

(No Model.)

H. E. RUSSELL, Jr.
KNOB ATTACHMENT.

No. 326,920.

Patented Sept. 22, 1885.

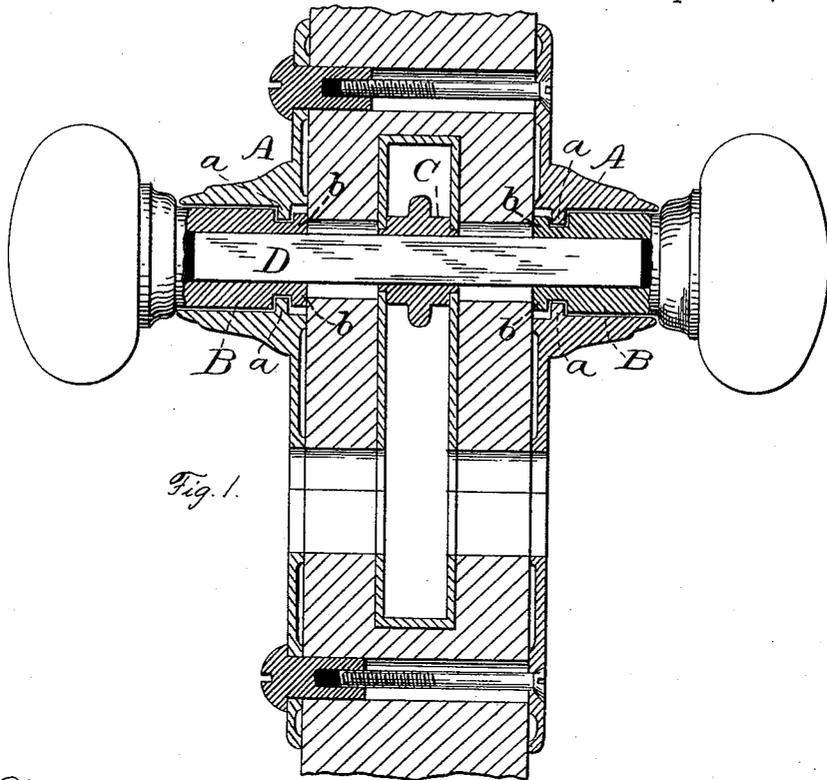


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

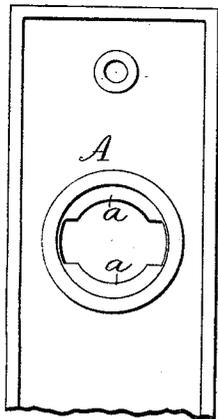


Fig. 3.

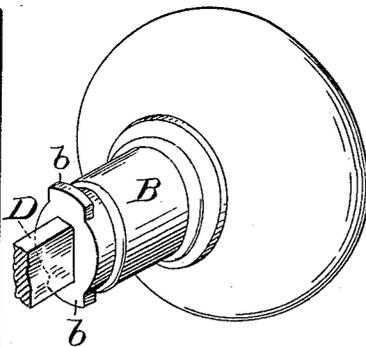
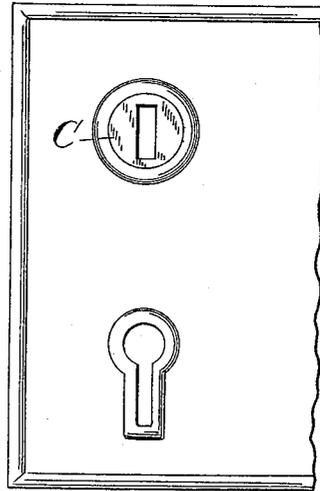


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY E. RUSSELL, JR., OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE
RUSSELL & ERWIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

KNOB ATTACHMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 326,920, dated September 22, 1885.

Application filed July 17, 1885. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY E. RUSSELL, Jr., of New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain
5 new and useful Improvements in Knob Attachments, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of knob-latches in which the knob is secured to the rose or escutcheon plate so as to partially re-
10 volve therein by means of lugs on the knob-shank and segmental flanges on the rose or escutcheon; and the object of my invention is to so construct the parts as to prevent the knob-shank from being placed upon the spin-
15 dle in a wrong position.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section of my knob-latch partly in elevation, and also the portion of the door to which said latch is secured. Fig. 2 is an ele-
20 vation showing the inner face of the rose or escutcheon plate. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the knobs and a portion of the knob-spindle; and Fig. 4 is an elevation of one side of the latch-case.

I prefer to make the rose A in the form of a plate, and secure two of said plates upon opposite sides of the door, as shown in Fig. 1, but, if desired, the rose may be of the ordinary round contour. By the term "rose" as here-
30 in used I mean the part within which the knob-shank B turns. I construct this rose A with an orifice to receive the knob-shank, and two segmental flanges, *a a*, upon the upper and lower sides of said orifice, leaving open
35 spaces or notches upon opposite sides between the respective ends of the flanges, as shown in Fig. 2. I form at the end of the knob-shank B two lugs, *b b*, of a size which will pass through the opposite spaces between the ends
40 of the flanges *a a* of the rose A. The parts as thus far specifically described are all old and disclaimed. I form the knob-spindle D of a flattened or oblong form in cross-section, as shown in Fig. 3, instead of the ordinary
45 square form, and I make the hole in the knob-shank B and in the latch-hub C of a corresponding form. When the spaces between the segmental flanges *a a* are formed upon the right and left sides of the orifice through the
50 rose A, as shown in Fig. 2, I form the hole

through the latch-hub C so that when viewed in side view, as in Fig. 4, and the hub is at rest, the longer diameter of said hole will be vertical, as shown. I form the hole in the end of the knob-shank B so that its longer
55 diameter stands in the same direction as would a line drawn through the middle of both of the lugs *b b*.

I have illustrated both of the knobs as secured to the rose in the same way, and such
60 is the preferred construction; but, if desired, that knob which is first secured might have a different construction, provided the knob last put in place is secured by the lugs and flanges, as described.
65

After the latch, one rose, one knob, and the spindle are set in place. The shank of the other knob is engaged with the rose by bringing the
70 lugs *b b* back of the segmental flanges on the rose. The knob-shank is then slipped upon the projecting end of the spindle and the rose fastened in place, with the spaces between the segmental flanges standing at the right and left sides of the orifice through the rose. The flattened knob-spindle D stands with its broad-
75 est sides up and down, and consequently the knob-shank must be placed upon the spindle, with the lugs *b b* projecting up and down respectively. The partial rotation of the hub C, as in ordinary knob-latches, is limited to less
80 than one-quarter of a revolution either to the right or left, so that in no event can the lugs *b b* be turned far enough to disengage them from the flanges *a a* after the rose has been secured in position.
85

By flattening the spindle and holes in the hub and knob-shank there are only two different positions that the knob-shank can be placed upon the spindle, either of which positions will bring the lugs *b b* to the top and
90 bottom of the shank, so that there is no possibility of slipping the knob-shank upon the spindle in a wrong position. With the ordinary form of square spindle, knob, and rose having the lugs and segmental flanges, there
95 are four different positions that the knob may be slipped upon the spindle, two of which would bring the lugs into such a position that they would be disengaged from the seg-
100 mental flanges.

I claim as my invention—

In a knob attachment, the flattened spindle
D, in combination with the latch-hub having
a hole of corresponding form, the rose having
5 segmental flanges upon two sides of its orifice,
and the knob-shank having lugs *b b* and a
flattened axial hole to receive said flattened

spindle, substantially as described, and for the
purpose specified.

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Witnesses:

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