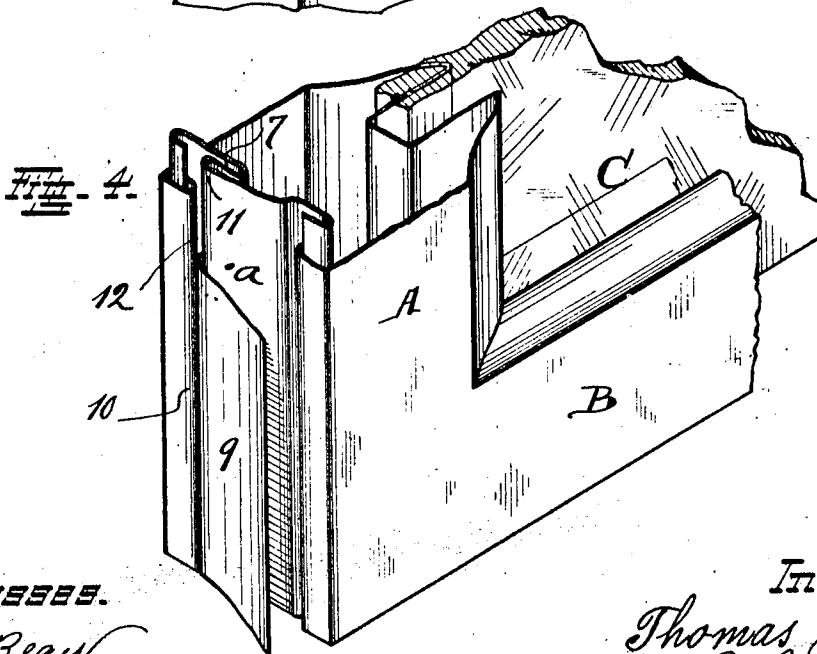
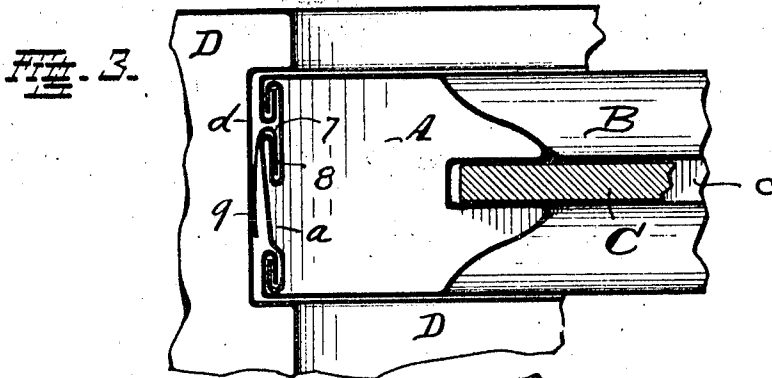
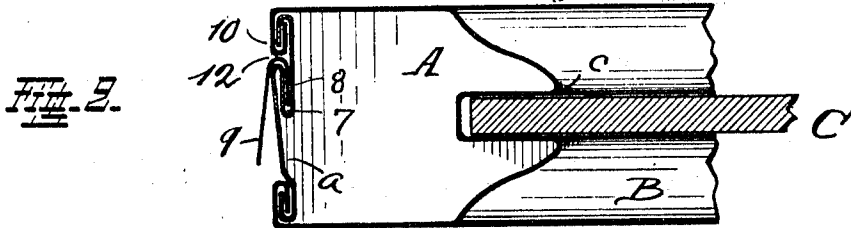
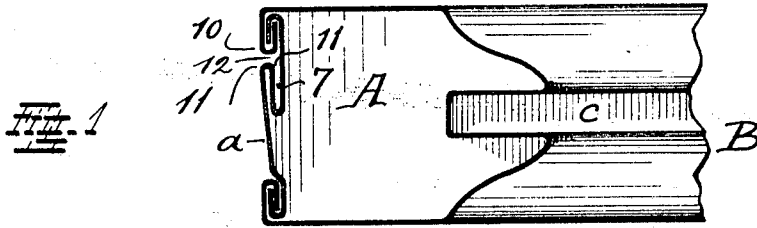


T. LEE.
WEATHER STRIP.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 3, 1912.

1,054,218.

Patented Feb. 25, 1913.



Witnesses.

