

No. 622,363.

Patented Apr. 4, 1899.

N. HOSKINS.
TRANSOM ADJUSTER AND LOCK.

(Application filed Apr. 21, 1898.)

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1. $\times 6$

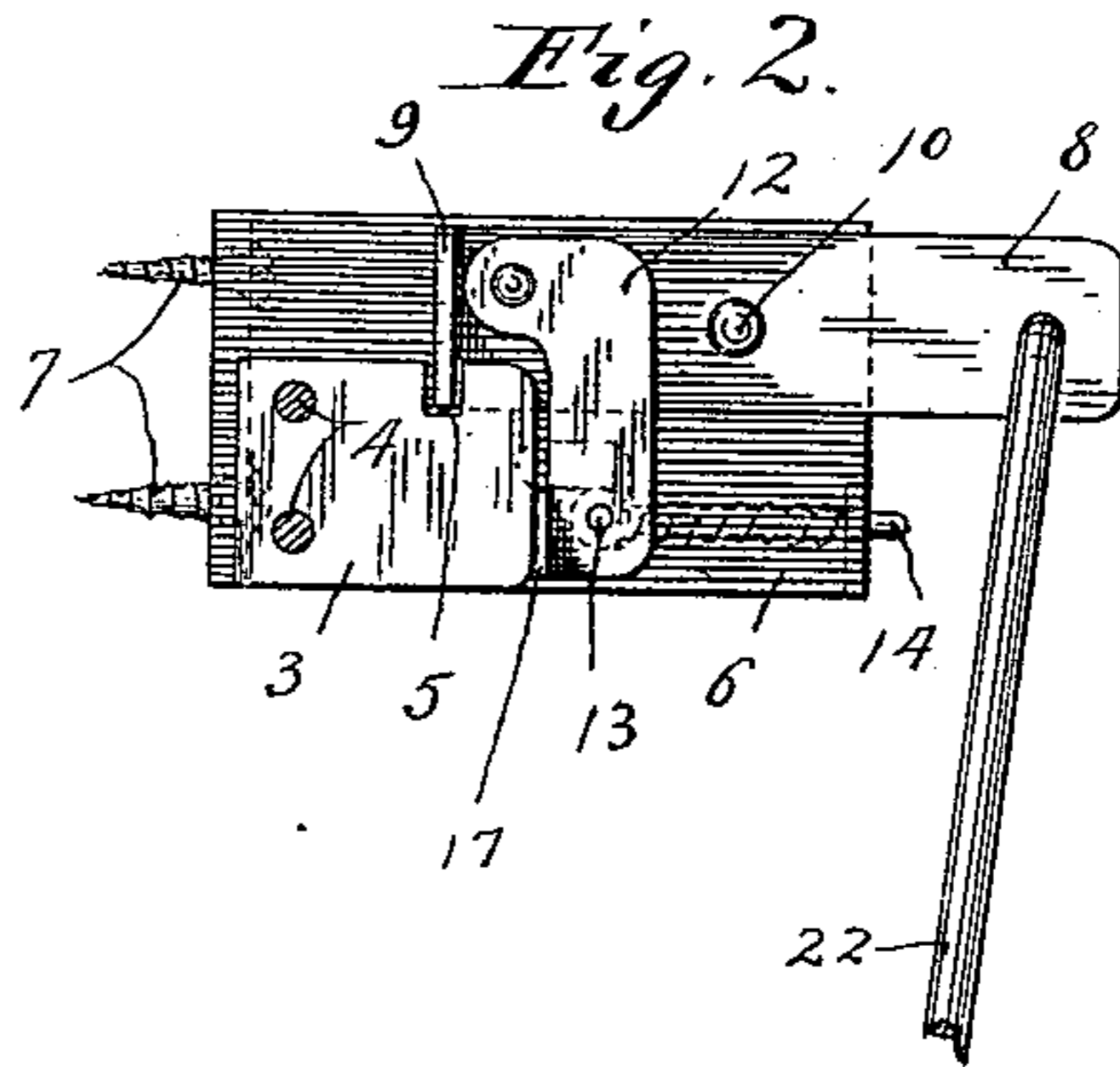
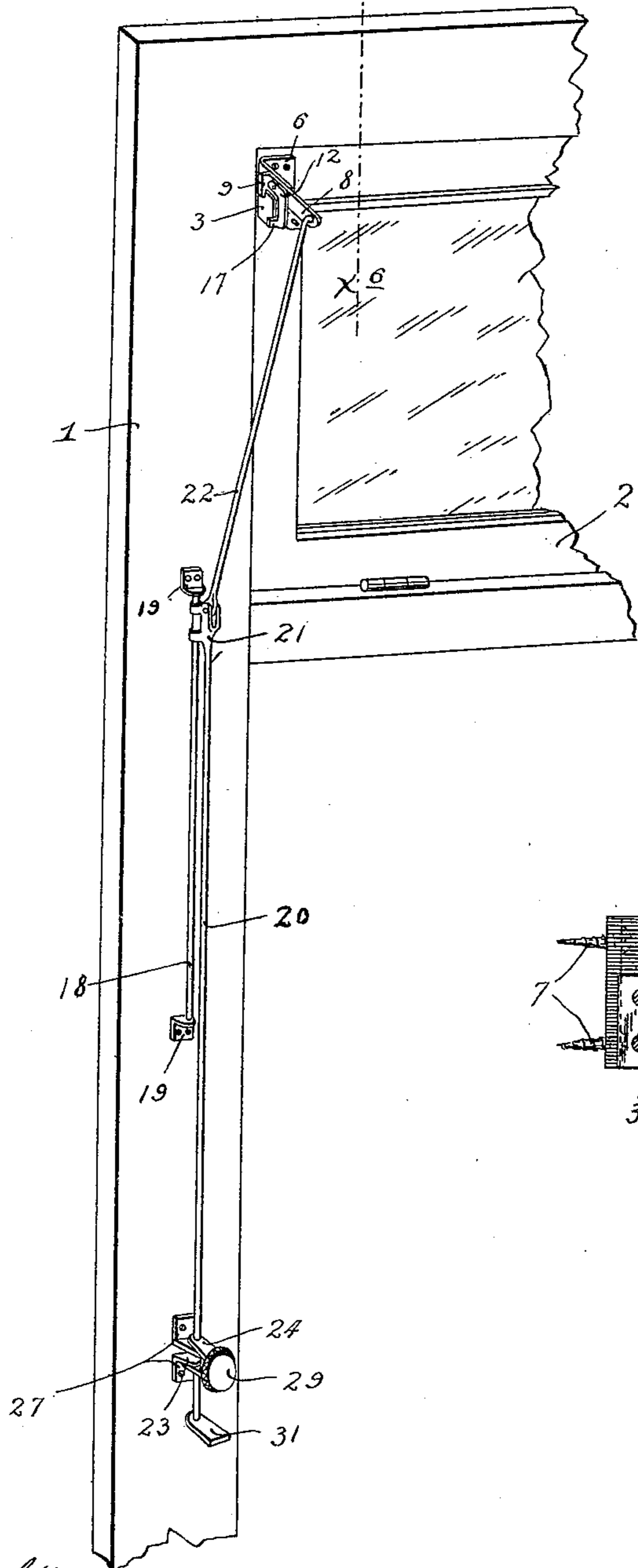
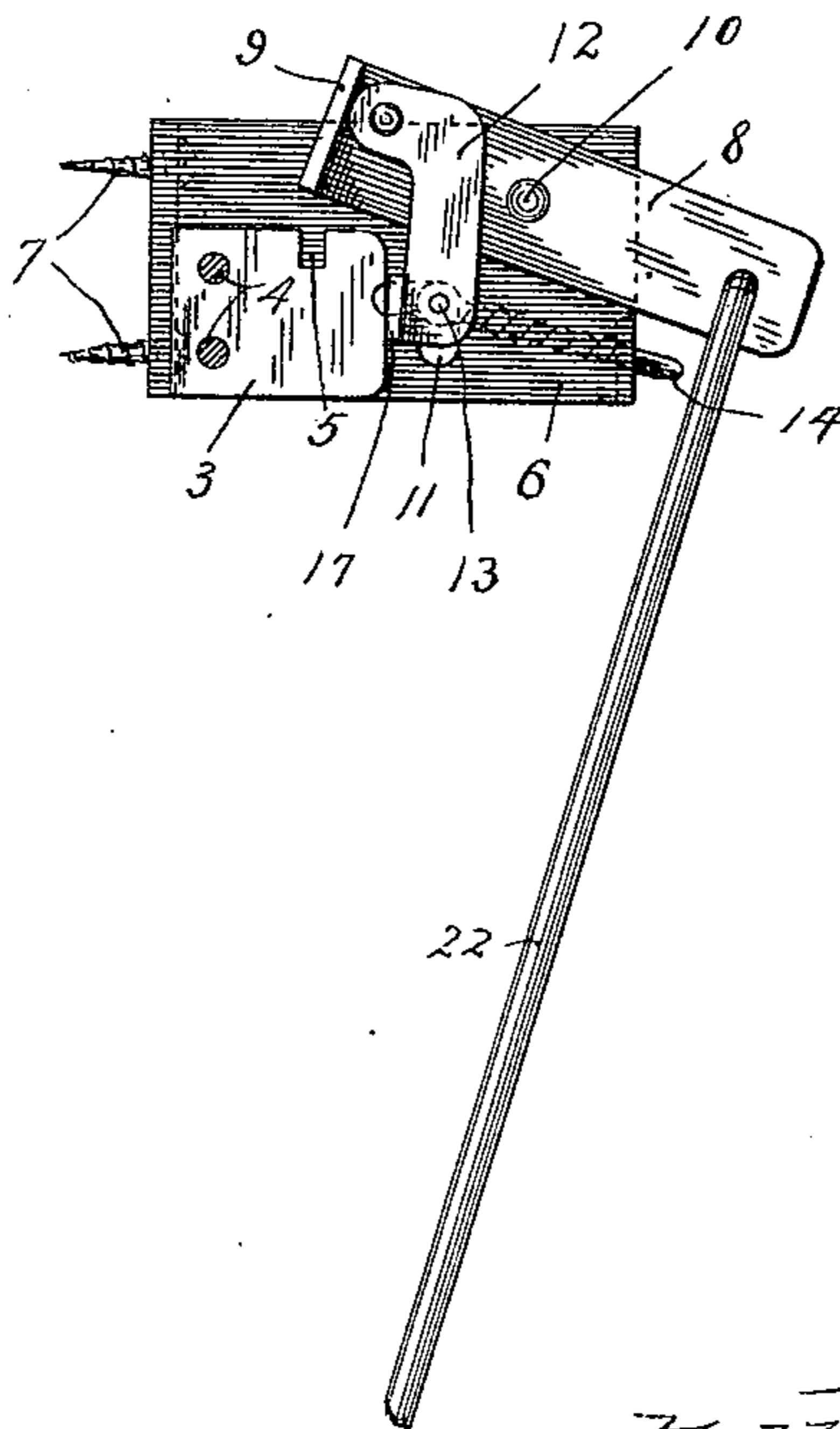


