

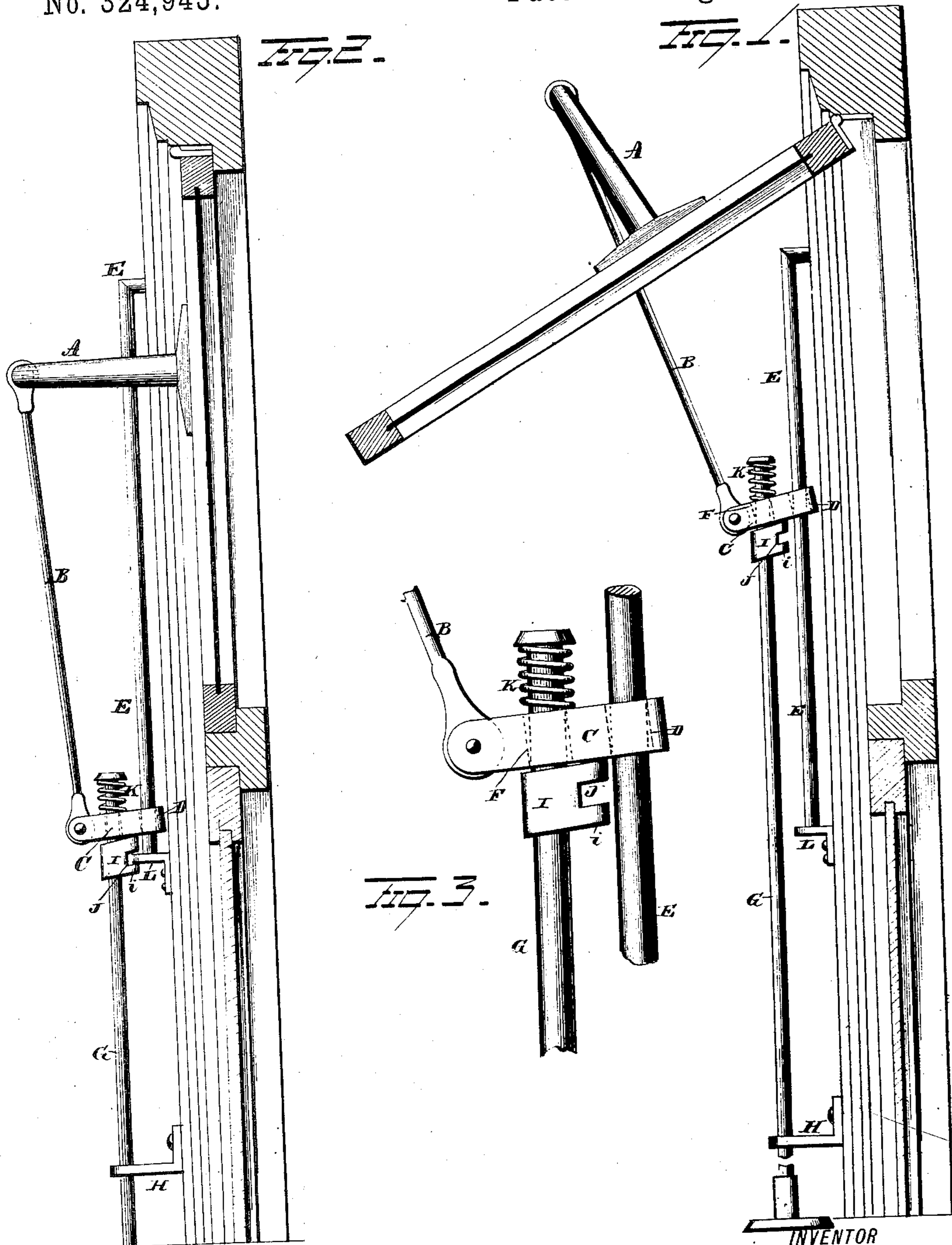
(No Model.)

A. LANGSTRÖM.

TRANSOM LIFTER.

