

No. 665,563.

Patented Jan. 8, 1901.

S. W. BEATTIE.
TRANSOM HANGER.

(Application filed May 8, 1900.)

(No. Model.)

Fig. 1.

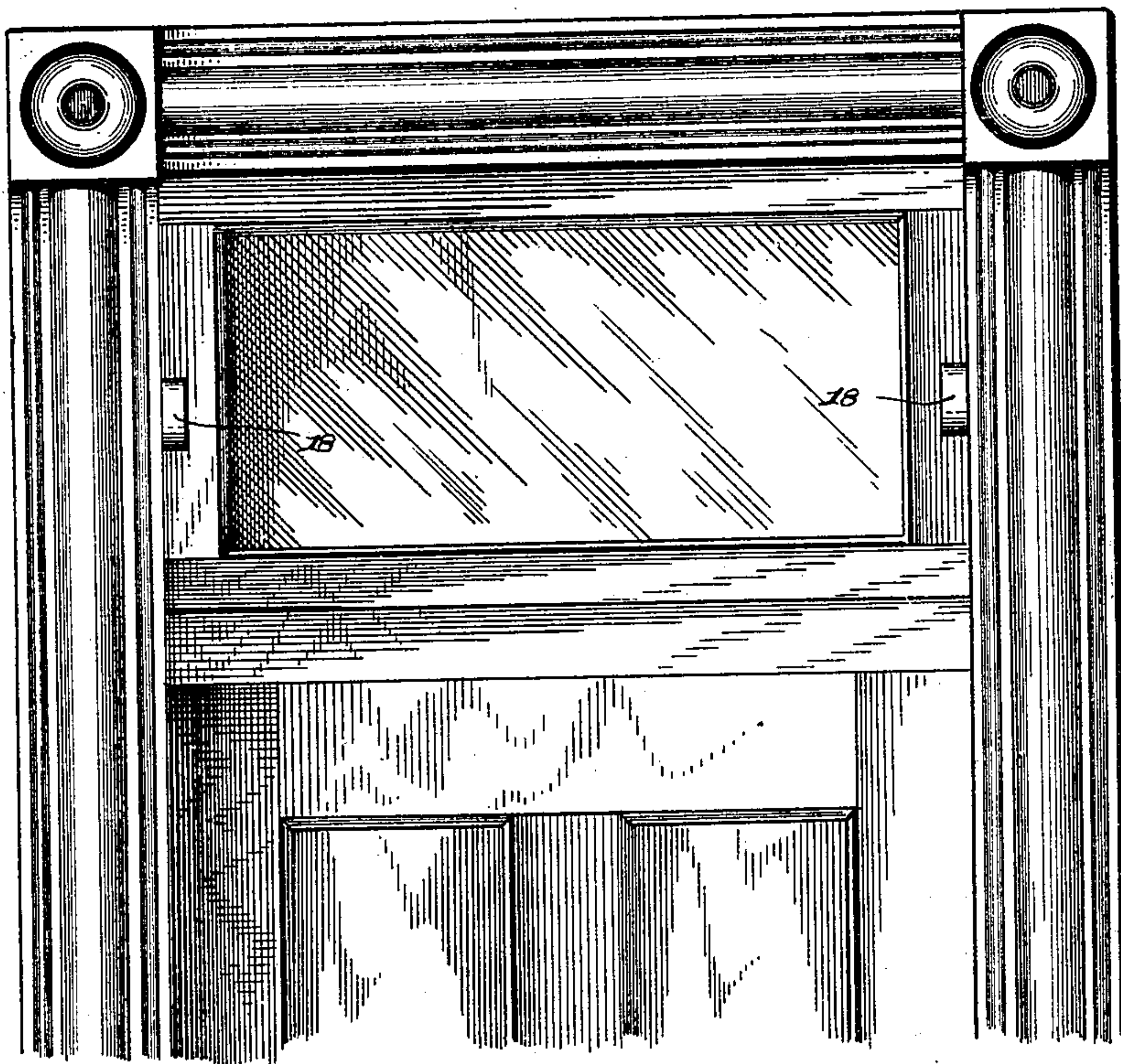


Fig. 2.

