(No Model.)

J. S. RANDALL.

KNOB SPINDLE FASTENER.

No. 579,078. Patented Mar. 16, 1897.

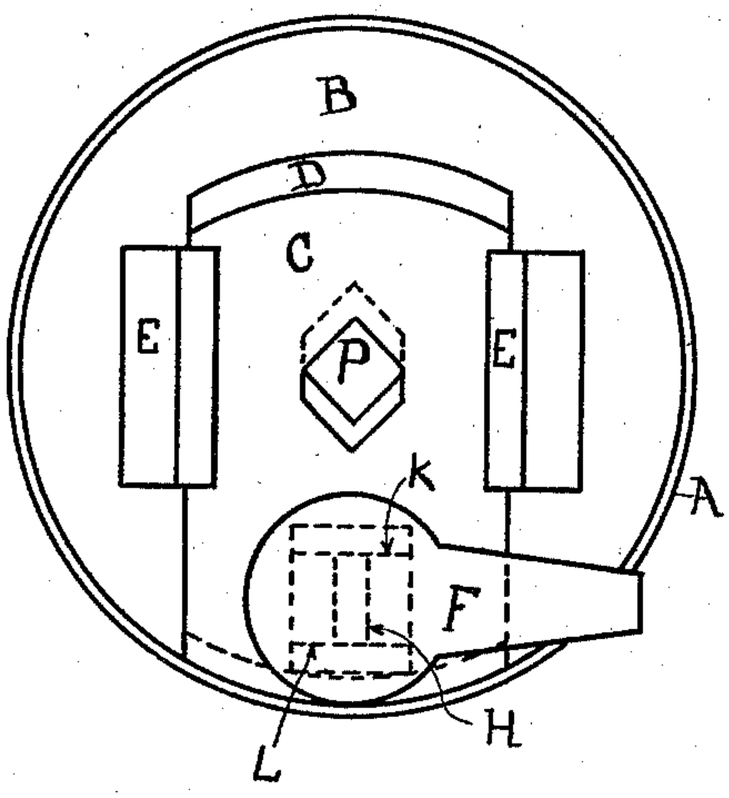

Fig. 1.

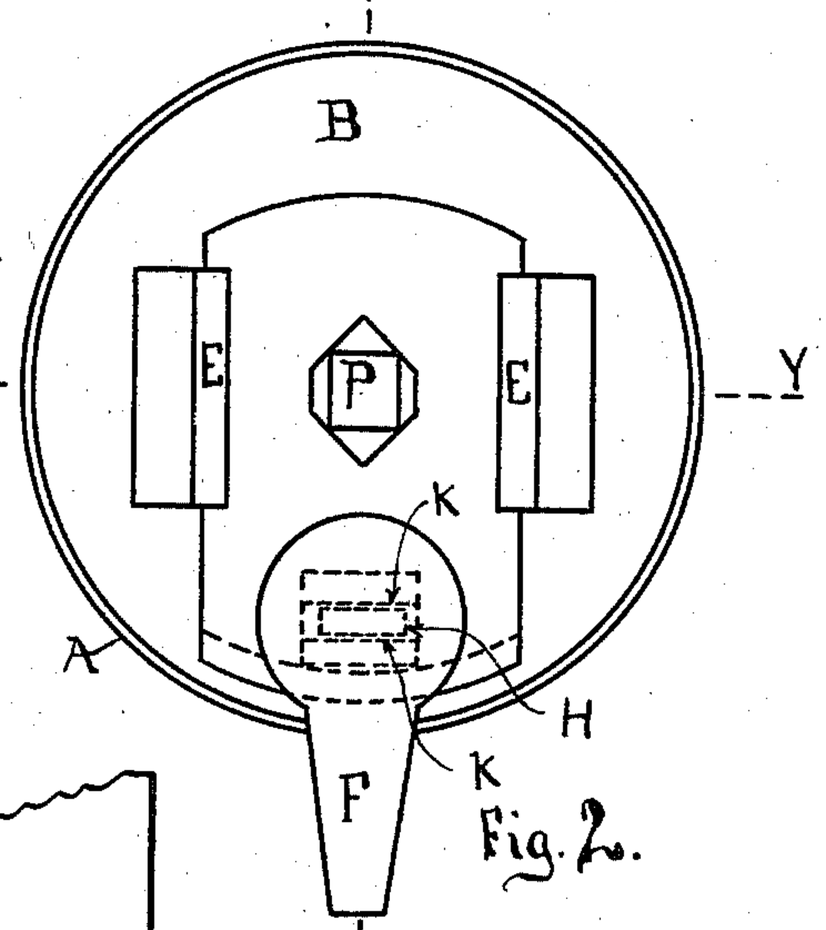

Fig. 2.

