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TRANSOM STAY

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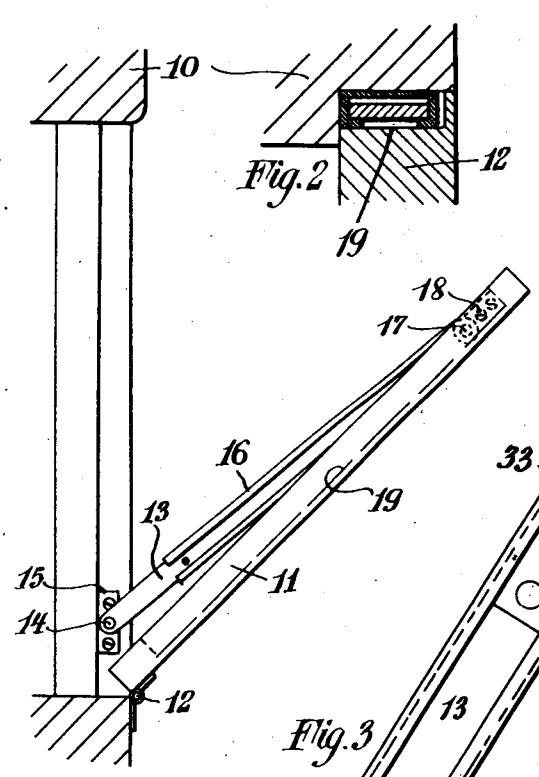


Fig. 2

Fig. 1

Fig. 3

Fig. 7

Fig. 4

Fig. 5

Fig. 6

Fig. 8

Inventor

Edwin J. Sibley

By his Attorney

Jean E. A. Konigsberg

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EDWIN JOHN SIBLEY, OF WESTBURY, NEW YORK.

TRANSOM STAY.

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This invention relates to transom friction stays or friction adjusters. The object of the invention is to provide a generally improved transom friction stay adapted to be mounted on the transom and its frame in a manner to make the stay invisible when the transom is closed. Another object is to provide improved friction means for the stay and improved means for adjusting and controlling the friction.

Accordingly the invention is embodied in a transom friction stay arranged and constructed as hereinafter set forth and as illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which

Fig. 1 is a view of an open transom equipped with an improved stay or adjuster embodying the invention, parts being in section.

Fig. 2 is a detail sectional view showing the manner in which the stay is mounted between the frame and the transom.

Fig. 3 is a view of the stay.

Fig. 4 is a view of the friction end of the stay showing one side thereof.

Fig. 5 is a similar view showing the opposite side.

Fig. 6 is a view showing the friction elements disassembled.

Fig. 7 is a transverse sectional view of the friction elements in operative position.

Fig. 8 is a view in section of the stop for limiting the sliding movement of the stay.

Referring to the drawing the reference numeral 10 denotes the transom frame and 11 is the transom pivoted at 12. Details as to glass and other matters of construction are not shown as they form no part of this invention. The swing of the transom is controlled by my improved transom friction stay or adjuster.

The stay comprises two main parts, a bar member 13 which is pivoted at 14 to a bracket 15 which is secured to the side of the transom frame as shown in Figures 1 and 2, and a channel member 16 which is pivoted at 17 to a bracket 18 which is secured to the outer end of the transom. The bar 13 slides within the channel 16 and the edge of the transom is cut out to form a recess 19 to receive the stay and whereby the same is concealed as seen in Figure 2 when the transom is closed. Friction means are provided between the bar and the channel to control the cutward swing of the transom and hold it in any position between full open and full closed positions. The stay also limits the outward movement of the transom.

Referring first to the stop or limit means shown in Figure 8, the bar 13 carries a stop screw 20 and the channel carries an abutment 21. When the channel has been moved outwards, to the right in Figure 8, to the desired limit of movement of the transom, the abutment 21 strikes the screw 20 and prevents further outward movement as is obvious.

The friction means are carried by the outer end of the bar 13. As seen in Figure 6 the bar has secured thereto a friction housing 23 of a suitable width to slide in the channel opening 24 flush with the upper surfaces of the channel. The housing is bent to form a shelf 25 of a width to fill the channel. To the bar is fastened another shelf 26. Two friction shoes 27, 27 of babbitt or like suitable friction material are laid on the shelves 25 and 26 and extend therebetween filling the space within the housing and occupying the channel as shown in Figure 7. The friction shoes have reduced portions as at 28 which rest on the shelves, whereas the rest of the bodies of the shoes are the full depth of the channel. Each shoe has a longitudinal recess 29.

Within each recess in the shoes there is laid a spring 30 and the shoes are additionally cut out as at 31 to make room for the adjusting wedge 32, Figure 7, which is operated by a screw 33. In assembling the stay, the springs are laid within the shoes, the latter are laid sideways within the housing on the shelves and the assembled friction is thereafter pushed into the channel. Thereafter the stop screw is fastened and the stay cannot then be disassembled without first removing the screw 20.

Figure 7 shows the friction elements in operative position, where it will be noticed that the friction shoes engage the entire side walls of the channel. Therefore, when the screw 33 is screwed down, the wedge 32 will be lifted and flex the springs against the shoes which will engage the side walls of the channel with their entire outer surface, thus providing a very efficient friction or drag between the bar and the channel. Adjustment of the screw 33 effects adjustment of the friction.

In practise the friction will preferably be so adjusted that when the transom is opened it must be moved against the drag or resistance of the friction and cannot fall. Conse-

quently the transom will stay in any intermediate position into which it may be moved. The stay as herein disclosed is very efficient, inexpensive, easy to install and concealed when not in use. The invention is not limited in its uses to transoms, but may be used to control the movements of other swinging members such as doors, windows and the like.

I claim:—

1. In a transom stay adjuster, a bar pivoted to the transom frame, a channel pivoted in a recess in the edge of the transom, the bar slidable within the channel, said bar and channel being invisible and inaccessible when the transom is closed, friction means carried at the end of the bar within the channel and comprising a housing secured to the bar, a pair of friction shoes within said housing and provided with longitudinal recesses, springs supported on said friction shoes within the recesses therein, a wedge member adapted to engage said springs to force them apart to cause the friction shoes to engage the sides of the channel and means for limiting the movement of the bar within the channel.

2. A transom stay or adjuster comprising a bar pivoted on a bracket and adapted to slide within a channel pivoted on another bracket, a friction housing extending longitudinally from the end of the bar within the channel and forming a shelf, a second shelf secured to the bar at the end thereof, friction shoes laid on said shelves and extending therebetween the length of the said housing, said shoes being provided with longitudinal recesses, springs laid on the shoes within the said recesses, a wedge member at the bottom of the channel between the said shoes and a screw in said housing threaded into the wedge member to operate the latter to adjust the tension of the said springs against the friction shoes.

3. A transom stay comprising a bar and channel mounted in relative sliding relation, the bar within the channel, friction means between the bar and the channel comprising a friction housing secured to the end of the bar and extending lengthwise thereof flush within the channel opening, the outer free end of said housing forming a shelf which slides on the bottom of the channel, a second shelf member secured to the bottom of the bar at the end thereof, a pair of oppositely disposed friction shoes of an effective height equal to the depth of the channel supported on the said shelves, springs supported within recesses in said shoes, a screw depending from said housing between the springs and the shoes and a wedge member carried by said screw whereby when the screw is operated the wedge member is lifted against the springs to force them apart to cause the friction shoes to engage the sides of the channel.

EDWIN JOHN SIBLEY.