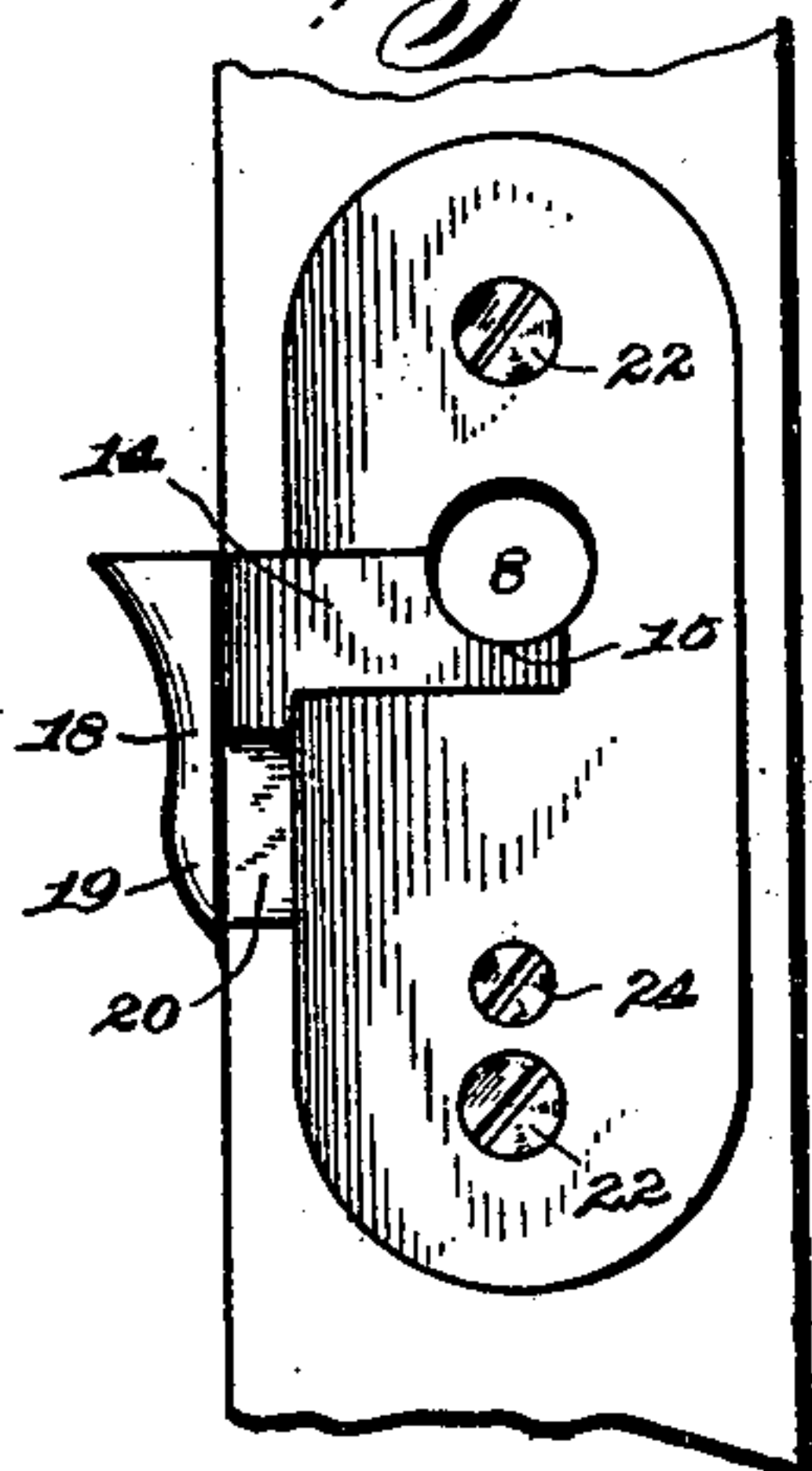


Fig. 3.

