C. S. JENNINGS.

KNOB-LEVERS FOR MORTISE-LATCHES.

No. 187,015. Patented Feb. 6, 1877.

fig. 1

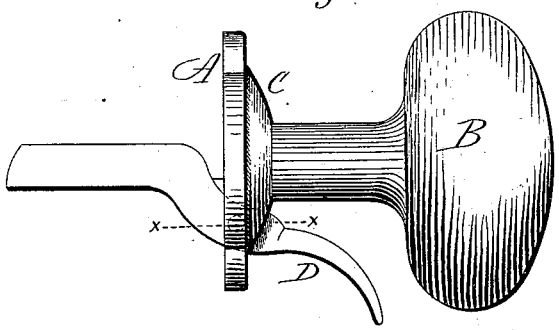


fig. 2

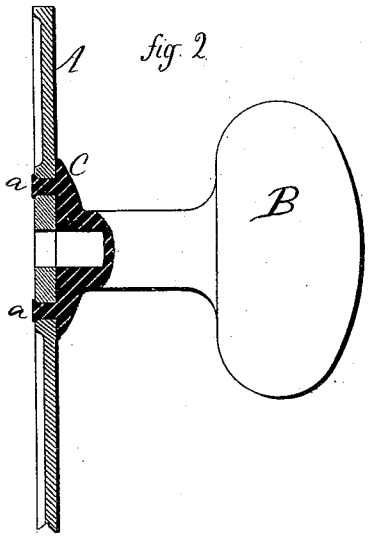
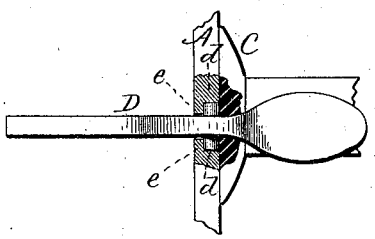


fig. 3



Witnesses.

J. H. Shumway.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES S. JENNINGS, OF BRANFORD, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THOMAS KENNEDY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN KNOB-LEVERS FOR MORTISE-LATCHES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **187,015**, dated February 6, 1877; application filed January 9, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES S. JENNINGS, of Branford, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Knobs for Mortise-Latches; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a top view; Fig. 2, a central section; and in Fig. 3, a section on line *x x* of Fig. 1.

This invention relates to an improvement in the construction of knob and lever for operating that class of latches in which the bolt is drawn by means of a pivoted lever in connection with the knob, but without turning the knob; and it consists in the peculiar method of hanging the lever, as shown in the accompanying drawings, and more fully hereinafter described.

A is a plate or rose by which the knob is secured to the door; B, the knob, the neck of which is enlarged at the plate to form what may be called a second rose, C. This second rose secures the knob to the plate A by means of rivets *a*, which are preferably formed on the part C, and extend through perforations in the part A. The parts A and C are each formed with a mortise or notch, through which the lever D extends. This lever is constructed with trunnions *d*, and the plate is constructed with a corresponding recess, *e*. The lever is first passed through the plate A to bring the trunnions *d* into the cavities or seats *e*; then the knob-rose C is set over the trunnions, and, secured in place, secures the lever in its position.

This avoids the usual necessity of drilling for the pivot of the lever, as well as the liability of the pivot to get out of place, and also avoids the ears either on the front or back, in which this lever has been usually hung. It is therefore not only cheaper, but better than previous constructions.

The cavities or seats *e* may be made in either the rose C or plate A; but they are preferably made in the plate A.

I claim—

The combination of the double rose A C, the knob B, and the lever D, provided with trunnions *d*, and the rose constructed with cavities corresponding to the said trunnions, the construction and combination being substantially as shown and described.

CHAS. S. JENNINGS.

Witnesses:

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