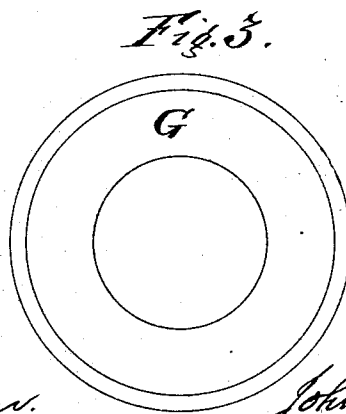
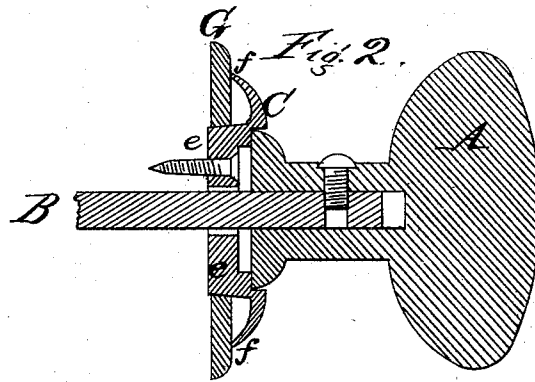
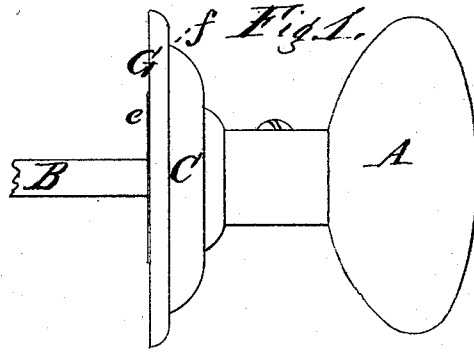


J. P. ADAMS.

Glass Shields for Lock-Furniture.

No. 155,913.

Patented Oct. 13, 1874.



Witnesses
H. L. Bennett.
W. H. Isaacs.

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John Popkin Adams
by his Att.
C. S. Penwick

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN P. ADAMS, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF HIS
RIGHT TO JAMES A. RUTHVEN, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN GLASS SHIELDS FOR LOCK FURNITURE.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **155,913**, dated October 13, 1874; application filed
June 27, 1874.

To all whom it may concern :

Be it known that I, JOHN POPKIN ADAMS, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have made an invention of a new and useful Improvement in Lock Furniture for Door-Locks; and that the following is a full, clear, and exact description and specification of the same.

Plated and other broad-surfaced bright metallic lock furniture, such as roses, knobs, and scutcheons, require to be cleaned frequently; and as the rims of the roses in which the knob-shanks turn, and the scutcheons, have thus far been secured directly against the surfaces of the doors, and it is very difficult to clean the rose, or the knob-shank, or the scutcheon, without also rubbing the surface adjacent thereto, the practical effect of such cleaning has been to injure the surface of the door. Hence knobs and scutcheons of materials that do not require cleaning have been used for those of bright metal, although the latter are by many greatly preferred to the former, are deemed much more stylish, and would be used if their use did not involve the injury of the surface of the door by the cleaning of the lock furniture.

The object of this invention is to enable broad-surfaced bright metallic lock furniture to be readily cleaned without injury to the surface of the door; and to this end it consists, mainly, of the combination of the broad-surfaced piece of metallic lock furniture with a shield of glass or similar hard non-metallic material, porcelain, for example, which is of larger superficial area than that of the piece of lock furniture, and is interposed between the rim of the said piece and the door, so that it projects beyond the periphery of the piece of lock furniture, and protects the surface of the door from injury when the piece of lock furniture is rubbed to clean it.

In order that the improvement may be fully understood, I have represented in the accompanying drawings and will proceed to describe a door-knob with my improvement applied to it.

Figure 1 of said drawings represents a side view of the knob and its appurtenances. Fig.

2 represents a central longitudinal section of the same. Fig. 3 represents a face view of the shield.

The knob A, above represented, is, by preference, silver-plated, and is secured to the knob-spindle B. The rose C, for the shank of the knob to turn in, is also made of plated metal, and, in place of being constructed in the usual manner so as to set flat against the surface of the door, is constructed with an offset, *e*, which causes the rim *f* of the rose to set off from the door slightly more than the thickness of the shield G to be used. The shield G is made, in this example, of glass, and is circular and flat, although it may have any other desired form. It is of larger diameter and superficial area than the rose, so that it projects beyond the rose at all sides about as far as the door would be rubbed by the cleaning of the rose and knob, and it has an opening in it to receive the offset *e* of the rose C, so that the said offset may be inserted through that opening and secured to the door by screws or otherwise, and that the shield will hang upon and be supported by that offset when the shield is in place; but as the offset is slightly thicker than the shield, the latter cannot be pinched or cracked by pressure when the rose is secured solidly to the door.

The shield combined with the rose and knob, as above described, covers the adjacent surface of the door, and protects it from being rubbed by the cloths or soft leather with which the knob and rose are rubbed to clean them.

When the improvement is applied to a scutcheon, the latter is constructed with an offset similar to that of the knob, so as to enable the scutcheon to be secured to the door through the opening in the shield, and the shield to be supported by the scutcheon. The scutcheon in such case becomes the equivalent of the rose in the combination of the rose and shield.

If it be deemed best to hold the shield from moving on the offset, a collar of thick soft paper, or of india-rubber, may be inserted between the rim of the rose or scutcheon and the shield; and a similar piece of paper may be put under the shield, so that the play of the

shield between the rose or scutcheon and the door is taken up.

If deemed best, the offset may be replaced by a flat piece of wood or metal interposed between the central part of the rose and the door, and filling the opening of the shield. In such case the said piece should be perforated to permit the screws for the rose to pass through it into the door.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, substantially as before set forth, of the piece of bright broad-surfaced metallic lock furniture, with the glass shield extended beyond the periphery of the broad

surface of said piece, so as to protect the door when the said surface is cleaned.

2. The combination, substantially as before set forth, of the metallic broad-surfaced rose, having an offset which holds its broad surface from contact with the door, with the glass shield fitted to said offset and extended beyond the said broad surface.

Witness my hand this 23d day of June, A. D. 1874.

JOHN POPKIN ADAMS.

Witnesses:

DAVID B. LINCOLN,
WM. A. SMITH.