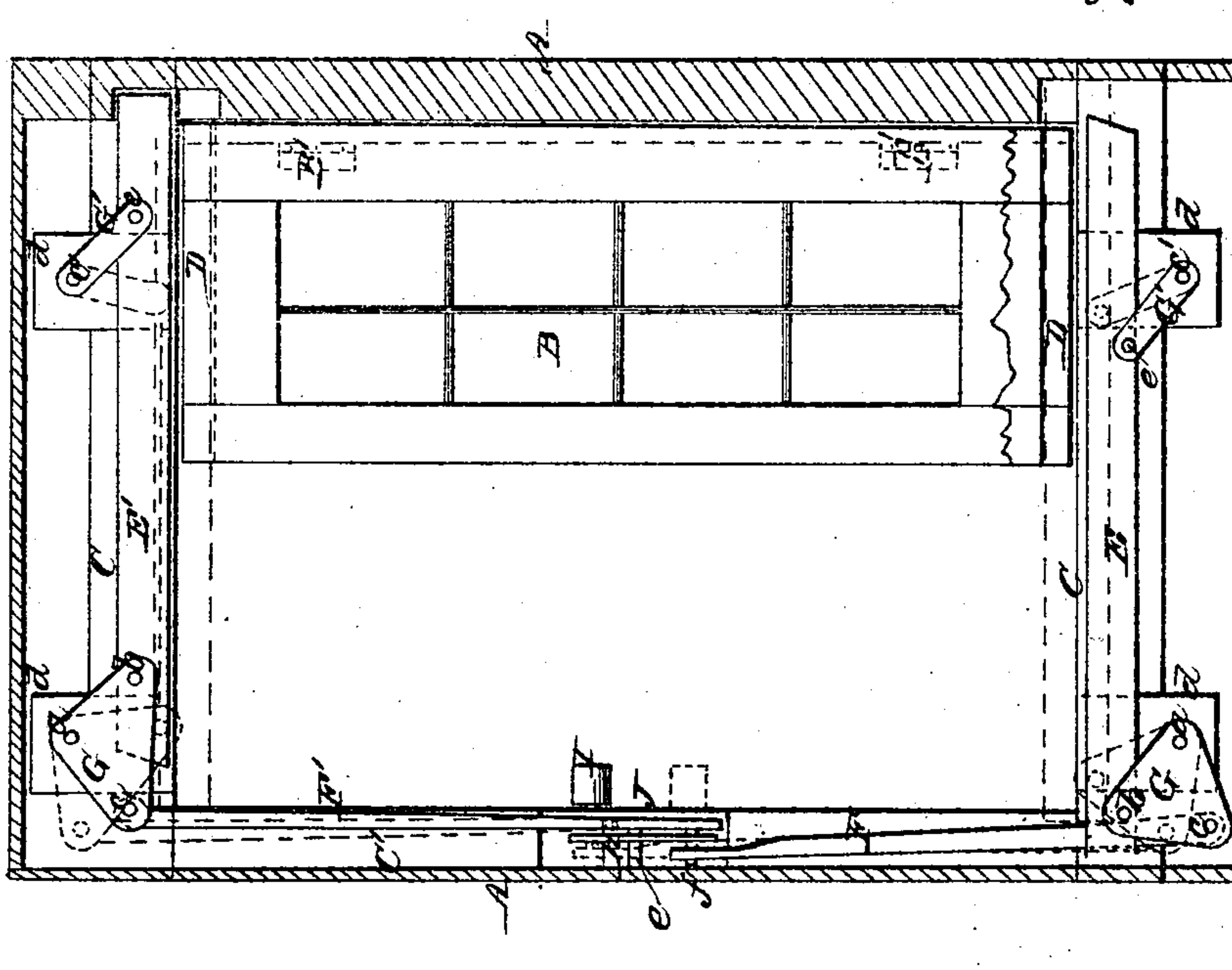
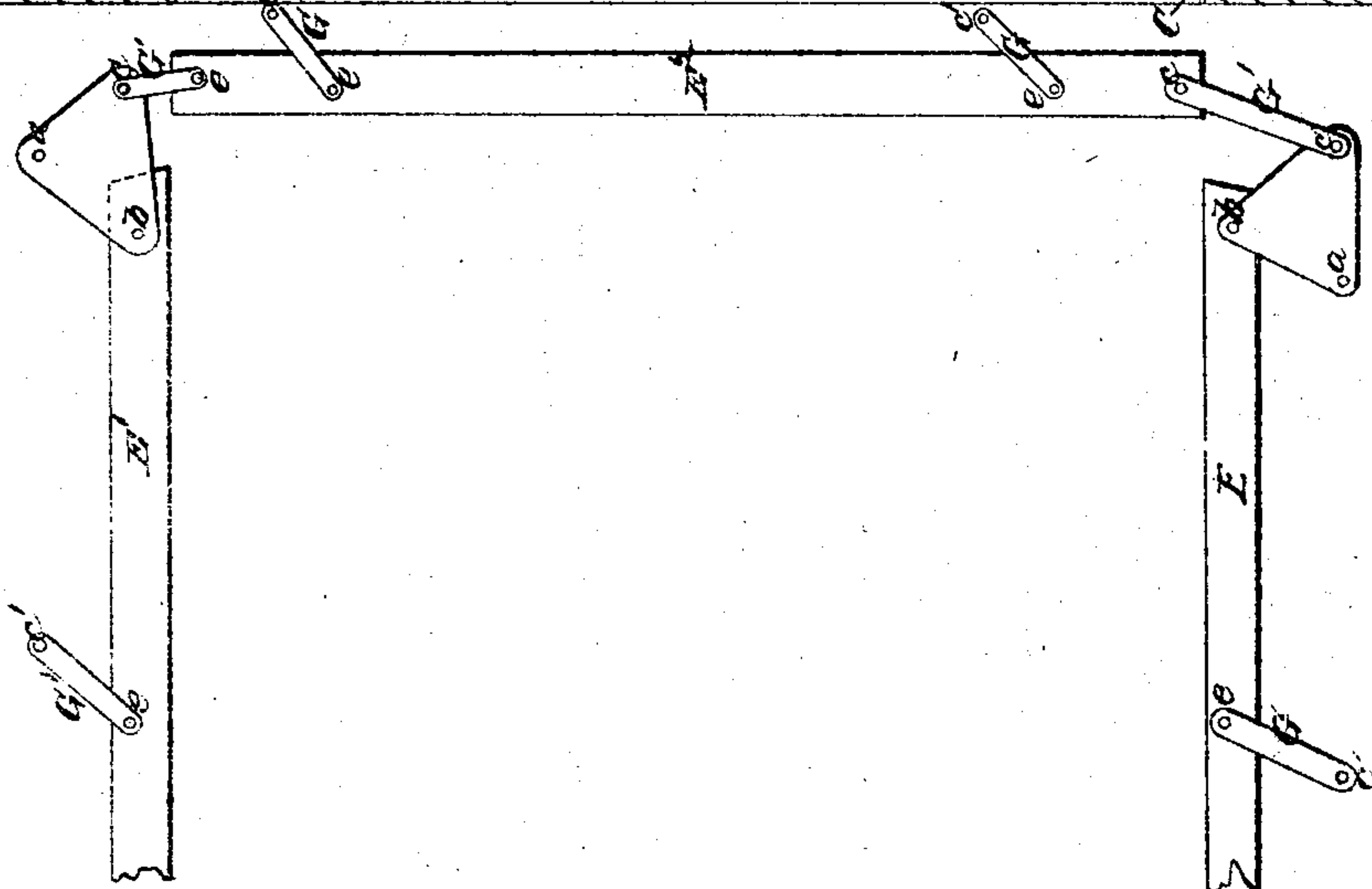