N. LeBeau.
Robert E. Lee

Inventor.

Thomas Lee
by C. Spengel atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS LEE, OF SAYLER PARK, OHIO.

WEATHER-STRIP.

1,054,218.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 25, 1913.

Application filed May 3, 1912. Serial No. 694,889.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS LEE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Sayler Park, Hamilton county, State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Weather-Strip; and I do declare the following to be a clear, full, and exact description of the invention, attention being called to the drawing which accompanies this application and forms a part thereof.

This invention concerns weather-strips, devices used in connection with windows, to exclude dust, cold and rain, and incidentally to prevent also rattling of the sashes.

It relates more particularly to such a strip intended for use in connection with sashes constructed of sheet-metal and it consists of such a strip and of a sash constructed in a manner to permit ready attachment of the particular strip.

In the following specification and particularly pointed out in the claims at the end thereof, will be found a full description of my invention, together with its parts and construction, which latter is also illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1, shows a cross-section of one of the frame-members of a metallic sash before the weather-strip is applied. Fig. 2, shows a similar view with the strip in position. Fig. 3, shows the frame-member illustrated in the preceding view as it appears when in position in its complementary window-frame, a portion of this latter being shown. Fig. 4, shows in perspective view a portion of this frame-member at a corner of the sash of which it forms a part.

In the drawing, A indicates part of one of the upright members or stiles of a sash-frame and B shows part of one of the connected horizontal members. These members may be constructed in any of the conventional ways practised in this art and so as to embody a groove *c* for reception of the glass-panel C, the edges of which are seated in these grooves. *a* is the back of these frame-members, meaning that part which seats against the window-frame D and which in case of the upright member moves in a sash-way *d* formed in the window-frame as shown in Fig. 3. This back forms a connected part of its respective sash-frame member, its connection being accomplished in any suitable manner known to the art. Lock-seams are used, at corners

and by preference they are located in this case on the outer corners of the frame-members, meaning those corners seated in the window-frame as clearly shown in the drawing. The back between its longitudinal edges is shaped to embody, so as to be within the hollow frame-member, but open outwardly, a flat fold or pocket 7, for reception of flange 8, of the weather-strip 9, said fold extending longitudinally of the back and being also open at the ends to permit insertion of said strip which is slipped in endwise. This strip forms an angle with its flange so that, when in place, part of it near its free edge lies flat against the opposite surface in the sash-way as best shown in Fig. 3. Elastic metal is used to insure such contact and by preference spring brass to obtain an easy sliding movement. In constructing this back, the pocket formed in it is so located that its open part, longitudinally considered, is close to one of the lock-seams by which one edge of the back is connected to the adjacent edge of the sash-member of which it forms a part. Thereby the edge which results at 11 in consequence of the infolding of the metal to form the pocket, will be opposite and close to the edge which results at 10 where the metal of the sash member is turned over the edge of the back to form this lock-seam. A narrow slot 12 results between these opposite edges which constitutes the open part of the pocket through which the weather-strip protrudes and between which edges it is securely held, edge 10 forming a check which prevents the weather-strip from leaving the pocket. The construction of the horizontal frame-members and the connection of the weather-strips to them may be accomplished in a similar manner.

Having described my invention, I claim as new:

1. A metallic sash having the back of its hollow frame-members provided with a slot extending longitudinally thereof and with a communicating pocket which extends from this slot into the hollow frame-member, in combination with a weather-strip provided with a flange adapted to seat in this pocket and protruding through the slot mentioned.
2. In combination, a metallic sash having the back of its hollow-frame-members folded inwardly between its longitudinal edges to form a flat pocket between these edges, a weather-strip having a flange

adapted to seat in this pocket and a check provided opposite the open part of this pocket to retain the weather-strip in position.

- 5 3. A hollow, metallic sash frame-member comprising a back adapted to occupy the sash-way of a window-frame and engaged at its outer longitudinal edges by the over-
10 turned metal of said frame-member of which it forms a part and folded inwardly between these edges to form a flat pocket within the hollow part of the frame-mem-

ber and laterally open opposite the over-
turned metal at one of the edges mentioned, in combination with a weather-strip having
15 a flange adapted to seat in this pocket and being held therein by said over-turned metal of the frame-member.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses. 20
THOMAS LEE.

Witnesses:

ROBERT E. LEE,
C. SPENGEL.