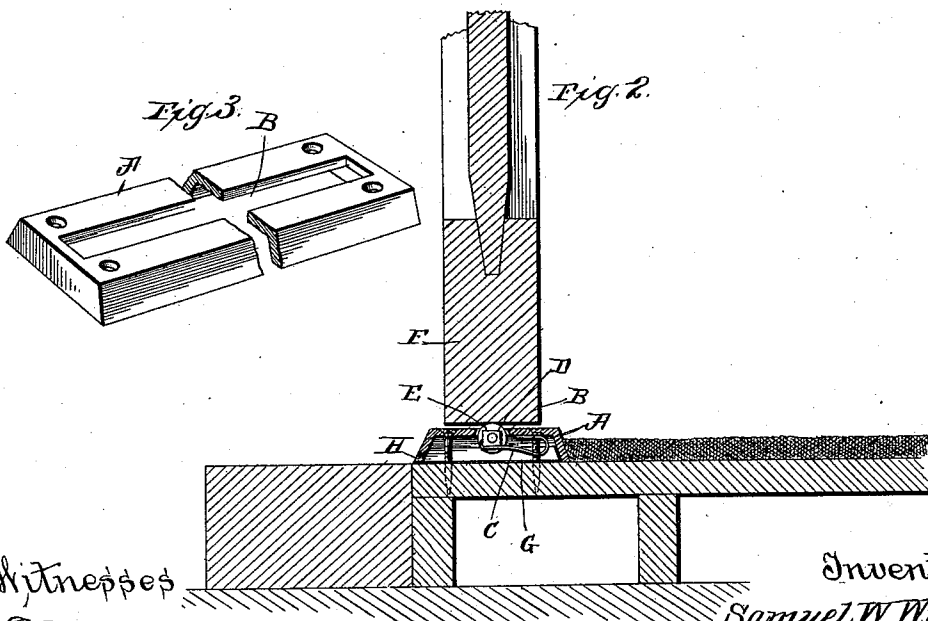
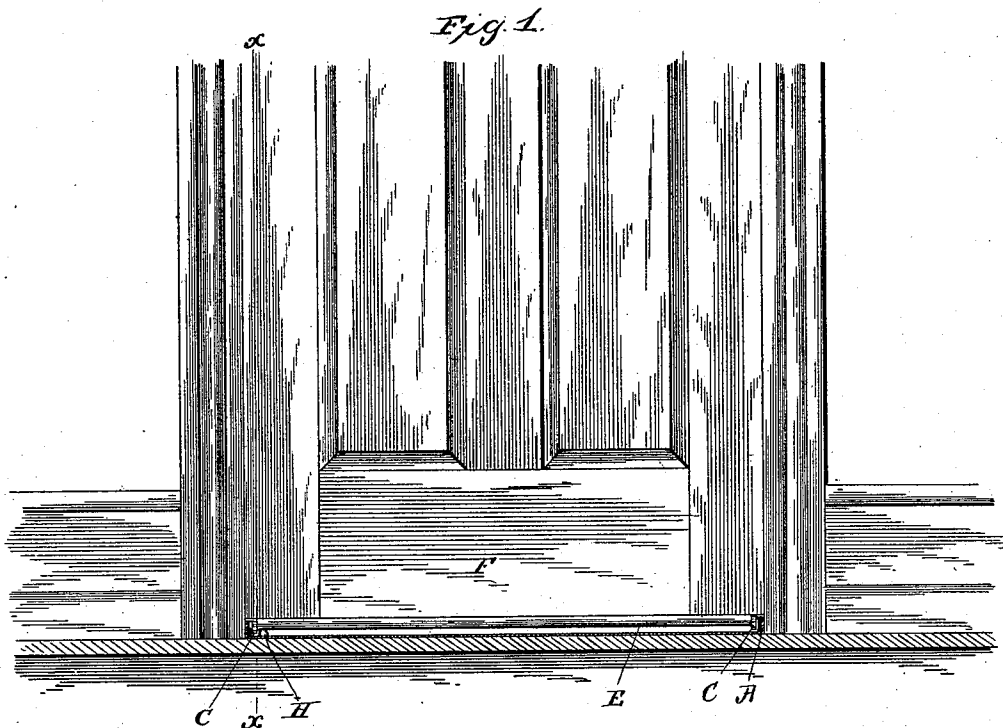


(No Model.)