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

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No. 622,363.

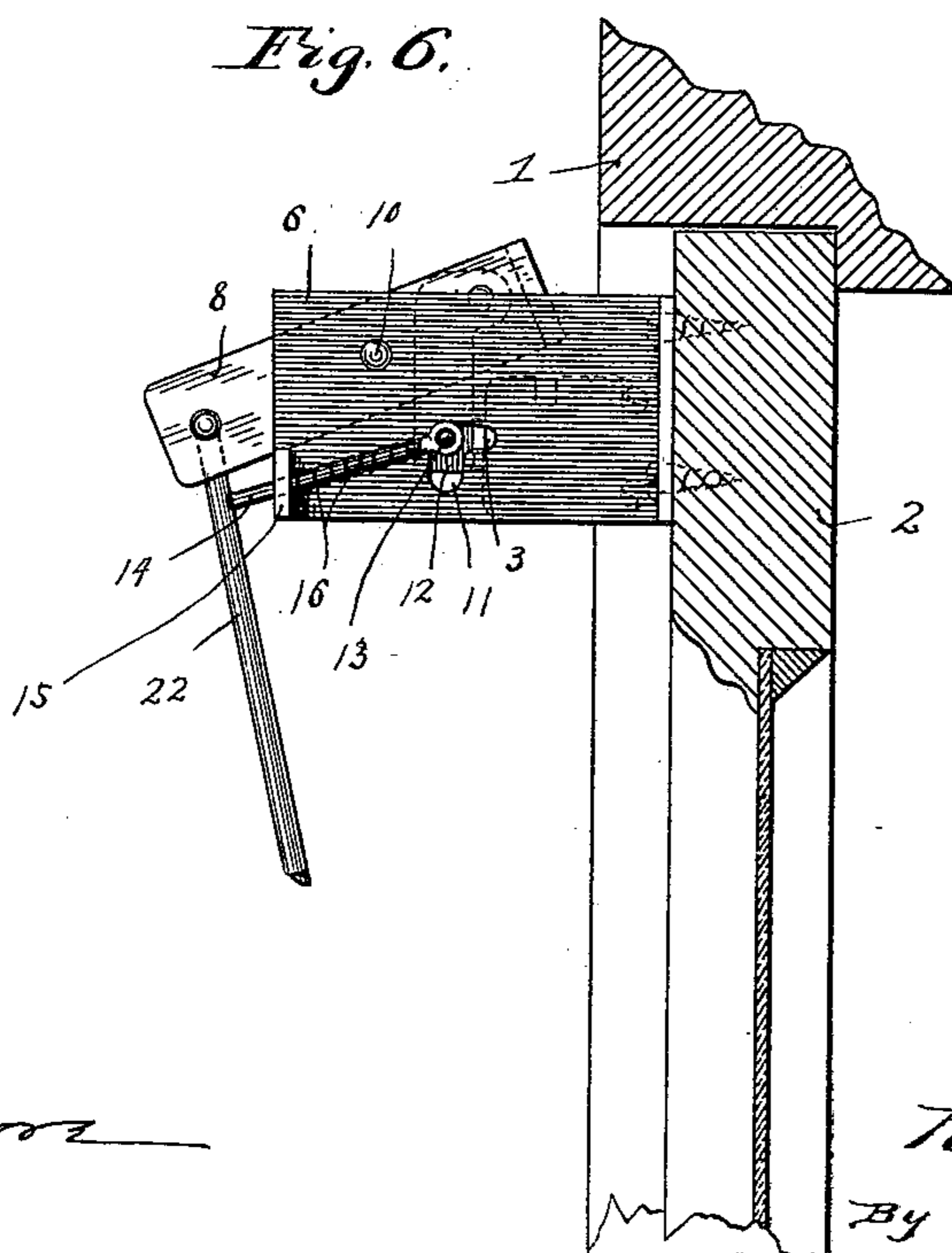
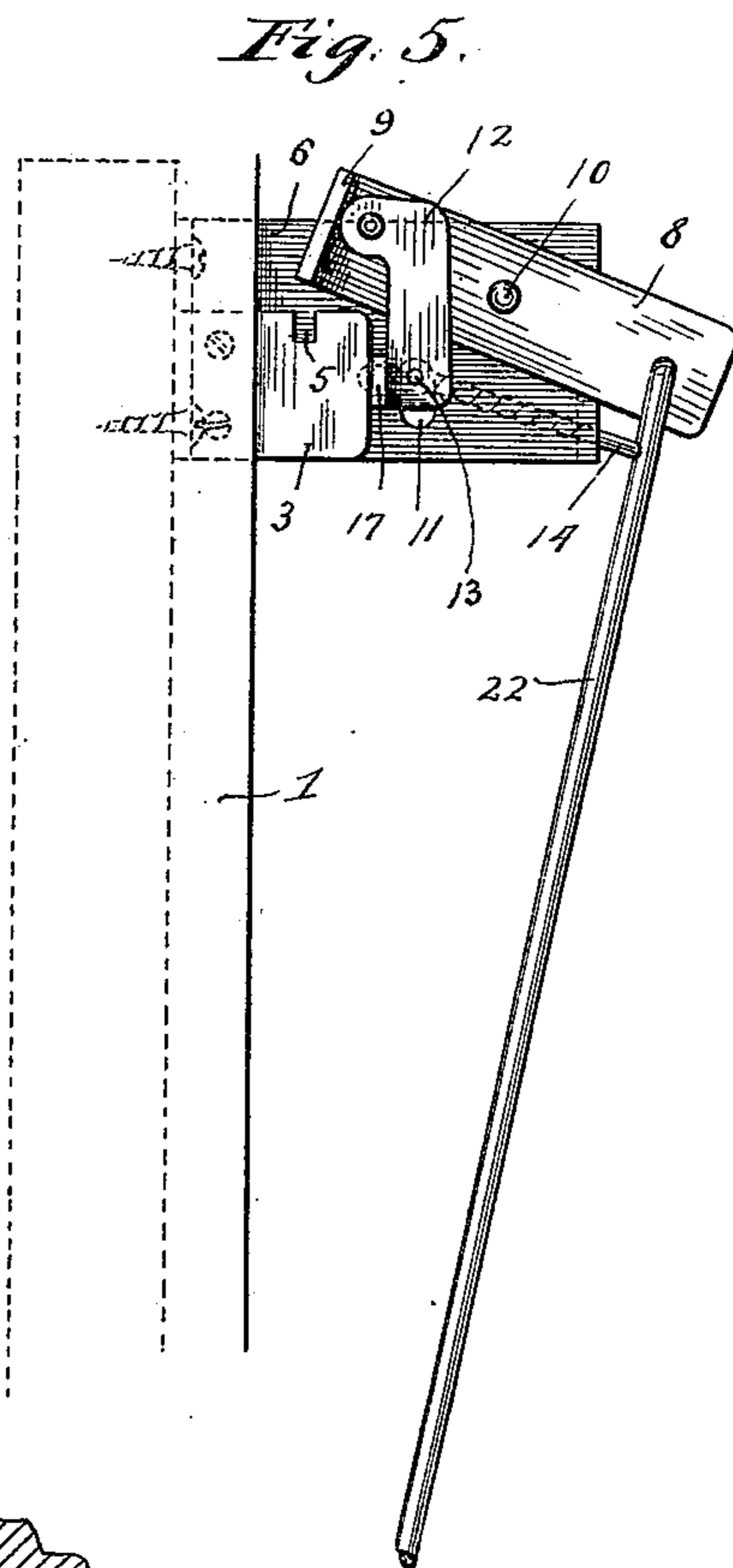
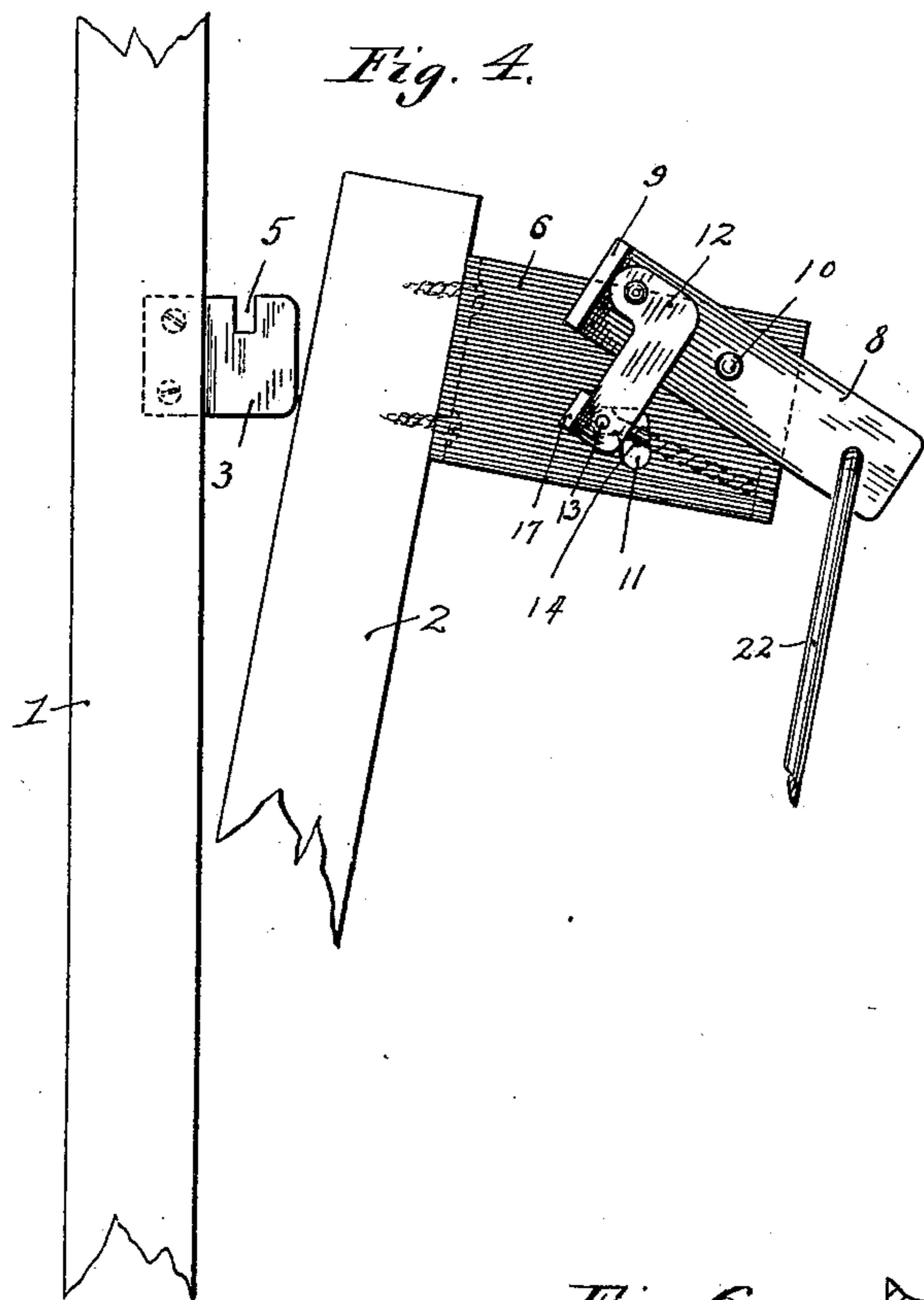
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(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 2.



