

No. 772,600.

PATENTED OCT. 18, 1904.

W. T. ADAMS.
TRANSOM LIFTER.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 21, 1904.

NO MODEL.

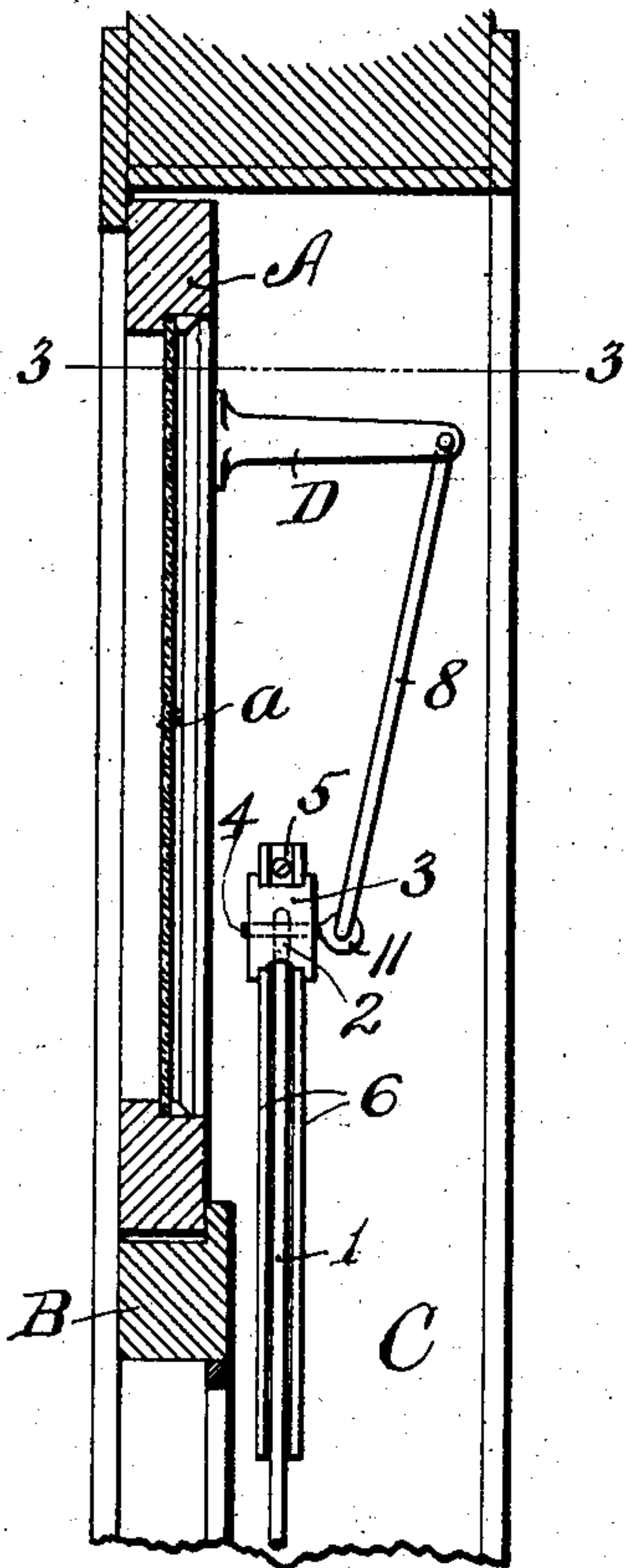


Fig. 1.

