

(No Model.)

J. J. GORDON.  
KNOB ATTACHMENT.

No. 313,722.

Patented Mar. 10, 1885.

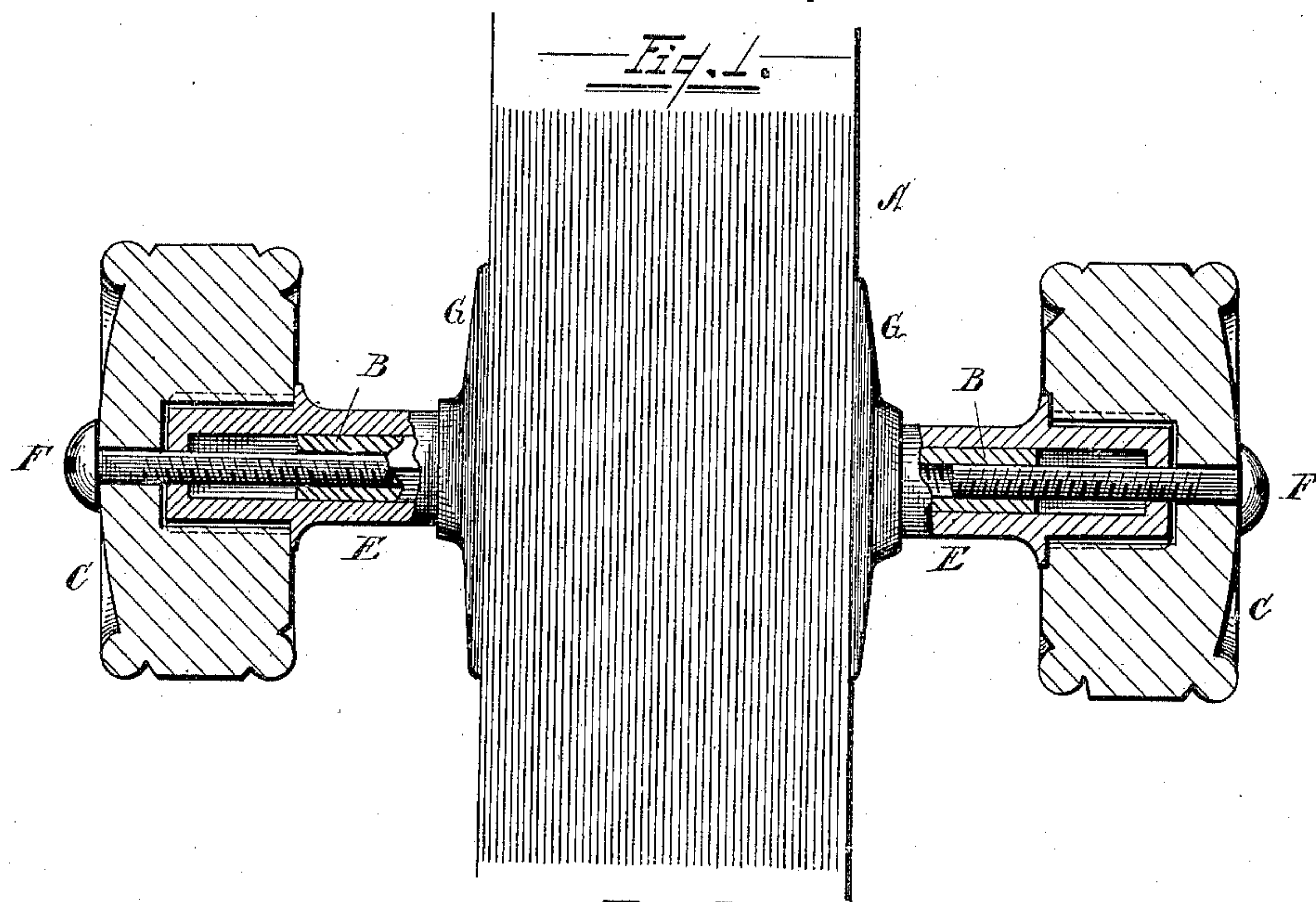
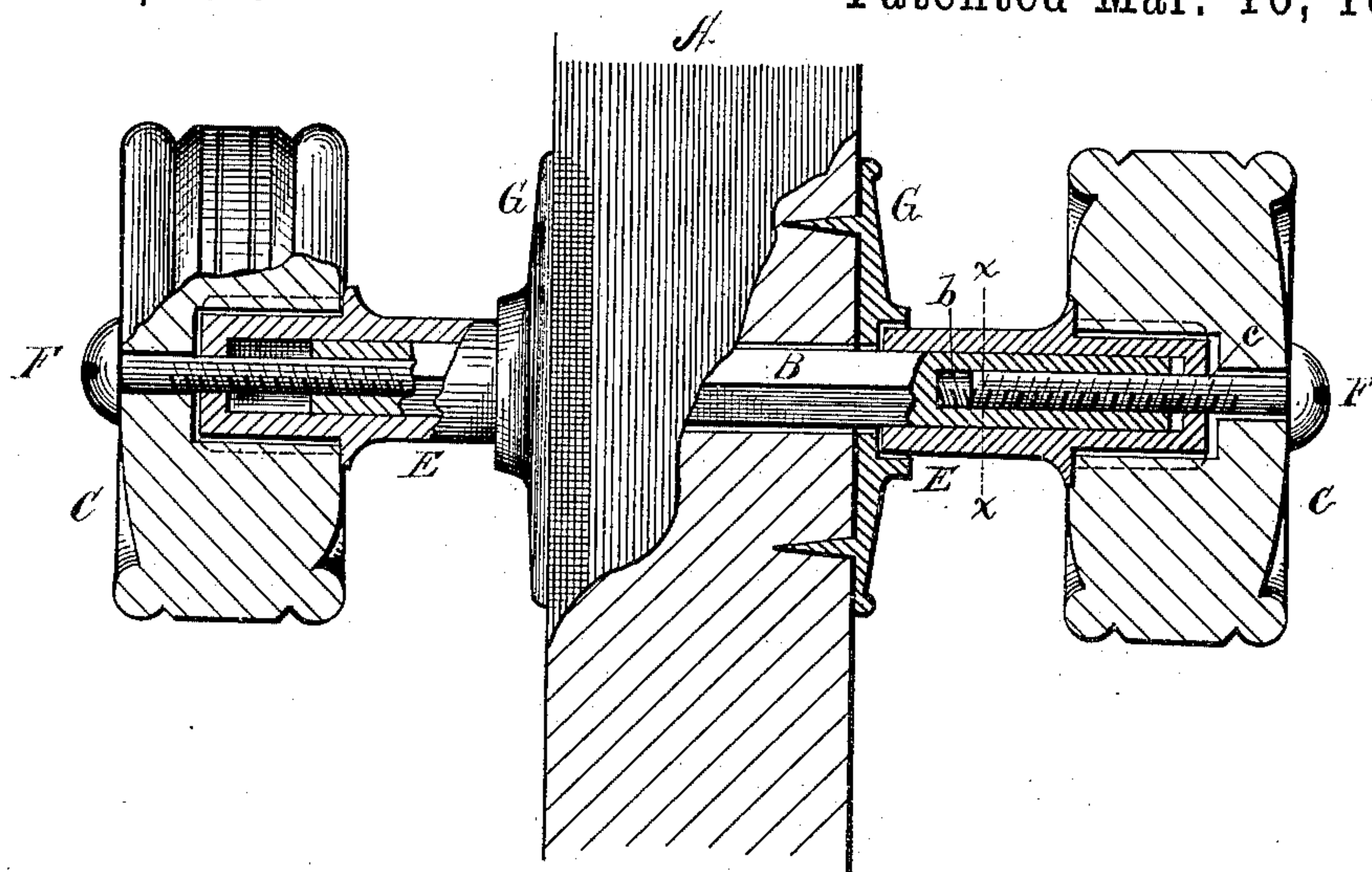