No. 324,943.

Patented Aug. 25, 1885.



WITNESSES
S. M. Matthews.
Geo. F. Downing.

INVENTOR
Albert Langenhou.
By H. A. Symon.
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT LANGSTROM, OF COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE HALF
TO CONRAD WASSBERG, OF OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

TRANSOM-LIFTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 324,943, dated August 25, 1885.

Application filed February 19, 1885. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT LANGSTROM, of Council Bluffs, in the county of Pottawattamie and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Transom-Lifters; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to an improvement in transom-lifters, the object of the same being to provide means whereby a transom may be lifted and lowered and simultaneously locked in such elevated and closed adjustment. A further object is to provide means of the above character, which shall be simple and economical in construction and durable and efficient in use; and with these ends in view my invention consists in the certain features of construction and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view of my improvement attached to a transom, the same being locked in elevated adjustment. Fig. 2 is a view of the same locked in closed adjustment; and Fig. 3 is a detached view of the cam-lock and operating-rod.

A represents an arm provided with the T shape bottom having suitable perforations to accommodate bolts, screws, or other devices for fastening the same to the transom. The free end of the arm is bent at right angles with the secured end thereof. One end of the connecting-rod B is pivoted or hinged to the end of the curved arm A, while the opposite end of said rod is pivotally secured to the outer end of the sliding arm C. This sliding arm C is provided near its inner end with the perforation D, through which the track or rod E, secured to the jamb, passes. The sliding arm C is further provided near its center with the perforation F, through which loosely passes the operating-rod G, the lower end of which latter passes through a suitable staple or other connecting devices, H. To the said rod G, near its upper end, is rigidly secured the cam I, snugly bearing against the bottom of the arm C, and provided with the transverse groove J on one face thereof. The rod

G is provided on its end with the spiral spring K, one end of which is adapted to bear against the top of the arm C, thus keeping the arm in constant contact with the cam I. When the transom is to be lifted, the rod G is pushed upward, and the same is locked in such elevated position by the operator simply turning the rod so that the forward end of the cam will be pointed toward or directly to the fixed rod E. Thus it will be observed that the sliding arm C will be forced into such angular position as will cause the upper edge of the perforation D, nearest the jamb, and the bottom edge of said perforation farthest removed from the jamb to bite against the opposite sides of the rod E with such force as will securely lock the arm against movement on the rod. The weight of the transom being exerted on the outer end of the sliding arm C is sufficient in itself to hold the sliding arm locked against downward movement without the aid of the cam I. When it is desired to lock the transom in closed adjustment, the rod G is turned, bringing the groove J in contact with staple L, as shown, whereby an additional lock to the one above described is afforded.

My invention is simple and economical in use. When the transom is elevated and locked, as above described, it is impossible to close the same by bearing upon the top thereof. Consequently my improvement can be used with great resultant benefit upon transoms of large size and heavy weight. Again, a great advantage experienced by the use of my device consists in the fact that the intervention of both hands is unnecessary, as the locking operation is simultaneous with that of lifting and closing the transom.

I am aware that it is old to operate a transom by a swiveled rod provided with laterally-projecting pins adapted to engage a projection on the door-jamb, and lock the transom in any desired adjustment, and hence I make no claim to such construction.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with a transom, and a slide the outer end of which is connected with the transom and the inner end connected to a guide or track, of an operating-rod connected

with the slide, and a cam for changing the angular adjustment of the slide relatively to the track, thereby locking the transom, substantially as set forth.

5 2. The combination, with a transom and slide secured to a guide or track and connected with a transom, of an operating-rod connected with the slide and a cam secured to said rod for the purpose of changing the angular position of the slide, substantially as
10 set forth.

3. The combination, with a transom, of an

operating-rod connected with the slide, and a cam secured to said rod, and a spring for holding the cam in engagement with the slide, substantially as set forth. 15

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALBERT LANGSTROM.

Witnesses:

THOS. TOSTEVEN,
W. ARND.