip that is a set of electronic circuits on a small flat piece of semiconductor material,

said first microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip has a read only memory and a random access memory,

a special and custom operating software is loaded into said read only memory

said first microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip is attached to or connected to said mortise lock circuit board so that there is electrical continuity therebetween,

said deadbolt retracted sensor is an electronic sensor that detects said deadbolt position indicator,

said deadbolt retracted sensor is attached to or connected to said mortise lock circuit board so that there is electrical continuity therebetween,

when said deadbolt position indicator is proximal to said deadbolt retracted sensor, said deadbolt retracted sensor detects said deadbolt retracted sensor and communicates said detection to said first microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip,

said deadbolt retracted sensor is located on said upper edge of said mortise lock circuit board adjacent to said retracting edge of said mortise lock circuit board,

said deadbolt extended sensor is an electronic sensor that detect said deadbolt position indicator,

said deadbolt extended sensor is attached to or connected to said mortise lock circuit board so that there is electrical continuity therebetween,

when deadbolt position indicator is proximal to said deadbolt extended sensor, said deadbolt extended sensor detects said deadbolt extended sensor and communicates said detection to said first microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip,

said deadbolt extended sensor is located on said upper edge of said mortise lock circuit board adjacent to said opening edge of said mortise lock circuit board,

said positive power wire is a length of electrical wire that is used to said power mortise lock circuit board,

said positive power wire has a first end and a second end,

said first end of said positive power wire is attached to or connected to said mortise lock circuit board so that there is electrical continuity therebetween,

said second end of said positive power wire is connected to a power source, an external control unit, a user interface, or a positive power contact,

said negative power wire is a length of electrical wire that is used to power said mortise lock circuit board,

said negative power wire has a first end and a second end,

said first end of said negative power wire is attached to or connected to said mortise lock circuit board so that there is electrical continuity therebetween,

said second end of said negative power wire is connected to said power source, said external control unit, said user interface, or a negative power contact, **136** on a power transfer unit **130**,

said Integrated circuit, or chip is supplied with electrical power or current when said deadbolt is required to move from said retracted position to said extended position or from said extended position to said retracted position,

when said positive power wire and said negative power wire are energized to deliver electrical current to said first microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip, said special and custom operating software first checks to see if said deadbolt is in said extended position or in said retracted as indicated by said deadbolt position indicator and detected by said deadbolt retracted sensor or by said deadbolt extended sensor,

if said deadbolt starts from said extended position, said special and custom operating software causes said deadbolt to retract to said retracted position by powering on said electric motor to rotate said rotor and cause said retracting end of said screw to travel towards said mortise housing face plate, which rotates said lower arm towards said mortise housing face plate, which rotates said upper arm towards said retracting side of said mortise housing base, which slides said deadbolt shaft towards said retracting side of said mortise housing base, which retracts said deadbolt **50** into said retracted position, and

if said deadbolt starts from said retracted position, said special and custom operating software causes said deadbolt to extend to said extended position by powering on said electric motor to rotate said rotor and cause said retracting end of said screw to travel towards said retracting side of said mortise housing base, which rotates lower arm towards said retracting side of said mortise housing base, which rotates upper arm **84** towards said mortise housing face plate, which slides said deadbolt shaft towards said mortise housing face plate, which extends said deadbolt into said extended position.

2. An electrified mortise lock for a sliding door as recited in claim **1** further comprising: a power transfer unit, wherein,

said power transfer unit comprises: a base; a power transfer positive power contact; and a power transfer negative power contact,

said base is a rigid planar member that supports said power transfer positive power contact and said power transfer negative power contact,

said base is rigidly attached to: an upper side of said sliding door, said mortise housing base, or said mortise housing face plate,

said power transfer positive power contact is an electrical contact or piece of electrically conductive material,

said power transfer positive power contact is rigidly attached to said base,

said power transfer positive power contact is connected to said second end of said positive power wire so that there is electrical continuity therebetween,

said power transfer negative power contact is an electrical contact or piece of electrically conductive material,

said power transfer negative power contact is rigidly attached to said base, and

said power transfer negative power contact is connected to said second end of said negative power wire so that there is electrical continuity therebetween.