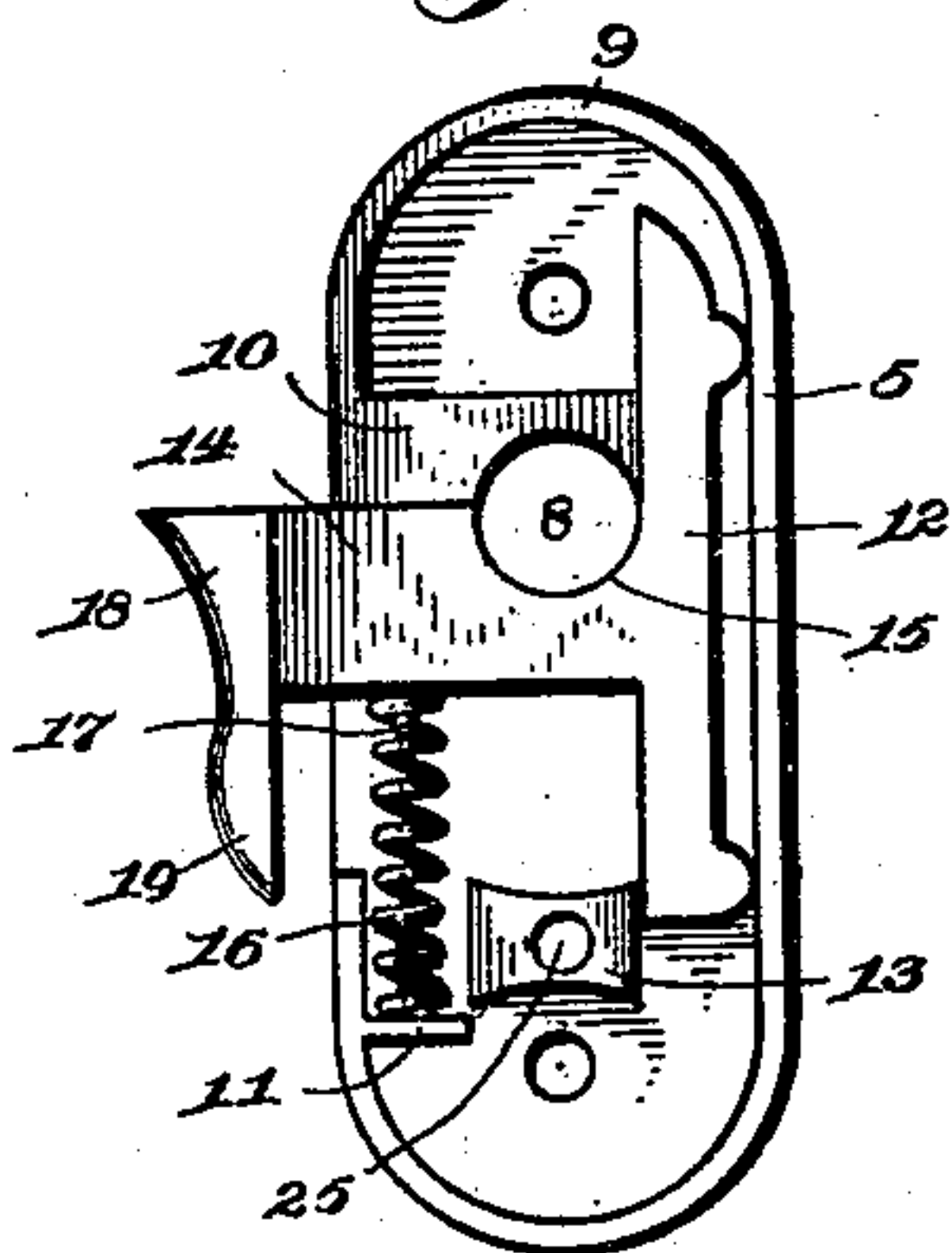
