

(No Model.)

G. NEWBERG.

DOOR KNOB.

No. 270,828.

Patented Jan. 16, 1883.

Fig 1.

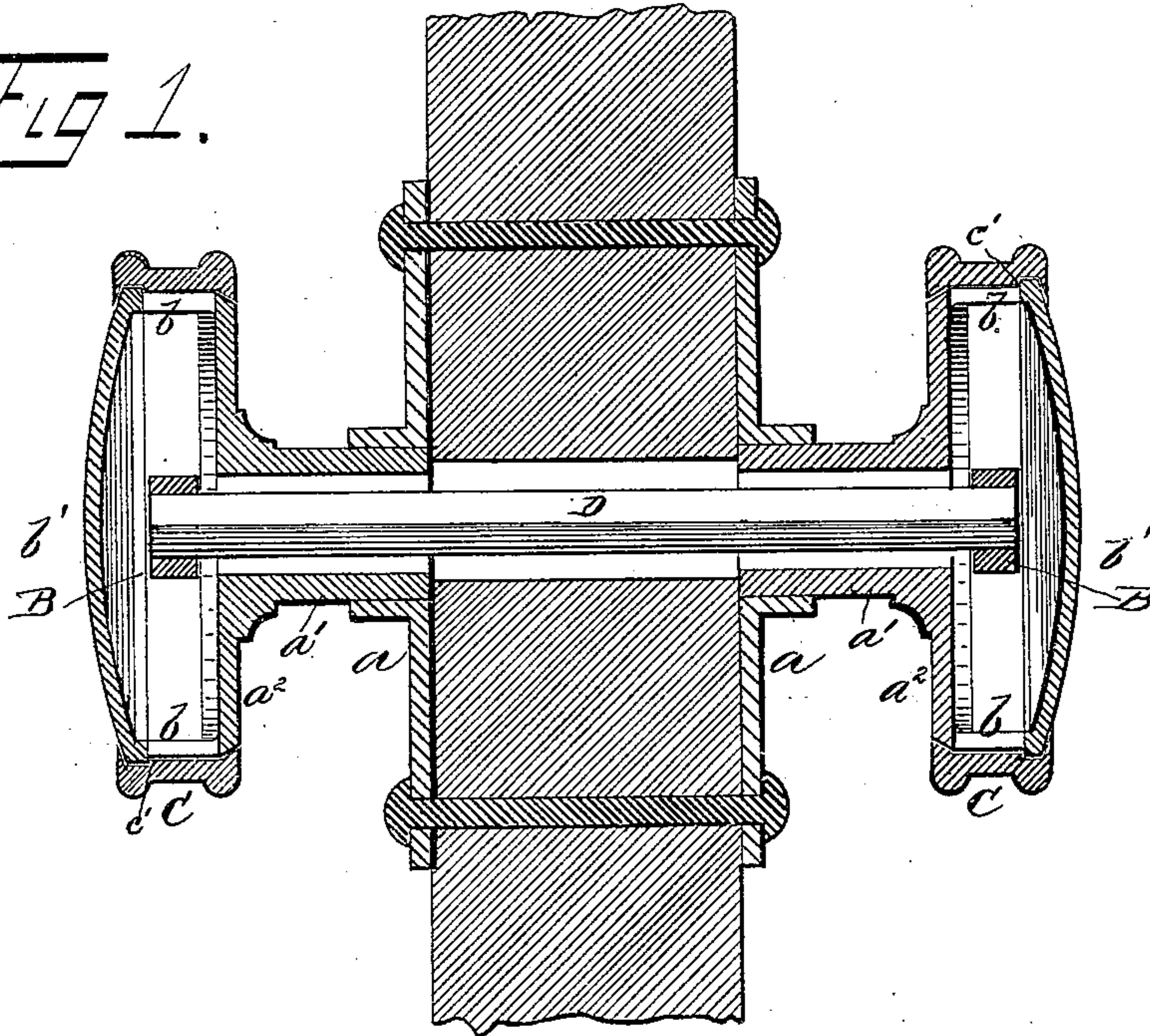


Fig 2.