3. An electrified mortise lock for a sliding door as recited in claim **2** further comprising: a power unit, wherein,

said power unit comprises: a base; a power unit positive power contact; a positive power wire, a power unit negative power contact, and a negative power wire,

said base is a rigid planar member that supports said power unit positive power contact and said power unit negative power contact,

said base is rigidly attached to: an upper side of said door jamb or said strike plate in said door jamb,

said power unit positive power contact is an electrical contact or piece of electrically conductive material,

said power unit positive power contact is rigidly attached to said base,

said positive power wire is a length of electrical wire that is used to power said power unit,

said positive power wire has a first end and a second end,

said first end of said positive power wire is attached to or connected to said power unit positive power contact so that there is electrical continuity therebetween,

said second end of said positive power wire is connected to said power source,

said power unit negative power contact is an electrical contact or piece of electrically conductive material,

said power unit negative power contact is rigidly attached to said base,

said power unit negative power contact is connected to said negative power wire so that there is electrical continuity therebetween,

said negative power wire is a length of electrical wire that is used to power said power unit,

said negative power wire has a first end and a second end,

said first end of said negative power wire is attached to or connected to said power unit negative power contact so that there is electrical continuity therebetween, and

said second end of negative power wire is connected to said power source.

4. An electrified mortise lock for a sliding door as recited in claim **3** wherein said a power unit further comprises a power unit circuit board, wherein,

said power unit circuit board is a printed circuit board that supports and electrically connects electronic or electrical components attached to said printed circuit board,

said power unit circuit board has a first side, a second side, an upper edge, a lower edge, an opening edge, and a retracting edge,

said power unit circuit board is rigidly attached to said base on said power unit,

said power unit circuit board comprises: a second microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip; a power unit circuit board positive power wire; and a power unit circuit board negative power wire,

said second microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip is an integrated circuit or monolithic integrated circuit that is a set of electronic circuits on a small flat piece of semiconductor material,

said second microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip has a read only memory and a random access memory,

a second special and custom operating software is loaded into said read only memory,

said second microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip is attached to or connected to said power unit circuit board so that there is electrical continuity therebetween,

said power unit circuit board positive power wire is a length of electrical wire that is used to power said power unit circuit board,

said power unit circuit board positive power wire has a first end and a second end,

said first end of said power unit circuit board positive power wire is attached to or connected to said power unit circuit board so that there is electrical continuity therebetween,

said second end of said power unit circuit board positive power wire is connected to said second microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip so that there is electrical continuity therebetween,

said power unit circuit board negative power wire a length of electrical wire that is used to power said power unit circuit board,

said power unit circuit board negative power wire has a first end and a second end,

said first end of said power unit circuit board negative power wire is attached to or connected to said power unit circuit board so that there is electrical continuity therebetween, and

said second end of said power unit circuit board negative power wire is connected to said second microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip so that there is electrical continuity therebetween.

5. An electrified mortise lock for a sliding door as recited in claim **4** wherein said power transfer unit further comprises a magnet and said a power unit further comprises a magnetic sensor, wherein,

said magnet is a magnet or a material or object that produces a magnetic field made of ferromagnetic material,

said magnet is rigidly attached to said base on said power transfer unit,

said magnet is located or positioned on said base so that said magnet aligns with said magnetic sensor on said power unit when said sliding door is closed,

said magnetic sensor is a magnetic sensor or a microelectronic device that detects the presence of a magnetic field,

said magnetic sensor is rigidly attached to said base on said power unit,

said magnetic sensor is located or positioned on said base so that said magnetic sensor aligns with said magnet on said power transfer unit when said sliding door is closed,

said magnetic sensor is attached to or connected to: said power unit circuit board or said second microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip so that there is electrical continuity therebetween, and

when said sliding door in closed, said magnetic sensor detects said magnet and sends an electrical signal or message to: said power unit circuit board, said second microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip, or said external control unit stating that said sliding door is closed.

6. An electrified mortise lock for a sliding door as recited in claim **4** wherein said dead bolt further comprises a deadbolt magnet and said power unit further comprise a deadbolt magnetic sensor, wherein,

said deadbolt magnet is a magnet or a material or object that produces a magnetic field made of ferromagnetic material,

said deadbolt magnet is rigidly attached to said opening side of said deadbolt,

said deadbolt magnetic sensor is a magnetic sensor or a microelectronic device that detects the presence of a magnetic field,

said deadbolt magnetic sensor is rigidly attached to said strike plate in said door jamb,

said deadbolt magnetic sensor is located or positioned so that said deadbolt magnetic sensor aligns with said deadbolt magnet when said sliding door is closed and said deadbolt is in said extended position,

said deadbolt magnetic sensor is attached to or connected to: said power unit circuit board or said second microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip so that there is electrical continuity therebetween, and

when said deadbolt magnetic sensor detects said deadbolt magnet said deadbolt magnetic sensor sends an electrical signal or message to: said power unit circuit board, said second microprocessor, integrated circuit, or chip, or said external control unit stating that said sliding door is closed and said deadbolt is in said extended position.

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