

(No Model.)

F. J. KECK.
TRANSOM LIFTER.

No. 489,310.

Patented Jan. 3, 1893.

Fig. 1.

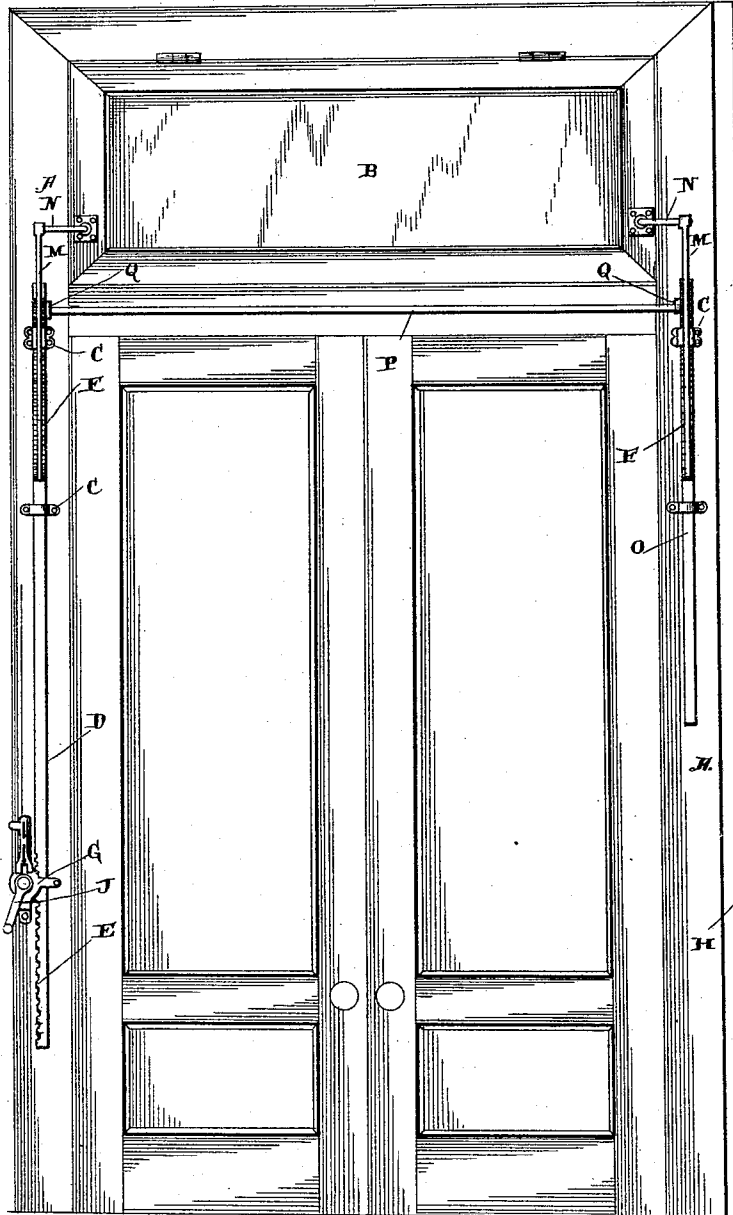


Fig. 3.

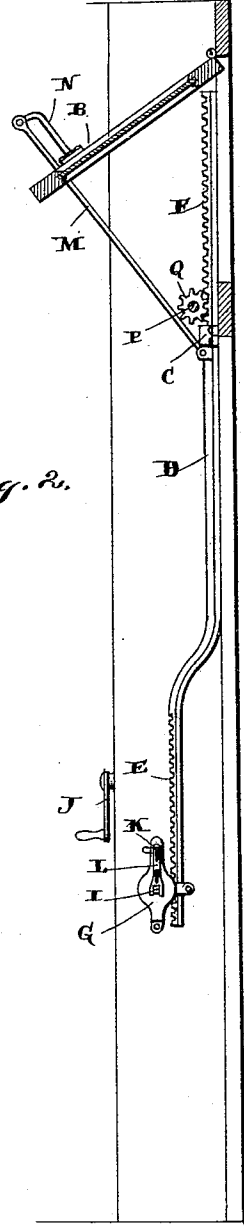
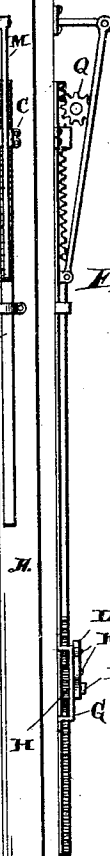


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES—

Geo. C. French

Robt. A. Fitzgerald

INVENTOR—

F. J. Keck

Lehmann, Patterson & Nesbit,
attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANKLIN J. KECK, OF ALLENTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO THE
KECK TRANSOM OPENER COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

TRANSOM-LIFTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 489,310, dated January 3, 1893.

