(No Model.)

A. A. PAGE.

TRANSOM LIFTER.

No. 430,400. Patented June 17, 1890.

Fig. 1

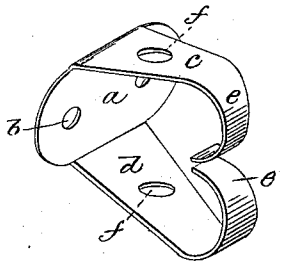


Fig. 2

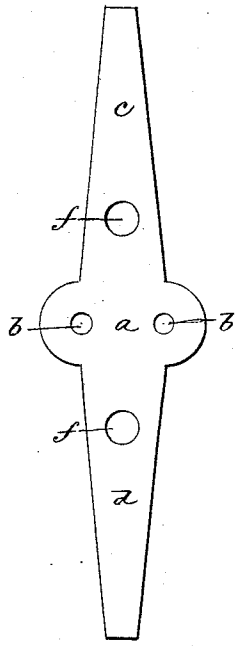


Fig. 3

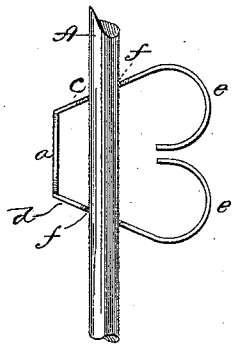


Fig. 4

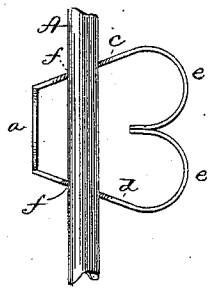


Fig. 5

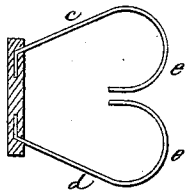
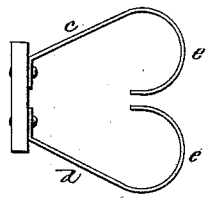


Fig. 6



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TRANSOM-LIFTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 430,400, dated June 17, 1890.

Application filed April 24, 1890. Serial No. 349,579. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT A. PAGE, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Transom-Lifters; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a perspective view of the securing device detached; Fig. 2, the blank from which the device is made; Fig. 3, the fastening device with the rod in the normal or secured position; Fig. 4, the same as Fig. 3, showing the springs as brought together to permit the adjustment of the rod; Figs. 5 and 6, modifications.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of transom-lifters in which the lifter is operated by a rod arranged vertically on the jamb, the said rod being in connection with the mechanism of the lifter above, so that up-and-down movement of the rod will impart corresponding swinging movement to the transom.

In this class of transom-lifters some device is necessary to secure the lifting-rod at any point at which it may be desired to set the transom, and so that when so set the transom is practically locked, whether that position be closed, or at any point between the closed and wide-open position.

The invention relates particularly to the device for thus locking the vertical or lifting rod, the object being a construction of securing device so simple as to be easily understood, cheap in construction, and not liable to disadjustment; and it consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claims.

The securing device is made from elastic sheet metal, as steel. It is cut from a blank in shape substantially as seen in Fig. 2. The body *a* at the center is pierced, as at *b*, for the introduction of screws to secure the fastening device to the jamb. From the base a spring *c* projects in one direction and a like spring *d* in the opposite direction. This blank is then bent, as seen in Fig. 1, leaving the body *a* flat, or of a shape to be applied to the jamb, while the springs *c d* project therefrom, the one spring *c* above the other spring *d*, the springs diverging from the base, their outer ends preferably turned toward each other to give a convenient termination *e*, but yet so as to allow the springs to be readily forced toward each other. The springs *c d* are each pierced, as at *f*, the holes *f f* being in line with each other, and of a size somewhat greater than the diameter of the lifting-rod.

A represents the lifting-rod, which is the same as that commonly employed in transom-lifters. I do not show the mechanism of the lifter, as its construction is immaterial to this invention, the invention being applicable to any lifter in which the vertical operating-rod is employed. The rod runs through the holes *f f* in the respective springs, as seen in Fig. 3. If the springs be pressed toward each other, as seen in Fig. 4, the holes *f f* stand in planes nearly parallel with each other, and in this condition the largest extent of the holes is available and the rod will run freely through both springs; but if the springs be left free to expand or separate, as seen in Fig. 3, their angular position with relation to each other turns the holes out of the parallel planes and brings them to opposite angles across the line of the rod, thus producing a cramp upon the rod. The cramp of the spring *c* prevents the ascent of the rod, while the cramp of the spring *d* prevents the descent of the rod. Consequently, while the springs are in the expanded or inclined position with relation to each other the rod is practically locked, so as to prevent its ascent or descent, and consequently the transom itself is correspondingly locked.

The projecting ends *e e* of the springs serve as handles to which to apply the thumb and finger to press the springs toward each other, as seen in Fig. 4, and so that whenever it is desired to adjust the rod the handle portion of the two springs is grasped by one hand and the two springs pressed together, as seen in Fig. 4, to bring the holes *f f* into planes substantially parallel with each other, or at

substantially right angles to the rod, and while so held the rod may be adjusted to any desirable degree; but instantly upon the releasing of the springs they fly apart and produce the opposing cramps upon the rod, as before described.

The construction of this fastening device is of the simplest possible character, cheap, and durable. At the same time its operation is so apparent as to require no instructions to a person of ordinary intelligence how it may be used, thereby overcoming serious difficulties existing in many of the fastening devices hitherto constructed. The turned ends of the springs should be of such shape, as shown, that when the springs are in the proper position to permit the adjustment of the rod, as before described, the two ends will come together, and therefore serve as stops, which will indicate the working position and prevent bringing the springs so near together as to produce a cramping action upon the rod.

While I prefer to make the springs an integral part of the body, and so that the springs and body may be made from a single piece of sheet metal, the springs may be made separate with the body cast thereon, as seen in Fig. 5; or the springs may be riveted to a base, as seen in Fig. 6.

I claim—

1. In a transom-lifter, substantially such as described, the combination of the lifting-rod A, with a fastening device consisting of a body *a*, adapted for attachment to the jamb, two springs *c d*, projecting from the said body, the said springs diverging from said body so as to normally stand in a position inclined to each other, the said springs constructed with corresponding holes *f* of a diameter slightly greater than the diameter of the rod, substantially as described.

2. A securing device for the rod of transom-lifters, consisting of a body, springs *c d*, projecting therefrom, the said springs diverging from said body, each spring constructed with a corresponding hole *f f* in diameter somewhat larger than the diameter of the rod, the outer ends of the springs turned toward each other and so as to form stops to limit the movement of the springs toward each other, substantially as described.

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