(No Model.)

F. J. HARPER.

KNOB AND ROSETTE ATTACHMENT.

No. 266,033. Patented Oct. 17, 1882.

Fig. 1

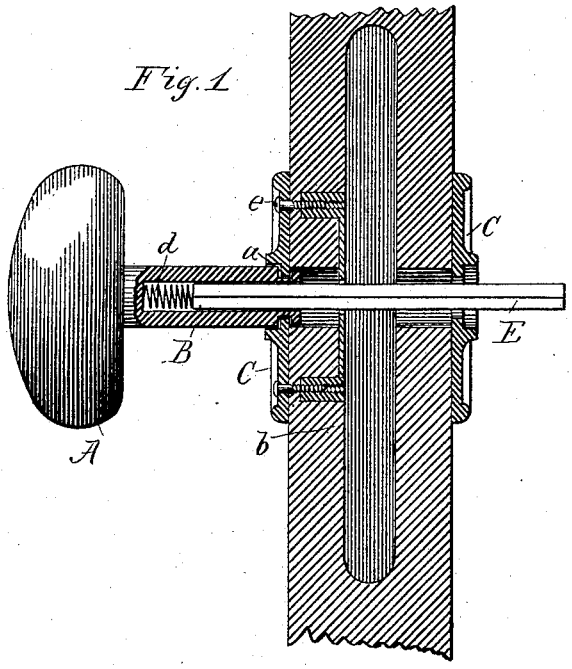


Fig. 2.

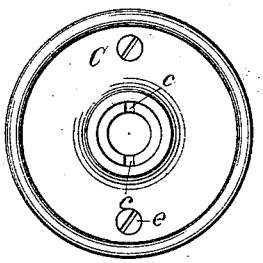


Fig. 3.

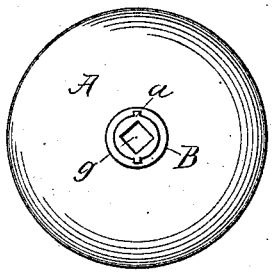


Fig. 4.

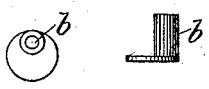
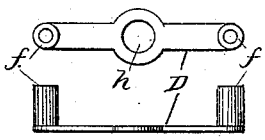


Fig. 5



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANCIS J. HARPER, OF NORWICH, CONNECTICUT.

KNOB AND ROSETTE ATTACHMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 266,033, dated October 17, 1882.

Application filed May 17, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANCIS J. HARPER, of the city of Norwich, county of New London, and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Knob and Rosette Fasteners, which improvements are fully set forth and described in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My immediate object is to produce a fastener which shall be strong in its parts, cheaply constructed, and easily applied to doors of ordinary thickness.

My device does not require a lock or latch made specially for it, but may be used with locks as commonly constructed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 shows my device as applied to a door mortised to receive the lock.

A represents a common porcelain or earthen knob, with a metallic neck, B, said neck having through its center a square, oblong, or diamond-shaped opening to receive the stem or spindle which operates the latch.

C is a rosette, of metal or other suitable material, which is fastened rigidly to the door, and has on its outer side a sleeve or collar, in which the knob-neck enters when in use.

Fig. 2 is a front view of the rosette C. Fig. 3 is an end view of the knob-neck B. Fig. 4 shows nuts with which screws *e e* engage; and Fig. 5 shows another construction, in which the screws engage with a plate having end studs.

My device may be used on one or both sides of the door.

There have been made heretofore various devices for securing to the door the knob and rosette. In nearly all such devices the rosette has been fastened to the door by small wood-screws. These screws, having but a slight hold in the wood, invariably work loose in a short time. The almost universal method of connecting knobs on opposite sides of the door is by means of a square rod or spindle, which passes through the latch, and is secured in the knob-neck by a set-screw. This screw, (like those above referred to in the rosette,) by the constant jarring of the door and working of the knob, soon becomes loose.

My device is designed to overcome these objections by fastening securely both the rosette and knob.

My rosette is held in place on the door by the metal nuts *b b* (see also Fig. 4) and the screws *e e*. The nuts *b b* are inserted from the mortise, and are met by the screws *e e*, which pass through the rosette and into *b b*. These screws, having a firm hold in the metal nuts *b b*, keep the rosette always in its proper place.

Instead of the nuts *b b*, a single piece may be used, as shown in Fig. 5, in which D represents a thin metallic plate, having at each end studs *f f*, drilled and tapped to receive the screws *e e*. When a single piece is used the base or plate is provided with a circular opening, through which the connecting-spindle passes, (see *h*, Fig. 5.)

On the end of the knob-neck B are one or more lugs, *a a*, which, when the neck B is inserted in the collar or sleeve of the rosette C, enter and pass through corresponding slots in the rosette, (see *c c*, Fig. 2.) The lugs *a a*, after passing through the slots *c c*, are, by a one-half turn of the knob-neck, locked in the rosette.

My device is applied to a door as follows: After boring the customary hole for the square spindle, fasten the rosette on one side of the door by means of the nuts *b b* or plate D and screws *e e*, as before described. Insert the knob-neck in the rosette so fastened, giving the knob one-half of a turn in either direction. Then assemble the knob-neck, spindle, and rosette on the other side before fastening the rosette. Place the nuts *b b* or plate D in position Pass the spindle E through the latch and into the knob-neck already fastened, when the rosette will come to its proper place against the door. Turn the rosette until the screw-holes register with the nuts *b b* or studs *f f* in plate D. Insert and set up the screws *e e*, and the knobs are ready for use.

To prevent the spindle E from sliding or working loosely in the knob-neck, I place a

light spiral spring (see *d*, Fig. 1) in one or both of the necks before inserting the spindle. These springs tend to keep the spindle in a central position, and prevent its rattling.

I claim—

1. In combination with the knob-shank B and rosette C, the fastening-plate D, having projections *f f* and screws *e e*, as described, and for the purpose specified.

2. In combination with the knob-shank B and spindle E, the spiral spring *d*, as and for the purpose specified.

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Witnesses:
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