Witnesses.

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No. 622,363.

Patented Apr. 4, 1899.

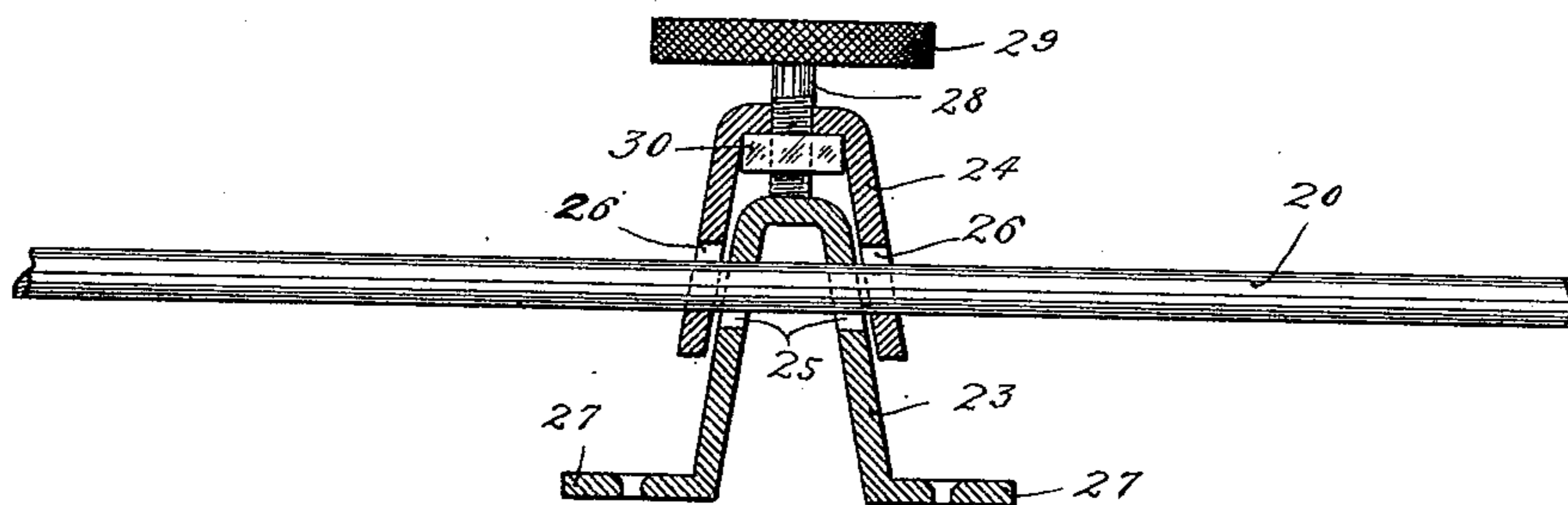
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3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NATHAN HOSKINS, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

