(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. M. PARSONS.

SKYLIGHT FASTENER AND RAISER.

No. 568,271. Patented Sept. 22, 1896.

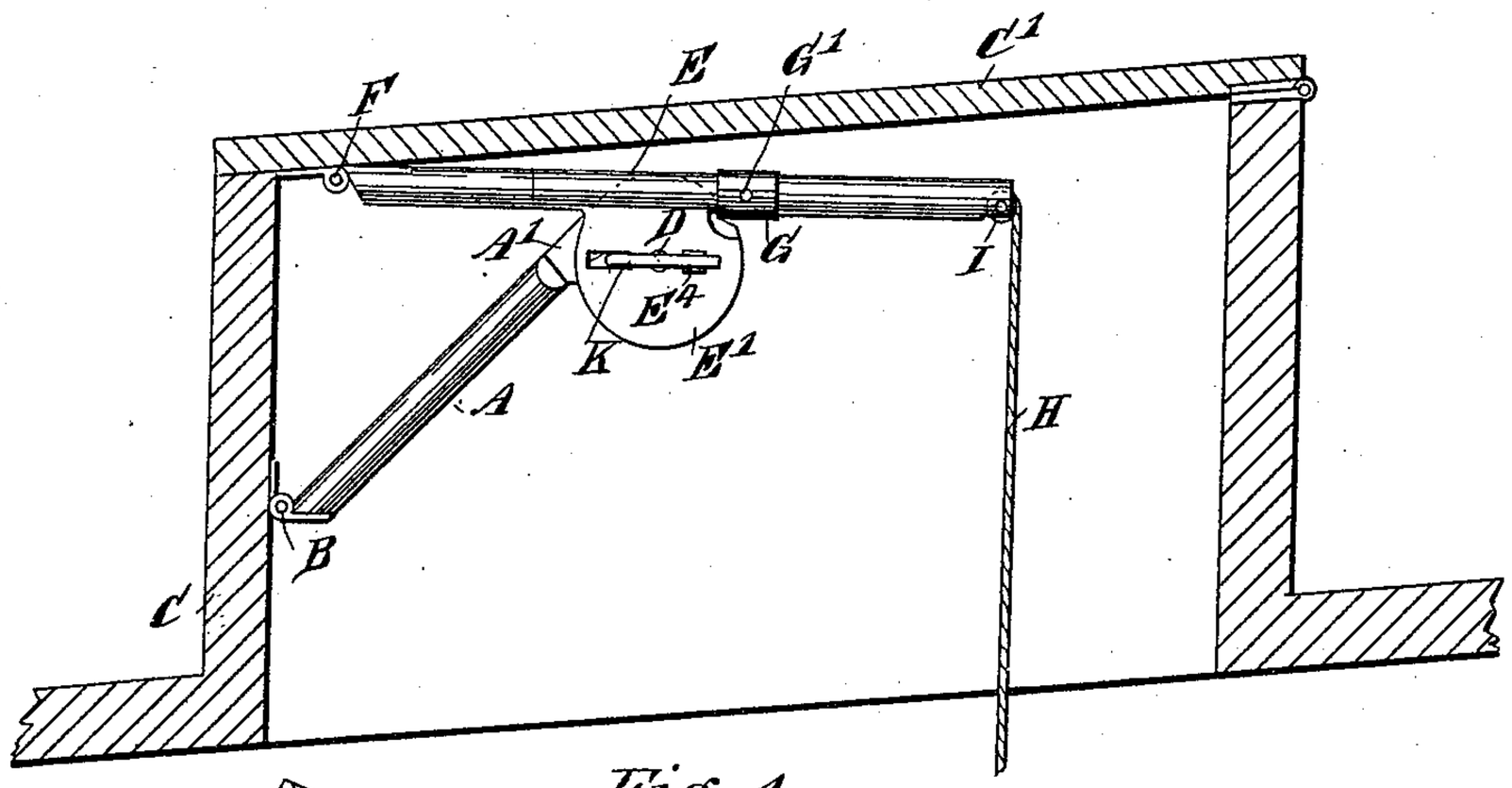

Fig. 1

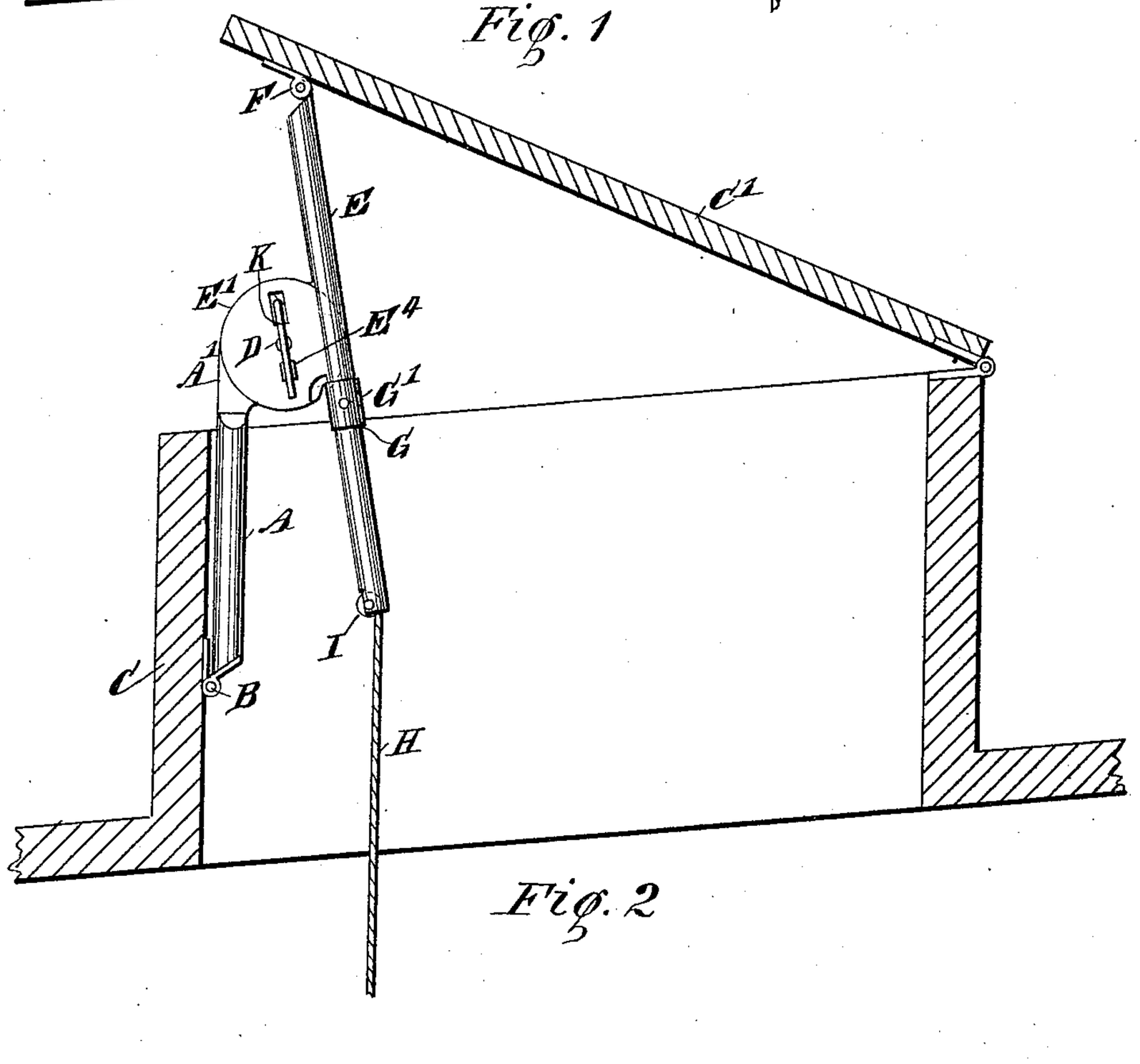

Fig. 2

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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

G. M. PARSONS.

SKYLIGHT FASTENER AND RAISER.

No. 568,271. Patented Sept. 22, 1896.