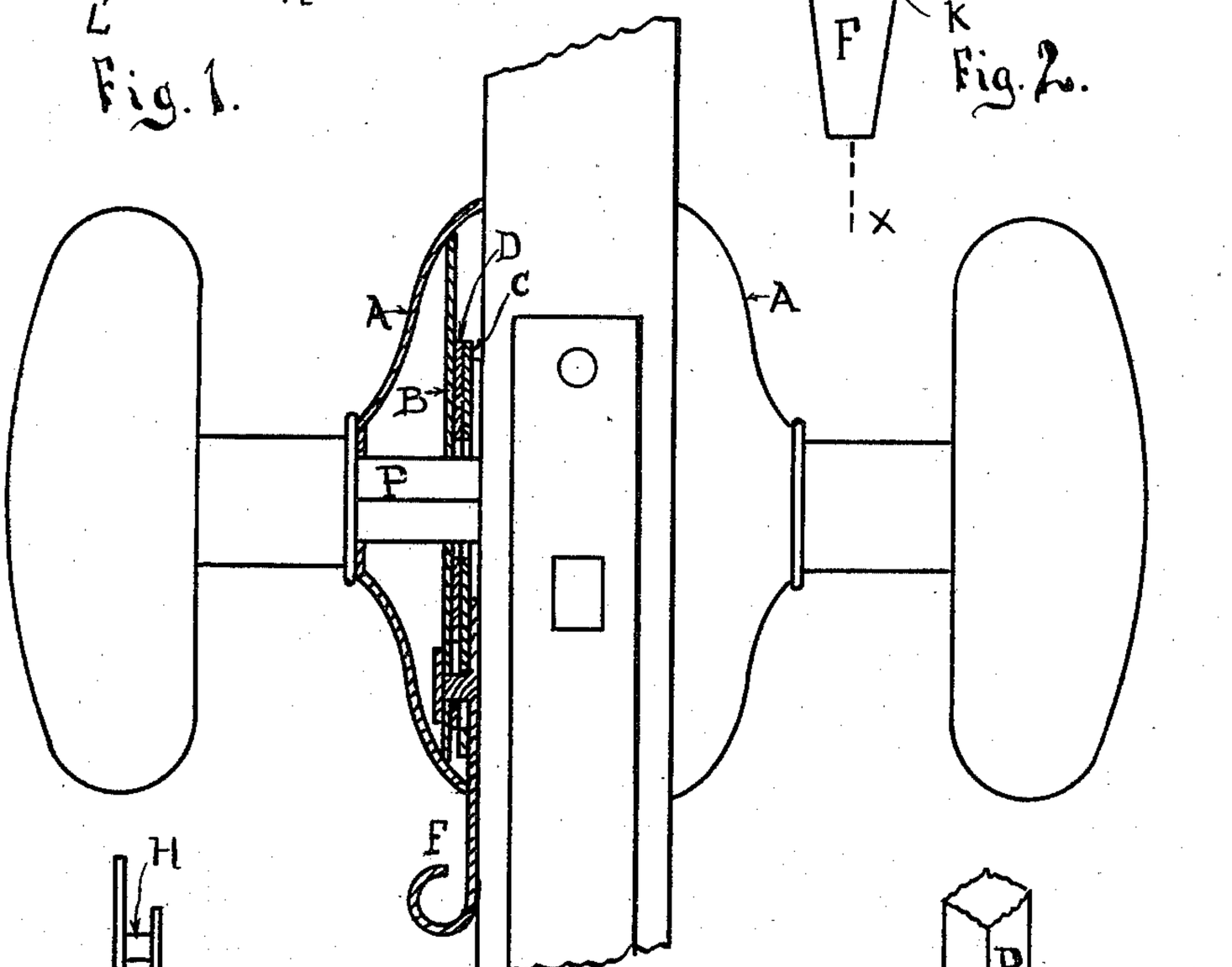

Fig. 3.

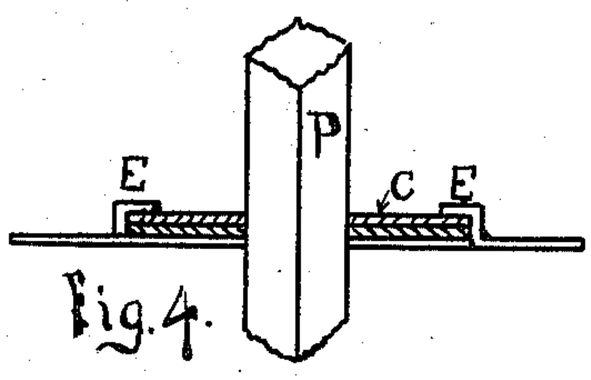

Fig. 4.

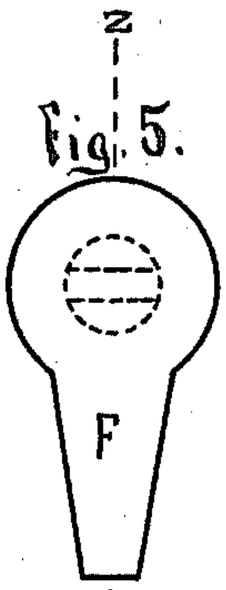

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH S. RANDALL, OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

KNOB-SPINDLE FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 579,078, dated March 16, 1897.

