

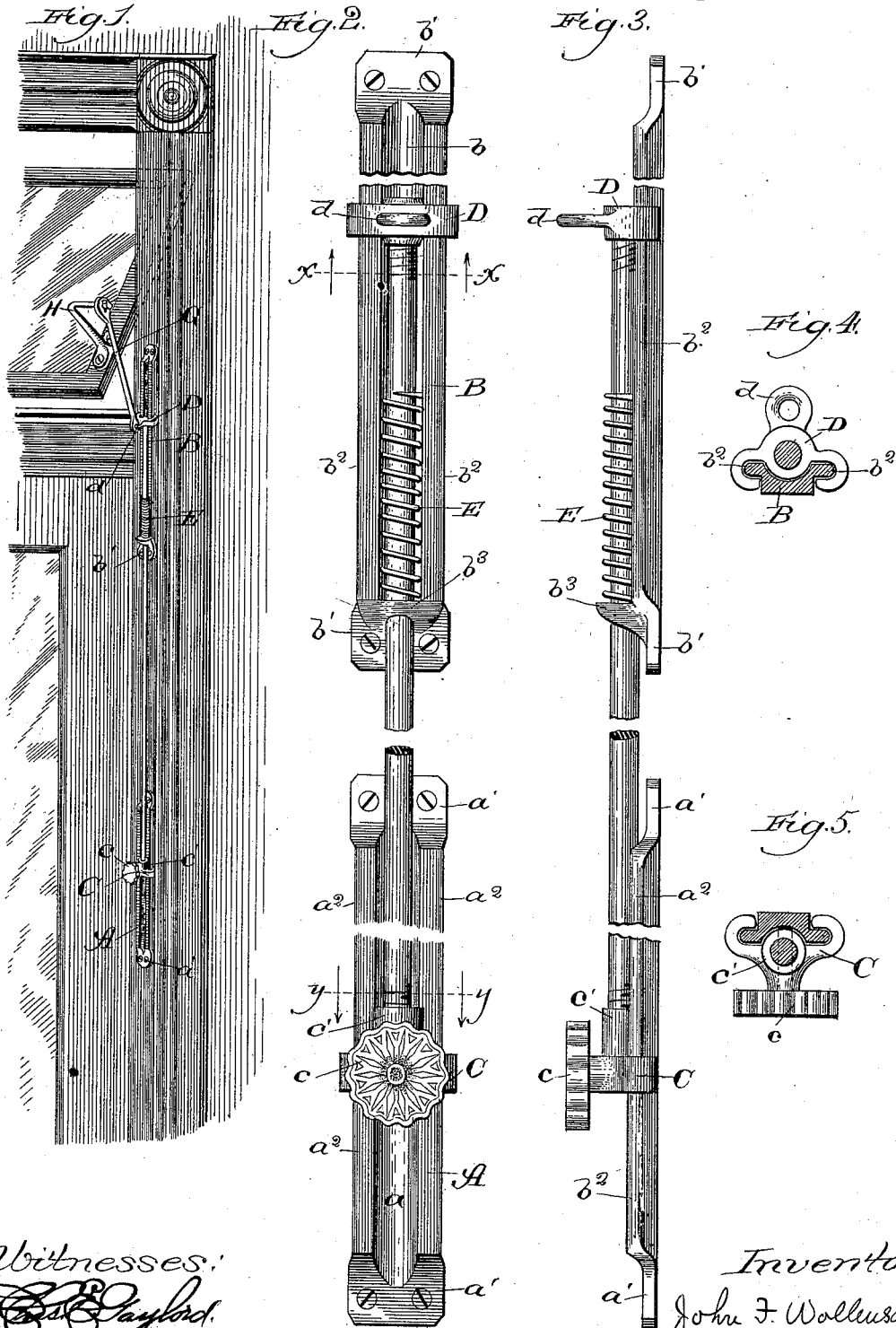
(No Model.)

J. F. WOLLENSAK.

TRANSOM LIFTER.

No. 381,743.

Patented Apr. 24, 1888.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN F. WOLLENSAK, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## TRANSOM-LIFTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 381,743, dated April 24, 1888.

Application filed January 14, 1888. Serial No. 260,763. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN F. WOLLENSAK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Transom-Lifters, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to construct a simple and compact transom-lifter having long grooved stationary guiding pieces or plates; and my invention consists in the features and details of construction, hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the transom-lifter attached to a door-jamb; Fig. 2, a front elevation of the lifter detached from the jamb; Fig. 3, a side elevation of the same; Fig. 4, a transverse section in the line *xx* of Fig. 2, looking in the direction of the arrows; and Fig. 5, a transverse section in the line *yy* of Fig. 2, looking in the direction of the arrows.