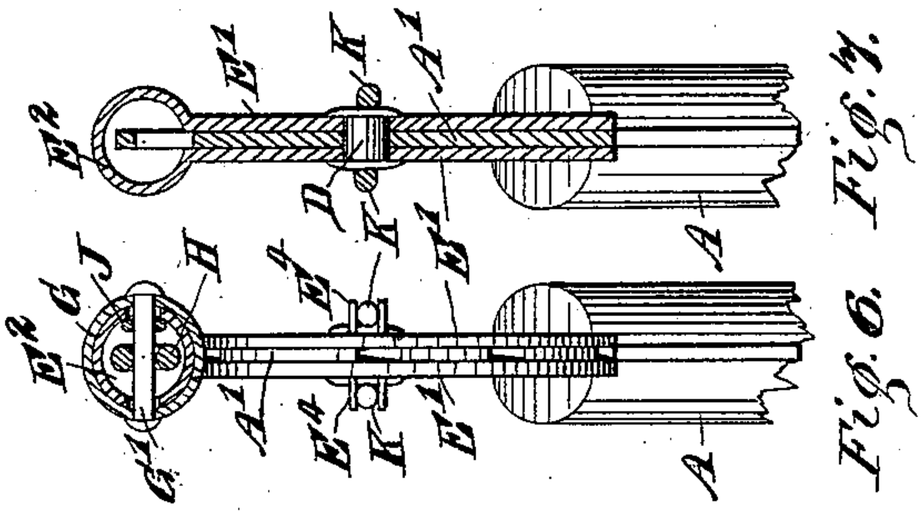

Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

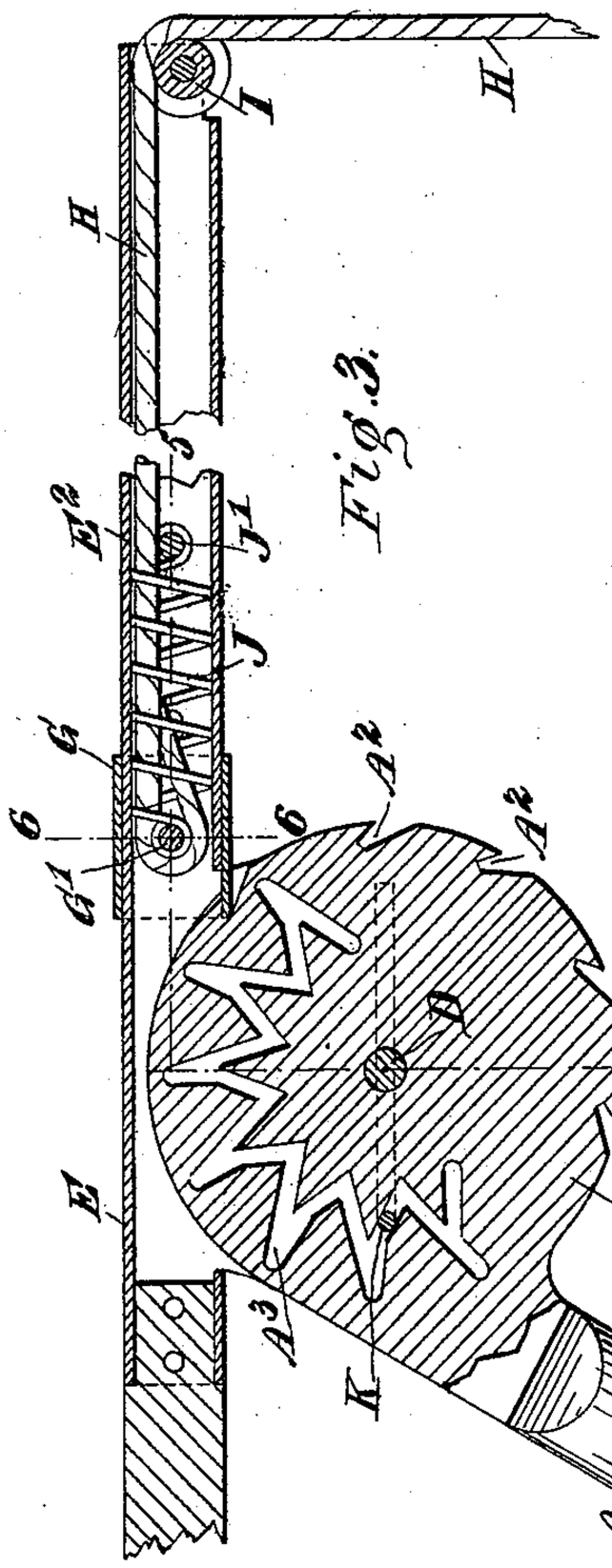

Fig. 3.

