R. SCHOELL.

TRANSOM.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 25, 1912.

1,067,146.

Patented July 8, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

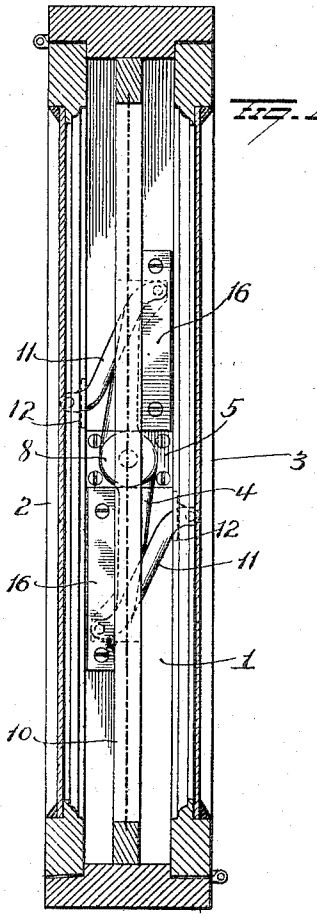


Fig. 2.

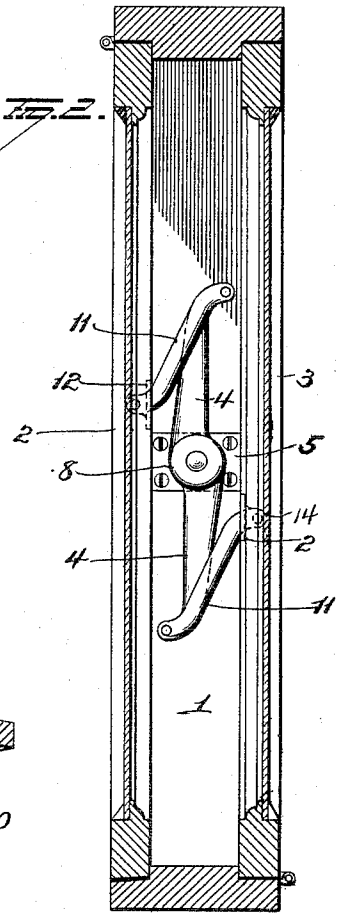
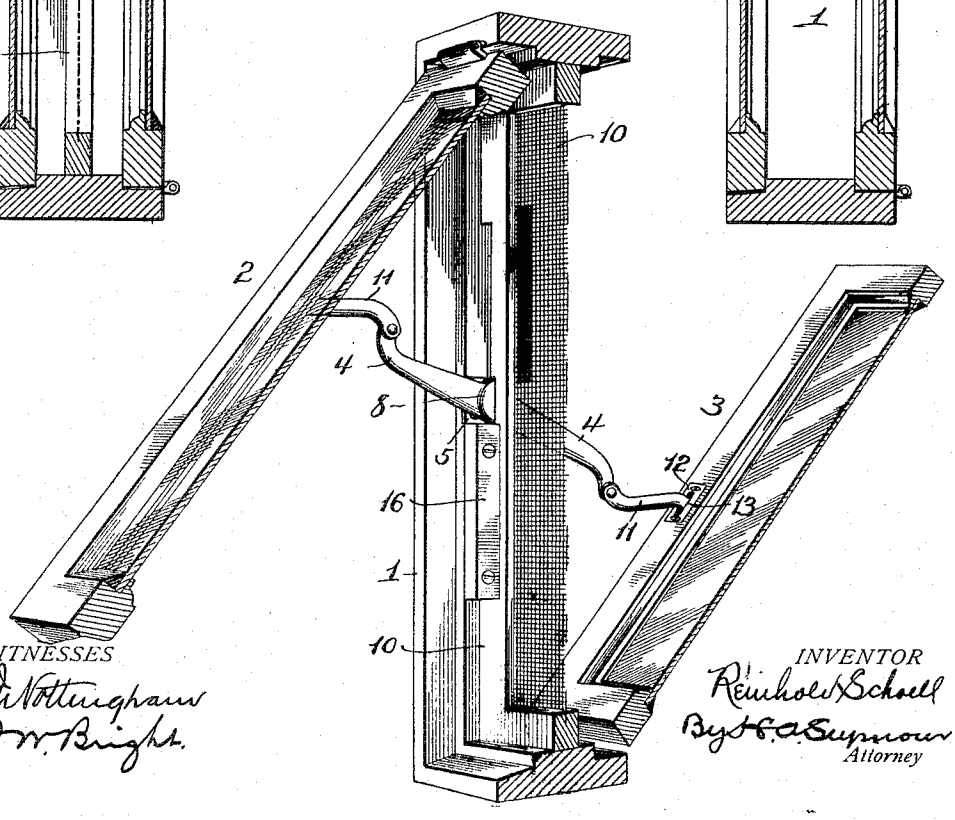


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4.