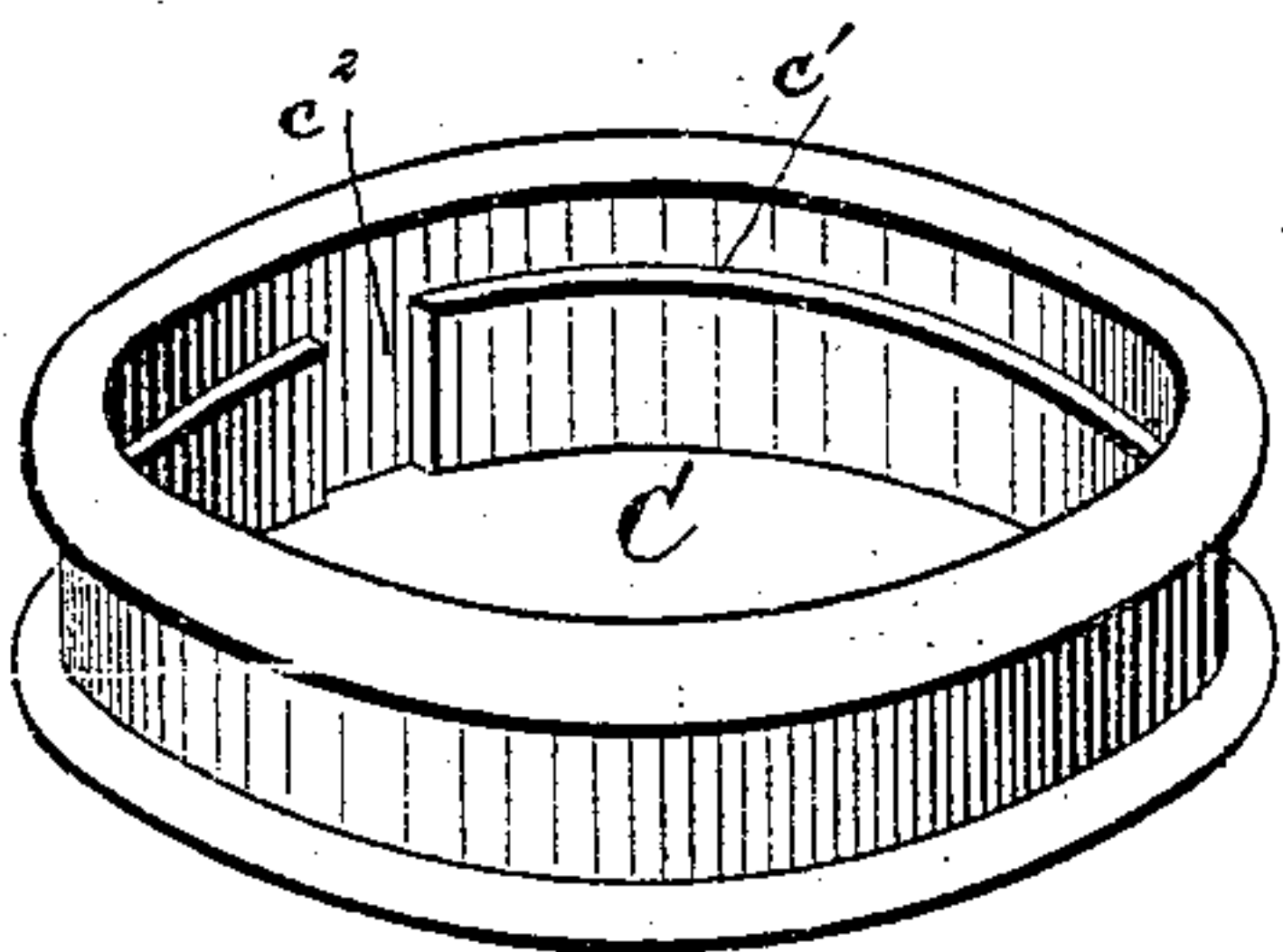


Fig 3.

