(No Model.)

G. A. COLTON.

TRANSOM LIFTER.

No. 438,099. Patented Oct. 7, 1890.

Fig. 1.

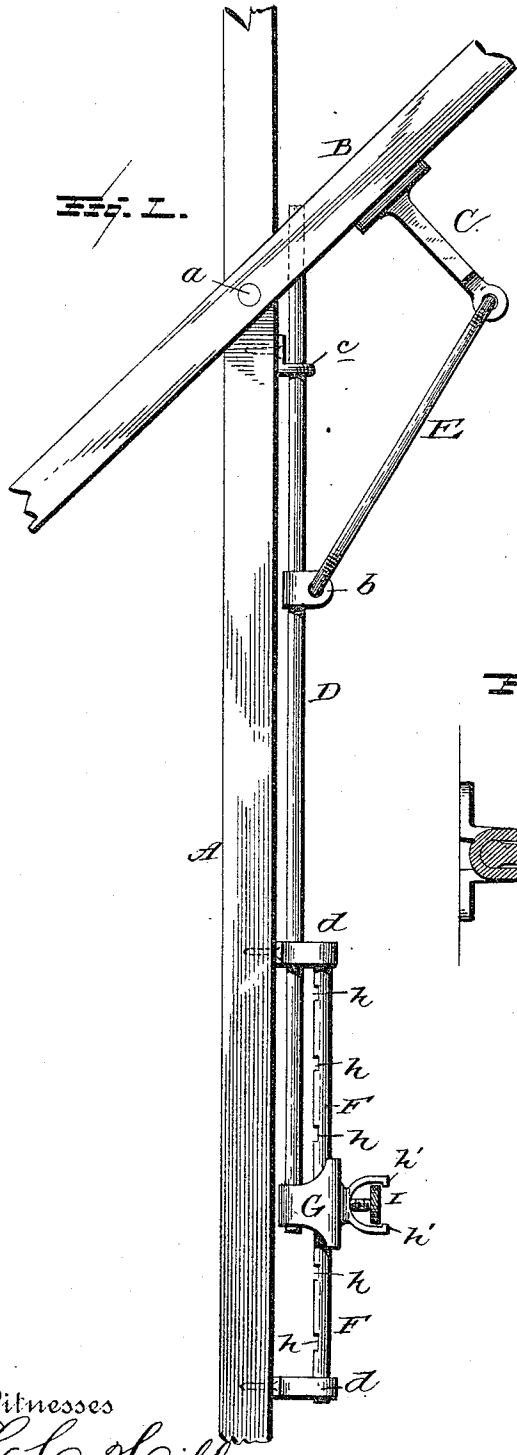


Fig. 2.

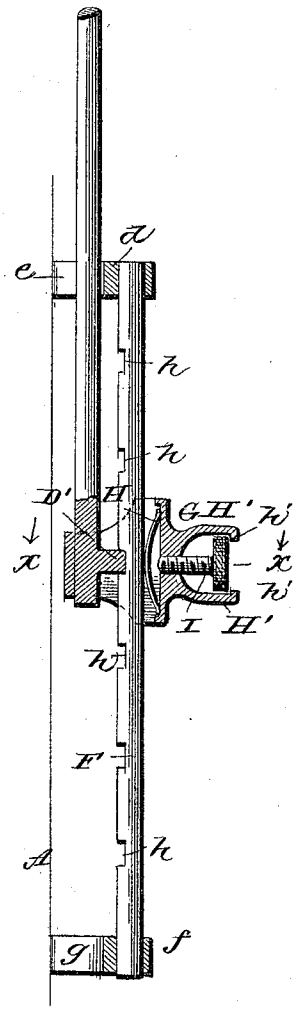
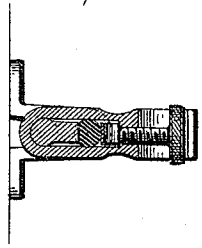


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
L. C. Hills.
E. A. Bond.