TRANSOM ADJUSTER AND LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 622,363, dated April 4, 1899.

Application filed April 21, 1898. Serial No. 678,324. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NATHAN HOSKINS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Transom Adjusters and Locks; 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 has for its object to provide an improved transom adjuster and lock; and to this end it consists of the novel devices and combinations of devices hereinafter described, and defined in the claims.

The preferred form of my invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein like characters indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing my improved transom adjuster and lock applied in working position to a transom and door-frame. Figs. 2 and 3 are detail views, in side elevation, showing the lock portion of the transom-adjuster removed from the transom and door-frame. Figs. 4 and 5 are views in side elevation showing the lock portion of the transom-adjuster applied in working position to a transom and door-frame, but illustrating different positions of the parts. Fig. 6 is a transverse vertical section taken approximately on the line $x^6 x^6$ of Fig. 1; and Fig. 7 is a detail view, partly in side elevation and partly in section, showing the friction-clamp for securing the transom-adjusting rod in its different positions.

1 indicates a door-frame, and 2 indicates a transom hinged to the opening in the upper portion of the same in the ordinary manner. 3 indicates a lock plate or lug which, as shown, is secured to the inner edge or face of the door-frame 1, adjacent to the upper free end of the transom, by means of screws 4. In its upper edge this plate or lug 3 is provided with a lock-notch 5.

6 indicates a bracket which is secured to one edge of the transom 2 by means of screws 7 or otherwise. A lock-lever 8, having a lock-flange 9 which is engageable with the lock-notch 5, is pivoted to the bracket 6 at 10.

11 indicates an elbow or L-shaped slot

which is cut in the body of the bracket 6. A detent 12 is pivoted to the inner end of the lock-lever 8 and is provided at its depending free end with a projecting pin or stud 13, that works in the elbow-slot 11. To the end of the pin or stud 13 which projects through the slot 11 is pivoted a small plunger 14, the outer end of which works through a perforated keeper 15 on the bracket 6. A spring 16 on the plunger 14 puts the detent 12 under yielding strain to swing inward or toward the lock plate or lug 3. A lip or projection 17 on the free end of said detent 12 is adapted for engagement with the outer edge of the lock plate or lug 3 when the transom is closed, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3. When the free end of the lock-lever 8 is drawn downward and the transom is partially open, the spring 16 will throw the stud 13 into the horizontal and inwardly-extended portion of the slot 11.

18 indicates a guide-rod which is secured to one side of the door-frame 1 in a vertical position, as shown, by means of end brackets 19, that are screwed or otherwise secured to said case. 20 indicates a vertically-movable rod, the upper end of which is rigidly secured to or integrally formed with a sliding head 21, that works freely on the guide-rod 18. A connecting-rod 22 is pivoted at its lower end to the sliding head 21 and at its upper end to the free or outer end of the lock-lever 8.