A is the lower guiding-plate; *a*, a vertical groove or depression therein; *a'*, flanges at the ends of the plate having screw-holes therein; *a''*, raised flanges at the edges thereof; B, the upper guiding-plate; *b*, a vertical groove therein; *b'*, flanges at the ends of the plate; *b''*, raised flanges at the edges thereof; *b'''*, a projection at the lower end of the plate B, through which the lifting-rod passes; C, a fastening device; *c*, a thumb-screw used therewith; *c'*, a raised cylindrical portion thereof; D, a head-block or sliding piece; *d*, a ring or hook thereon; E, a spiral spring passing over the upper portion of the lifting-rod; G, the lifting-arm, and H the bracket attached to the transom.

In constructing my improved transom-lifter I make a guiding-plate, A. This plate is provided with a groove or channel extending vertically through its length, in which groove the lifting-rod slides and by which it is partially surrounded. At each end of this plate are flanges having screw-holes to attach the plate to the jamb, though the flanges may be dispensed with and screw-holes provided in the bottom of the groove or channel. At the sides of this plate are flanges raised outward from the door-jamb, affording space for the free sliding of the fastening device C and head-block D as these parts move up and down in operating the lifter. The upper guide-plate

may be the same in form as the one above described, but preferably has in addition a projection, *b'''*, at or near its lower end, provided with a hole through which the lifting-rod passes. This projection acts both as a guide for the rod and as a support for a spiral spring which incloses the upper portion of the lifting-rod and rests upon the projection. I next make a fastening device. (Shown more particularly in the sectional view given in Fig. 5.) This fastening device passes over and behind the raised flanges *a''*, so as to slide freely. It is also shaped to fit into the groove in the face of the plate and has an elongated neck, into and through which the shank of a thumb-screw passes to bind upon the plate and hold the fastener in any desired position. Extending up from the side of this neck is a raised cylindrical portion, *c'*, into which the lower end of the lifting-rod is screwed or otherwise securely fastened. I then construct what I term a head-block. (Shown particularly in Fig. 4.) This is similar in cross-section to the fastening device, having the shape necessary to fit the groove in the guide-plate and passing over and behind the flanged edges thereof. It has no thumb-screw, however, but is provided with a ring or eye to enable the lifting-arm to be attached thereto, and has a screw-threaded hole in its under side into which the upper end of the lifting-rod is secured. The lifting-arm and bracket used in connection with this lifter being well known, no description of these parts is requisite. The lifting-rod is merely a rod of metal of the desired length, having screw-threads at each end to fasten the same to the fastening device and sliding head-block, though, of course, other means than screw-threads may be employed to fasten the rod to the fastening device and head-block.

The mode of operating my improved transom-lifter after the same has been constructed as above described is as follows: The thumb-screw, being released and shoved upward, carries with it the fastening device, and consequently the lifting-rod and head-block. The latter, by means of its connection with the lifting-arm, pushes upon it and opens the transom. The thumb-screw may then be screwed in, and, bearing upon the surface of the plate, pulls the fastening device away from the jamb and against the under sides of the guide-plate,

and the whole is thus held firmly in position. When it is desired to close the transom, the thumb-screw may be again released and pulled downward, carrying with it the fastening device, lifting-rod, head-block, and lifting-arm, thus closing the transom.

Although I have described and shown but one form of guiding-plate, it is not my intention to limit myself strictly thereto; but as I consider the essence of my invention to consist in the construction of an externally grooved or channeled and outwardly-flanged stationary guide-plate, it is obvious that any such plate will fall within my invention whether the grooves be round, square, or otherwise shaped.

In the downward movement of the head-block it strikes upon the spiral spring E, placed upon the projection *b*<sup>3</sup> of the upper guide-plate, and its fall being softened thereby, any breaking of glass by a too sudden lowering or accidental fall is prevented.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a transom-lifter, an externally-grooved and outwardly-flanged stationary guide-plate for guiding the lifting-rod, substantially as described.

2. In a transom-lifter, the combination of

externally-grooved and outwardly-flanged stationary guide-plates for the upper and lower ends of the lifting-rod, a fastening device sliding upon the lower plate and adapted to receive the lower end of the lifting-rod, a head-block sliding upon the upper plate and adapted to be secured to the upper end of the rod, and the lifting-rod connecting the fastening device and head-block, substantially as described.

3. In a transom-lifter, the combination of externally-grooved and outwardly-flanged stationary guide-plates for the upper and lower ends of the lifting-rod, the upper plate having a projection at or near its lower end through which the rod may pass, a fastening device sliding upon the lower plate and adapted to receive the lower end of the lifting-rod, a head-block sliding upon the upper plate and adapted to be secured to the upper end of the rod, a lifting-rod connecting the fastening device and head-block, a bracket attached to the transom, and a lifting-arm connecting the head-block and bracket, substantially as described.

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