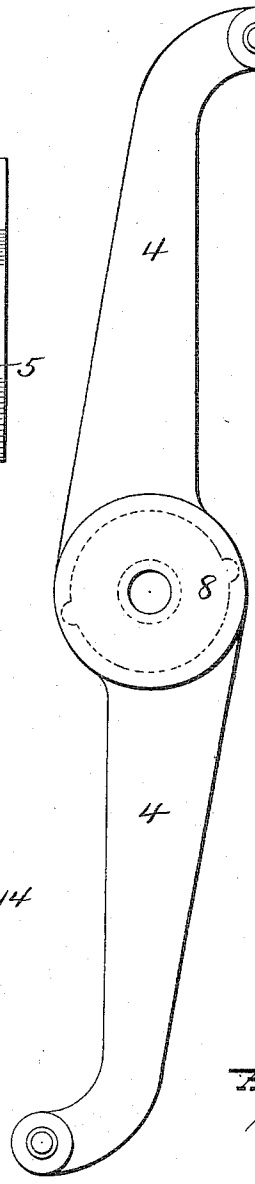


Fig. 5.

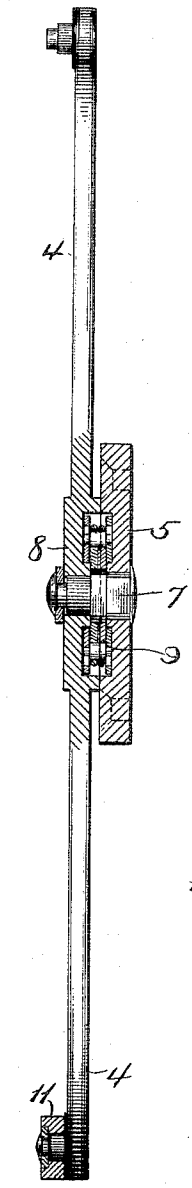


Fig. 6.

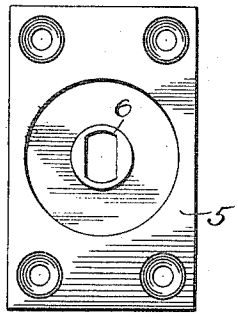


Fig. 7.

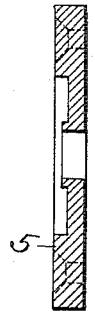


Fig. 10.

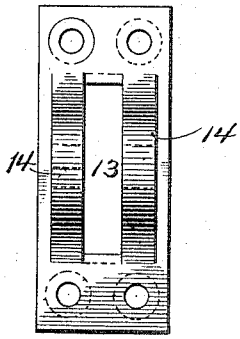


Fig. 11.

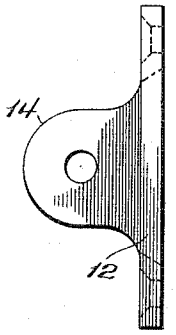


Fig. 8.

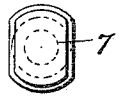
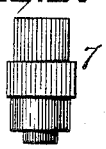


Fig. 9.



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REINHOLD SCHOELL, OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE YALE & TOWNE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT.

TRANSOM.

1,067,146. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 8, 1913.

Application filed January 25, 1912. Serial No. 673,370.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, REINHOLD SCHOELL, 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 Transoms; 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 appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to an improvement in transoms designed particularly for use in hospitals, asylums and similar institutions, the object being to provide transoms arranged in pairs so connected, that a room or ward may be properly ventilated without creating a draft and without making an opening through which one could escape.

With this object in view my invention consists in two parallel transoms hinged to the door or other frame, and means connecting them whereby they open and close simultaneously.

My invention further consists in two parallel transoms one hinged at its top and the other at its bottom, and means connecting them whereby they open and close simultaneously.

My invention further consists in the details of construction as will be more fully described and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view in vertical section of my improvements with the screen in place. Fig. 2 is a similar view with the screen and filling pieces removed. Fig. 3 is a view showing the transoms open. Fig. 4 is a view of one of the levers. Fig. 5 is a view of one of the levers and its supporting plate, the hub of the lever and its supporting plate being in section. Fig. 6 is a front view of one of the lever supporting plates. Fig. 7 is a view in section thereof. Figs. 8 and 9 are views of the pins on which the levers are journaled, and Figs. 10 and 11 are views of the brackets which are secured to the transoms and are connected by links to the levers.

