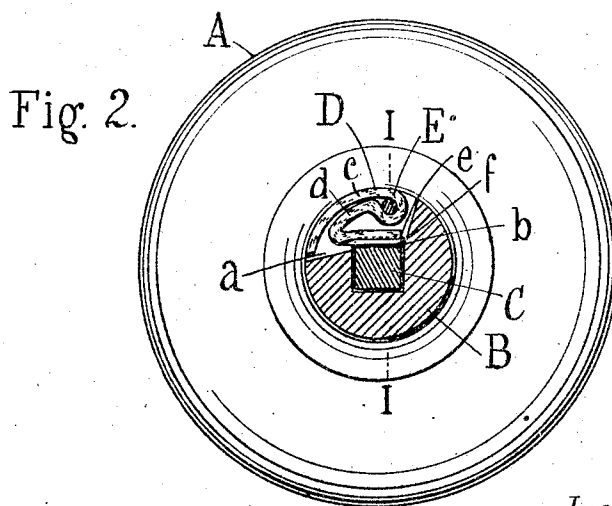
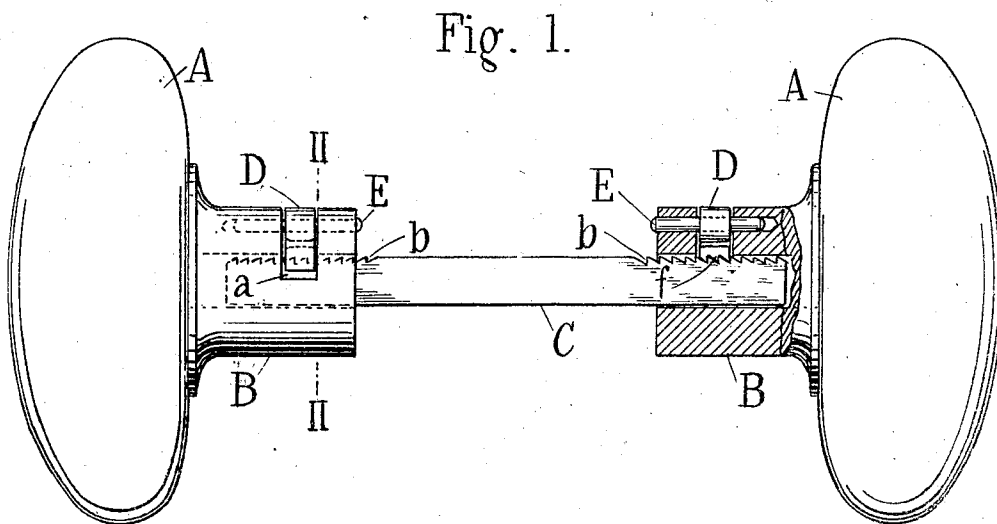


C. L. CURTIS.
DOOR KNOB.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 2, 1909.

929,565.

Patented July 27, 1909.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES L. CURTIS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO CHARLES EWING, OF TARRYTOWN, NEW YORK.

DOOR-KNOB.

No. 929,565.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 27, 1909.

Application filed February 2, 1909. Serial No. 475,436.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES L. CURTIS, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of the borough of Brooklyn, in the city of New York, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Door-Knobs, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a means for fastening door-knobs to their spindles of inexpensive construction, which consists of a latch carried by the knob-shank, the latch being so formed as to be self securing, when in engagement with the spindle.

A further object is to provide a construction which admits of close adjustment to doors varying in thickness over a considerable range.

In the accompanying sheet of drawings which forms part of this application—Figure 1 is an elevation of two door-knobs and their connecting spindle, embodying my invention, the shank of one knob being broken away on the line I—I of Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a transverse section through the shank of one of the knobs on the line II—II of Fig. 1.

Each knob A has the usual tubular shank B with a square hole. One side of the shank has a notch *a* which cuts through to the square hole. The hole is engaged by a square spindle C. One side of the spindle along that portion which comes under the notch in the knob shank has transverse serrations *b*. A latch D is located in the notch in the shank, and is pivoted to the shank by a pin E which lies parallel to the shank, and opposite one side thereof. The latch is formed from a flat elastic metal strip, which may be of brass or steel, and which is doubled back and forth to form three layers. The upper layer *c* is curved so that its outer surface will lie even with convex surface of the knob shank when the latch is in engage-

ment, and the free end serves as a handle for lifting the latch. There is a little space left in the notch at the end of the handle, so that it can be picked out. At the junction between the upper layer and the middle layer *d* an eye is formed which is engaged by the pin. The bottom layer *e* is carried back under the eye, and the outwardly facing flat side under the eye, is provided with serrations *f* which engage the serrations in the side of the spindle.

When the latch is lifted, the knob can be freely slid onto the spindle, and set in proper adjustment, and the knob is firmly secured by turning down the latch. As the parts are so constructed that the end of the latch strip bearing the serrations must be crowded into position, the end will be sprung back as the latch is being turned down, and will again spring forward when the latch is fully in place, thereby bringing together the engaging serrations, and holding the latch.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is—

The combination of a knob having a tubular shank and a notch in the side of the shank, a spindle having transverse serrations in one side thereof, a latch formed from a flat elastic metal strip located in the notch, and provided with serrations to engage the serrations of the spindle, a pivot connection between the latch and shank parallel to the axis of the shank, the axis of the pivot being located directly over the engaging serrations, and the parts being so constructed that the serrations will be brought together by the elasticity of the latch, substantially as described.

Signed at New York, N. Y., January fourth, 1909.

CHAS. L. CURTIS.

Witnesses:

ALFRED R. BAILEY,
JOSEPH ACHURCH.