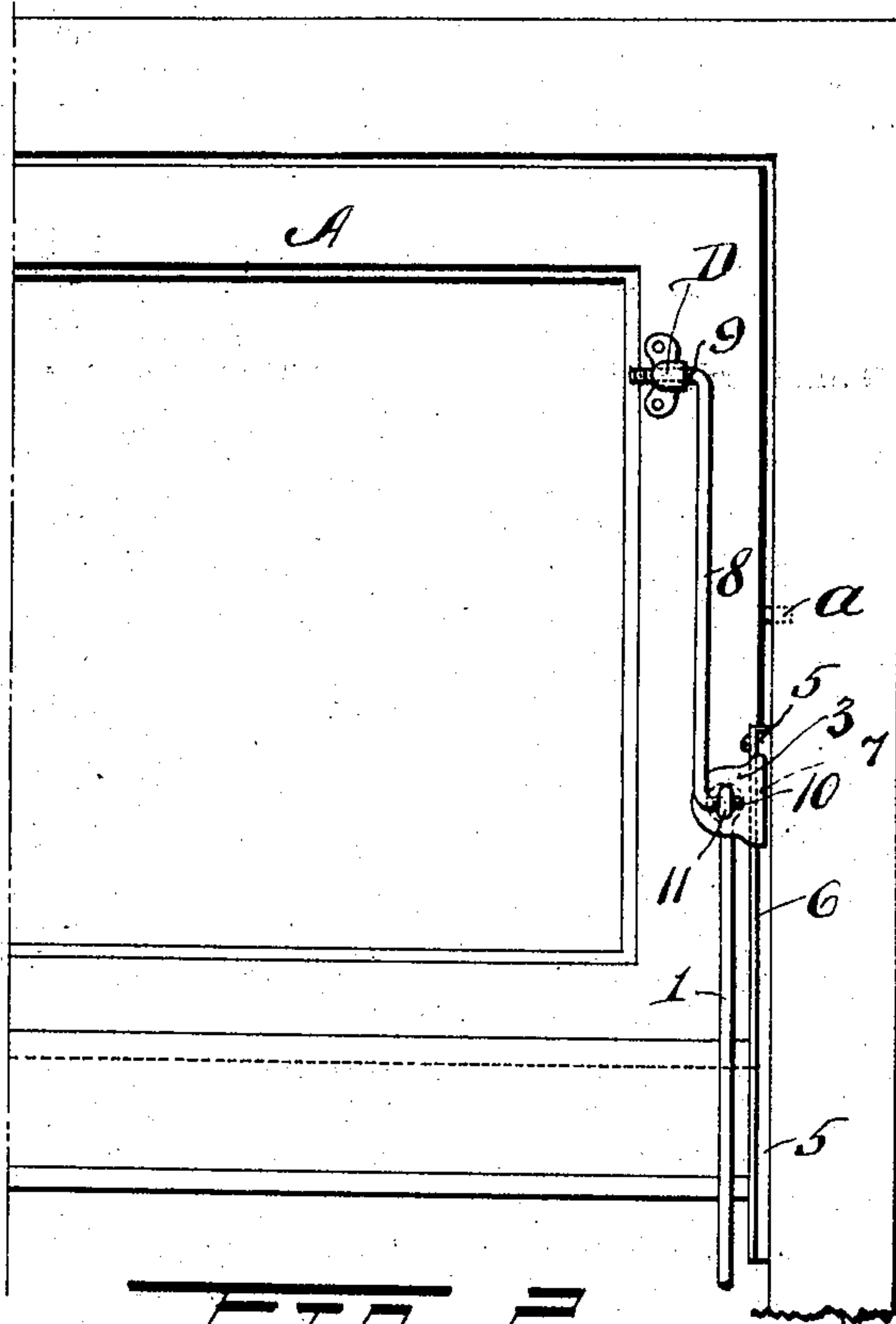


Fig. 2.