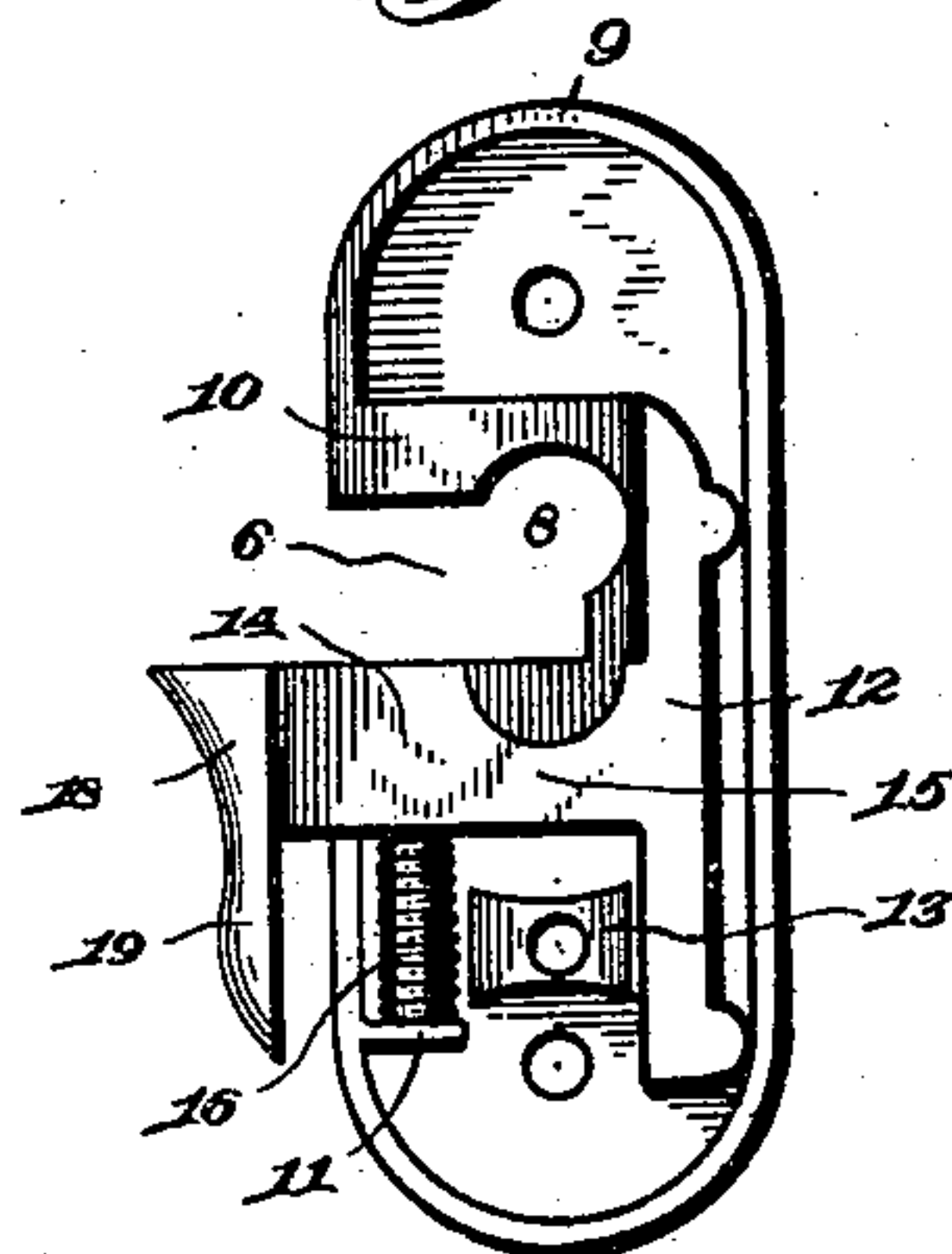