S. W. WILT.
CARPET OR DOOR STRIP.

No. 578,129.

Patented Mar. 2, 1897.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CARPET OR DOOR STRIP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 578,129, dated March 2, 1897.

Application filed September 12, 1896. Serial No. 605,560. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL W. WILT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Toll Gate, in the county of Ritchie and State of West Virginia, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Carpet or Door Strips, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a door or carpet strip designed to take the place of the ordinary strip used for this purpose, and has for its object to make an air-tight joint between the lower edge of the door and the strip or sill, so as to prevent the ingress of cold air when the room is heated to a temperature greater than the external air and also to exclude rain when used in connection with an outside door.

With these ends in view this invention consists in the details of construction and combination of elements hereinafter set forth, and then specifically designated by the claims.

In order that those skilled in the art to which this invention appertains may understand how to make and use the same, its construction and operation will now be described in detail, referring to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of a portion of a door and casing, showing my improved door-strip in section, and illustrating the manner of closing the space between said door and sill; Fig. 2, an enlarged section at the line *x x*, and Fig. 3 a perspective of the sill or strip before being placed beneath the door.

In carrying out my invention I utilize a metallic strip A, which is bent into the general form of a door-sill and may be secured in place in any suitable manner, as by nails or screws, and throughout the top of the strip is formed a slot B. Two springs C are secured to the under side of the strip and support the journals D, in which the roll E is arranged to turn, and this roll is of a diameter sufficient to partly project through the slot, as clearly shown in Fig. 2, but be limited in its upward movement by striking against the side walls of said slot. Thus in practice the springs at all times maintain the roll in its elevated position, except when depressed by a force from

above sufficient to overcome the action of said springs. From this it will be seen that when the door F is swung open the lower edge thereof passing out of contact with the roll will permit the latter to rise to its normal position, but when the door is again closed the lower edge thereof will ride down the roll against the action of the springs, thereby causing said roll to bear firmly against the under side thereof, which will make an air-tight joint, with the obvious result of preventing the air from passing within the room when the latter is heated in winter.

It is a well-known fact that much sickness and suffering are caused by the drafts which are admitted to a heated room upon the floor-line in cold weather, since the feet of the persons within the room are in contact with the floor and in line with this draft, and in the case of children these drafts are very detrimental. Therefore from a sanitary standpoint my improvement is of great importance; and a further object of the same is that economy is had by its use, since it does not require so much fuel to heat a room when the drafts are properly excluded as would otherwise be the case.

Another great advantage of my improvement is that it will completely exclude moisture, and especially rain, which usually penetrates into a room beneath the door, soiling the carpet, wetting the floor, passing through said floor and the door-sill until the sills of the house and ends of the joists are reached, and in a few years causing serious damage by decay.

When my improvement is used, water falling upon the outer portion of the sill will gain access to the interior thereof by passing through the slot in which is fitted the roll, and to avoid this water reaching the floor I place a zinc or other sheet-metal trough G upon the floor beneath the sill-strip in such manner as to catch this water and convey it to one end thereof, from whence it may escape through the opening H formed in the strip.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new and useful is—

1. The herein-described combination of a door-strip having a slot formed therein,

springs attached to the under side thereof, a roll journaled upon said springs so as to project through the slot, and a trough so arranged as to catch water passing through said slot, 5 substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A door-sill, comprising a sheet-metal strip so bent as to form a space therebetween and the floor, two springs secured to the under side of the strip, a roll journaled upon 10 said springs and adapted to project through a slot formed in the strip, a trough located beneath the strip, and nails or screws for securing the device in place, as specified.

3. The herein-described combination of the 15 strip A having a slot formed therein, springs

C secured to the under side of said strip, journals D carried by the springs, a roll E adapted to turn in said journals, and a trough located beneath the strip arranged to catch the water passing through the slot and convey the same 20 to an outlet, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature in the presence of the subscribing witnesses.

SAMUEL W. WILT.

Witnesses:

S. S. WILLIAMSON,

V. D. WOLFE,

A. L. DAVIS.