

W. T. TAYLOR.

FASTENINGS FOR KNOB-SPINDLES.

No. 174,710.

Patented March 14, 1876.

Fig. 1.

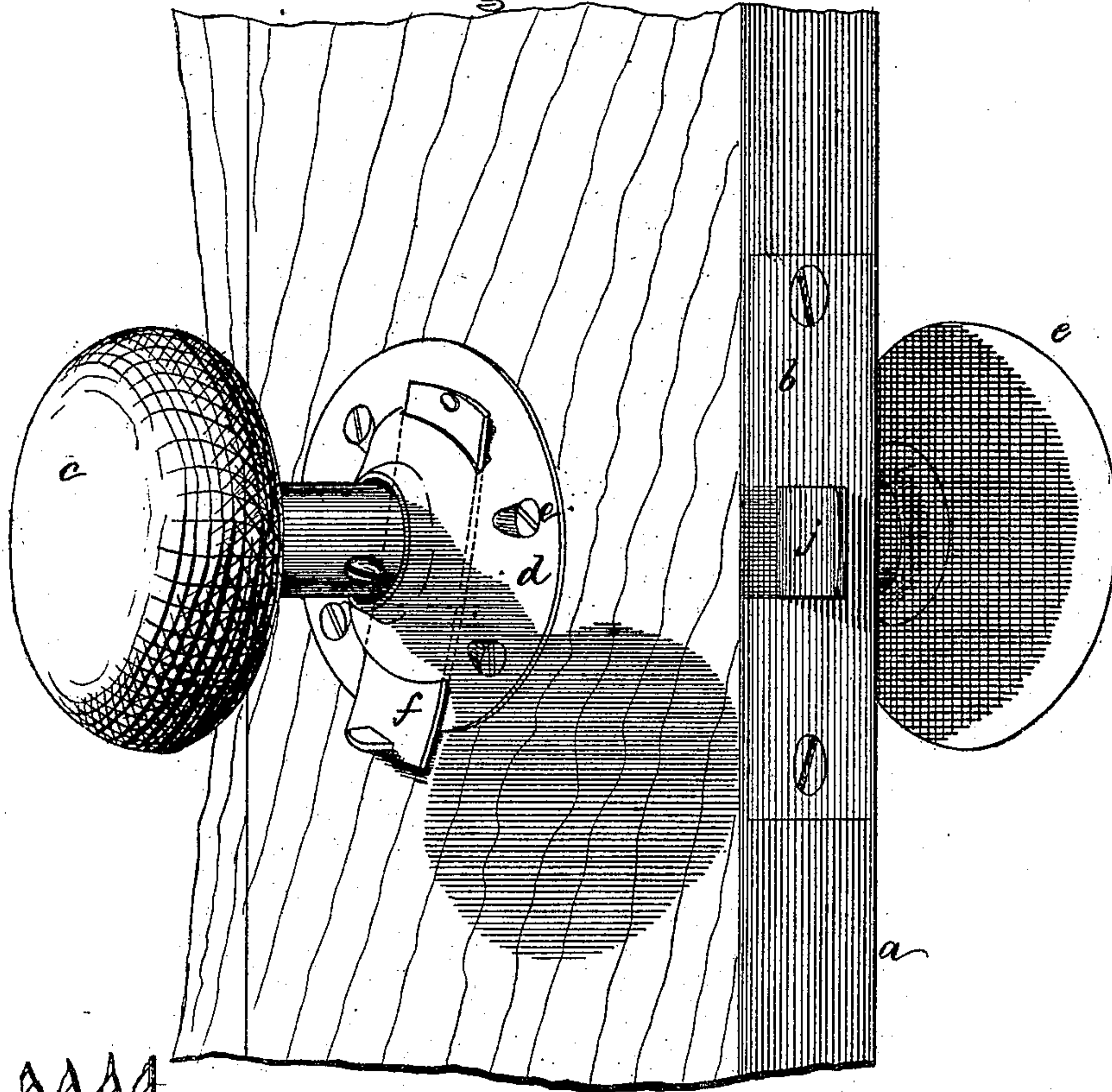


Fig. 7.

