(No Model.)

W. D. HUGHES.

KNOB ATTACHMENT.

No. 355,650. Patented Jan. 4, 1887.

Fig. 1.

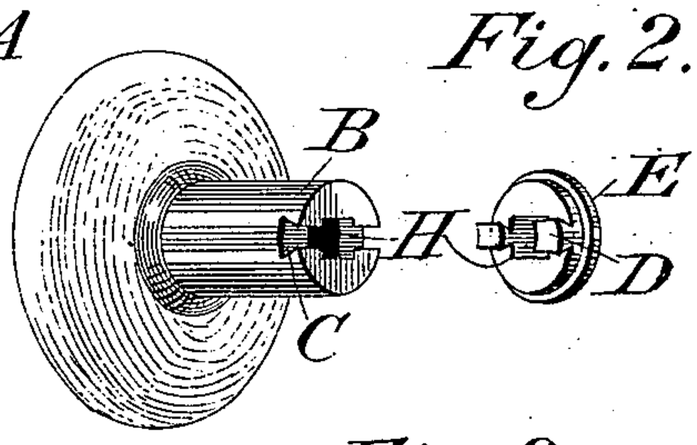


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

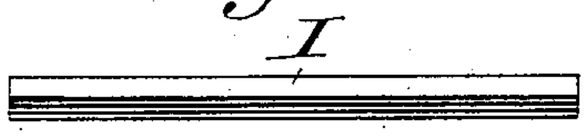


Fig. 4.

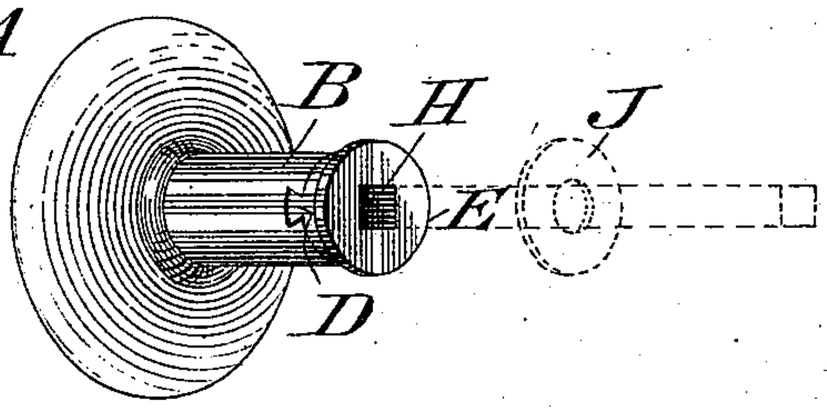


Fig. 6.

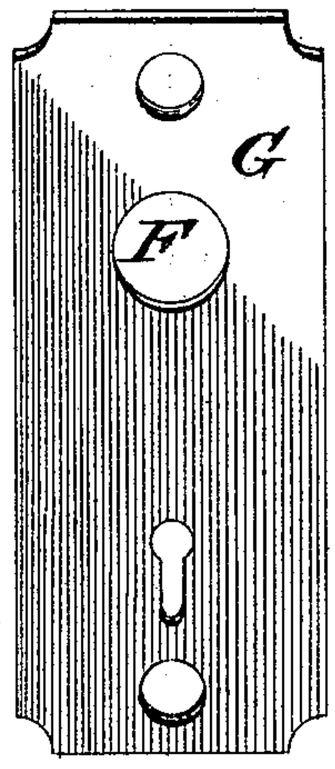


Fig. 5.

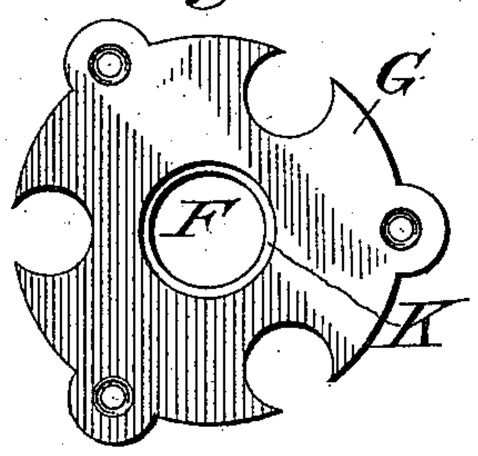
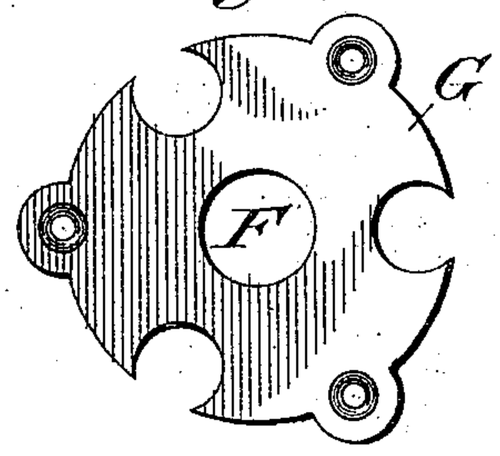


Fig. 7.



