

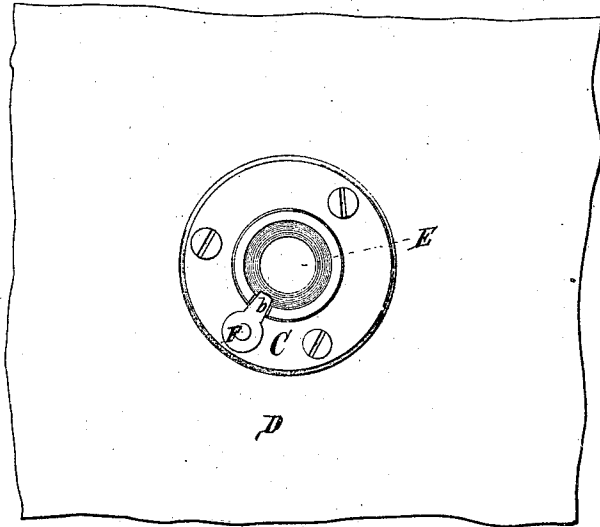
*J. M. Adolphus,*

*Knob Base.*

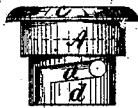
*No. 111,297.*

*Patented Jan. 31, 1871.*

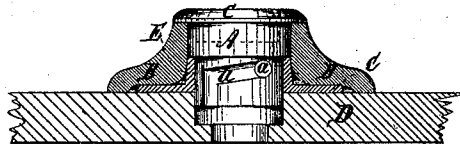
*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 2.*



Witnesses:

*William Ruck*  
*J. J. Durney*

Inventor:

*James M. Adolphus*  
*By Francis D. Pastorius*  
*his Attorney in fact*

# United States Patent Office.

JAMES M. ADOLPHUS, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Letters Patent No. 111,297, dated January 31, 1871; antedated January 21, 1871.

## IMPROVEMENT IN FASTENINGS FOR DOOR-KNOB ROSES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

### To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES M. ADOLPHUS, of the city and county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented an Improvement in the Mode of Fastening Door-Roses; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

My invention consists in forming a longitudinal inclined groove in the surface of a lock-rose for doors, into which takes the loose end of a spring attached to the under plate.

When the shank is turned in the proper direction, its flange is pressed firmly on the head or top of the rose, thereby holding it firmly and securely in place.

On reference to the accompanying drawing making part of this specification—

Figure 1 shows the under plate and holding-spring; Figure 2 is a sectional view of the rose and under plate, showing the shank and its groove; and

Figure 3 is an external view of the shank.

Similar letters refer to similar parts in the several views.

A, figs. 2 and 3, is the shank usually employed to secure the rose or porcelain B of a lock to the opposite side of a door. It has a groove, *a*, formed in its surface. Commencing at its lower or bottom end, it extends longitudinally a suitable distance, and then inclines, forming an obtuse angle.

C is the bottom plate, which is screwed to the door D oppositely to the lock. It has a hollow projecting neck, E.

F is a spring or catch, fixed to the bottom piece C.

Its loose end *b* takes through an opening formed in the neck E.

To secure the rose or porcelain B in place, the bottom piece C is first screwed to the door D, and the porcelain set over it. The shank A is then passed into the hollow of the neck E, the end of the spring F taking into the longitudinal part of the groove *a*. When it arrives at the bend or angle, the shank is turned. The ascending part of the groove, being an inclined plane, bears greater on the end of the spring the more the shank is rotated, and brings the flange *c* firmly on the top of the rose B, thereby keeping it firmly and securely in place.

As now constructed, the socket A has a screw formed on its smaller diameter *d*, which takes into a corresponding screw in the under plate. It is objected to for the reason that the socket becomes unscrewed by the door-knob being constantly turned in opening and shutting the door. The threads of the screws become stripped and broken, whereby the rose loosens and cuts a circular in the door by repeated turning.

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

The shank A, having a groove, *a*, in combination with the spring or latch F, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I hereunto sign my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JAMES M. ADOLPHUS.

Witnesses:

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,  
JOHN YILLE.