

June 1, 1915.

DRAWING

434

A careful search has been made this day for the original drawing or a photolithographic copy of the same, for the purpose of reproducing the said drawing to form a part of this book, but at this time nothing can be found from which a reproduction can be made.

Finis D. Morris,

Chief of Division E.

AWK.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ENOCH ROBINSON AND G. W. ROBINSON, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

METHOD OF ATTACHING GLASS KNOBS TO METALLIC SOCKETS.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 434, dated October 20, 1837.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ENOCH ROBINSON and GEORGE W. ROBINSON, both of the city of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, machinists, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Making Glass Door and other Knobs; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof.

10 The glass knob is made in the common form except that near the foot and round the neck a groove or channel is made, either in the original manufacture of the knob, or afterward cut, which may be from a sixteenth to an eighth of an inch in depth, or more or less according to the size of the knob; if the foot of the knob is round, this groove may be cut into some angular or polygonal form to prevent the knob from turning in the socket, but if the foot of the knob be angular or polygonal the groove may be of even depth all round. The neck of the knob so far as it is covered by the socket must be of the same diameter with the foot. The knob thus formed is to be inserted to the depth of an inch, more or less, into a metal socket of which the upper part or edge is just large enough to receive the foot and neck of the knob, but the lower part of the cup of the socket must be made larger, that is the cavity must be of greater diameter than the foot and neck of the knob, so as to leave a space between the knob and the socket greatest at the bottom and diminishing to nothing toward the top or edge of the socket where it must fit close to the neck of the knob. A hole is to be made through the side of the socket so as to meet the groove in the neck of the knob,

when the knob is inserted; this hole may be from an eighth to three sixteenths of an inch in diameter or more if necessary to admit the melted metal.

The knob and socket being both heated to such a degree as to enable the glass to bear the heat of melted metal without cracking, the knob is to be inserted into the socket, and then melted tin or other metal is to be poured into the hole in the side of the socket until it has filled the groove in the knob, and the space between the knob and the socket; by this melted metal the knob and the socket are securely fastened together.

The bottom of the socket should be made of a thickness sufficient to admit of a hole being drilled through the side to receive a pin by which the socket may be fastened to the shaft passing into the lock or door.

We claim as our invention—

Only the combination and fastening of the metal socket and glass knob by means of melted metal introduced between them, and the adaptation of the forms of the knob and socket to effect that purpose in any manner similar in principle to the one above described.

In the drawing accompanying this specification, A A is the glass knob, B, B, B, is the socket, c is the groove in the neck of the knob, d is the hole into which the melted metal is poured, and e is the hole for the pin to fasten the socket to the shaft.

ENOCH ROBINSON.

G. W. ROBINSON.

Witnesses:

FRANKLIN VEXTER,

J. L. ENGLISH,