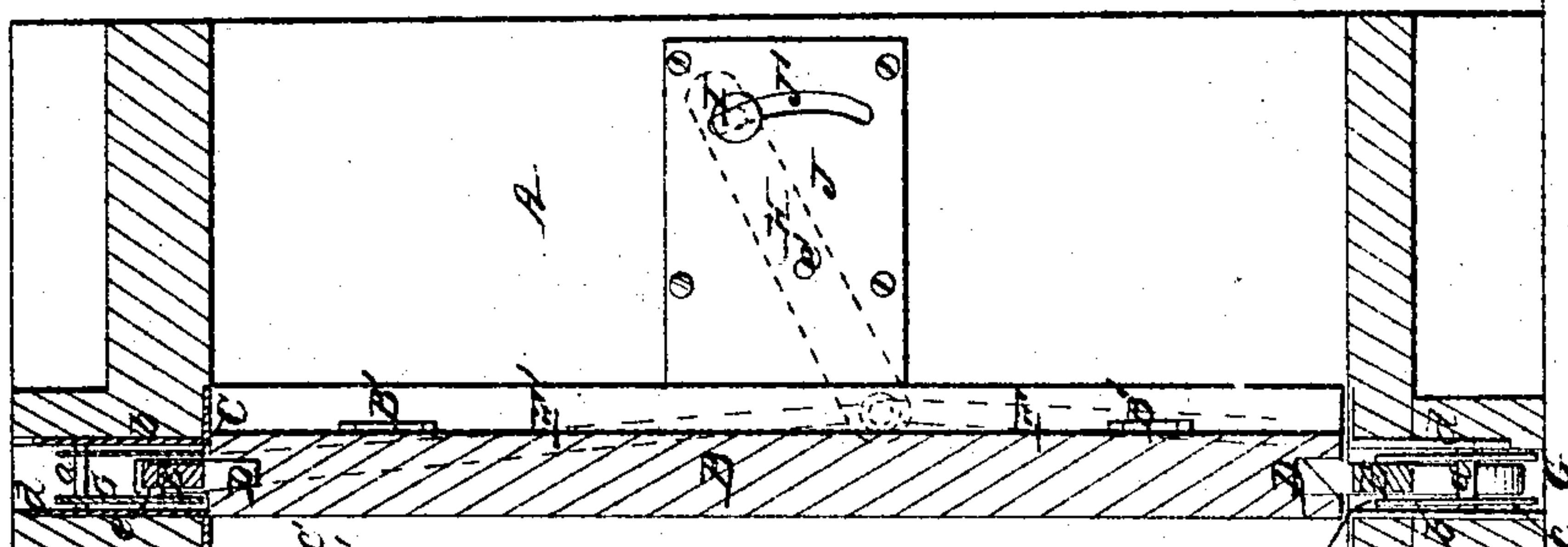


