Jan. 14, 1936. E. A. MOLLER 2,027,608

KNOB ROSE AND SECURING MEANS

Filed May 31, 1934

Fig. 1.

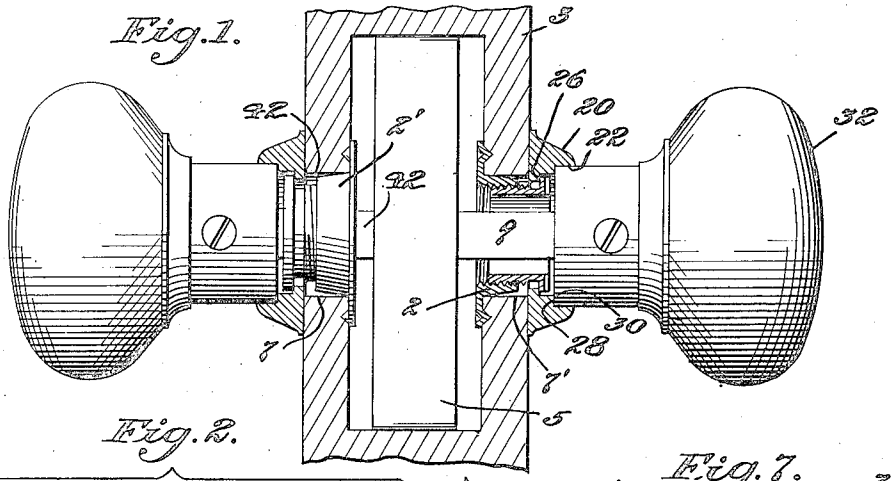


Fig. 2.

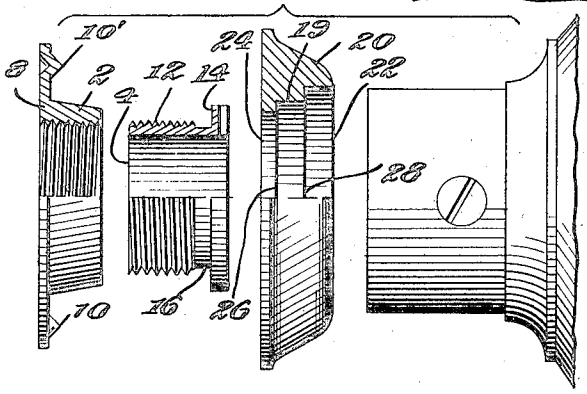


Fig. 7.

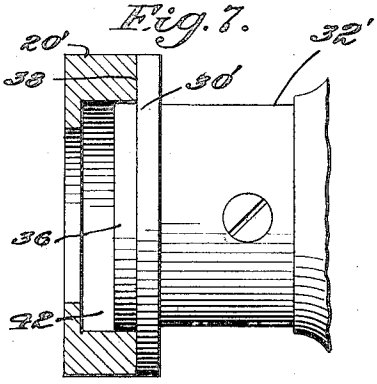


Fig. 3.

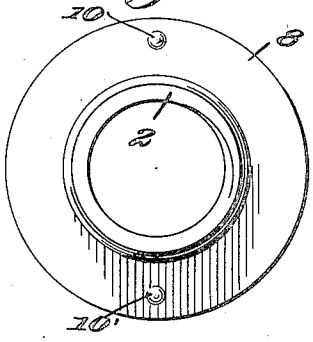


Fig. 4.

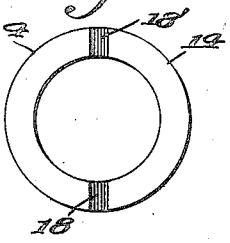


Fig. 5.

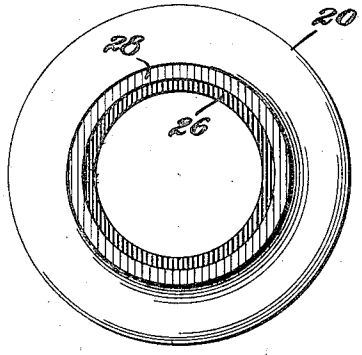
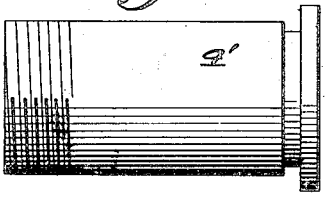


Fig. 6.



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KNOB ROSE AND SECURING MEANS

Edward A. Moller, Baltimore, Md.

Application May 31, 1934, Serial No. 728,421

2 Claims. (Cl. 292—357)

This invention relates to an improved means for conveniently securing roses and escutcheons upon doors, windows and the like.

One object of the invention is to provide a rose without visible fastening means.

Another object is to have an adjustment within the clamping means to adjust the rose to the bearing of the knob, without changing the position of the clamping means.

Still another object is to have the clamping means provided with means to accommodate various widths and thicknesses of materials.

Still a further object is to have the knob rose constructed of one piece and means for securing the rose to the door or the window elements by means other than the conventional method of using individual screws.

With the above and other objects in view as will hereinafter be apparent, the several novel features of the invention in its preferred form will be more fully described in the accompanying drawing in which:—

Figure 1 is a view partly in elevation and partly in section, showing the fastening means as applied to a door.

Figure 2 is a disassembled view showing the rose, clamping means, and a fragmentary portion of the knob.

Figure 3 is a front view of the clamping member 2.

Figure 4 is a front view of the clamping member 4.

