

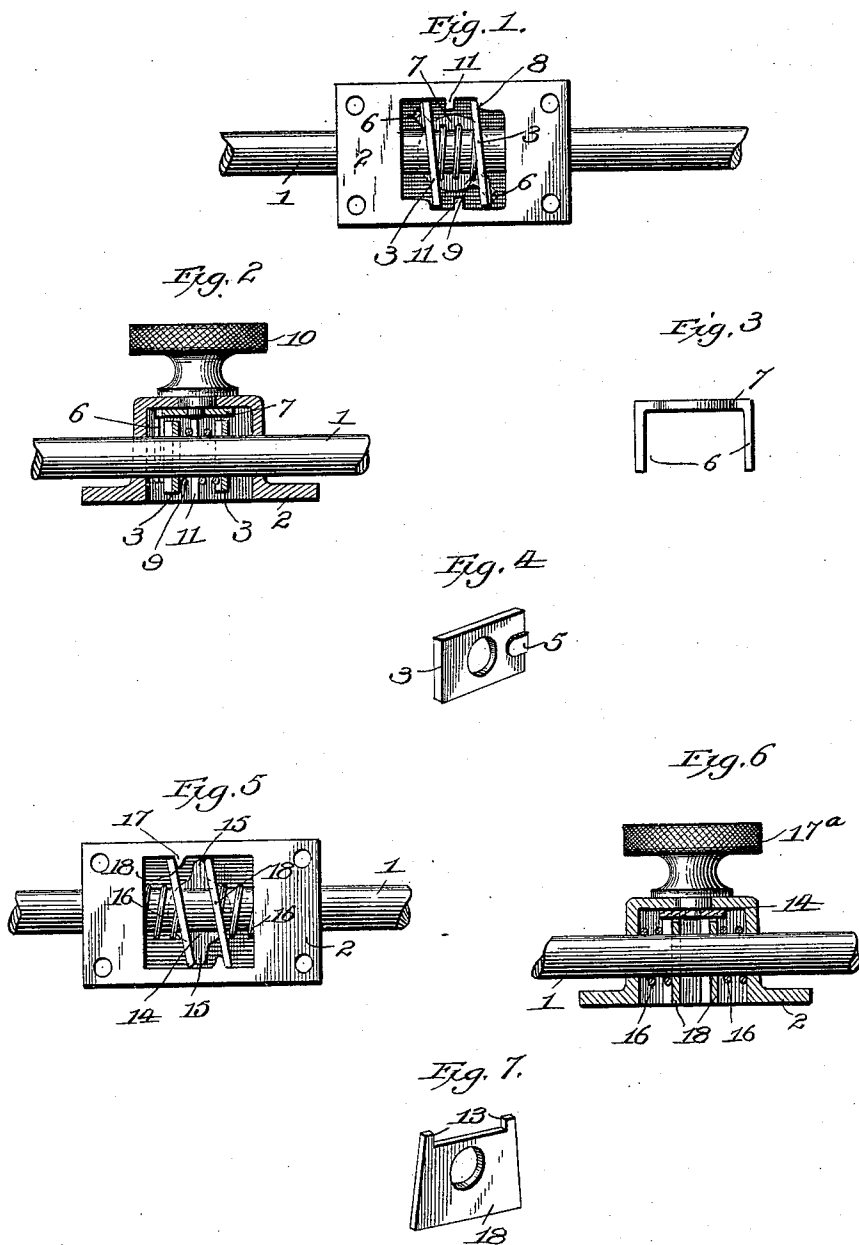
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

P. NASH.
TRANSOM LIFTER.

No. 567,193.

Patented Sept. 8, 1896.



Witnesses:

Harry S. Rohrer.
Geo. E. Crane.

Inventor:

Paul Nash,
by Knight Bros
attys.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 8.

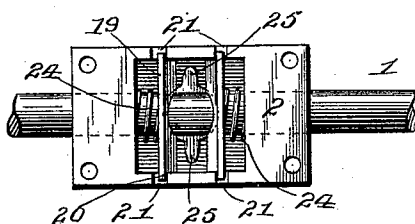


Fig. 9.

