

W. REGAN.

ATTACHING KNOBS TO SPINDLES.

No. 188,946.

Patented March 27, 1877.

fig. 1

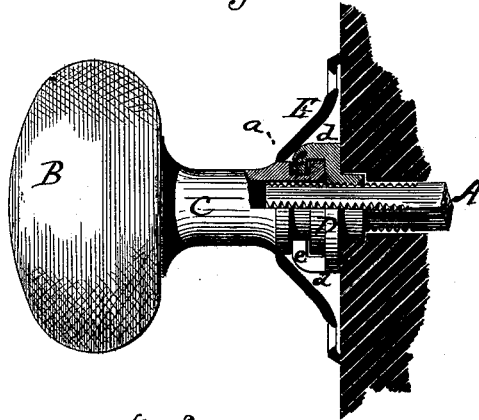


fig. 2

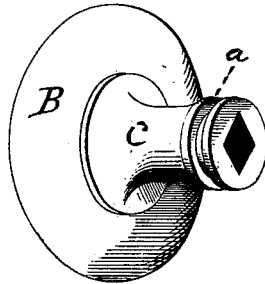


fig. 3

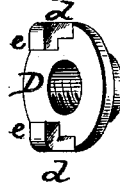
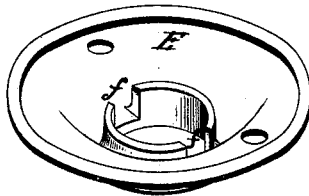


fig. 4



Witnesses.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## IMPROVEMENT IN ATTACHING KNOBS TO SPINDLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 188,946, dated March 27, 1877; application filed February 5, 1877.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM REGAN, of Branford, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Attaching Knobs to Spindles; 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 sectional side view, as applied to a door; and in Figs. 2, 3, and 4, perspective views of the parts detached.

This invention relates to an improvement in devices for adjusting door-knobs upon their spindles, so as to adapt them to doors of differing thicknesses.

The invention consists in constructing the neck of the knob with an annular groove near its inner end, and combining therewith a nut with lugs to enter the said groove, and threaded axially with the opening of the neck of the knob to correspond to the thread on the angles of the knob-spindle, the said nut holding the knob at any point on the spindle to which the said nut may be turned, and with the rose constructed to prevent the nut turning with the spindle.

A represents the spindle, which is of the usual form, its angles, near the end, cut with a screw-thread, as seen in Fig. 1; B, the knob, attached to, or made a part of, the neck C, in the usual manner. Near the inner end of the neck an annular groove, *a*, is cut. D is the nut. (Shown detached in Fig. 3.) The nut

may be of any desirable external shape, but threaded to correspond to the thread on the angles of the spindle. From the outer side of the nut lugs *d* project forward toward the knob, the end *e* turning down and corresponding to the annular groove *a* in the knob, and so that the neck of the knob may be placed in between the lugs *d*, as seen in Fig. 1, and thus couple the two together. In this condition the nut is screwed onto the spindle, drawing the knob after it, until it comes to a proper bearing against the door. There the nut remains stationary, while the knob is free to turn between the lugs, but held in its place axially upon the spindle.

The nut should be prevented from turning, either by fastening it directly to the door, or it is best done by constructing the rose E with notches *f* on the inside, as seen in Fig. 4, and corresponding to the lugs, and so that when in place on the door the notches *f* will engage the lugs.

I claim—

The combination of the neck of the knob, constructed with an annular groove near its end; an internally-threaded nut, constructed with lugs to engage the said annular groove in the neck of the knob; the knob-spindle, threaded upon its angles to correspond to the thread of the nut; and the rose, constructed with notches upon the inside to engage the lugs of the nut, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

WILLIAM REGAN.

Witnesses:

JOHN E. EARLE,  
CLARA BROUGHTON.