Witnesses

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KNOB ATTACHMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 355,650, dated January 4, 1887.

Application filed September 22, 1886. Serial No. 214,295, (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM D. HUGHES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented new and useful Improvements in Door-Knob Attachments, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a door-knob provided with a transverse undercut groove at the extremity of its shank. Fig. 2 is a similar view of a removable flange with a transverse tenon formed thereon. Fig. 3 is an elevation of a knob-spindle. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a door-knob with the removable flange and the tenon in place, also of a knob-spindle and a door-protector, in dotted lines. Fig. 5 is a circular rosette, obverse view. Fig. 6 is an oblong rosette, face view. Fig. 7 is a circular rosette, front view.

The object of my invention is to furnish an exceedingly novel, simple, and complete door-knob attachment.

The door-knob A has a shank, B, which shank is provided with a transverse undercut groove, C, at its end, the object of the groove being to aid in securing a removable flange, E, on the end of the knob-shank B, which is accomplished in the manner hereinafter described. The circular flange E and the transverse tenon D are formed on a body which abuts closely against the end of the knob-shank B. The transverse tenon D fits accurately in the transverse groove C. Thus the flange E is supported on the end of the knob-shank B. The tenon D enters the groove C at the side of the knob-shank, and the parts are so constructed that the strain or pull upon the knob cannot disengage them. There are corresponding spindle-sockets, H, in the body, on which the flange E and the tenon D are formed, and in the knob-shank B. These spindle-sockets receive the knob-spindle I, by which the flange E is secured in position on the end of the knob-shank B, the entrance of the spindle into the sockets forming a complete lock. The spindle fits without fastenings in the respective knob-shanks. The flange E is adapted to fit in a recess, K, in the rosette G, in which rosette there is an orifice, F, for the knob-shank B. The diameter of the flange E is about an eighth of an inch more than that of the knob-shank B. This gives the flange secure holding in the rosette. Thus the knob A is secured on the door, the rosette being held in place by screws in the usual way. There are no screws, thread, or other appliance associated with the knob attachment, the flange and the tenon, when in place, being parts of the knob-shank. Thus simplicity and utility are united.

The mode of manufacture is substantially as follows: The groove and the tenon are partly formed in the castings. The grooving-tools—one for the groove and one for the tenon—are applied while the castings are in the rough state. The completion of the groove and the tenon is only a matter of a few seconds. The tenon is then put in place in the groove in the knob-shank and the spindle, or a tool representing it, is passed into the spindle-sockets, and the knob, the shank, and the flange are finished in the lathe as though they were cast solid, and when completed the joint in the knob shank is imperceptible. It will be seen that the process of manufacture is exceedingly simple, rapid, and economical, requiring few tools.

The construction hereinbefore described, and shown in the drawings, may be reversed—that is, the tenon may be formed on the knob-shank, and the groove may be made in the part on which the tenon is now formed; but the present construction is preferable, the joint in the knob-shank being less visible and the device being stronger.

In adjusting the parts the rosette G is passed upon the knob-shank B before putting the flange E in place. The rosette G may be made circular or oblong, as per designs shown in the drawings. The knob attachment is self-adjusting, regardless of the thickness of the door, and it is adapted to all locks and latches. When applied to a rim-lock, a small pin passed through the knob-spindle between the lock and the door holds the inner knob in place, said knob being riveted on the spindle. A small metallic door-protector, J, fits in the recess in the rosette, and prevents the flange wearing the door. The utility and the simplicity of the device are visible.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a door-knob attachment, the combination, with a knob having a shank provided with a transverse undercut groove at its end, of a flange having a transverse tenon in union therewith, the tenon fitting in the groove in the knob-shank, and a knob-spindle by which the flange is secured in position on the end of the knob-shank, said flange being adapted to engage a rosette, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

That I claim the foregoing as my invention, witness my hand.

W. D. HUGHES.

Witnesses:
W. H. RUFF,
F. H. SCHOTT.