Fig. 4.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL W. BEATTIE, OF CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

TRANSOM-HANGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 665,563, dated January 8, 1901.

Application filed May 8, 1900. Serial No. 15,943. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL W. BEATTIE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Charlotte, in the county of Mecklenburg and State of North Carolina, have invented a new and useful Transom-Hanger, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to transom-hangers in general, and more particularly to that class which permit the application and removal of the transom; and it has for one object to provide a device of this nature which may be applied to the ends of a transom and may removably receive pivot-pins or trunnions mounted in the transom-casing above the door.

A further object of the invention is to provide a simple and efficient construction in which the parts may be easily and cheaply made and may be quickly assembled.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which similar numerals of reference designate like and corresponding parts in the several views, Figure 1 is an elevation showing the upper portion of a doorway having a transom equipped with this invention. Fig. 2 is an elevation of a portion of the end of the transom and showing the application of the hanger, the parts being in their closed positions. Fig. 3 is a plan view of a hanger with the top of the hanger-casing removed and showing the parts in their operative positions. Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3 and showing the bolt retracted.

Referring now to the drawings, 5 represents the hanger-casing, which is substantially elliptical in outline and having flattened sides. Leading inwardly from one side of the casing is a slot 6, terminating in a squared shoulder 7, at the upper corner of which is formed a curvilinear bearing 8, which is arc-shaped.

The casing 5 has a wall 9 leading from the outer ends of the sides of the slot 6 entirely around the casing to a point below one of these sides, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. This wall 9 is continued inwardly at one side of the slot 6, as shown at 10, and extends part way around the bearing 8. At the opposite side of the slot 6 and below the end of the wall 9 is formed an inwardly-directed flange 11 for a purpose which will be presently explained.

Within the casing 5 is disposed a slide 12,

located between the wall 9 and the bearing 8 and adapted to slide against the inner face of the wall 9 and between it and stops formed by the inner end of the wall extension 10 and a block 13 near the lower end of the casing.

Extending outwardly of the casing and between the ends of the wall 9 is the stem 14 of the slide 12, and which stem is of sufficient width to cover the opening 6 when moved to lie above it. The inner end of this stem 14 is cut away, as shown at 15, to form an arc-shaped bearing, which is adapted to cooperate with the bearing 8 to form a circular bearing (shown in Figs. 2 and 3) when the slide is moved to cause the stem 14 to lie against the wall extension 10. In order to hold the stem normally in this position, a helical spring 16 is disposed between it and the lug 11, the stem having a projecting pin 17 at its under side, which enters the adjacent end of the helical spring and prevents displacement of it. To facilitate movement of the slide 12 against the tendency of the spring 16, a finger-piece 18 is formed upon the outer end of the stem 14, and this finger-piece is extended downwardly, as shown at 19, in order that it may cover the space between the stem and the lower end of the wall 9 when the slide is in its normal position, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

The application of this device is shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings, and in practice it is set flush with the end of the transom-frame and inwardly of the front and rear faces thereof, a suitable slot 20 being formed in the transom-frame to permit play of the stem of the slide as the slide is reciprocated. A cover 21 is then placed over the casing and is held in place through the medium of screws 22, passed through perforations in the cover and the casing and into the woodwork of the transom-frame. In order to hold the cover upon the casing when unapplied to the transom, an additional perforation is formed in the cover for the reception of a machine-screw 24, which enters a threaded perforation 25 in the block 13.

It will of course be understood that this device may be applied in any desired manner, and that when secured to the ends of the transom-frame as above described, when it is desired to apply the transom-frame to the

pins or trunnions carried by the transom-casing, the bolt or slide is drawn rearwardly and the transom inserted. The bolt is then released, and the spring 16 holds it in place
5 to coöperate and form a circular bearing for the pin. It will be further understood that in practice the specific shape of the construction may be altered and that any desired materials may be used without departing from
10 the spirit of the invention.

What is claimed is—

1. A transom-hanger adapted to pivotally receive a trunnion and comprising a casing having a bearing-surface, a slide in the casing
15 having a surface adapted to coöperate with the first-named surface to receive the trunnion, a transverse slot communicating with the first-named surface, means for moving the surfaces in coöperative positions, and
20 means for retracting the slide.

2. A transom-hanger adapted to receive a trunnion and comprising a casing having a bearing-surface, and a slot leading to said surface, a slide mounted in the casing and
25 having an extension adapted to cover said slot, a bearing-surface carried by the slide

and adapted to coöperate with the first-named bearing-surface when the extension is in a position to cover the slot, means for holding the surfaces normally in coöperative posi- 30 tions, and means for retracting the slide.

3. A transom-hanger adapted to receive a trunnion and comprising a casing having a bearing-surface, a slot leading to said surface, a slide within the casing, an extension 35 upon the slide projecting outwardly of the casing, a bearing-surface upon the extension adapted to coöperate with the first-named surface, said extension being adapted to cover the slot, a lug within the casing, and a spring 40 bearing upon the lug and upon the extension of the slide and adapted to hold the bearing-surfaces in coöperative positions and to hold the extension of the slide to cover the slot.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as 45 my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

SAMUEL W. BEATTIE.

Witnesses:

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