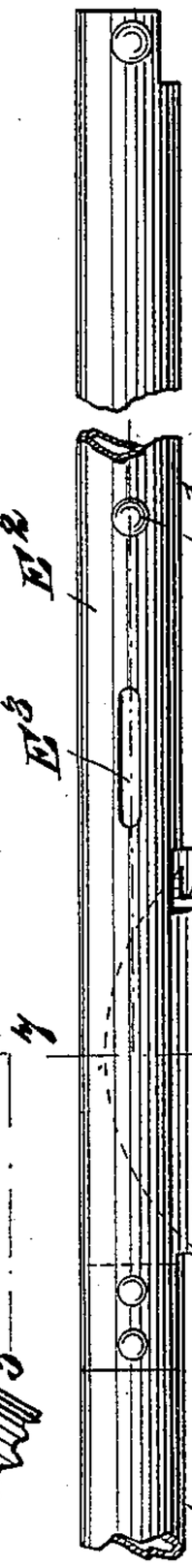

Fig. 4.

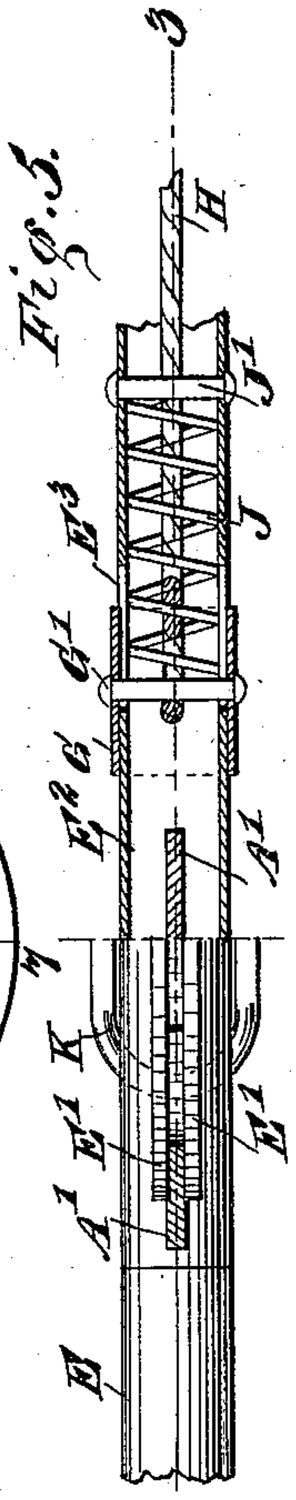

Fig. 5.

WITNESSES:

J. B. Walker

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE M. PARSONS, OF CARSON CITY, NEVADA.

SKYLIGHT FASTENER AND RAISER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 568,271, dated September 22, 1896.

Application filed September 24, 1895. Serial No. 563,469. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE M. PARSONS, of Carson City, in the county of Ormsby and State of Nevada, have invented a new and Improved Skylight-Raising Device, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved skylight-raising device which is simple and durable in construction and arranged to enable the operator to conveniently and safely raise and lower a skylight and lock it in a desired position.

The invention consists of certain parts and details and combinations of the same, as will be fully described hereinafter, and then pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improvement as applied with the skylight in section and in a closed position. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the same with the skylight in a raised position. Fig. 3 is an enlarged sectional side elevation of the improvement on the line 3 3 of Fig. 5. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the same with parts removed. Fig. 5 is a sectional plan view of the same on the line 5 5 of Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is a cross-section of the same on the line 6 6 of Fig. 3, and Fig. 7 is a similar view of the same on the line 7 7 of Fig. 4.

The improved device is provided with a lever A, pivotally connected at its lower end at B to the skylight-casing C, as is plainly illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. The upper end of the lever A is formed with a disk A′, carrying in its center a pivot D, engaging two disks E′, projecting from about the middle of a lever E, connected by a hinge F with the skylight C′. The two disks E′ engage opposite sides of the disk A′, and the lever E, carrying the said disks, turns on the pivot D as a fulcrum to open and close the skylight C′, as hereinafter more fully described.