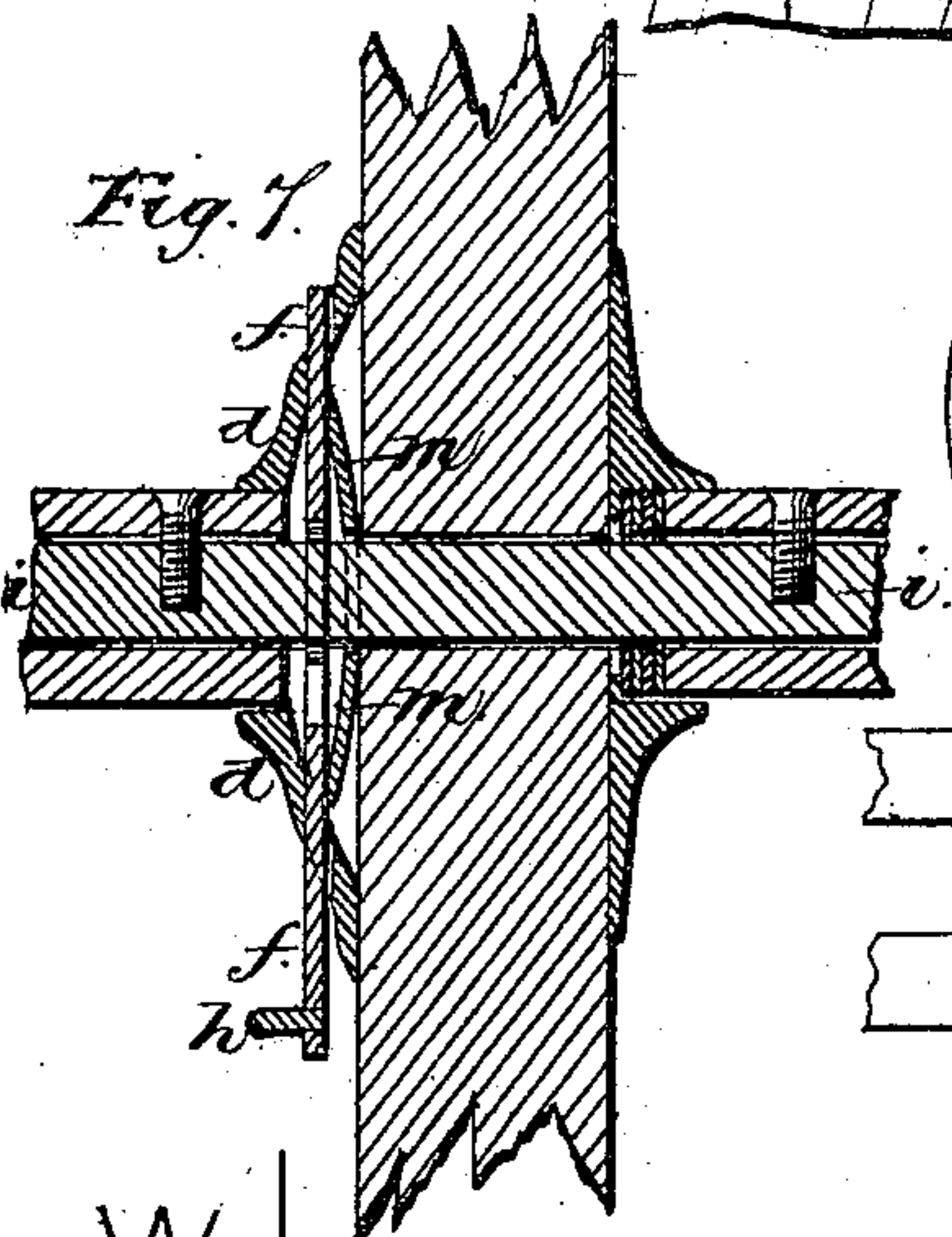


Fig. 2.

