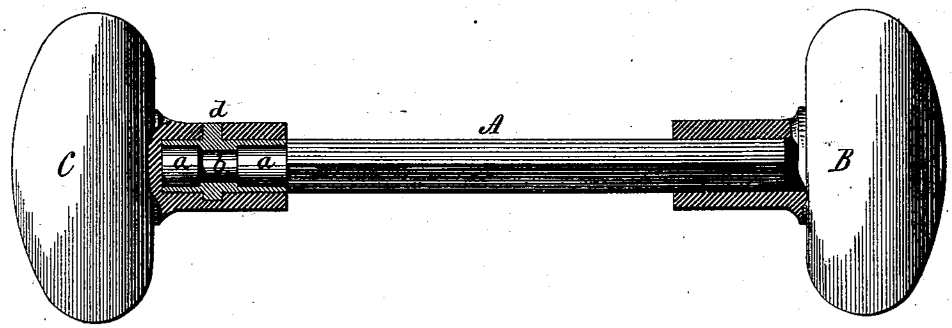
A. DICKERMAN.
Knob Attachment.

No. 205,061. **Patented June 18, 1878.**



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AMOS DICKERMAN, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO MALLORY, WHEELER & CO., OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN KNOB ATTACHMENTS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **205,061**, dated June 18, 1878; application filed May 25, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AMOS DICKERMAN, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Swiveled Door-Knobs; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawing and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawing constitutes part of this specification, and represents a longitudinal section.

This invention relates to an improvement in the method of swiveling knobs to spindles—that is to say, in latches where a spindle extends through the door, and one of them is desired to be loose on the spindle, and so that the spindle cannot be turned by it and the other knob fixed to the spindle, and so that by it the spindle can be turned. The common and best known method of doing this is to make a swiveled joint in the spindle, both knobs being rigidly attached to its own independent part.

The object of this invention is to simplify this construction; and it consists in constructing the end of the spindle for the loose knob cylindrical, but with one or more annular grooves, and the neck of the knob with a cavity larger than said cylindrical portion, or so that there will be cavities around the cylindrical portion in the neck of the knob, and then filling the cavities with Babbitt or other suitable metal, which will engage rigidly with the knob and with the annular grooves in the cylindrical part of the spindle, so as to prevent the separation of the two, and yet allow the knob to turn freely on the spindle.

A represents the spindle, which is of the usual angular form, and attached to the knob B in the usual manner, so that turning the knob will turn the spindle. The other end of the spindle, and of a length corresponding to the cavity in the neck of the knob C, is made cylindrical, as at *a*, and around the cylindrical portion one or more annular grooves, *b*, are formed.

The cavity in the knob may be of the usual square form, and with an opening, *d*, corresponding to the usual screw-hole. When the cylindrical portion is set into the neck of the knob, as seen in the figure, Babbitt or other metal is poured through the aperture *d* to fill the space around the cylindrical portion. The irregular form of the cavity in the neck prevents the filling from turning, and transverse depressions or irregularities, as *d*, prevent the filling from being drawn out. The cylindrical form of the end of the spindle allows the knob to turn freely thereon independent of the spindle, and the annular groove or irregularity secures the two together, and a most perfect working and durable swiveled knob is produced.

I am aware that knobs have been swiveled to the spindle without the division of the spindle first referred to; but I am not aware that this method of swiveling was before known or used.

I therefore claim as my invention—

The combination of the spindle, constructed at one end of cylindrical form and with an annular groove or grooves in said cylindrical portion, with a knob having a cavity in its neck to receive the said cylindrical portion and a filling in said cavity to engage with both the neck of the knob and the groove in the spindle, substantially as described.

AMOS DICKERMAN.

Witnesses:

J. H. SHUMWAY,

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