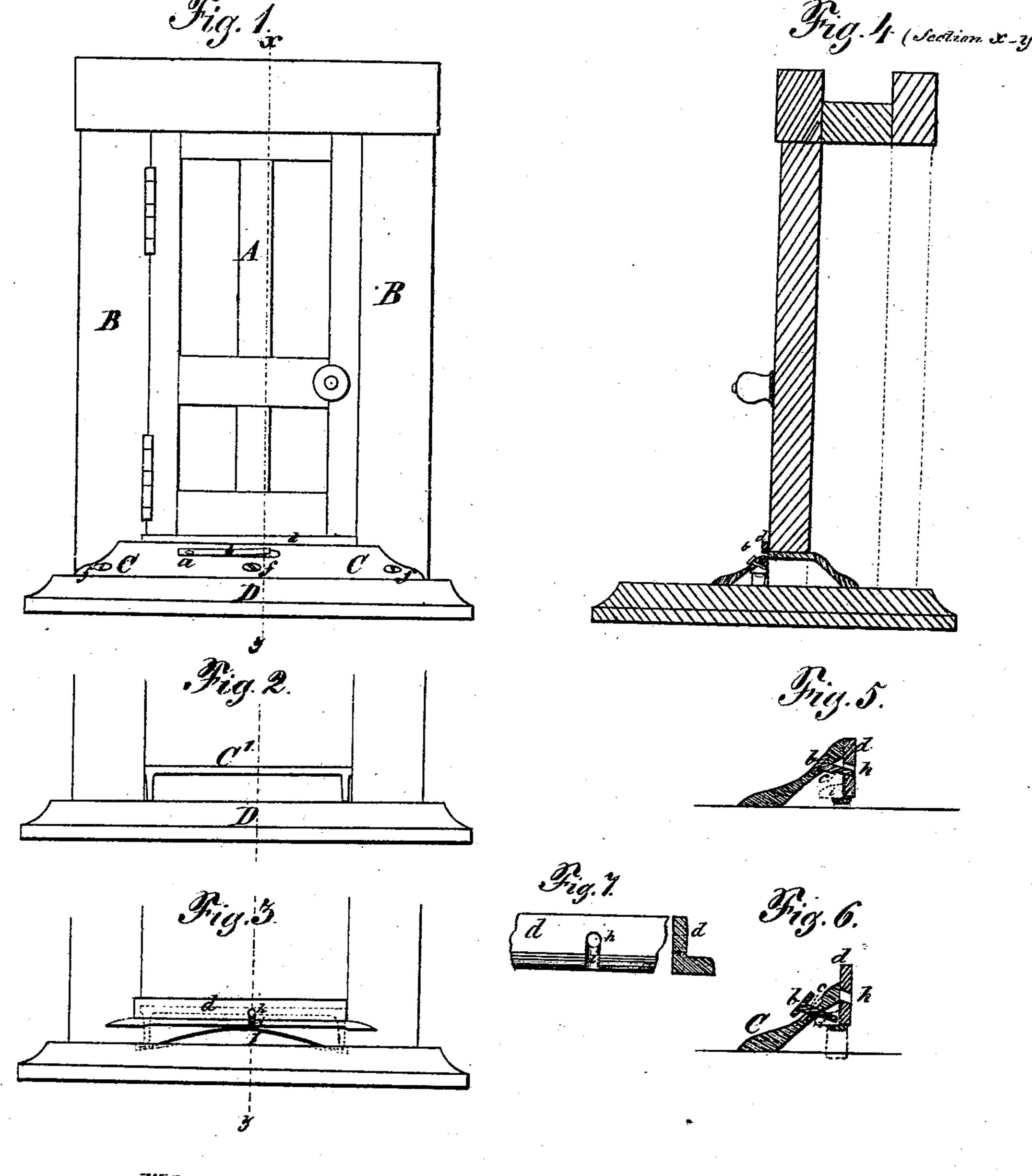
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Fatented Aug. 17. 1869.



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Inventor.

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Anited States Patent Office.

COLEMAN HICKS, OF LANCASTER, KENTUCKY.

