

place it in the nut F, and then take the other section, and insert its end obliquely into the nut, as shown by the dotted lines; in this way the upper half section is easily inserted into the nut, and will close on its mate, this done, the shank is ready to be attached to the knob, which is done in the usual way, with melted lead or cement.

For the purpose of better securing the shank to the knob, there are projections formed on the end of the shank, shown at B, (Fig. 3), which are intended to rest against the inside of the socket of the knob to prevent the two sections of the shank from spreading should it be necessary to tighten the shank in the socket of the knob by expanding the lead. This projection also forms a dovetail to prevent the shank from drawing out. The small holes shown at N, (Fig. 2), are to allow the cement to run into them to secure the shank still more firmly to the knob.

To secure the two sections of the shank firmly to the lock spindle, place the spindle in the socket of the shank, and turn the nut, (See Fig. 4), firmly to the right, as indicated by the arrow, which closes the two sections of the shank firmly to the lock spindle, this done, pass the spindle through the lock in the door, and having previously adjusted the spindle to the shank length required, according to the thickness of the door, I repeat the operation, as above described, and secure the spindle to the opposite door knob. Both door knobs are thus securely attached to the spindle without the use of screws or spring catches.

To loosen the handles or knobs from the spindle, it is simply done by turning the nut F the reverse way, which can be done with an adjustable wrench.

The inventor of this device, is Charles A. Pettet, machinest. Address P. O. Box 27, Belleville, Ont.

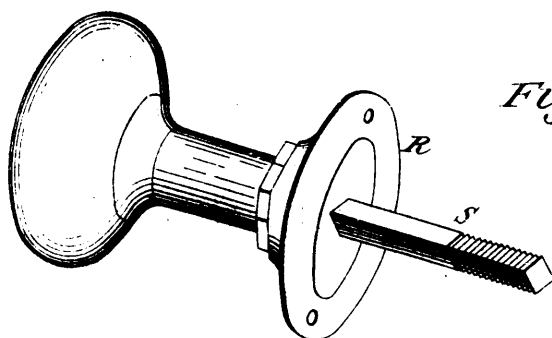


Fig. 1.

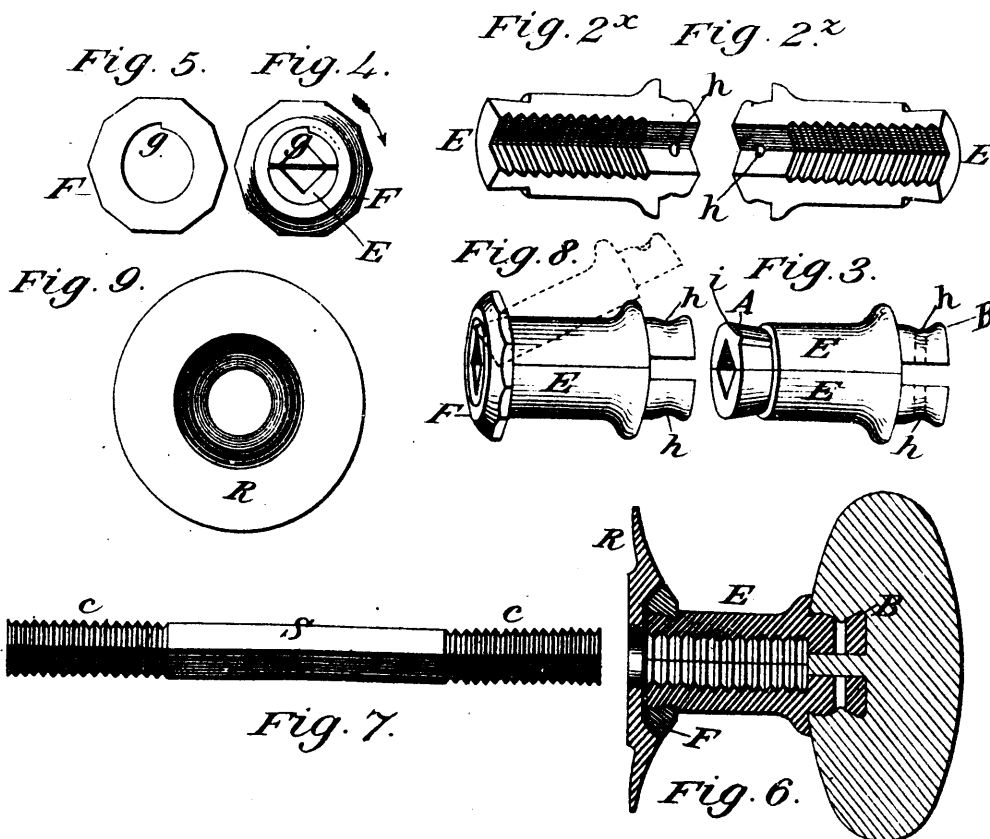
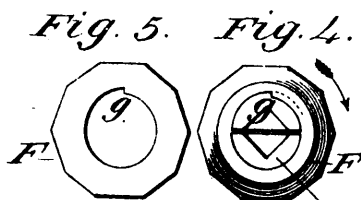
Fig. 2^x Fig. 2^x

Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.

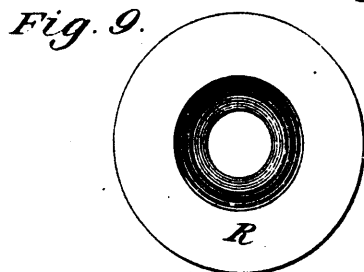


Fig. 9.

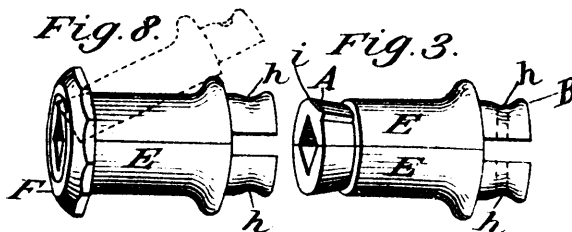


Fig. 8.

Fig. 3.

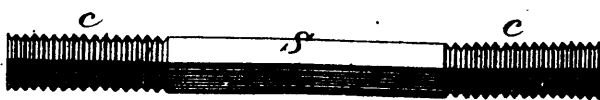


Fig. 7.

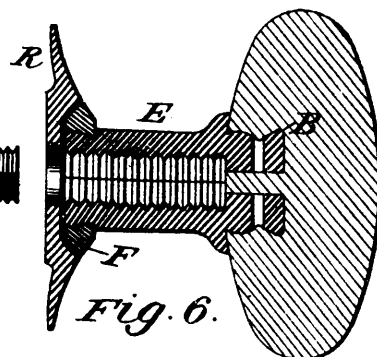


Fig. 6.