Application filed June 15, 1896. Serial No. 595,627. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH S. RANDALL, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of Grand Rapids, in the county of Kent and State of Michigan, have invented a certain new and useful Door-Knob-Spindle Lock, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in locks for the spindles of door-knobs whereby the spindle is locked in position so that it cannot be operated from the side of the door opposite to the one on which is placed the lever mechanism for locking the spindle in the required position.

The object of my invention is to furnish suitable means for locking the spindle of a door-knob so as to prevent a person from the opposite side of the door from opening the door, the device forming a safety-lock from the inside or from the side to which the locking device is applied; also, to form a very cheap and efficient means for operating the same. These objects I accomplish by means of the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows an inverted plan view of my device, illustrating the spindle securely locked in position, so that the catch or bolt cannot be operated by means of the door-knob. Fig. 2 also shows an inverted plan view illustrating the same parts with the lever turned so as to leave the spindle unlocked. Fig. 3 shows a sectional view on line X X of Fig. 2, also shows a sectional view of the knobs on either side of the door, together with the spindle connecting the knobs. Fig. 4 shows a sectional view on line Y Y of Fig. 2 with the knobs removed, but showing fully the position of the locking-plates and the guides, which guides are formed, in the example of my invention shown in the drawings, by means of ribs or sections cut from the supporting-plate and turned over, so as to form guides for the locking-plates. Fig. 5 shows a plan view of the locking-lever, the dotted lines showing the shank which operates the locking-plates. Fig. 6 shows a sectional view on line Z Z of Fig. 5.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

A represents what I term the "spindle-plate," or the plate placed around the spindle on the outside of the door, and the same is constructed in the ordinary manner, excepting it is provided with an opening sufficiently large for the lever F to pass through, so that the lever F may be turned upon its pivot in locking and unlocking the spindle.

B represents what I term a "supporting-plate," which is placed beneath the spindle-plate and is adapted to support the locking-plates D and C. From this supporting-plate I cut openings and from these openings turn over the free end of the severed portions, so as to form guides for retaining the locking-plates in position in such a way that these locking-plates may not move, excepting in the manner hereinafter described, by operating the locking-lever F.

C represents the hand locking-plate, which has an elongated opening, as shown in the drawings.

D is the upper locking-plate, which lies in contact with the under locking-plate and is also provided with a similar opening, the plates C and D being placed one above the other and being operated by means of the shank H of the lever F, said shank F being elongated, and when turned by means of the lever F moving one of the locking-plates in the opposite direction from the movement given to the other locking-plate, so that by turning the lever F the two plates may be drawn together, so as to firmly clasp the spindle P, as shown in Fig. 1, and by turning the lever F in the opposite direction, or to the position shown in Fig. 2, the locking-plates C and D are no longer under control of the locking-lever and are moved apart by means of the spindle, and the spindle can turn freely, so as to operate the bolt or catch of the door. The elongated portion H, which forms the shank of the spindle, is so constructed that when the lever F is thrown down into position shown in Fig. 1 its locking-plates C and D are not only drawn together, so as to be in close contact with the bolt P, but are securely locked in that position, so that it is absolutely impossible to turn the bolt in either direction until the lever is thrown upward into the position shown in Fig. 2. The plates C and D are provided with openings, the opening in C being shown by L and the opening in D being shown by K. These openings are neces-

sary in order to allow the shank H to pass through the plates and operate them to move them in opposite directions, as above described.

In the example of my invention shown in the drawings I have shown the openings in the plates through which the spindle P passes elongated and hexagonal in shape. The form or shape, however, may be changed, providing these plates are so constructed that when they are moved by means of the lever the openings fit against the spindle P, so as to retain the same securely in position.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim to have invented, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a knob-spindle-locking device, the combination of two plates superimposed one upon the other and provided with apertures through which the knob-spindle passes, said apertures being adapted to be thrown into and out of register by the movement of the plates, and means for moving said plates in opposite directions and locking them in position to prevent the rotation of the knob-spindle, substantially as described.

2. In combination with a spindle, two locking-plates adapted to move in opposite directions, a lever having a shank elongated in cross-section, said lever adapted to operate the said plates so as to move the same in opposite directions and thereby clamping and retaining the locking-plates securely in position upon the knob-spindle, thereby preventing the moving of the door catch or bolt by means of the door-knob, substantially as described.

3. The combination with a knob-spindle and its escutcheon, of a supporting-plate arranged on the under or inner side of the escutcheon and provided with flanges struck up from said plate and bent toward one another to form guideways, two plates superimposed one upon the other in said guideways and provided with apertures through which the knob-spindle passes, said apertures being adapted to be thrown into and out of register by the movement of the plates, a lever having a shank elongated in cross-section and passing through openings in the plates and operating to move said plates in opposite directions and lock them in position on the knob-spindle to prevent the rotation of the latter, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal in the presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH S. RANDALL. [L. S.]

Witnesses:
EDWARD TAGGART,
CHRISTOPHER HONDELINK.