Figure 5 is a front view of the rose 20.

Figure 6 is a modified view of the clamping member 4.

Figure 7 is a modified view of the rose and knob.

The invention therefore includes a female internally threaded nipple member 2 having an extended flange 8 about one of its ends. The flange 8 is provided with projection 10 and 10' to be received within the door or window to prevent turning of the nipple in assembling. The nipple member is also provided with a slight taper extending outwardly from the flange and adapted to fit snugly within the aperture 7 of the door 3. The member is adapted to be held in position within the aperture 42 by a friction fit, and is so designed and positioned as to not offer an obstacle in assembling or removing the lock or lock operating means. The object being, that once the member 2 is forced in the aperture 42, it will be supported therein, while the remainder of the lock mechanism is removed.

The male member is provided with external threads 12 and adapted to be received within the female member 2. One end of the members 4 is also provided with a flange 14 and a portion 16 lying between the flange 14 and the threaded portion 12 and being of less diameter, than either the flange or the threaded portion 12. Small slots 18 and 18' are provided within the flange 14 for applying a tool for rotating the same, but any convenient means may be employed for this purpose. This member may be of any desirable length depending on the thickness of the door or window, as shown in Figure 6.

The rose 20 is shown as having an opening 22. The opening is also provided with steps 26 and 28. The step 28 is adapted to receive the shoulder 30 of the knob 32 and the step 26 is adapted to receive the flange 14 of the nipple member 4. The inner portion of the opening 22 is constructed of relatively larger diameter than that of the portion 16 of the nipple, likewise the diameter of the wall 19 surrounding the step 26 is also of greater diameter than flange 14. This will provide a limited eccentric adjustment of the rose upon the clamping means. The width of the flange is substantially one half that of the step 26 whereby, in making adjustments of the rose, the flange 14 will always be in contact with a portion of the entire circumference of the step. The wall 19 immediately surrounding the outer portion of the step 26, and lying between the respective steps 26 and 28, is preferably constructed slightly greater in height than the thickness of the flange 14. This is to keep the shoulder 30 of the knob from contacting the flange 14 and prevent its being loosened by the rotation of the knob.

In Figure 7, a modified form of rose 20' is shown in which the shoulder 30' of the knob 32' is not wholly received within the rose as shown in Figure 2, but is bearinged upon the outer face 38 of the rose 20'. The knob member 30' is preferably provided with a projecting portion 36, which is an easy fit within the recess 42, allowing for free rotary motion, and keeping the knob centralized in relation to the rose.

In assembling the clamping means and rose as shown in Figures 1 and 2, the door or window element 3 is first mortised to receive a lock assembly 5 and the apertures 7 and 7' are then made to allow for the passage of the spindle 9 for supporting the knobs. These apertures are of such dimensions as to accommodate the fastening or clamping means 2 and 4. The tapered members 2 and 2' are inserted through the mortise into the apertures 7 and 7' and extending

outwardly to receive the threaded nipple 4. The nipple 4 is then inserted inwardly through the rose until the flange 14 is in contact with the step 26. The nipple member 4 is then screwed into the member 2, by rotating the same with a proper tool until the tapered member 2 has been drawn tightly within the apertures 7 and 7'. The member 4 and rose may now be removed or loosened to make adjustments with the knob bearing without disturbing the member 2. This structure is shown for explanation only. The same principle may be applied to locks that are attached to the side of door or window elements.

The advantage of the improved rose, and securing means, are easily perceived. The clamping means are tightly fitted within the apertures of the door, the female member being independently supported therein in such a manner that it will not drop or fall out of position when the remainder of the clamping mechanism and the rose is removed. The rose is capable of eccentric adjustment to coincide with the knob bearing without any movement of the clamping means. The clamping means may be so arranged as to prevent the knob bearing from contacting the flange on the clamping element 4, thereby preventing loosening by use of the knob, also the elimination of screws for securing the rose to the door which are at present quite objectionable.

While I have described my invention referring to certain details of construction as well as the form and advantages of the same, it is for the purpose of illustration only and I do not wish to be limited thereto except as may be pointed out in the following claims.

I claim:

1. In combination, a rose, securing means for holding said rose in position upon a door panel, said rose having an opening therethrough for the passage of the said securing means, said rose provided with a pair of integral continuous shoulders within said opening, the outer shoulder forming a bearing for a knob, the inner shoulder forming a supporting member for the securing means, the securing means consisting of a relatively large hollow threaded female member extending outwardly through a mortise within the door panel and a relatively large hollow threaded male member threadedly receivable within said female member, the male member having about its outer portion a continuous flange member for engaging the shoulder within said rose, the said flange and male member being less in diameter than the shoulder member and opening respectively of the rose for the purpose of laterally adjusting the rose relative to the securing means.

2. In combination, a rose, securing means for holding said rose upon a door panel, said rose having an opening therethrough for admitting said securing means, a continuous shoulder formed within said rose opening for receiving the securing means and a bearing formed on said rose for receiving a knob, the rose securing means consisting of an inner member extending outwardly through a mortise within the door panel, and an outer member extending inwardly through said mortise, the said members being threaded, whereby one is threadedly receivable upon the other, the outer member having about its outer portion a continuous flange member for engaging the shoulder within said rose, the said flange and outer member being less in diameter than the shoulder member and opening respectively of the rose, thereby allowing lateral adjustment of the rose relative to the securing means.

EDWARD A. MOLLER.