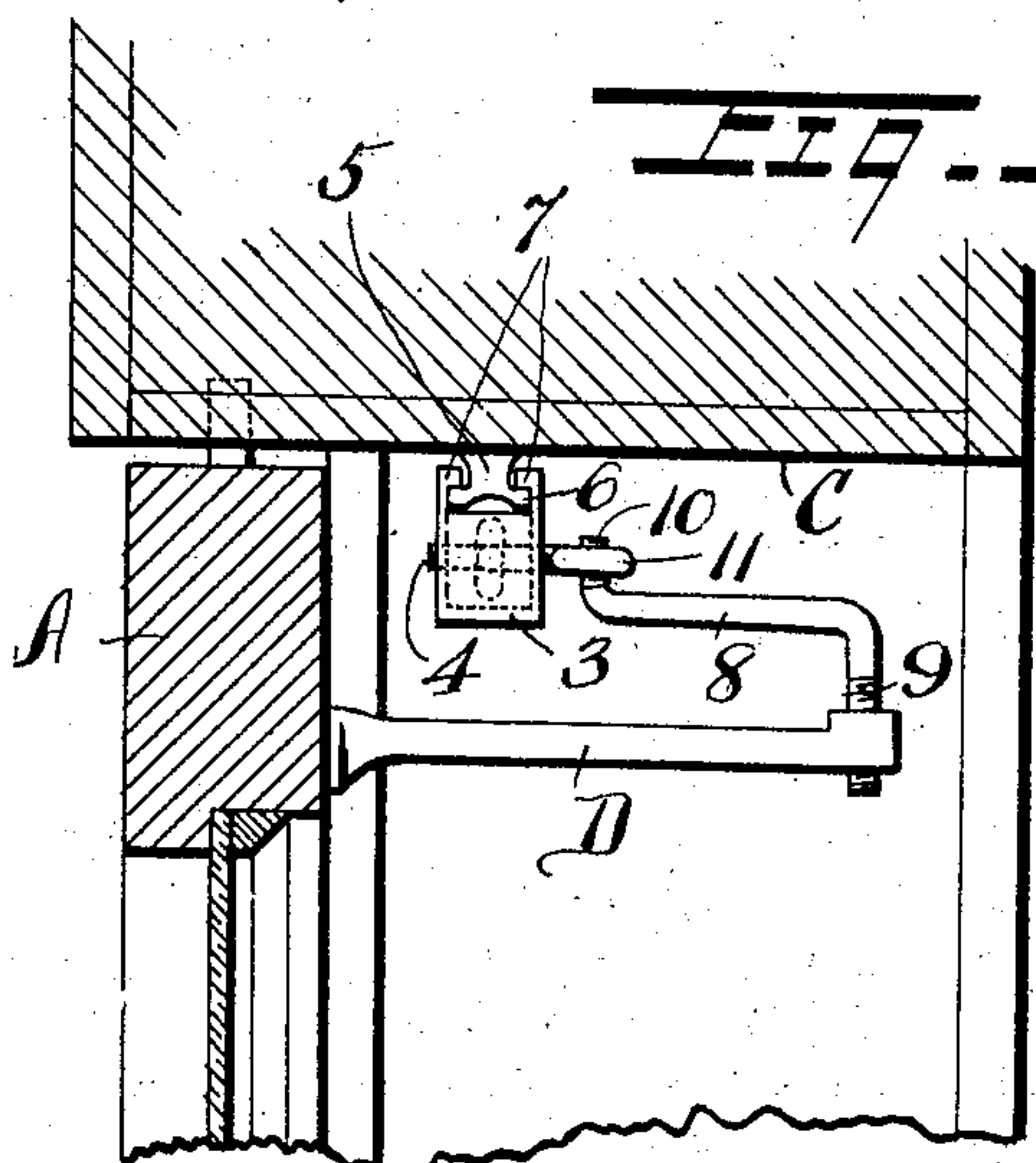


Fig. 3.