The lower end of the rod 20 works through a pair of cooperating U-shaped clamps 23 and 24, which are perforated, respectively, at 25 and 26 to pass said rod 20. The clamp 23 is provided with feet portions 27, which are rigidly secured by screws or otherwise to the door-case 1. The screw-threaded stem 28 of a knurled head 29 works through the crown of the clamp 24 and is swiveled to a block 30, that bears against the crown of the clamp 23. As is evident, by turning the head 29 in its stem 28 the cooperating clamps 23 will be caused to tightly bite upon the rod 20 and securely hold the same wherever set.

The operation of the device as an entirety is substantially as follows: When the transom is opened or partially opened, as shown in Fig. 4, the pin 13 of the detent 12 will be held in the horizontal portion of the slot 11, and the bracket 6 and lock-lever 8 will be thereby rigidly held against pivotal move-

ment one with respect to the other. Under these conditions it is evident that the vertical movement of the rod 20 will positively move the transom 2. When, however, the transom 5 has been closed or nearly closed, as shown in Figs. 3 and 6, the lip or projection 17 on the free end of the detent 12 will, by its engagement with the lock plate or lug 3, force the pin 17 in line with the vertical portion of the slot 11, so that the further upward movement of the rod 20 and connecting-link 22 will throw the lock-flange 9 of the lock-lever 8 into engagement with the lock-notch 5 of the lock-plate 3. When this has been accomplished, 15 the transom will be positively locked directly to the door-frame. When the transom is opened, the action will be just the reverse from that just described—that is, the downward movement of the rod 20 and connection 20 22 will move the lock-flange 9 out of engagement with the lock-notch 5 and the pin or stud 13 will be raised into line with the horizontal portion of the slot 11, and next the transom will be moved so as to permit said 25 stud 13 to be thrown into the horizontal portion of the slot 11 under the action of the spring 16, thereby again rigidly connecting the lock-lever 8 to the bracket 6. Preferably the depending end of the rod 20 is provided 30 with a laterally-projected finger-piece 31, by means of which the rod may be more readily moved. This feature of positively locking the transom to the case is of great importance, and I consider the same broadly new. With- 35 out such a lock the transom may be forced open simply by bending some of the adjusting-rods—a matter very easily accomplished; but with my improved lock force applied to push the transom open will be taken entirely 40 by the lock and will not be applied to the adjusting-rods. It will be noted that the connecting-rod 22 runs diagonally from the sliding head 21 to the free end of the lock-lever 8, thereby removing the necessity of offsetting 45 the connected parts.

From the foregoing description and statements made it will be understood that I do not limit myself to the details of construction specifically described and illustrated, but, on the contrary, my invention is capable of a 50 large range of modification.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is as follows:

1. An adjuster for a transom or similar device, comprising a lock normally held as a 55 rigid section of said adjuster, and a trip operating to release said lock and render the same operative under the final closing movement of the transom, substantially as described.

2. In an adjuster for a transom or similar device, the combination with a latch plate or lug securable to the fixed support, of a bracket securable to the transom, a lock-lever pivoted to said bracket and engageable with said lock 65 plate or lug, a detent normally holding said lock-lever rigid, which detent is rendered inactive to hold said lock-lever, when the transom is closed, and a transom-adjusting connection attached to said locking-lever, sub- 70 stantially as described.

3. In an adjuster for a transom or similar device, the combination with the notched latch plate or lug 3, 5, securable to the fixed support, of the bracket 6 securable to the 75 transom and having the slot 11, the lock-lever 8 pivoted to said bracket 6 and provided with the flange 9 engageable with said notch 5, the spring-pressed detent 12 pivoted to said lock-lever 8 and rendered inactive when the 80 transom is closed, and a transom-operating rod or connection attached to the free end of said lock-lever 8, said parts operating substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature 85 in presence of two witnesses.

NATHAN HOSKINS.

Witnesses:

JAS. F. WILLIAMSON,
B. B. NELSON.