H. H. ELWELL.

Roses for Door-Knobs.

No. 133,842. Patented Dec. 10, 1872.

fig. 1.

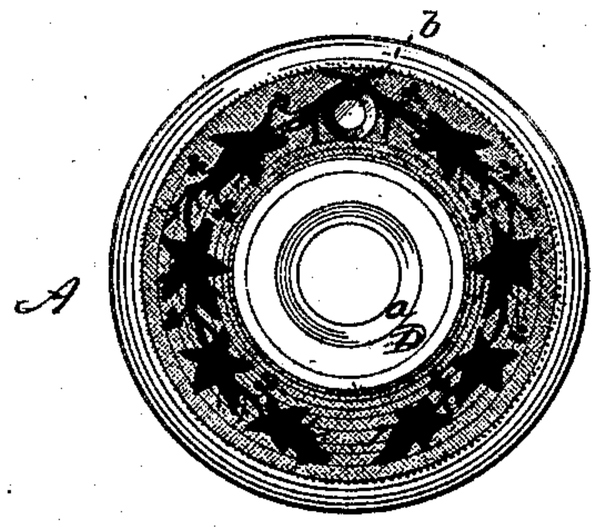


fig. 2

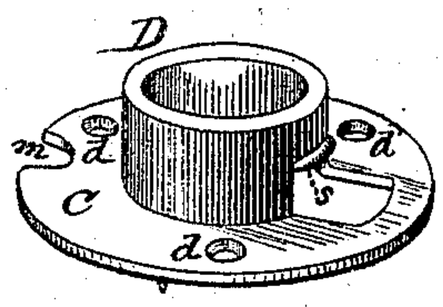


fig. 3.

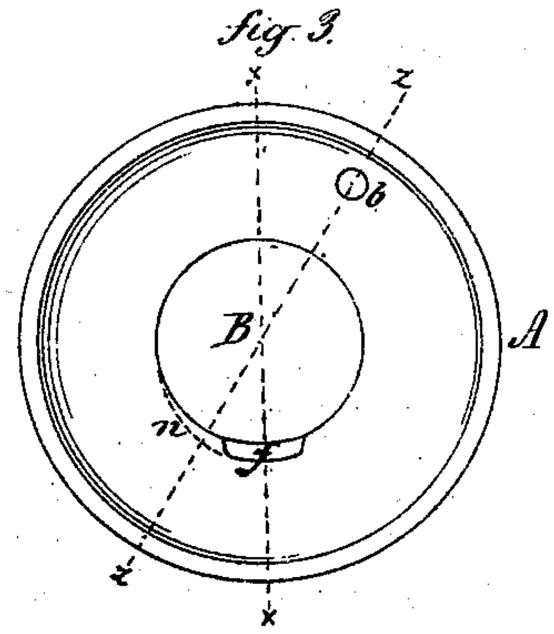


fig. 4

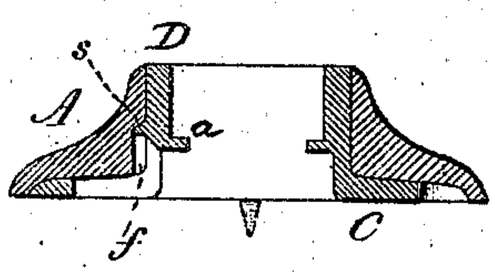
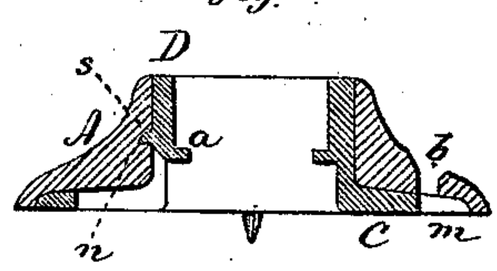


fig. 5



Witnesses.

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AM. PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHIC CO. N.Y. (OSBORNE'S PROCESS.)

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY H. ELWELL, OF SOUTH NORWALK, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE NORWALK LOCK COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN ROSES FOR DOOR-KNOBS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **133,842**, dated December 10, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY H. ELWELL, of South Norwalk, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Rose for Door-Knobs; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawing and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawing constitutes part of this specification, and represents, in—

Figure 1, a front view of the rose; Fig. 2, a perspective view of the bushing; Fig. 3, an under-side view of the rose; Fig. 4, a section on line *x x* of Fig. 3; and, in Fig. 5, a section on line *z z* of Fig. 3.

This invention relates to an improvement in means of securing composition roses to doors. Usually this has been done by the insertion of several screws through the rose, leaving the neck of the knob to bear directly against the rose, so that great strain is brought upon the rose at the screws, which frequently breaks the rose. The object of this invention is to avoid this difficulty, and afford a means of securing the rose, and to take the strain of the working of the knob therefrom.

A represents a composition rose, which is chambered out upon the under side, as seen in Figs. 3, 4, and 5, and an opening, B, through the center larger than the neck of the knob. C is a plate, in diameter and form corresponding to the recess upon the under side of the knob; and from this a central sleeve, D, rises, corresponding to the perforation B through the rose; and within this sleeve D an internal flange, *a*, is formed to make a seat for the neck of the knob. The internal diameter of the sleeve D corresponds to the diameter of the neck, so that the rose will set onto the plate over the sleeve D, as seen in Figs. 1 and 4, exposing only the sleeve D to the action of the knob. The plate C is provided with several holes, *d*, through which screws are set into the door to firmly secure the plate C and sleeve to the door independent of the door. A notch, *f*, is formed in the opening B of the rose, as seen in Figs. 3 and 4, and from this a groove, *n*, is formed, as denoted in broken lines, Fig. 3, and as seen in Fig. 5, turning either to the right or left from the notch *f*; and on the sleeve D a projection, *s*, is formed, which will freely enter the notch *f* when the rose is set over the sleeve D, as seen in Fig. 4, and when set in proper position thereon the rose may be turned, the projection *s* entering the groove *n*, as seen in Fig. 5.

The plate C is first firmly secured to the door, then the rose set thereon, the projection *s* entering the notch *f*; and, when set to position, the rose is turned so that the projection *s* will enter the groove *n*, as before described, in which position the rose cannot be removed unless it be returned till the notch *f* comes over the projection *s*.

To prevent the accidental turning of the rose, I make one screw-hole, *b*, through the rose, and a corresponding perforation or notch, *m*, in the plate, so that when the rose has been set upon the plate and turned the screw-hole *b* will come over the notch *m*, as seen in Fig. 5. Through these a screw is passed into the door.

By this construction the strain is entirely removed from the rose, and the rose does not depend wholly upon the screws for its security to the door.

I claim as my invention—

In combination with the rose A, constructed with the notch *f* and groove *n*, the plate C, constructed with the plate D and projection *s*, substantially as and for the purpose described.

HENRY H. ELWELL.

Witnesses:
A. J. TIBBITS,
J. H. SHUMWAY.