Application filed August 31, 1892. Serial No. 444,613. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANKLIN J. KECK, of the city of Allentown, in the county of Lehigh and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Transom-Lifters; 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 pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in transom lifters; and it consists in the novel features of construction, and in the combination and arrangement of parts which will be fully described hereinafter, and more particularly referred to in the claim.

The object of my invention is to provide an improved transom lifter which while being operated from only one side of the frame will elevate each side of the transom evenly thus preventing any tendency to sag and get out of shape.

A further object of my invention is to provide an improved mechanism for operating the elevating rod whereby very little power is required to raise the same.

Referring to the accompanying drawings,—
Figure 1 is a front view of a door and frame the latter having a transom therein provided with my improved lifter. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same. Fig. 3 is a side view showing my improved device attached to the frame of a window.

A, represents the sides or vertical portions of the door frame, and in the upper portion of this frame is swung a transom B, in the usual manner. Secured to one of the sides of the frame are the guides C, and adapted to move vertically thereunder is the rod or bar D having a rack E, formed on its lower end and a rack F, on the front portion of its upper end.

G, represents a plate casting which is secured to and held outward from the lower portion of the side of the frame A. Journaled behind this plate is the pinion H, which engages the rack E, on the lower end of the rod D. The journal I, of the pinion H, projects out beyond the plate G, and is squared as shown. Adapted to fit this squared end is

the crank J, and by this means the rod D, is very easily elevated or lowered.

Projecting from the upper portion of the plate G, are the pins K, which extend through the slots in the latch L, thus permitting the latter to move vertically thereon. The lower end of this latch L, is formed with an angular recess which when the plate is down fits over the angular end of the pinion I, thus locking the same and effectually holding the rod D, in any desired adjustment. When the transom is to be operated all that is necessary is to lift the latch L, and the pinion H may be turned at will by means of the crank.

Near the upper end of the rod D, but below the rack F, is secured the rod M, which at its upper end has a pivotal connection with the bracket N, projecting from the transom B, in the usual manner.

In order to raise both sides of the transom in unison the opposite rail A, of the frame is also provided with a rod O, which is in construction the same as the rod D, only that it is not so long and has no rack nor elevating device at its lower end. The rack at its upper end is the same as on the rod D.

Extending horizontally across the door frame below the transom and secured in suitable bearings is the revoluble shaft P, having pinions Q, on its respective ends which engage the racks F, at the upper ends of the rods D. The connection between the rod O, and the transom is exactly the same as between the transom and the rod D.

In operation when it is desired to elevate the transom the rod D, is moved vertically by means of the crank and pinion above described. This vertical movement gives a direct upward push to the transom and at the same time revolves the shaft P, which in turn elevates the rod O, thus pushing upward on that side of the transom as will be readily understood.

In Fig. 3 the device is shown attached to the inner side of a window frame. When used in this way the construction is just the same as above described only that the lower end of the rod D, is bent outward slightly in order to reach the pinion, and the rack on the lower end of the said rod is formed on its front instead of its side as shown in Fig. 1.

By my improved mechanism the transom is easily and evenly raised and securely held in the desired adjustment. When closed the same is also held securely locked.

5 Having thus fully described my invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is,—

10 The combination of a frame, a transom, vertically movable rods on each side of the frame having racks thereon, means for adjusting vertically one of the said rods, a horizontal

revoluble shaft, pinions on the respective ends thereof which engage the racks E of the said rods, and connections between each of the said rods and the respective sides of the transom, substantially as shown and described. 15

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

FRANKLIN J. KECK.

Witnesses:

FRED G. W. RUNK,
CHAS. M. RUHE.