

(No Model)

J. M. PHILLIPS.
STORMPROOF THRESHOLD.

No. 582,680.

Patented May 18, 1897.

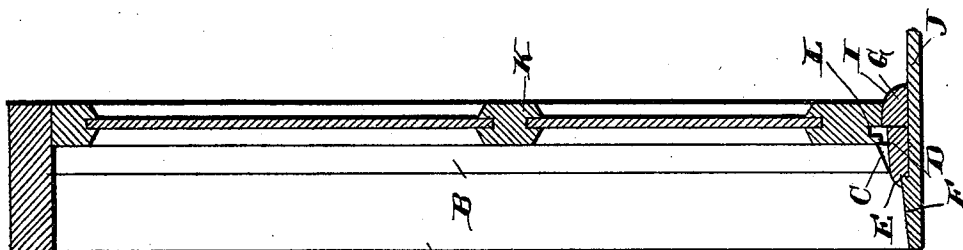
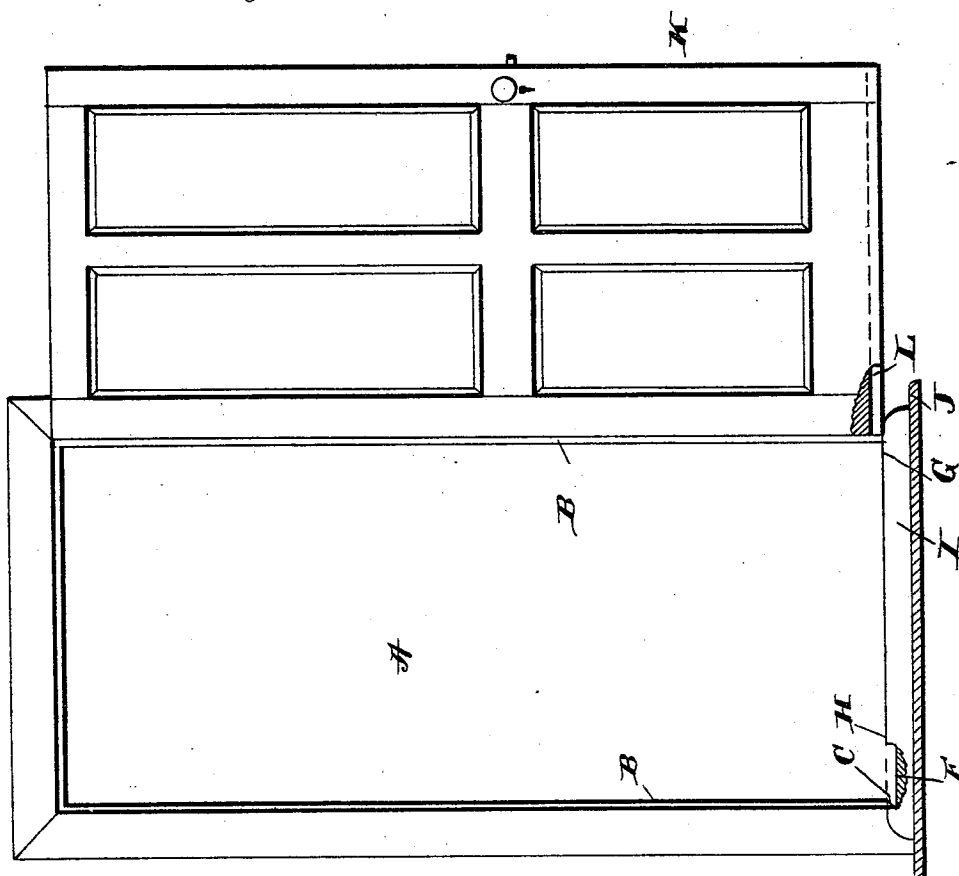


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
F. L. Ourand

L. G. Randall.

Fig. 1.

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JOHN M. PHILLIPS, OF LINWOOD, KANSAS.

STORMPROOF THRESHOLD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 582,680, dated May 18, 1897.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN M. PHILLIPS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Linwood, in the county of Leavenworth and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stormproof Thresholds; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to stormproof thresholds.

The ordinary door possesses the disadvantage of allowing rain to leak in under it during a driving rain-storm. This is generally caused by the rain accumulating on the door-sill or by dripping down the face of the door and by virtue of capillary attraction, the drops adhering to the bottom of the door and passing inward into the apartment, causing much trouble and annoyance.

My object is to obviate these difficulties, and I accomplish the desired result by the employment of certain novel features and combinations appearing more fully hereinafter.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation showing the door open, and Fig. 2 is a sectional side elevation showing the door closed.

A designates the door-frame, which is of usual construction, being provided with top and side door-abutment-strips B, the side strips having their lower ends beveled upwardly, as at C, so that the water will readily run off.

The lower ends of the side abutment-strips rest on the outer threshold D. This threshold slants downwardly and has its front curved edge E joining a smooth slanting door-sill F. An inner threshold G is somewhat higher than the outer threshold, thereby providing a shoulder H, which joins the two.

It will be observed that the front edge or shoulder of the inner threshold does not join the side door-abutment-strips, so that no water can drip from the former onto the latter and run into the room. This inner threshold is curved, as at I, where it leads into the room and it rests on the floor J.

The door K when closed fits snugly against the abutment-strips and the inner threshold,

but it will be observed that the bottom edge of the door is provided with a groove L, which extends the entire width of the door. This groove is so related to the inner threshold when the door is closed that it overlaps the shoulder H.

Entrance of rain-water is prevented in the following manner: As the rain strikes the door it slides down the face thereof, but instead of passing in under the door, as usual, the groove obstructs its inward progress and it drips off, falling onto the outer threshold, which, owing to its inclination, allows it to gravitate down to the sill and run off therefrom. The side door-abutment-strips will not allow the rain-drops collected thereon to pass in under the door, as these strips are separated from the inner threshold, and any rain which passes from them onto the door will immediately drip therefrom, as before described.

It is obvious that melting snow or sleet would pass off in the same manner.

I am aware that it has been proposed to provide a door with a groove upon its under face to form a water-drip, and I am also aware that it has been proposed to bevel the lower ends of the door-jamb to receive the ends of one portion of a two-part threshold, and make no claim to such constructions broadly.

Importance is attached to the fact that the two parts of the threshold are rigid, with their upper faces upon different planes, and the two parts so disposed with relation to the door that when the door is closed the line of division between the two parts of the threshold will be in vertical line with the innermost wall of the groove in the bottom edge of the door, as shown clearly in Fig. 2, and the bottom edge of the door at its inner face will be at a distance from the upper face of the outer threshold, so that should water perchance get into the space between the lower edge of the door and the outermost threshold it could not get into the groove and find its way over the top of the innermost threshold into the room. This, in connection with the beveled ends of the side strips, forms a positive guard against entrance of rain or snow into the room.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

The combination with the door-frame hav-

ing side strips with their lower ends beveled,
of a two-part threshold, the outer part being
of less height than the inner part and inclined
downwardly and outwardly, the lower ends
5 of the side strips resting upon said outer
threshold, and a door adapted to close against
the upper face of the innermost part of the
threshold and provided along its bottom edge
with a groove extending up into the bottom
10 stile thereof and so disposed with relation to
the division-line of the threshold as to be

entirely over the outer part of the threshold
when the door is closed, all substantially as
herein shown and described.

In testimony whereof I have signed this 15
specification in the presence of two subscrib-
ing witnesses.

JOHN M. PHILLIPS.

Witnesses:

JOHN TUDHOPE,
D. C. HARBAUGH.