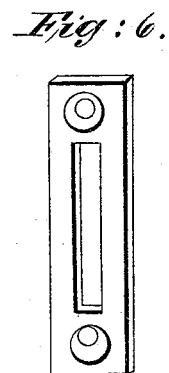
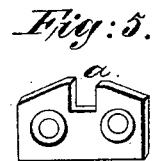
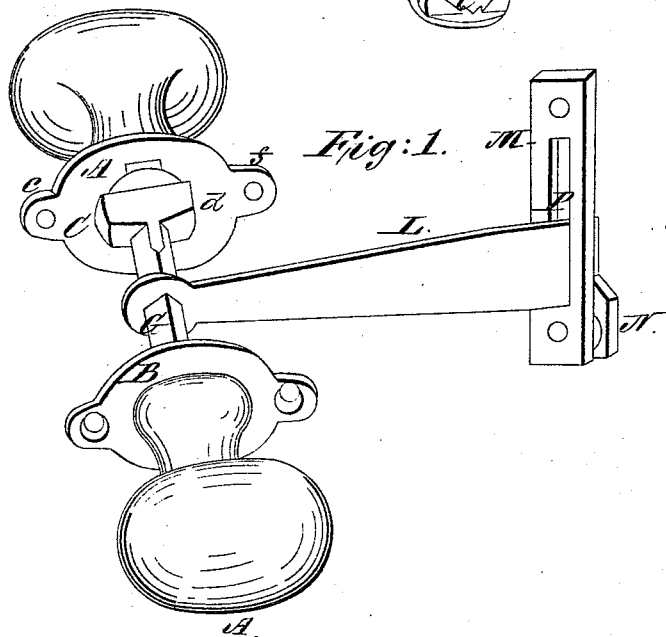
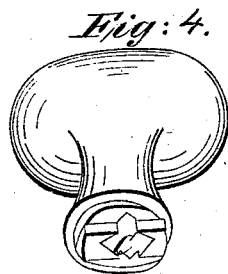
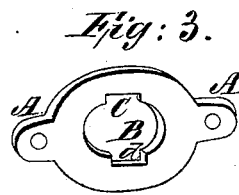
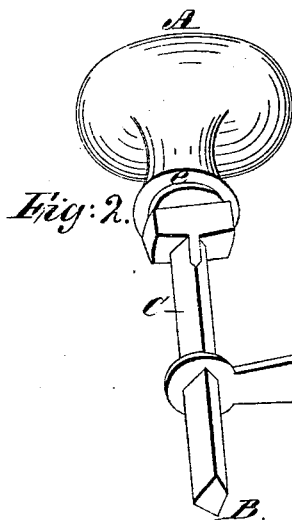


A. O. Downer,
Knob Attachment.
N^o 2,891. Patented Dec. 21, 1842.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW O. DOWNER, OF UTICA, NEW YORK.

MODE OF FASTENING DOOR LOCK AND LATCH KNOBS TO THEIR SPINDLES, &c.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 2,891, dated December 21, 1842.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW O. DOWNER, of the city of Utica, in the county of Oneida and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Door Knobs and Latches; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description.

The nature of my invention consists in the contrivance of a new mode of fastening and holding the knobs to the door, and still allowing them to be turned easily with the hand, to lift the latch as hereafter described. This is done by the use of the plates A, B Figure 1, the shape and size of which, when separated from the knob are seen in Fig. 3. This plate by a circular cavity B Fig. 3, is made to set loosely around a neck turned or cast on the knob, leaving a collar in the rear of it, which is seen at *e* Fig. 2, and another portion of the metal in front of it, which projects at two sides as seen at *c d* Fig. 1. These plates are slipped onto the knobs by turning them so that the indentations *c d*, in the circular cavity, in the plate Fig. 3, pass over the square projections of the metal in front seen at *c d*, Fig. 1, and when over these projections, the plate is again turned to its place as shown in Fig. 1. When it is evident, if the plate is screwed up against the door, by a screw through each of the ears *e f* Fig. 1, that the knob, by the hold the plate has upon the projections *c d*, will be held to the door, while at the same time, as the neck of the knob sets loosely in the cavity of the plate, the knob may be turned at pleasure with the hand. The manner of putting these plates upon the two knobs, designed for different sides of the door is the same in both cases; and the construction of the knob is alike in both cases, except that the spindle is cast in connection with that just described, and which is shown in Fig. 2; and the other knob A Fig. 1, and which is shown separate in Fig. 4, has a square cavity cast in it fitted to receive the square spindle B C Fig. 2, extending to the depth of about one inch. Fig. 1 shows the knob A slipped onto the spindle, the latter being inserted in the cavity just described, of the knob, the orifice of which cavity is seen at C, Fig. 4. By this mode of fastening on the knobs, it is evident that they may be adjusted to any thickness of the door without any screw upon the end of the spindle fitted to

receive a nut sunk into the outer end of the knob, as is sometimes done; and that they are secured in a more simple and substantial manner, without any pin through the spindle, and neck of the knob, as is also sometimes done, and which prevents any variation to suit the thickness of the door. The spindle B C Fig. 2, for ordinary use, is about two inches in length, and is inserted farther or less far, into the cavity before described in the knob A Fig. 1, according to the thickness of the door, which occupies the space between the two plates A and B Fig. 1. A hole is bored quite through the door, of a capacity sufficient to admit the spindle, and the projections of the metal in front of each plate as seen at *c d* Fig. 1. A mortise is then made, in the ordinary way, from the edge of the door, directly in, so as to connect with the hole bored for the spindle, and the latch L being first inserted in the mortise, the spindle is then inserted, in its place and passes through the latch by a square hole cast in the latter as seen at G Fig. 1. The latch L is about four inches in length, so that the knobs are placed at a convenient distance from the edge of the door. The plate M Fig. 1, and the notched plate N in the same figure, are of the ordinary description, the former being about two and a half inches in length, and three fourths of an inch wide, with an oblong mortise P through it, in which the end of the latch moves. This plate is screwed upon the front edge of the door, as a guard for the latch. And the small plate N Fig. 1 which is more distinctly shown in Fig. 5, is screwed to the arm or casing of the door in such a manner, that as the door closes, the latch readily falls into the notch or cavity *a* in its upper edge. The guard plate M Fig. 1 is more distinctly shown of full size in Fig. 6. The whole being put on and arranged as above described, the door is unlatched in the ordinary way by a slight turn of the knob on either side of the door by the hand. The whole is constructed of cast iron, brass or other metal suitable for articles of this kind, or a portion of brass, or other fine metal, and the residue of iron as may be desirable.

This mode of fastening knobs, may be applied to those used on door locks with latches, as well as with the simple latch, as above described. In which case, instead of the latch here described that used with

the lock is connected with the spindle by any of the modes of connection in the interior of the lock, now in use.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The mode above described of fastening the knobs to the door by the use of the plates above described, and their connection

with the knobs, and spindle by which the article is made capable of being readily adjusted to any thickness of the door, and then secured in a simple and substantial manner. 10

ANDREW O. DOWNER.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM BAKER,
BENJN. F. BROOKS.