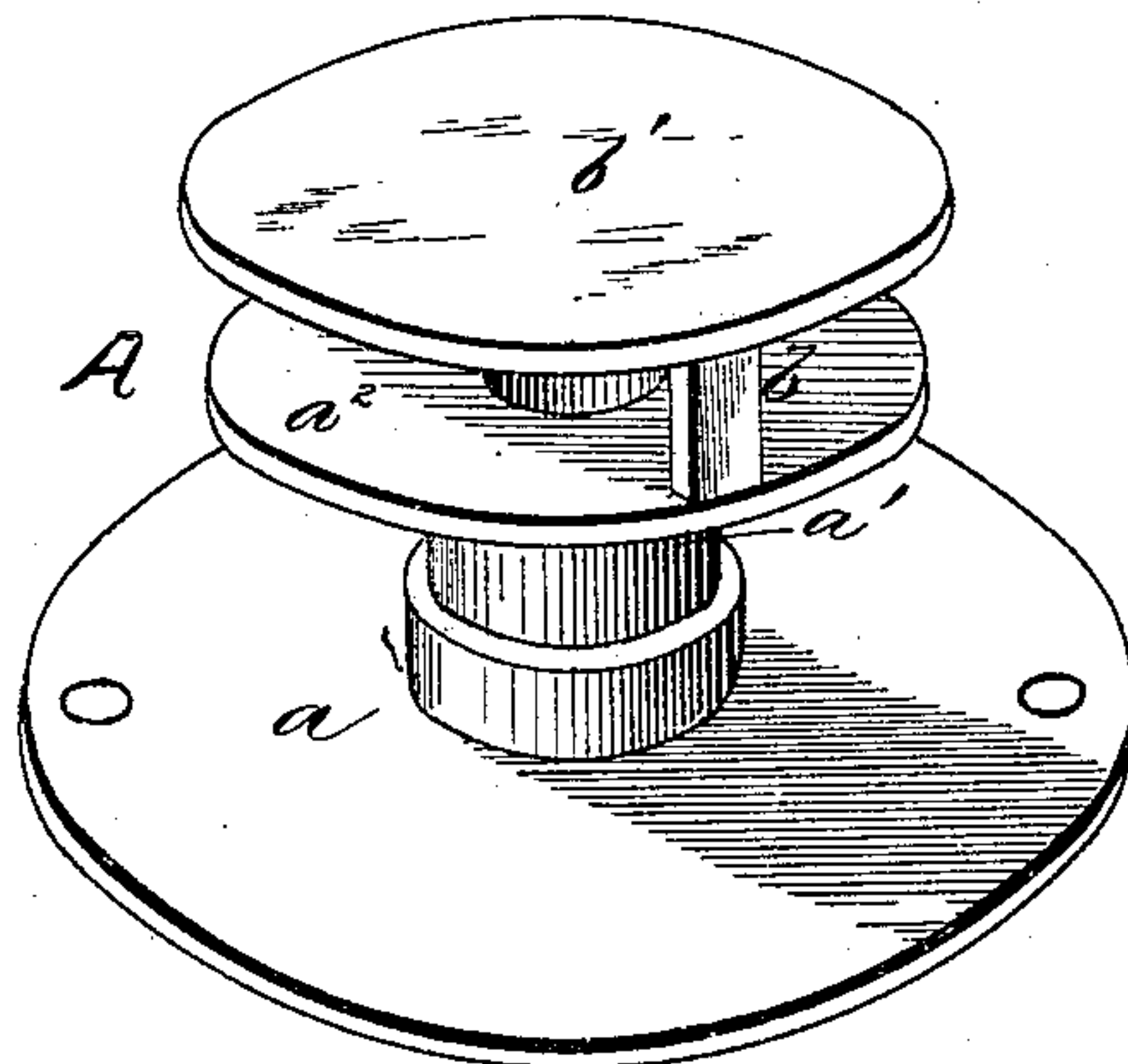
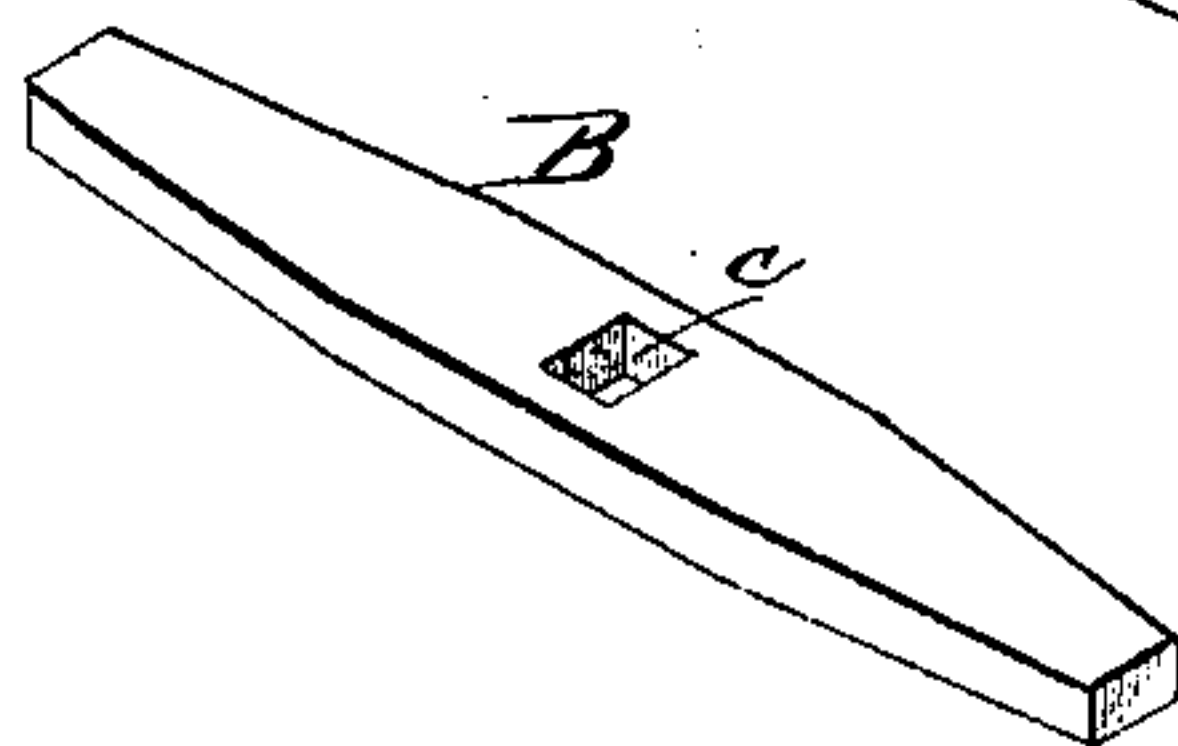


