(No Model.)

J. H. SHAW.

TRANSOM LIFTER.

No. 312,024. Patented Feb. 10, 1885.

Fig 1

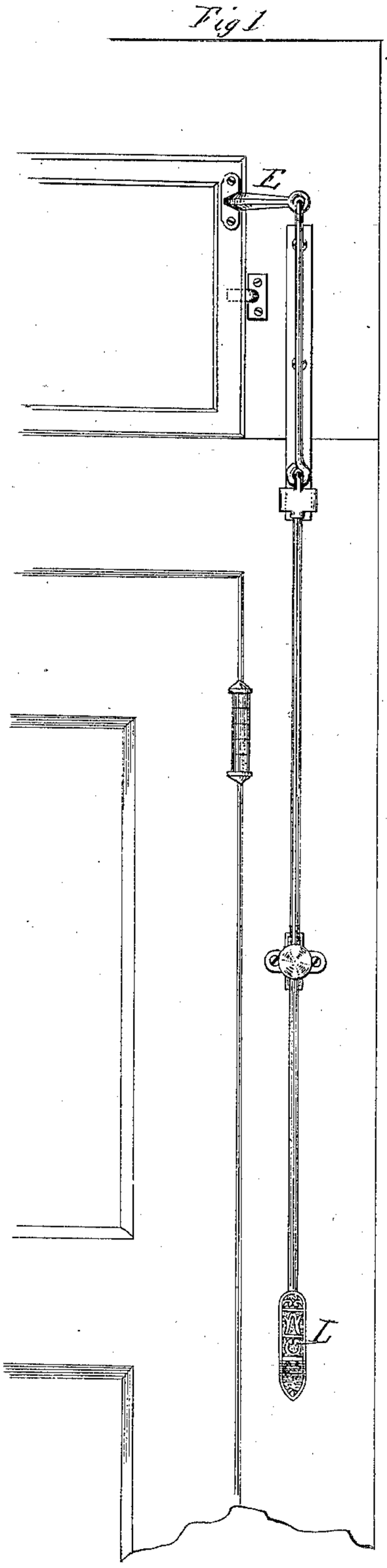


Fig 2

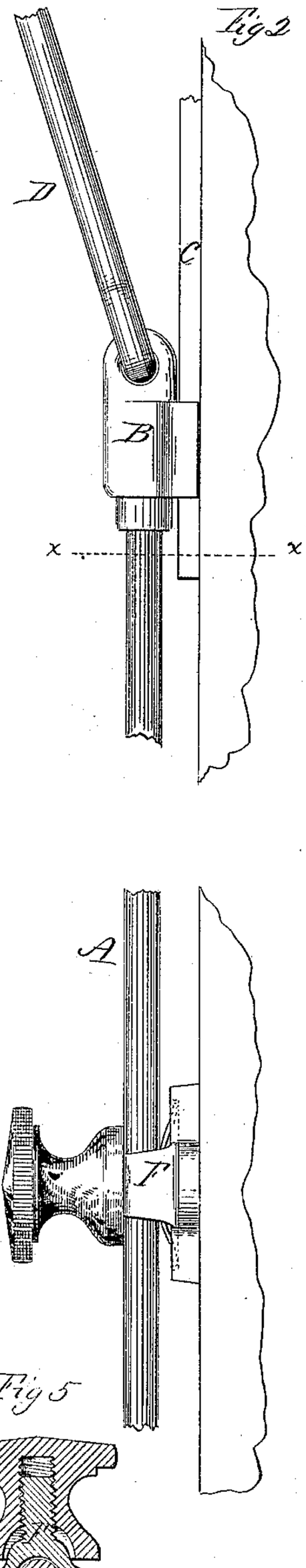


