(No Model.)

C. L. TAYLOR.

FASTENER FOR KNOB SPINDLES.

No. 275,287. Patented Apr. 3, 1883.

Fig. 1.

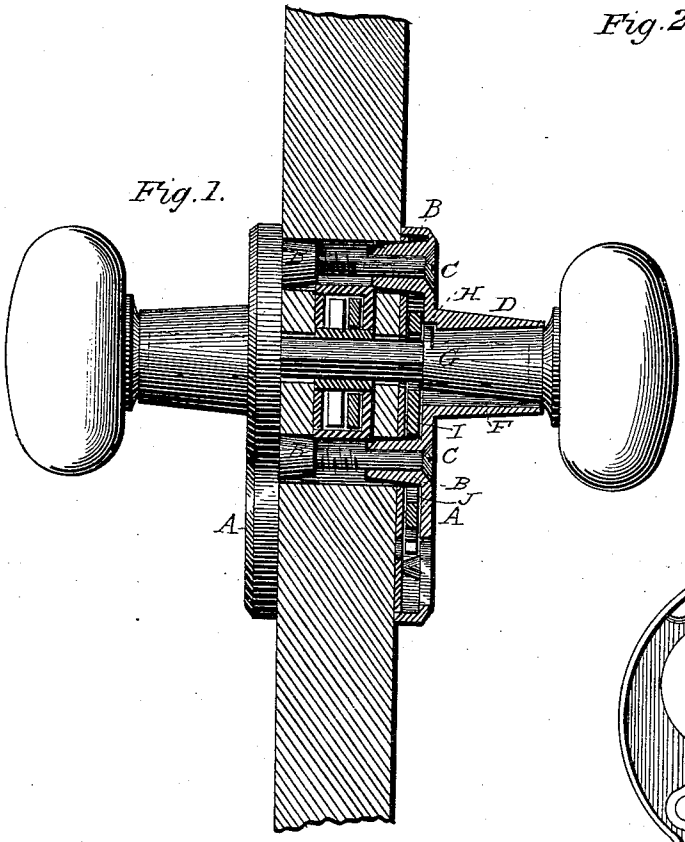


Fig. 2

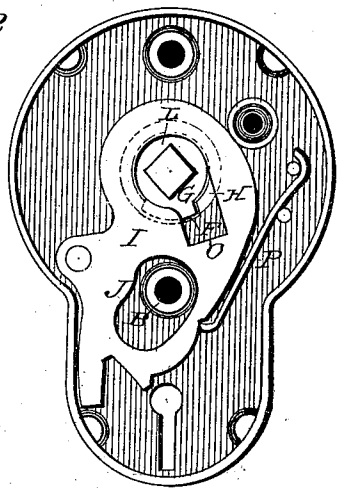
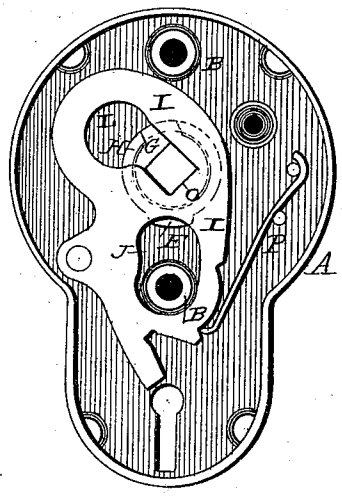


Fig. 3



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CEBRA L. TAYLOR, OF GREENVILLE, CONNECTICUT.

FASTENER FOR KNOB-SPINDLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 275,287, dated April 3, 1883.

Application filed November 27, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CEBRA L. TAYLOR, of Greenville, in the county of New London and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Door-Knobs; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, 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 part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in door-knobs; and it consists in the combination of a rose, spindle, and knobs with a pivoted locking-plate which is to be operated by a key, and having a circular opening through one end for the spindle to turn in, and an angular recess leading therefrom to catch over the spindle, and a spring for bearing against the edge of locking-plate, as will be more fully described hereinafter.

Figure 1 is a vertical section of my invention complete. Fig. 2 is a view taken from the inner side of one of the roses, showing the locking-plate in one position. Fig. 3 is a similar view, showing the locking-plate in another position.

A represents the rose, which is applied to both sides of the door alike, or which may be applied to the inner side only, if so preferred. The rose is preferably made pear-shaped, as shown, and is provided with the two projections B upon its inner side, which catch in corresponding recesses in the door, and thus hold the rose always in position. Where two roses are used together, as here shown, the projections B upon one rose will have holes made through them for the screws C to pass through into the projections on the other rose upon the opposite side of the door. Each rose is provided with a flange or socket, D, which has a suitable groove, F, made in its inner side to receive the flanged shank G of the knob. At the inner end of the socket, in the body of the rose itself, is formed a circular recess, H, in which recess the flange of the knob-shank fits and turns. When the flange on the knob-shank is turned so as to come just opposite the groove F the knob can be removed; but when the said flange is so turned that it does not come opposite the said groove the knob is held as securely in place as if it were fastened to the shank in the usual manner. By means of this construction the spindle is not fastened to either knob, and when either knob is removed the spindle can be pulled out. No claim is here made to the removable knob, for this is old. In each rose is placed a pivoted locking-plate, I, having a slot or opening, J, so as to pass over the lower projection, B, and having an opening, L, so as to pass over the shank. This hole is made circular, and does not in any way interfere with the turning of the shank. Extending from this opening for the shank is an angular slot or recess, O, which, when the plate is moved by the key, catches over the spindle, so as to prevent the spindle from having any movement whatever. This recess O extends on a circle drawn from the pivotal point upon which the plate I turns, and said recess is made angular, so as to snugly fit over the spindle, and thus prevent it from turning when the plate I is in the position shown in Fig. 3. While thus locked neither the knob nor the latching-bolt of the lock can be moved, and hence this latching-bolt is all that is needed for locking the door. Loosely attached to the rose, upon its inner side, is a spring, P, which bears against the locking-plate and holds it in any position after it has been once moved.

My invention can be attached to a door-lock of the ordinary construction by drilling a single hole through the lock for a single holding-screw to pass through, the rose having the spindle of the knob passing directly through it, as here shown.

My invention can be used in connection with any door where the spindle is long enough to project through upon opposite sides of the door far enough to have its ends enter the end of the knob-shank.

I am aware that a pivoted lever has been made to catch in a notch formed in a ring on the spindle, so as to prevent the knob from turning, and that a sliding plate through which

the spindle passes has been passed through the rose and made to lock the spindle in place, and these I disclaim.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

The combination of the rose A, spindle, and knobs with the pivoted locking-plate I, which is to be operated by a key, and having a circular opening through one end for the spindle to turn in, and an angular recess, O, leading therefrom to catch over the spindle, and the spring P, substantially as shown.

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

CEBRA L. TAYLOR.

Witnesses:

ALBERT C. GREENE,

I. W. CARPENTER.