Fig. 2.

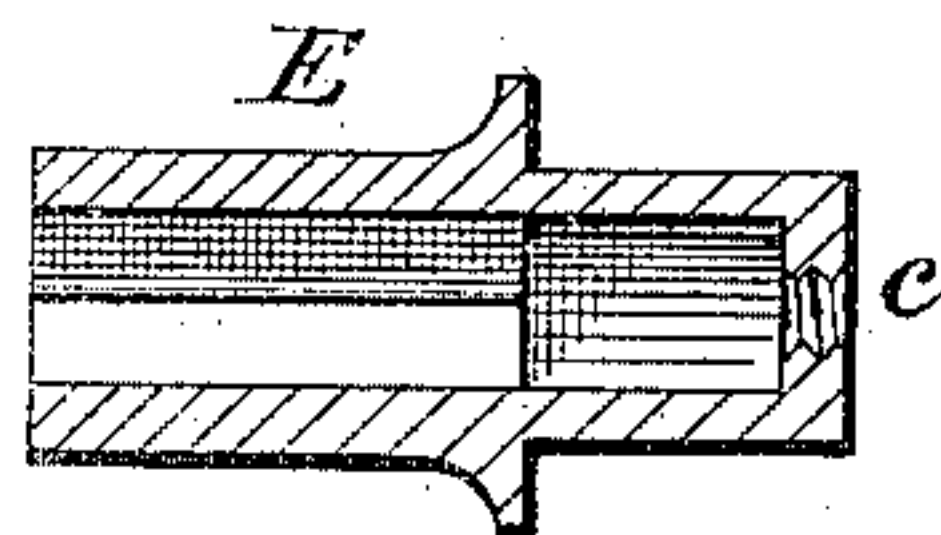
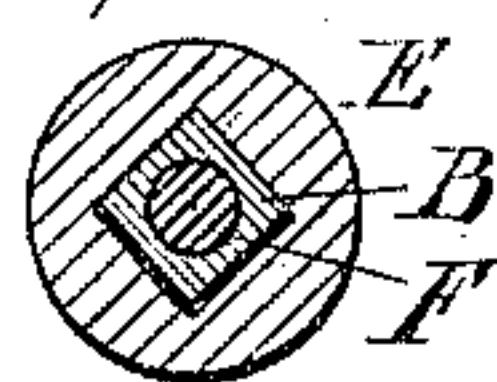


Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 5.

WITNESSES

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN J. GORDON, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

## KNOB ATTACHMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 313,722, dated March 10, 1885.

Application filed February 23, 1884. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN J. GORDON, of Detroit, county of Wayne, State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Knob Attachments; and I declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

My invention consists of the combinations of devices and appliances hereinafter specified, and more particularly pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal central section of a device embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents the device where the spindle may be somewhat short as compared with the great thickness of the door and lock. Fig. 3 is a cross-section through the line *xx*; Figs. 4 and 5, separate views of spindle and shank.

My invention relates to that class of door-knob devices in which the knob is secured in place by a screw at the outer end of the knob in the line of the spindle, and wherein there is no screw or other projection upon the shank of the handle.

A represents a door of any usual thickness. B represents the spindle; C, the door-knob; E, the shank of the door-knob; F, the screw for retaining the knob in place. G represents the usual rose.

The operation of this device is as follows: The spindle is provided with a knob at one of its ends, and is then thrust through the door and the lock. The shank of the other knob is then slid on over the spindle and carried down to its proper place in the rose. The knob is then placed upon the shank (if it is not already secured to the shank) and the screw inserted in the end.

It will be observed that the shank of the knob is provided with a screw-tapped orifice at *c*, and the end of the spindle is in like manner provided with an orifice, *b*, tapped the same as the orifice *c*. The knob having been adjusted in place, the screw is inserted and is first screwed through the orifice *c* in the shank, and will finally enter the orifice *b* in the spindle. When the screw is run down into its place, the parts are all firmly connected.

It will be observed that this device is

adapted for doors of any ordinary thickness, and is quickly adjusted in any particular instance, since it requires simply that the shank be brought down into place against the rose. If in any case the door and lock should present a thickness greater than ordinary, the shank can be adjusted only part way into each knob and the additional thickness be taken up by the portion of the screws between the tapped orifice *c* and the end of the spindle. Whenever the screw enters the spindle, the knob is immovably fixed in place, and requires simply the running of the screw down to its place in order to leave the job in a finished condition. A door-knob device constructed upon this principle is very simple in construction, presents no projection to catch the hand or the glove, and requires no skill in order to properly adjust the knob in place.

I would have it understood that I do not limit myself strictly to a device in which the knob and the shank are in separate pieces. They may of course be made in a single piece—as, for instance, a single casting. In that event the whole piece would constitute, to all intents and purposes, a shank. The shank is provided with an angular cavity—as, for instance, a square cavity—for the reception of the end of the spindle.

I am aware that a knob has been secured to a spindle through the medium of a screw loosely passed through the knob and screwed in a screw-socket in the end of the spindle; but my invention is substantially different from such prior construction, in that I construct the knob, as well as the spindle, with screw-threads and engage the threads of the screw with the threads of both the knob and the spindle, whereby a simple and strong connection is effected.

What I claim is—

As a means for securing a knob to a spindle, and in combination with such knob and spindle, a single screw adapted to operate in connection with threaded portions of both knob and spindle, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN J. GORDON.

Witnesses:

ALBERT M. HENRY,  
M. B. O'DOHERTY.