

(No Model.)

C. O. NOACK.
FASTENER FOR TRANSOM RODS.

No. 556,586.

Patented Mar. 17, 1896.

Fig: 1.

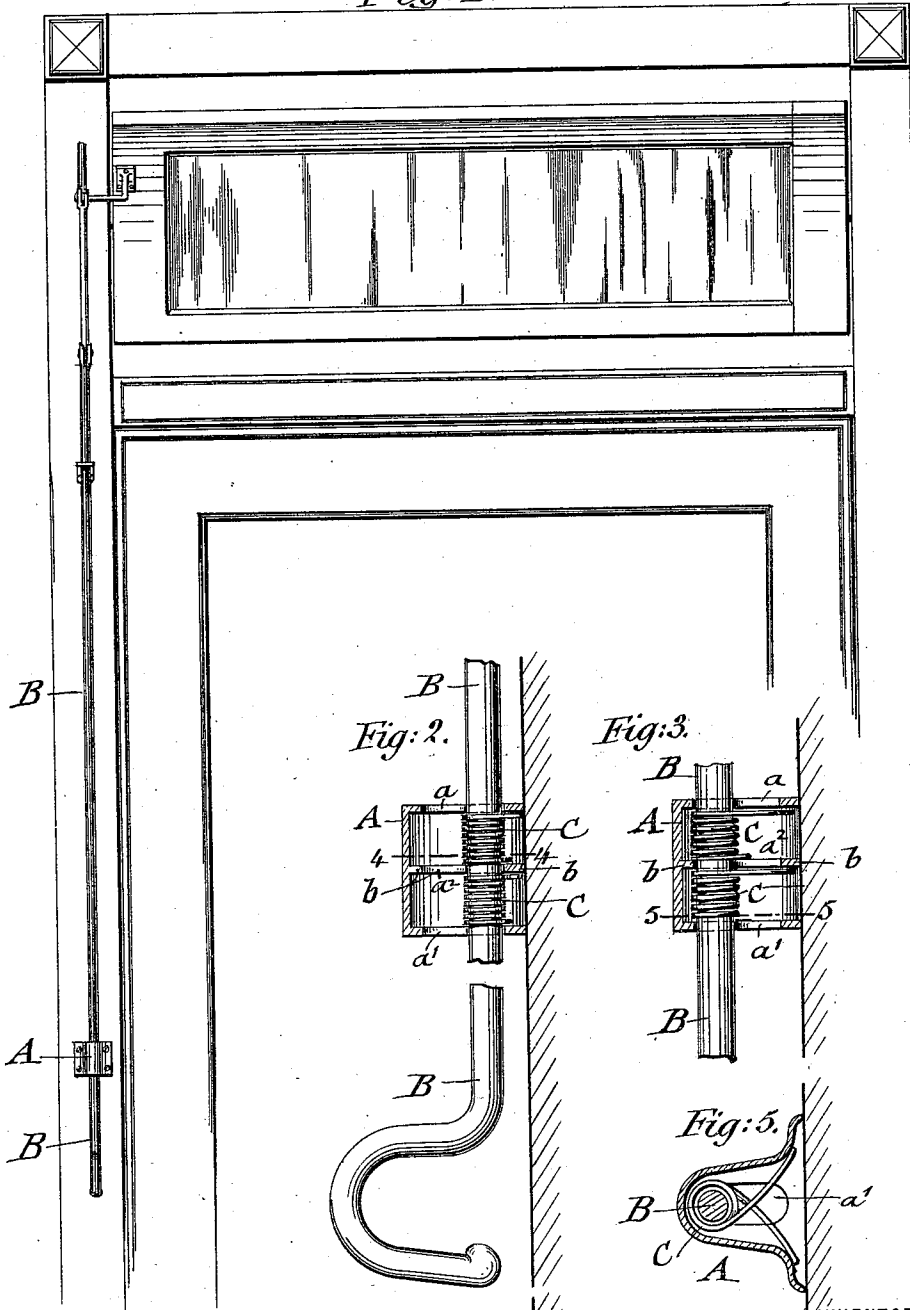


Fig: 2.

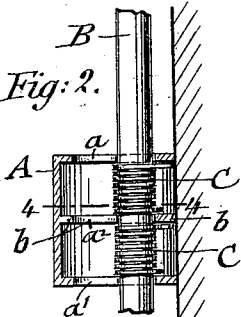


Fig: 3.

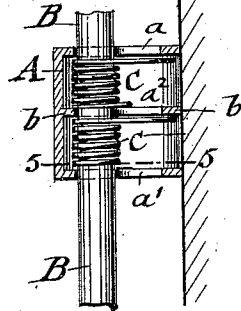


Fig: 5.

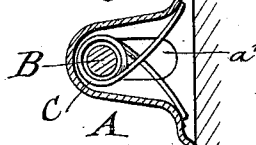
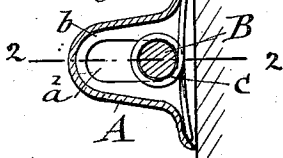


Fig: 4.



