

T. WALKER & W. A. McCRERY.

WEATHER-STRIP.

No. 174,037.

Patented Feb. 22, 1876.

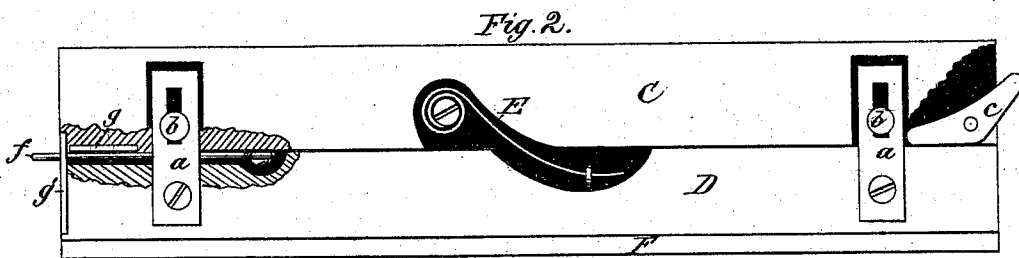
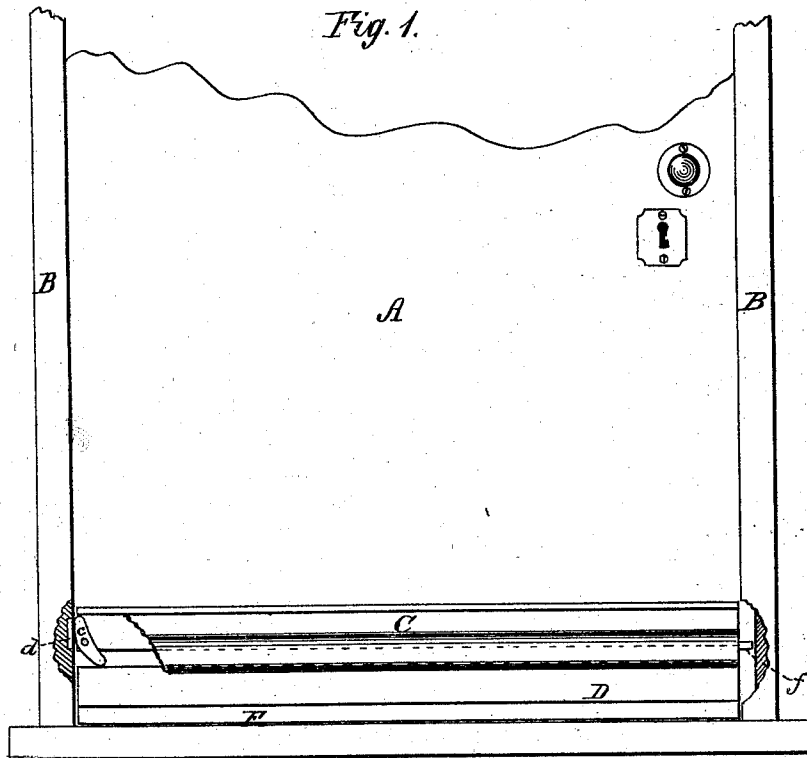
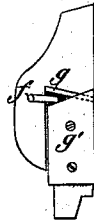


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

THOMAS WALKER AND WASHINGTON A. MCCRERY, OF PLEASANTVILLE,
MARYLAND.

IMPROVEMENT IN WEATHER-STRIPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **174,037**, dated February 22, 1876; application filed February 7, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, THOMAS WALKER and WASHINGTON A. MCCRERY, of Pleasantville, in the county of Harford and State of Maryland, have invented a new and Improved Weather-Strip; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the device attached to a door; Fig. 2, an enlarged rear view with the parts broken away, showing the combination of the devices; Fig. 3, an end view.

The object of our invention is to provide a weather-strip for closing the crack between the door-sill and bottom of the door. It consists in the particular construction of a strip of molding having an extensible slide held to the molding by a spring, with a strip of rubber upon its bottom, the whole being so arranged that when the door is open the spring holds the slide up and away from the carpet and out of sight, and when the door is closed the said slide is extended downwardly, so as to entirely close the crack.

In the drawing, A represents a door of the ordinary construction, which, to receive our improvement, requires no alteration or special adaptation, and is hung upon hinges, so as to open or close in the frame B B. C is a strip of molding, of any ornamental character, which is rabbeted upon the under side and attached to the lower portion of the door, so as to leave a space under its rabbeted edge for the reception of the slide D. Said slide is fastened to the inner side of the molding C by means of slotted guide-bars *a*, attached to the slide, and headed studs *b*, attached to the molding, and the two parts are held together habitually by means of a spring, E. The slide D has attached to its lower edge a strip of rubber, F, or other suitable material, for conforming to the irregularities of the door-sill and excluding the air, which strip may be tacked or otherwise fastened to said slide. The slide is also made of less thickness than the depth of the rabbet in the molding, and

the latter is provided with recessed seats for the guides, so that the slide, in its up and down movement, moves freely, and does not bind against the door. In the end of the molding, next to the hinges of the door, is constructed a recess, and in said recess is pivoted a bent lever, *c*, one arm of which bears against the upper surface of the slide, in opposition to the pressure of the spring, and the other arm of which bears, when the door is closed, against the door-jamb, so as to deflect the lever, and extend one end of the slide down to close the crack. This lever may be made narrow at its end, and bear against a metallic plate, *d*, affixed to the door-jamb, as shown; but the preferable form in practice will be to make the end of the lever with a broad flat face, so as to render the use of a bearing-plate unnecessary. To depress the other end of the slide, a rod, *f*, is pivoted to the molding between the same, and the slide allowed to project so as to strike the door-jamb when the door is closed. The molding and slide are both recessed to receive this rod, and oppositely-inclined plates *g g'* attached, respectively, to the under side of the molding, and to the end of the slide, so that when the pivoted rod is thrown to one side from contact with the jamb it throws the movable slide and its plate *g'* downwardly, and thus closes the crack completely.

By means of this construction it will be seen that when the door is open the slide is drawn up beneath the rabbeted edge of the molding, and the device presents to the eye simply the appearance of an ornamental molding; and there is no hurtful sweeping and wearing of the carpet. When the door is closed, however, the slide, with its rubber strip, is automatically extended to close the crack, and the cold air effectually excluded. With the arrangement shown for extending the slide there need be no fear of deranging the devices, for the reason that the lever operating so near the hinges works very gradually, even if the door be slammed, and the pivoted rod at the other end is limited in its lateral movement by the edge of the door, so that it can never be broken by ordinary usage. The arrangement,

moreover, is such as to require no nice adjustment in the hanging of the door, as both the lever and the pivoted rod will operate successfully upon any portion of the door-jamb; and the devices may be applied to any door without alteration or injury.

We are aware of the fact that the broad idea of an extensible weather-strip for a door is not new, and we therefore confine ourselves to our improved construction of the same.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new is—

1. The combination, with the door and the door-jamb, of the molding C, spring-held slide carrying a rubber strip, the lever *c*, the piv-

oted rod *f*, and inclined plate *g'*, as and for the purpose described.

2. The combination, with the door and the door-jamb, of the rabbeted molding *c*, extensible slide D carrying a rubber strip, spring E, slotted guides *a*, and studs *b*, lever *c*, pivoted rod *f*, and the inclined plates *g g'*, substantially as and for the purpose described.

The above specification of our invention signed by us this 2d day of February, 1876.

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WASHINGTON A. McCRERY.

Witnesses:

SOLON C. KEMON,

CHAS. A. PETTIT.