No. 14,744.

PATENTED APR. 22, 1856.

A. SPEER.

WEATHER STRIP AND LOCK FOR WINDOWS, &c





# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED SPEER, OF PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY.

WEATHER-STRIP AND LOCK FOR WINDOWS, &c.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 14,744, dated April 22, 1856.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALFRED SPEER, of Passaic, in the county of Passaic and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Combined Weather-Strip and Lock for French Windows, &c.; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, is a vertical longitudinal section looking from the outside of a French window with my improvement applied to it. In this view only one sash is shown in the frame, the other being removed in order to see the operative mechanism. Fig. 2, is a vertical transverse section of the same. Fig. 3, is a diagram showing a modification of Fig. 2.

Similar letters of reference in each of the several figures indicate like parts.

My invention relates especially to French windows but may be applied with advantage to doors and common windows.

The object of the same when applied to French windows is to render them air tight and water proof, and at the same time lock them securely at top and bottom, and thus avoid the unpleasantness of cold winds and the injury of the carpets, &c., by rain during stormy weather and also dispense with the use of the expensive spanulett fastenings commonly employed on such windows.

The nature of my invention consists in the combination, and arrangement of certain devices for effecting a double purpose of a weather guard and lock as hereinafter described.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe it.

A, represents the window frame, made in the usual manner externally, but provided internally with grooves C, C, at top and bottom and a recess C', at one of its sides.

B, are the sashes hung in the frame A; on hinges B', B', in the usual manner.

D, D, are the grooves in the top and bottom of the sashes, the grooves of one sash are in line with those of the other, and thus when the sashes are closed form a continuous groove equal in length to the width of both sashes.

E, E', are the weather strips arranged at

top and bottom of the frame in the grooves C, C, in line with the grooves D, D, of the sashes as shown.

G, G, are elbow and G', G', straight links arranged as shown and attached loosely by pins d, d, c', c', to supports d, d, d, d, of the frame. To these links the weather strips E, E, are attached loosely by pins b, b, and caused to move up and down in the grooves C, C, as will be presently shown.

F, F', are vertical rods connected loosely to the elbow links by pins e, e, and carried along in the recess C', to the center of the frame and connected loosely by a pin f, to one end of a vibrating arm H, which turns on a pin e' and passes horizontally under a plate J, to near the front of the frame A.

I, is a pin attached to the front end of the arm H, and playing around in the path of a circle in a slot J', formed in the plate J. This pin has a knob on it and is the means by which the strips G, G, G', G', F, F', are operated from the inside of the room it being laid hold of and moved from the top of the curved slot J, to the bottom of the same as shown in red in Fig. 1. By thus moving this pin the rods F, F', are caused to rise and shift the position of the links G, G, G', G', as shown by red lines, and owing to this change in the position of the links the weather strip E, is caused to rise and E', to descend and thus enter the grooves in the top and bottom of the sashes as shown in red lines. When the weather strips are in this position they render the sashes air tight and water proof and prevent all possibility of its being opened unless they or the strips are first broken.

When this invention is applied to common doors, either one or three strips may be employed. If one is used the arrangement of mechanism for operating it is similar to that shown in Fig. 1, for operating the lower strip. And if three be used the arrangement for operating them is similar to that shown by the diagram Fig. 3.

Instead of having the strip enter a groove in the sashes or door, it might be arranged to rise and stand barely against the inner face of the door and thus serve equally as well for weather strip and also as a stop to prevent the sashes or door being opened inward.

I am aware that hinged flanges have been attached to doors and door frames so as to

operate by the door knob and to produce the double effect of a weather strip and lock, I therefore do not claim all contrivances that produce this double effect.

5 What I do claim is—

The combination, and arrangement of the devices, for operating a weather strip, or

strips, as described, to effect the double purpose, of a weather guard, and lock at the same time, as set forth.

ALFRED SPEER.

Witnesses:

JOS. GEO. MASON,  
WM. TUSCH.