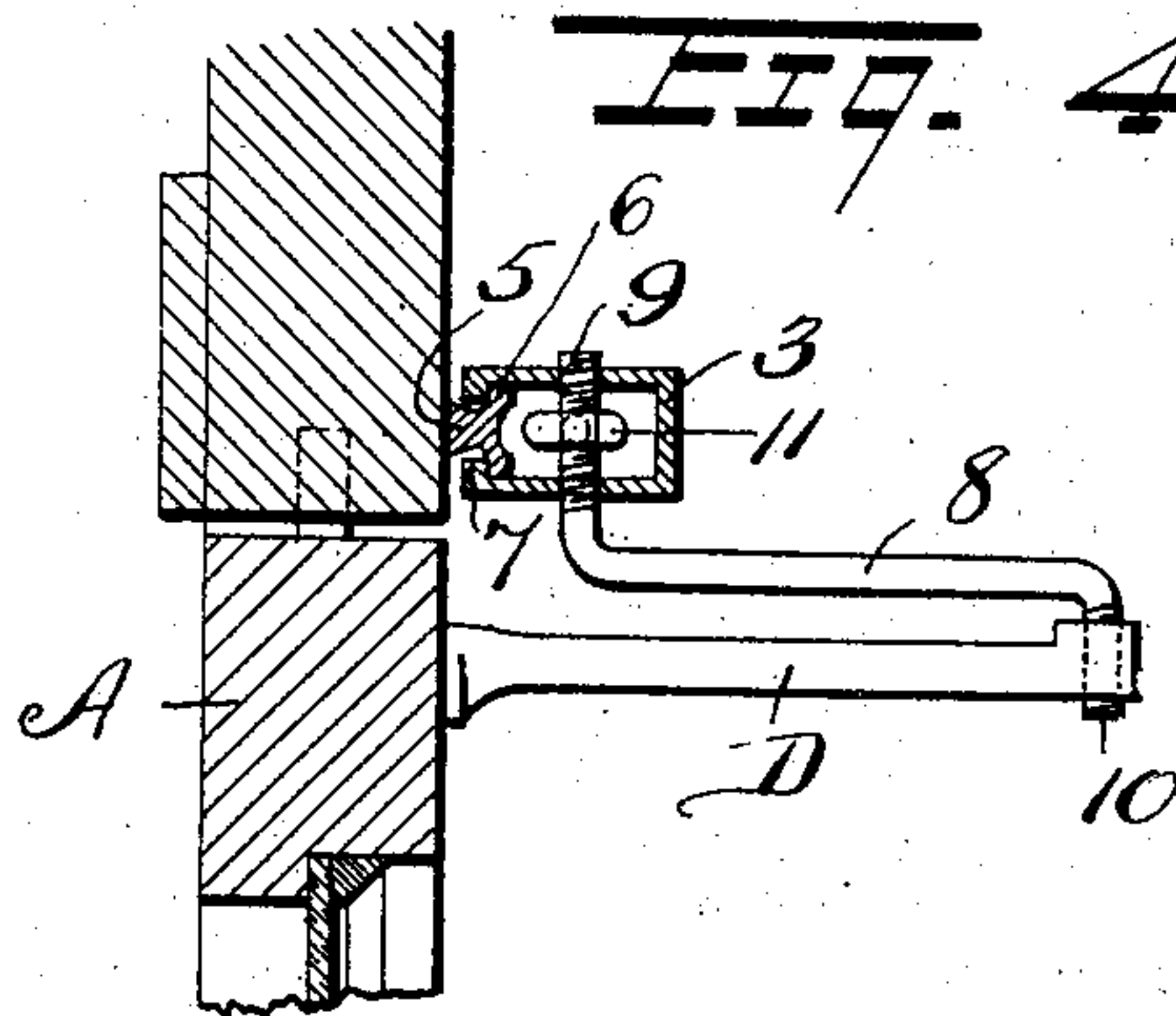


Fig. 4.

Witnesses
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WILLIAM T. ADAMS, OF READING, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO CONSOLIDATED HARDWARE COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

TRANSOM-LIFTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 772,600, dated October 18, 1904.

Application filed March 21, 1904. Serial No. 199,102. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM T. ADAMS, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of the city of Reading, in the county of Berks and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Transom-Lifters, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to transom lifters or adjusters; and it consists in the improved connecting mechanism between the transom-bracket and the vertically-movable operating-rod, as particularly described hereinafter in connection with the accompanying drawings, the novel features being specifically pointed out in the claims.

One important object and effect of the invention is to adapt the improved mechanism for convenient use upon the jamb-lining or sides of doorways, as well as upon the inner face, as usual.

Figure 1 is a partial cross-sectional view of a transom window and frame in which my improved transom-operating mechanism is shown applied to the side wall of the recessed doorway. Fig. 2 is a partial inside elevation corresponding with Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a sectional plan view taken on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a sectional plan view showing my improved mechanism applied to the inner face of a door-frame.

A indicates a transom-window, which in the present instance is represented as being pivoted at *a* intermediately of its height, though it will be understood that my invention is equally applicable to differently pivoted or hinged transom-windows.

B indicates the transom-bar, beneath which is swung the door, and C is a side wall of a doorway to which my improved transom-operating mechanism is applied.

D is the usual bracket upon the inner face of the transom-window, to which the operating mechanism is connected.

The vertically-movable operating-rod 1, of which the upper portion only is shown, is formed with an eye-head 2, by means of which it is attached to a slide-block 3, having a trans-

verse pin-hole through which, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, an eye-pin 4 passes. This slide-block moves upon a guideway, which, as shown, is formed by a plate 5, screwed against the side wall C of the door-aperture and having its side edges 6 6 spaced sufficiently away from the wall-surface to permit the free engagement therewith of the inwardly-turned flanges 7 7 upon the slide-block. The connecting-link 8, between the transom-bracket D and the slide 3, is formed, as usual, of a round rod with oppositely-bent right-angled ends 9 and 10. One of these ends engages the apertured end of the bracket D and the other is connected with the slide-block. In the arrangement indicated in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 this link connection is made to the apertured end 11 of the transverse eye-pin 4 in the block, thus permitting of the free turning of both ends of the link in its connection to the bracket and block, respectively.

It will be noticed that in the arrangement shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 the swing of the link in operating the transom-window is in a plane parallel with the face of the guide-plate 5. When, however, the mechanism is applied to the inner face of a door-frame instead of to the side C of a door-aperture, as heretofore specifically described, the swing of the link will require to be in a plane at right angles to the face of the guide-plate 5. This will be readily understood from inspection of Fig. 4, in which the guide-plate 5 is fixed to the inner face, as stated. In order that my improved mechanism may be utilized with equal facility and satisfaction in such cases, one of the right-angled ends of the connecting-link is adapted to also fit the transverse pin-hole in the slide-block and to serve as a substitute for the eye-pin 5 in connecting the operating-rod 1 thereto, as shown in Fig. 4, thus permitting the link to swing freely in the right-angled plane referred to, and thereby enabling the same mechanism to be used for operating all transom-windows no matter in what relation thereto the operating-rod and guideway are arranged.

The construction particularly shown and

described may obviously be modified in matters of detail without departing from my invention.

What I claim is—

5 1. The combination with a transom-bracket and its connecting-link, of a guideway, a slide-block on said way, an operating-rod for said block, and an eye-pin in said block adapted to serve as a connection for both the link and
10 the operating-rod.

2. A transom-adjusting mechanism comprising a vertically-movable operating-rod, a slide-block, a guideway for said block, a tran-

som-bracket, an eye-pin for said block adapted to serve as a connection for the operating-rod, and a bracket-connecting link having right-angled ends adapted to engage either the eye-pin or the slide-block opening for said pin. 15

Signed at Reading, Pennsylvania, this 16th day of March, 1904. 20

WILLIAM T. ADAMS.

Witnesses:

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