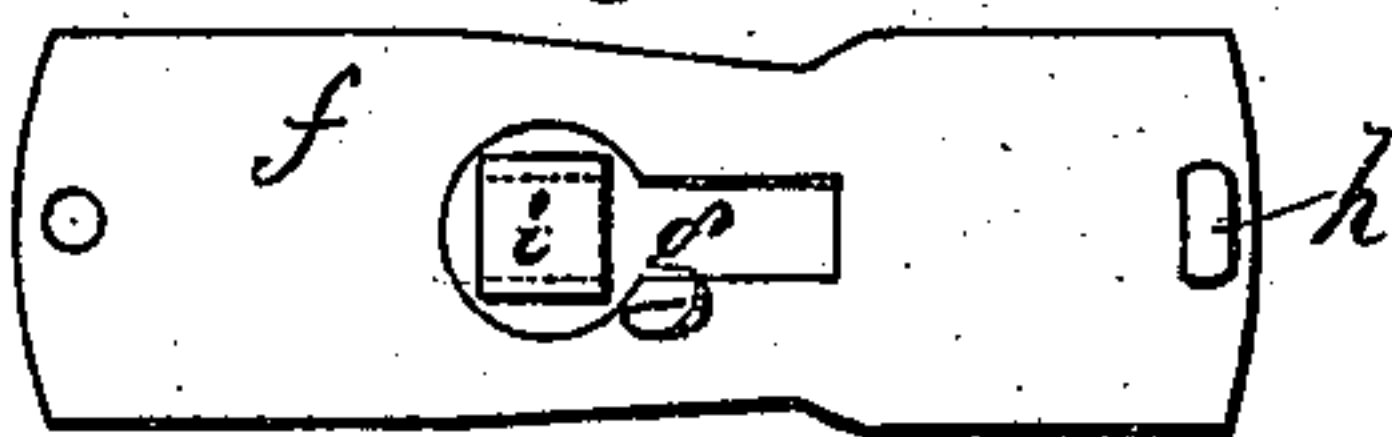


Fig. 6.

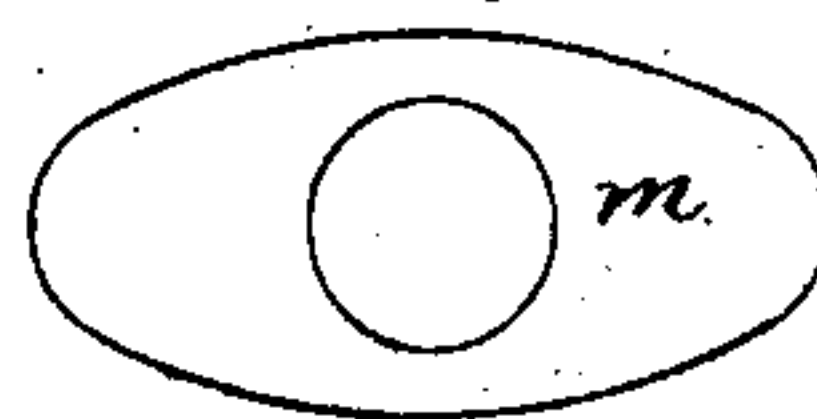


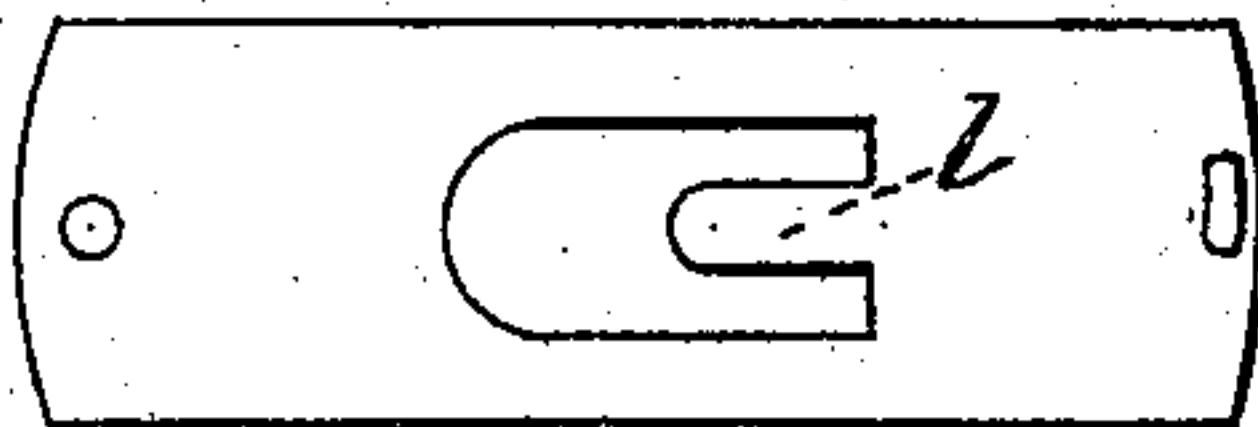
Fig. 3. - k



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM T. TAYLOR, OF BRISTOL, NEW HAMPSHIRE, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF,  
SULLIVAN INGALL, AND EDWIN S. FOSTER, OF SAME PLACE.