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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE A. COLTON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

TRANSOM-LIFTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 438,099, dated October 7, 1890.

Application filed June 3, 1890. Serial No. 354,100. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE A. COLTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Transom-Lifts, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention has relation to certain new and useful improvements in transom-lifts, and more particularly to the locking devices therefor.

It has for its object, among others, to provide a simple and cheap lock which cannot be operated by hook or rod from above through the transom, and which will prevent falling of the sash, as it is so constructed that should it by accident or otherwise be disengaged from one notch it cannot pass the next, but will be caught thereby. I also prevent marring of the paint or tearing of the wood by reason of the bending of the rod. This bending also serves to render the device practically inoperative. I avoid all bending of the rod.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will appear in the following description, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the claims.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation illustrating my improvement. Fig. 2 is a vertical section, on a larger scale, of a portion thereof; and Fig. 3 is a cross-section on the line *x x* of Fig. 2.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in all the figures of the drawings.

Referring now to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates a portion of the door-casing, and B the transom, pivoted on the pivot *a* in the usual manner.

C is an arm fastened to the transom on one side of its pivot, and its free end pivotally connected with the sliding rod D by means of a link or other suitable connection E, preferably with a lug *b*, fast to and moving with said sliding rod. This rod D is free to move in suitable guides *c* and *d*, attached to the casing in any suitable manner, and the latter *d* provided with an elongated slot *e* to provide for movement of the rod to and from the casing.

F is a rod arranged parallel with the sliding rod D and at its upper end held firmly in the guide-arm *d* and at its lower end in a similar guide-arm *f*, which is also provided with an elongated slot *g*. The inner face of this rod F is notched at proper intervals, as shown at *h*, and the rod D, near its lower end, is provided with a lug or fin D′, adapted to engage said notches, as shown.

G is a chambered casting secured to the lower end of the rod D and embracing the lug or fin thereof, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, and within the chamber of this casting and held therein in any suitable manner is a spring H, arranged between the outer face of the rod F and the outer wall of the casting. The natural tendency of this spring is to keep the parts held in engagement, as shown in Fig. 2, but allowing of the disengagement of the fin and notch when the casting is pushed inward, the spring returning the parts to their locked position when pressure on the casting is removed. This casting is formed with lips or fingers H′, the outer ends of which are extended inward toward each other, as shown at H′, and serve to prevent loss or complete removal of the screw I, which is tapped through the wall of the casting and is provided with a milled head or other means for turning. Normally the screw is moved out, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, so that inward pressure on the casting will compress the spring sufficiently to disengage the fin of the rod D from its notch in the rod F. When this screw is screwed in so that it forces the spring H and holds it in close contact with the rod F, it forms a safety-latch, and the parts cannot be moved until the pressure of the screw on the spring is removed. This locking device cannot be operated by any rod or hook passed through the opening from above. The screw bearing on the spring prevents marring of the rod. The two rods are held in parallel relation, and there is no danger of bending the sliding rod so that it will come in contact with and mar the paint or to render the device inoperative. The lower end of the sliding rod is held at a fixed distance from the notched rod by the casting G.

Various modifications may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of my invention.

What I claim as new is—

1. The combination, with the notched rod and the sliding rod having lug, of the casting secured to the sliding rod and embracing the notched rod and having both vertical and horizontal movement thereon, and a curved flat spring for normally keeping the lug in engagement with one of the notches, substantially as specified.

2. The combination, with the stationary notched rod and the sliding rod having lug, of the casting secured to the sliding rod and embracing the notched rod and having movement vertically and horizontally thereon, an interposed spring bearing on the notched rod, and a device engaging said spring to lock the parts, substantially as specified.

3. The combination, with the notched stationary rod and the sliding rod having lug, of the casting secured to the sliding rod, the interposed spring, the screw adapted to bear on the spring, and the fingers on the casting inclosing the screw, as set forth.

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

GEORGE A. COLTON.

Witnesses:

HENRY H. MUNGER,

CHAS. L. MUNGER.