

(No Model.)

D. A. & J. H. BODIKER.
WEATHER STRIP.

No. 530,576.

Patented Dec. 11, 1894.

Fig 1.

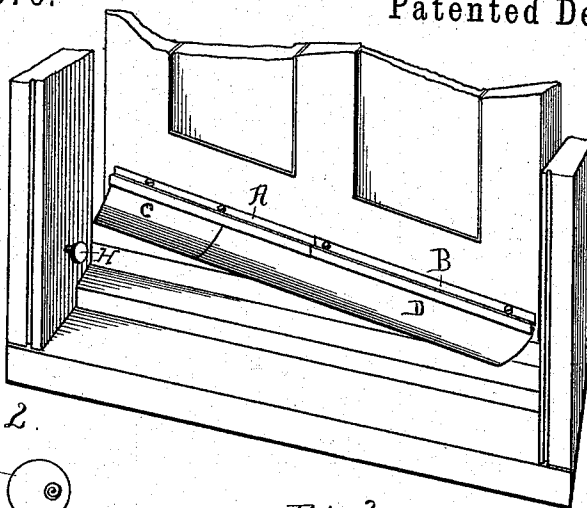


Fig 2.

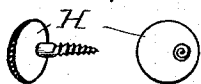


Fig 3.

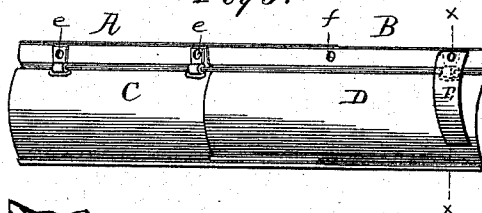


Fig 4.



Fig 5.

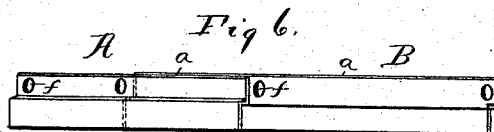
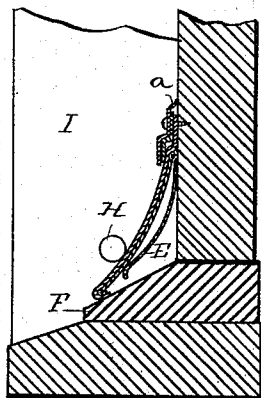


Fig 7.

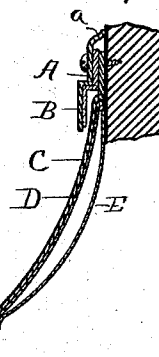
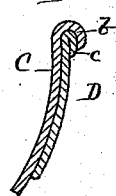


Fig 8.



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WEATHER-STRIP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 530,576, dated December 11, 1894.

Application filed February 17, 1894. Serial No. 500,445. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, DALLAS A. BODIKER and JOHN H. BODIKER, of Dayton, county of Montgomery, State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Weather-Strips; and we do 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in weather strips.

The object of the invention is to provide a weather strip that may be carried in stock in retail stores and placed on doors or windows by the purchaser. A weather strip that may be thus sold and placed in position by the purchaser, whether or not such person possesses any mechanical ability, must of necessity be simple as well as meritorious.

A further object is to provide a device of this character that may be applied to doors of a variety of sizes owing to certain adjustable features, all of which will be fully described in the specification and pointed out in the claim.

Figure 1, is a perspective of the lower portion of a door, having our weather strip attached thereto; Fig. 2, detail, detached views of the eccentric screw; Fig. 3, a rear elevation of the plates comprising the weather strip, detached; Fig. 4, a detached detail view of the spring; Fig. 5, a section of the lower portion of the door, and sill through the weather strip on the line $x-x$ of Fig. 3; Fig. 6, a longitudinal elevation of the angular strips constituting a part of the weather strip; Fig. 7, a vertical section, of the weather strip and part of the door; Fig. 8, a vertical section through the lower or curved plates forming part of the weather strip, the lower portion broken away.

The weather strip is composed of sheet metal, preferably non-corrosive, and in four pieces. The upper pieces A and B are angular in cross section, and are curved inwardly at their upper horizontal edges (a) where they come in contact with the door, whereby rain striking against the door, is carried off

over the weather strip, and a close connection is made to exclude air. These strips fit snugly one on top of the other, and the combined length thereof may be made to conform to the width of the door.

C and D represent the lower plates of curvilinear form in cross section. These plates likewise fit in each other and are subjected to a longitudinal adjustment similar to the plates A and B. This adjusting feature is made simple and reliable by constructing the horizontal edges of one of said plates with longitudinal beads or channels b in which the edges c of the other of said plates fit and are adapted to slide. The edges c are turned as shown in Fig. 8 to increase the diameter thereof and afford a sliding surface to fit in the channels b . Links having eyes e for the passage of screws, are coupled to the upper edges of the plates C and D. Similar openings f are provided in plates A and B.

In attaching the device to a door, the upper plates A and B lap over the upper horizontal edges of the plates C and D, and a single screw enters the eyes e and f thereby securing both sets of plates to the door, after having been previously adjusted the required length.

E is a plate of spring metal secured at either end of the assembled strips and under them so as to exert a normal pressure outwardly against said strips. The attachment is made by one of the screws passing through an eye in the upper end of the spring. To regulate the strips with regard to the pressure exerted by this spring, and with reference to their proximity to the sill F, we provide an adjustable screw H with an eccentric head. This screw is inserted in the frame I adjacent to the sill F and may be turned so as to bring any part of the head thereof in a position to meet the strips when the door is closed and thus the strips may be brought as close as desired to the sill of the door. This is an important factor in preserving the usefulness of the device, as constant usage is apt to cause the strips to lay away from the sill.

Having described our invention, we claim—

In a weather strip, the combination of the curved plates C and D, the former having its horizontal edges turned to inclose the horizontal edges of the latter, whereby said plates are adapted to slide longitudinally one over

the other, the angular plates A and B inclosing the upper horizontal edges of the plates C and D and the screw F provided with an eccentric head by means of which the plates
5 C and D may be adjusted with reference to the proximity of their lower horizontal edges, to the threshold of the door, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 8th day of December, 1893.

DALLAS A. BODIKER.
JOHN H. BODIKER.

Witnesses:

GEORGE H. WOOD,
R. J. MCCARTY.