Fig 3

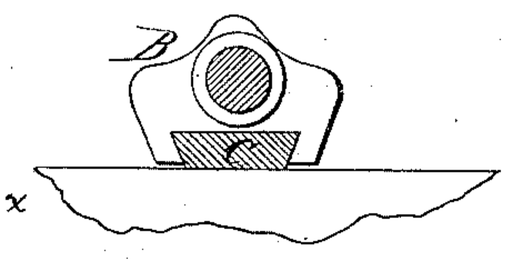


Fig 4

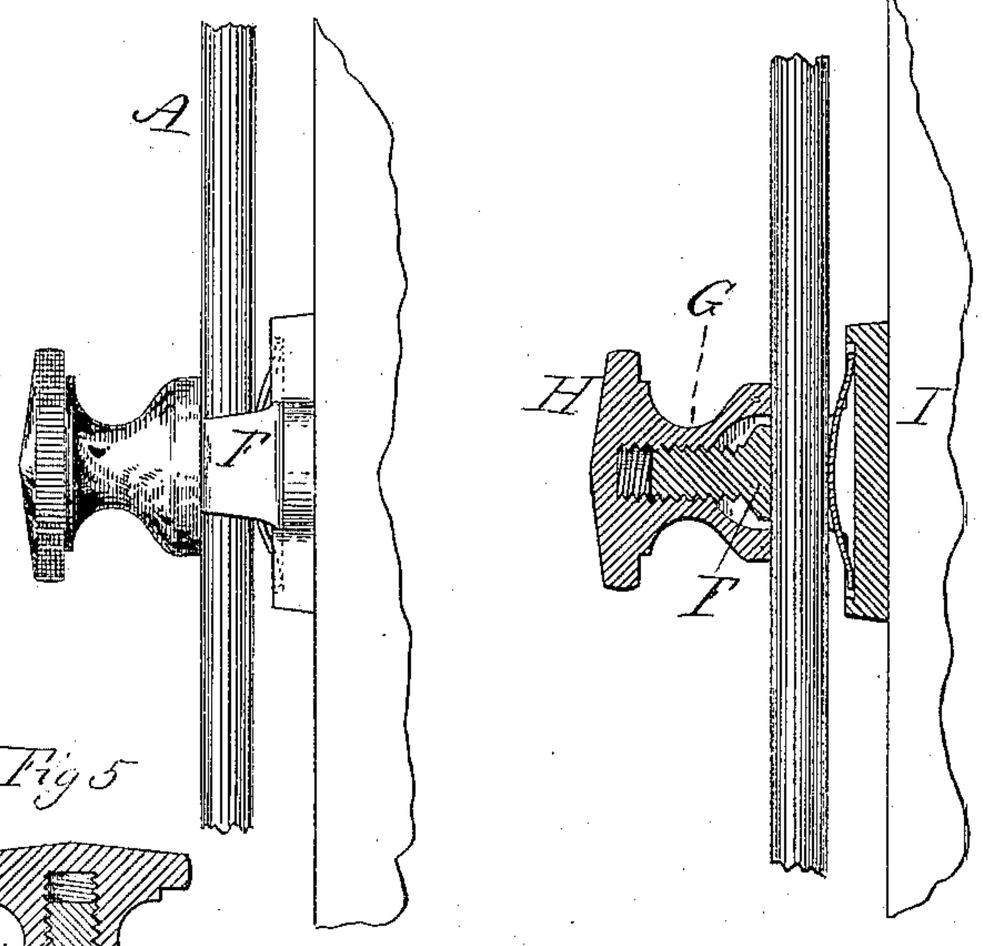
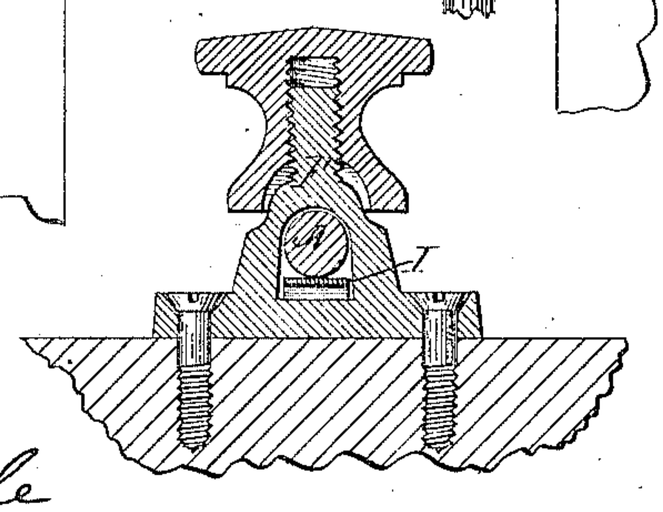