A portion E^2 of the lever E is made hollow, and on the same is fitted to slide a sleeve G, adapted to engage with its forward edge one of a series of notches A^2, formed on the periphery of the disk A′, to lock the said lever E in position. The sleeve G is provided with a transversely-extending pin G′, passing through a longitudinal slot E^3 in the part E^2 of the lever E, and on this pin G′ is fastened one end of a rope H, extending through the hollow part E^2 and passing at the outer end thereof over a pulley I and hanging downward a suitable distance to be within convenient reach of the operator. A spring J is coiled in the hollow part E^2 of the lever and has one end connected with the pin G′ and its other end with a pin J′, secured in the hollow part E^2. The spring J serves to push the sleeve G forward in engagement with one of the notches A^2, and the spring yields sufficiently so that when pressure is exerted in an outward direction on the sleeve G by the operator pulling the rope H it disengages the sleeve from the notch.

On the faces of the disks E′ are formed bearings E^4, engaged by a safety-pin K, made U-shaped and having its middle part extending through slots in the disks E′ and also in a zigzag groove A^3, formed in the disk A′, as plainly shown in Fig. 3. Now in case the rope H should break while the skylight C′ is raised then the safety-pin K, by dropping in one of the arms of the zigzag groove A^3, locks the disks E′ and A′ together.

The operation is as follows: When the skylight C′ is in a closed position, as shown in Fig. 1, then the lever A stands in an oblique direction, with the lever E approximately parallel with the skylight C′. The sleeve G now engages the uppermost notch A^2 in the disk A′, so that the skylight cannot accidentally rise, on account of being locked in place by the device. Now when it is desired to raise the skylight then the operator pulls on the rope H, so that the sleeve G is withdrawn from the notch A^2 to unlock the disks E′ and A′, and a further pull on the rope H causes the lever E to swing on its fulcrum at the pivot D, so that the skylight C′ swings upward, and a further pull on the rope H causes the lever A to swing upward into a vertical position, as shown in Fig. 2, the lever E then also assuming a vertical position. When this position is reached, the rope H permits the spring J to push the sleeve G upward to engage the said sleeve with the lowermost notch A^2 in the disk A. Thus the two disks are again locked

in place, and consequently the levers A and E, as well as the skylight C'. If it is desired to raise the skylight C' into an intermediate position, then the above-described operation is repeated, the only difference being that the rope H is released whenever the skylight is in the desired position, so that the sleeve G engages the intermediate notch A^2 in the disk A'.

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

1. A device of the class described, comprising a lever adapted to be fulcrumed on the skylight-casing, a second lever pivotally connected to the free end of the first-named lever, one end of the second lever being pivotally connected with the skylight, and a locking device under the control of the operator said locking device being arranged to slide on one lever and being adapted for engagement with the other lever to lock the two levers together, substantially as shown and described.

2. A device of the class described, comprising a lever fulcrumed at one end in the skylight-casing, and carrying at its free end a notched disk, a second lever provided at or near its middle with disks pivotally connected with the disk of the other lever, a sleeve fitted to slide on the second lever and adapted to engage one of the notches in the disk of the first lever, and a rope for manipulating the said sleeve, substantially as shown and described.

3. A device of the class described, comprising a lever fulcrumed at one end in the skylight-casing, and carrying at its free end a notched disk, a second lever provided at or near its middle with disks pivotally connected with the disk of the other lever, a sleeve fitted to slide on the second lever and adapted to engage one of the notches in the disk of the first lever, a rope for operating the said sleeve, and a spring pressing on the said sleeve, substantially as shown and described.

4. A device of the class described, comprising two levers having disks pivotally connected with each other, one of the levers being fulcrumed to the skylight-casing, and the other to the skylight, and a safety-pin fitted to slide on the outer disks, to engage with its middle portion a zigzag groove in the other disk, substantially as shown and described.

5. In a device of the character described, the combination of a lever adapted to be pivoted to the skylight-casing, a second lever pivotally connected at its central portion to the free end of the first-mentioned lever and having one end connected to the skylight, a locking device for locking the levers against movement, and a flexible connection secured to said locking device and loosely engaging the end of the second lever opposite to the connection thereof with the skylight, said connection when actuated being adapted to disengage the locking device and tip the second lever pivotally, substantially as set forth.

GEORGE M. PARSONS.

Witnesses:
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A. E. PINE.