WITNESSES:
E. J. Hinkel.
A. Gast.

INVENTOR
Carl Otto Noack
BY
Sherrill McGuire
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL OTTO NOACK, OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT.

FASTENER FOR TRANSOM-RODS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 556,586, dated March 17, 1896.

Application filed January 16, 1896. Serial No. 575,739. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL OTTO NOACK, 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 Fasteners for Transom-Rods, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved fastener for transom-rods by which the use of a clamping-screw is dispensed with and the rod either released by the simple forward motion in the guide-casing, so as to be quickly moved up or down, or rigidly locked in position by the inward motion of the rod, so as to prevent the shifting of the transom-rod and of the transom connected therewith; and the invention consists of a fastener for transom-rods which comprises a guide-casing that is screwed to the door-frame, said guide-casing being provided with slots in its top and bottom and a helical spring or springs that are placed around the transom-rod and the ends of which are extended so as to press against the casing and permit the release of the transom-rod when the same is moved forward in the guide-slots of the casing, or clamp the same in position when the same is moved inwardly in the guide-slots, as will be fully described hereinafter and finally pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a front elevation of a transom and transom-rod, showing my improved fastener in position on the rod. Figs. 2 and 3 are vertical central sections of the fastener on line 2 2, Fig. 4, said figures being drawn on a larger scale and showing the transom-rod respectively in locked and unlocked position, and Figs. 4 and 5 are respectively detail horizontal sections on line 4 4, Fig. 2, and line 5 5, Fig. 3.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the cast-metal casing of my improved fastener for transom-rods, which casing is made wider at its base and narrower toward its rounded-off front part, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. The casing A is closed at the upper and lower ends, the top and bottom plates being made integral with the body of the cas-

ing and provided with slots $a a'$, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the casing A being provided at an intermediate point with a web b , which is likewise provided with a slot a^2 , which is arranged in line with the slots $a a'$, so that the transom-rod B can be readily guided in forward and backward direction in said slots and moved either away from or toward the jamb of the door-frame, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The casing A is attached to the door-jamb by means of screws, of which two are preferably arranged on each side of the casing, as shown in Fig. 1.

The transom-rod B is guided in a suitable keeper and connected by an intermediate connecting-rod with a fixed arm on the transom in the usual well-known manner. Around the transom-rod B are arranged at the inside of the casing A one or more helical steel springs C, which are made of round or square cross-section and the ends of which are extended in opposite directions, so as to press against the wider rear part of the casing A when the transom-rod B is moved toward the inner ends of the slots $a a' a^2$, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4, in which case the helical portions of the springs are drawn by the tension to which they are subjected by the ends tightly around the transom-rod B, so as to firmly clamp it in position and prevent it from being shifted in the guide-casing A. In the inner position of the transom-rod B the convolutions of the springs "bite" the rod, so to say, in the nature of a wedge, as they are crowded up closely to the rod, and lock thereby the transom-rod firmly in position without requiring any screw or other clamping device for this purpose.

When it is desired to release the transom-rod so as to permit the shifting of the same in upward or downward direction for setting the transom into closed or open position, the rod B is moved toward the outer ends of the slots $a a' a^2$, as shown in Figs. 3 and 5, so that the tension on the ends of the locking-springs is released and the coiled portions of the springs by the contact of the ends with the narrower portion of the casing A enlarged and moved away from the rod, so that the same can be freely shifted in the coiled portions and set to any desired position.

When good and properly-tempered steel

5 springs are placed in position on the transom-rod in the casing A, a very effective locking device for transom and other rods is obtained, which can be quickly and easily set into locked
10 or unlocked position by simply moving the transom-rod in the casing inwardly in the slots of its guide-casing or outwardly toward the outer ends of the slots, in which latter position the transom-rod can be readily set
15 into any desired position without extraneous clamping devices—such as screws, wedges, &c.—which were heretofore employed.

For locking the transom-rod one or more springs may be used, according to the size and weight of the transom and transom-rod, larger
20 transoms requiring two or more locking-springs, while smaller transoms can be locked by one spring only.

Having thus described my invention, I
25 claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A fastener for transom-rods, consisting of a casing, having top and bottom slots arranged vertically in line with each other, a
25 transom-rod, passing through said slots, and

a spring, the helical or coiled portion of which is placed on the transom-rod inside of the casing, and the upper and lower ends of which are extended in opposite directions, so as to produce on moving the transom-rod in out-
30 ward or inward direction the releasing or locking of said rod by the helical or coiled portion of the spring, substantially as set forth.

2. A fastener for transom-rods, consisting
35 of a casing having a wider rear part for attachment to the door-casing and slots in its upper and lower ends, a transom-rod passing through said slots, and a spring, having a coiled portion placed around the rod and pro-
40 vided with ends extending in opposite directions into the wider rear part of the casing, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in pres-
45 ence of two subscribing witnesses.

CARL OTTO NOACK.

Witnesses:

ANDREW KLUG,
PAUL GOEPEL.