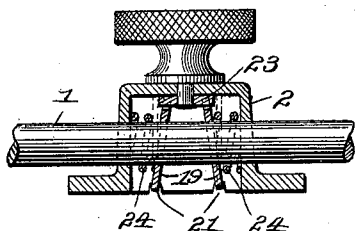


Fig. 10.

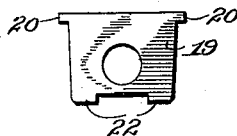
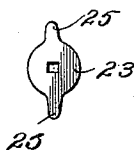


Fig. 11.



witnesses.

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Inventor:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL NASH, OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE YALE & TOWNE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

TRANSOM-LIFTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 567,193, dated September 8, 1896.

Application filed December 7, 1895. Serial No. 571,396. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PAUL NASH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Stamford, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Transom-Lifts, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a fastening device for the rods of transom-lifts or other similar devices where the rod is held in place by binding-pieces; and it consists in providing a novel and effective means for actuating the binding-pieces so as to move them into proper position to release the rod.

In order that my invention may be fully understood, I will proceed to describe the same with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a bottom view of one form of my device. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of the same, and Figs. 3 and 4 are detail views. Fig. 5 is a bottom view of another form of my invention. Fig. 6 is a horizontal section of the same, and Fig. 7 is a detail view of one of the binding-pieces. Fig. 8 is a bottom view of still another form of my device. Fig. 9 is a horizontal section of the same, and Figs. 10 and 11 are detail views of two of the parts employed in this form.

In the said drawings, and referring more particularly to Figs. 1 to 4, 1 represents the push-rod, and 2 the casing through which the push-rod passes and which contains the binding mechanism. This consists of the binding-plates 3, formed with the opening for the passage of the rod through them and with the projection 5, against which the arms 6 of the turning device 7 bear. The binding-plates 3 are placed in the casing with one edge resting against the edge 8 of the casing, and they are forced apart and caused to bind upon the rod 1 by the coiled spring 9. When it is desired to move the push-rod through them, the knob 10 of the turning device is turned, bringing the arms 6 against the plates, which move on their vertical axes, and causing the free ends to bear against the ribs 11. This movement of the plates brings them into parallel-

ism and enables the rod to be pushed through them.

In the form shown in Figs. 5 to 7 the binding-plates 12 are formed with the ends 13, so as to form a space between that edge of the plate and the casing, in which the turning device 14 works. The turning device is substantially of the same form as that shown in Fig. 11, with the arms 15 formed in the same plane with the body of the device and not at right angles, as in Fig. 1. The binding-plates 18 are placed in the casing in the same manner as in Fig. 1, one end bearing against the edge 17, so as to swing on a vertical axis, and they are caused to bind upon the rod 2 by the springs 16. When it is desired to move the rod in this form, the knob 17^a of the turning device is turned so as to bring the arms 15 against the ends 13 to move them into parallelism.

In the form shown in Figs. 8 to 11 the binding-plates 19 are placed in the casing 2 so as to swing on a horizontal axis. This is accomplished by forming the plates with the bearing ends 20, which fit and work in grooves 21, formed for them in the casing 1. The plates are also provided with the ends 22, so as to form a space for the turning device 23. (Shown in Fig. 11.) As seen in Fig. 9, the springs 24 cause the plates to bind upon the rod, but when it is desired to move the rod the arms 25 of the turning device are brought against the ends 22 of the plates and they are moved to parallelism, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 9.

Although I have shown and described my device as having the plates in normally-locked position, it will be understood that I do not limit myself to this arrangement, as it is very evident that the binding-plates could be arranged so as to normally be in unlocked position and the turning device be used to bring them to locked position without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Having thus described my invention, the following is what I claim as new therein and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

In a transom-lift, the combination of the cas-

ing the push-rod, the binding-plates through which the push-rod passes located in the casing so as to move in a plane at right angles to the plane of movement of the rod and arranged normally to engage the rod, springs
5 located in the casing and adapted to cause said plates to bind on the rod, a turning-knob

in the casing and provided with arms, adapted to engage with and operate the plates substantially as shown and described.

PAUL NASH.

Witnesses:

SCHUYLER MERRITT,
GEO. E. WHITE.