Fig 5



Witnesses.
J. R. Shumway
Jos. C. Earle

John H. Shaw
Inventor.
By atty
Jno. C. Earle

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN H. SHAW, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO SARGENT & CO., OF SAME PLACE.

TRANSOM-LIFTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 312,024, dated February 10, 1885.

Application filed September 22, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN H. SHAW, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Transom-Lifters; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with 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, the application of the lifter to the transom of a door; Fig. 2, a side view of the same enlarged, a portion of the length broken away; Fig. 3, a transverse section through the rod and guide on line *x x*, looking up; Fig. 4, a vertical section through the socket, showing the rod therein; Fig. 5, a horizontal section through the socket.

This invention relates to an improvement in device for conveniently operating transoms over doors, and particularly to that class in which a rod extends down upon the door-jamb, in connection with the transom, and whereby the rod may be moved up or down to operate the transom, the object of the invention being to bring the rod as close to the jamb as possible, make a secure clamp whereby the rod may be fixed at any desired position of adjustment; and the invention consists in the construction, as more fully hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claims.

A represents the vertical rod. At its upper end it is provided with a slide, B, having a dovetail groove upon its back side corresponding to a flat guide, C, fixed to the jamb. This guide is thin, and so that the slide may run close to the jamb, the rod only escaping the face of the slide, as seen in Fig. 2. To the upper end of the slide, and substantially in axial line with the rod, the link D is hinged and extends into connection with the arm E, which is made fast to the transom. This brings the hinged end of the link in direct line with the rod, and thereby avoids cramping the slide upon its guide—a great advantage over constructions in which the link is attached outside the rod. The rod A extends down through a socket, F, which is made fast to the jamb. This socket embraces the rod, and terminates at its outer end in a screw, G, onto which a nut, H is set, and so that the base of the nut may bear upon the rod both above and below the socket, as seen in Fig. 4. In the socket and upon the base a spring, I, is arranged to bear against the back side of the rod and force it outward against the socket or nut. This spring serves as a friction upon the rod to prevent its too easy movement when the nut is loosened, and also serves as a resistance against the nut, so that the rod is clamped between the spring and the nut. The base of the nut bears upon the rod both above and below the socket, and this bearing is of so great extent that the rod will not be defaced by it, as it is when a single pointed screw extends into the socket, as in the more general construction. The lower end of the rod terminates in a handle, L, by which it may be moved up or down through the socket and upon the slide in operating the transom.

This construction of transom-lifter enables me to produce a highly-finished rod, without fear of its being defaced in use, and also enables me to bring the rod so close to the jamb of the door as not to be objectionable, but rather as an ornamental fixture than otherwise.

I claim—

1. In a transom-lifter, the combination of the lifting-rod in connection with the transom, with the socket F, constructed for the passage of the rod through it, the outer end of the socket constructed with a screw, G, and the nut H upon said screw, arranged to take a bearing upon the rod both sides the socket, substantially as described.

2. In a transom-lifter, the combination of the rod A, arranged to operate the transom, the socket F, constructed for the passage of the rod through it, and with a screw, G, upon its outer end, a spring, I, upon the base of the socket, arranged to bear outward against the rod, and the nut H, arranged upon the set-screw to bear upon the rod both sides the socket, substantially as described.

JOHN H. SHAW.

Witnesses:
G. L. SARGENT,
CHAS. L. BALDWIN.