## IMPROVEMENT IN FASTENINGS FOR KNOB-SPINDLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 174,710, dated March 14, 1876; application filed  
September 28, 1875.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM T. TAYLOR, of Bristol, in the county of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, have invented Improved Fastening for Knob-Latches and Locks, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to improvements in knob-latches, whereby the knob-spindle may be locked in position, so that it cannot be turned from the opposite side, and only from the same side by removing the fastening, thereby rendering latches efficient as locks, inasmuch as the latch part is held firmly against movement, as is the bolt part of the lock, or the part controlled by the key; and this invention consists in the combination, with a knob-spindle and rose, of a slotted fastening-plate guided in the rose and surrounding the spindle, and a spring-plate through which the spindle passes, the latter operating to hold the fastening-plate, all as described.

Figure 1 represents, in perspective, a mortise-latch provided with my improvement; Fig. 2, a view of the fastening for the knob-spindle; Fig. 3, a view of one side of the spindle; Fig. 4, a view of the other side; Fig. 5, a view of a modified form of fastening. Fig. 6 shows the spring-plate, and Fig. 7 represents the spindle, rose, and other parts in section through the longitudinal center of the plate *f*.

In the drawing, *a* is a door and *b* a mortise-latch, of any well-known kind, and *c* is a knob having a spindle connecting its two parts at opposite sides of the door, as usual. This spindle is usually a rod, square in cross-section, and it fits a correspondingly-shaped hub in the latch, all as usual. The rose *d*, in this instance shown as a single plate, is secured to the door by screws *e*, and it is slotted or provided with openings to receive the fastening *f*, (see Fig. 2,) which is a plate provided with an opening, *g*, partially circular and partially of irregular form, and one which permits the spindle *i* to turn in one part thereof, and prevents it from being turned in another part. At one end of said plate I prefer to place a pin or projection, *h*, which may be engaged when it is desired to move the fastening. The spindle *i* passes through the door, latch, and roses, and also through the fastening *f*, and the knobs are held on the spindle by screws

passing through the knob-shanks and into the spindle, as usual.

When the catch *j* is to operate regularly the spindle *i* rests in the circular or spindle-turning portion of the opening in the fastening, such opening being larger than the spindle; but when it is desired to lock the catch *j* and prevent it from being withdrawn into the door, the fastening-plate *f* is moved so that the spindle passes into the straight or slotted portion of the fastening, which constitutes the holding part, and then it is impossible to rotate the spindle, for its sides meet the sides of the fastening-plate and hold the spindle firmly.

The spindle will preferably be notched at two of its sides, *k*, (see also dotted lines on *i*, Fig. 2,) and then the edge of the plate *f* will pass into these slots. These slots *k* are provided so that in case a person at the opposite side of the door should remove the screw from the shank of the knob on that side, it would not be possible to push the spindle *i* through the door and disengage it from the fastening-plate, for, if this could be done, another spindle could be inserted from the outside and the catch *j* be operated.

Instead of using a fastening-plate, as shown in Fig. 2, I might use, as a modification thereof, a plate, as shown in Fig. 5, in which the spindle-turning portion of the fastening is at the left of the figure, and, as the fastening is moved into the other position for holding the spindle, the pin *l* may enter a hole which will be made in the spindle to receive it.

To retain the fastening-plate in position to which it is adjusted, I place about the knob-spindle, and between the plate and door or plate and rose, a spring, *m*, shown in Fig. 6, the opening in the spring receiving the spindle.

I claim—

The combination, with the knob-spindle and rose, of the slotted fastening-plate guided in the rose and surrounding the spindle, and a spring-plate through which the spindle passes, the spring holding the fastening-plate, all as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

Witnesses: WILLIAM T. TAYLOR.  
J. P. DUSTIN,  
SANDERS HERBERT.