Fig 4.



Witnesses:

Chas L. Carman.

H. C. McArthur.

Inventor.

Gustave Newberg

per H. Harrison
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GUSTAVE NEWBERG, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

DOOR-KNOB.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 270,828, dated January 16, 1883.

Application filed October 3, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUSTAVE NEWBERG, a subject of the Kingdom of Sweden, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Knobs for Door Locks and Latches, set forth in the following specification.

My invention relates to knobs for door locks and latches; and it consists in the peculiar construction of the same, whereby rivets and screws are not needed to secure the knob to the lock-shaft. No washers are necessary where doors are not of the same thickness, and the knob is made to operate better and its construction cheapened, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to make and use the same, I will now proceed to describe its construction and operation, referring to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of my invention applied to a door. Figs. 2, 3, and 4 are detail views of separate parts of my knob before being united.

A represents the main portion of my lock, of which a is the rose, made somewhat larger than usual, for a purpose set forth hereinafter.

a' is the shank of the knob, secured firmly to the rose, and formed on its outer end with a plate, a^2 , having beveled edges, as seen in Fig. 1. The shank a' is hollow, as usual, for the passage of the knob-shaft, and the plate a^2 is cast with two projecting lugs, $b b$, on its outer face, which support at a suitable distance the plate b' , which forms the face-plate of the knob when the parts are secured together. This plate b' is slightly larger in diameter than the plate a^2 , as will be presently seen.

B is a bar of metal, preferably tapered toward its ends, and provided with a square opening, c , in its center, which is placed between the plates a^2 and b' , and is of a length sufficient to project slightly beyond the edges of these plates.

C is a metal ring of sufficient diameter to slip over the plates a^2 and b' , and provided with an internal annular shoulder, c' , as seen in Figs. 1 and 2. The inner face of this ring C is also formed with two transverse grooves, c^2 , directly opposite each other, sufficiently large to admit the ends of the bar B.

In putting the parts together the bar B is placed between the plates a^2 and b' , and the ring C is then slipped on from the rear side till the ends of said bar enter the grooves c^2 and the shoulder c' on the ring abuts against the plate b' . The edges of the ring C are now spun over the plates a^2 b' , and the ring is secured firmly in position, but free to turn upon the plates. The rose is now secured to the shank and the knob is complete and ready to be attached to a door.

The hole in a lock through which the square knob-shaft passes is always made near one corner, and by making the rose a large I am enabled to pass a rivet through the door and the rose on both knobs, and thus secure them firmly in place, and use no screws, which are liable to get loose and allow the knob to play and rattle. The square shaft D is placed in the door before the knobs are secured, and its ends pass through the openings in the bars B, and being free to project beyond this bar at each end, I do not need to use any washers if the shaft is too long for the thickness of a door, as is usually done.

No screws are necessary to secure the knobs to the shaft, and the ring C is free to turn a quarter-revolution in either direction, when it is stopped by the bar B striking the lugs $b b$.

This knob is very cheap, light, simple, and durable in its construction and use, and has no screws to lose out or catch and tear clothing.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, in a door-knob, of the bar B, having central opening, with the ring C, provided with internal transverse grooves, substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination, in a door-knob, of the plates a^2 and b' , joined by lugs b , with the ring C, having its edges spun over the said plates, and provided with grooves c^2 for engaging the ends of the bar B, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GUSTAVE NEWBERG.

Witnesses:

CHAS. W. LINDSAY,
FRANK JOHNSON.