1 represents a frame, which may constitute the transom opening above a door, or may be independent of the door, and 2 and 3 are the transoms, the former of which is hinged at its upper end and the latter hinged at its lower end to the frame 1.

4 are levers pivoted to the side frame 1 at the opposite sides, and connected at their ends to the transoms 2 and 3. As the two levers 4 and their connections are alike, and are secured in the same manner to the two sashes or transoms, a description of the connections between the frame and the two transoms or sashes, at one side, will be sufficient for a clear understanding of the invention.

Secured to the frame 1 at a point about midway between its top and bottom, is the plate 5, provided centrally with an angular opening 6 in which the angular end of a pin 7 is secured, the opposite end of the pin being rounded to enter the round bore in the hub 8 of lever 4 and support the same. The plate 5 is provided with a circular recess on its outer face concentric with the pivot pin, and the hub 8 of lever 4 is similarly recessed so that when combined with the plate 5, a housing is formed for friction devices 9 which operate to hold the lever in any position in which it may be set, and consequently hold the transoms in position. The friction device used may be of any approved form, but is preferably of the type shown in U. S. Patent 951,042, granted to the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, March 1, 1910.

A parting bead 10 wholly or partly covers the hub of the lever 4, and is recessed at its sides to form pockets in which the two arms of the levers rest when the transoms are in closed positions. The arms of the lever 4 project in opposite direction, and each arm is connected to a sash or transom 2 by the link 11. As before explained, one transom is hinged at its top and the other at its bottom, and the one hinged at its top is connected to the lever 4 at a point intermediate the axis of the lever and its hinged end, by the link 11, and the other transom is connected to the other arm of the same lever, intermediate its hinged end and the axis of the lever, so that, as the lever is turned, both transoms or sashes will be moved simultaneously in opposite directions.

The parting bead 10 above referred to, may be simply a strip secured to each side of the frame intermediate the two transoms, but is preferably the side member of a wire screen which is interposed between the two transoms to screen the opening. The central or hub portions of the levers fit in correspondingly shaped recesses formed in the

sides of the screen frame, so that when the transoms are open, there will not be any openings adjacent to the hub, and the pockets in the screen frame for the arms of the lever, are closed at the rear by the filler pieces 16, so that when the transoms are open there are no openings past the screen through which flies or mosquitos can pass. These filler pieces are provided with pockets to receive the curved free ends of the levers.

The links 11 are pivoted to the ends of the lever 4, and each is pivotally connected at its outer end to a bracket 12 secured to the transoms 2 and 3. These brackets, shown in Figs. 10 and 11 are secured to the inner faces of the transoms and are slotted as at 13 and are provided with inwardly projecting members 14, to which the ends of the links 11 are pivoted. The links 11 provide a loose connection between the levers and transoms and provide for a limited opening movement, sufficient however for the purposes of ventilation. With this arrangement, the weight of the transom pivoted at its lower end counterbalances the weight of the one pivoted at its upper end. In other words, when the transoms are open, the weight of one tends to open it farther and the weight of the other tends to close it, hence the two forces acting on the levers 4, are equalized or counterbalanced, so that by the use of a friction device between each lever and its plate 5, the transoms can be adjusted to any position intermediate its two extremes and be retained there, and by moving one, the other will be moved simultaneously therewith. If desired a transom opener can be connected to either and actuate both.

It is evident that many slight changes might be resorted to in the relative arrangement of parts shown and described without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention, hence I would have it understood that I do not wish to confine myself to the exact construction and arrangement of parts shown and described, but,—

Having fully described my invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters-Patent, is:

1. The combination of a frame, two parallel transoms one hinged at one edge and the other hinged at its opposite edge to said frame, a lever carried by said frame and connecting the transoms whereby when one transom is moved the other will be moved in the opposite direction, a strip or bead secured to the side of the frame and having recesses or pockets to receive the hub and arms of the lever and a screen secured to said strip or bead.

2. The combination of a frame, two parallel transoms one hinged at one edge, and the other hinged at its opposite edge to said frame, a lever carried by said frame and connecting the transoms whereby when one transom is moved the other will be moved in the opposite direction, friction devices engaging the hub of said lever for holding the lever and the two transoms against accidental movement, a strip secured to the frame and having recesses or pockets to receive the hub and arms of the lever and a screen secured at one edge to said strip.

In testimony whereof, I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

REINHOLD SCHOELL.

Witnesses:
SCHUYLER MERRITT,
JOS. C. REGAN.