Letters Patent No. 93,883, dated August 17, 1869.

IMPROVED WEATHER-STRIP.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Coleman Hicks, of Lancaster, in the county of Garrard, in the State of Kentucky, have invented an Improved Weather-Strip; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of my invention consists in so adjusting and mounting a weather-strip on the inside of a house or a room in a house, in combination with the carpet-sill, that when not in use it may remain with its upper edge flush with the surface of the carpet-sill, but which, when it is desired to use it, may be thrown up so as to cover the space between the bottom of the door and the carpet-sill, and thus exclude wind, rain, snow, and dust from the apartment, and at the same time do duty as a bar to prevent the entrance of burglars, in the event of their picking the lock.

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

In the drawings—

Figure 1 represents a plan view of a door, with facings, carpet-sill, and weather-strip, and catch-spring b_i as seen from the inside of the room.

Figure 2 represents a like view of the lower part of a door floor, D, and the exterior section C' of the carpet-sill.

Figure 3 represents a like view of lower part of a door, the weather-strip, and its spring I.

Figure 4 represents a cross vertical sectional view taken through the line x-y of fig. 1.

Figure 5 represents a like view of the interior section of the carpet-sill, of the catch-spring b and its pin c, of the pin-hole h, the strip d, its slot i, taken through the line x-y, fig. 1, the strip being down.

Figure 6 represents a like view, taken through the same parts, the strip being up.

Figure 7 represents a front view of the middle portion of the weather-strip, showing more plainly the pin-hole h and the slot i, as well as a cross-section of the same.

The exterior section of the carpet-sill C' may have the form shown in fig. 2.

Its front edge, coming up flush with the door on the inside, when closed, may be made of metal or any other suitable material.

The interior section C may be made of like material, and have the form shown in fig. 1, and fastened down to the floor by the screws ff.

The weather-strip itself may be made of metal, either wrought or cast, or of any suitable material, and has the form shown in figs. 3 and 7.

In fig. 3 it is shown in position, with the edge of its flat plane straight bar upward, and with a flange extending from its lower edge to the right and left, and toward the interior of the room.

This flange extends under the interior of the carpet-sill, which prevents the bar from being forced by the spring higher than the point desired.

Under the bottom of this strip is bolted to it the

spring I, as shown in fig. 3.

The feet of the spring, which may be made of steel or of any suitable material, and of any degree of thickness that may be desired, may rest in depressions made in the floor, and these depressions may be covered with plates of metal, if desired, to prevent the wearing away of the wood, or to secure smooth, easy action.

When pressure is applied to the top of the bar, the feet of the spring are, of course, extended, and are, on the other hand, retracted when the pressure is removed.

In constructing the interior section of the carpetsill, a recess is made in the edge of it next the door, and of the length and thickness of the bar of the weather-strip, and the bar will be about as long as the door is wide.

According to my design, the bar, when down, will have its top edge on a level with the carpet-sill, and when up, its top edge may be a half inch or more higher, and that may be easily raised or depressed at will.

The spring will be made to have such a degree of stiffness as to hold the bar up as high as the interior of the carpet-sill will allow it to, and hold the bar down flush with the sill.

I construct and fasten the catch-spring b in a suitable recess made in the sloping surface of the carpet-sill, so that the top of the spring may be flush with the general surface of the sill.

Upon the outer end of the spring is fixed a catchpin, c, which extends through a hole in the sill C, and, when the weather-strip is down, through a hole, h, through its bar, as shown in fig. 5.

But when it is desired to raise the bar, force is applied under the end of the spring b, by means of any simple instrument. Then pin c is withdrawn, and the bar is thrown up by the spring b, as shown in fig. 6. But to facilitate this operation, a slot, i, is cut in the flange of the bar, to receive the pin c of the catch-spring, when the bar is up.

When the bar is up, a slight pressure on the top edge will depress it, until the hole h reaches the point of pin c, when the catch-spring b will force the pin into the hole, and secure the bar down.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The described weather-strip, operated by the spring I, and adjusted by means of the catch-spring b, with its pin c, all constructed, arranged, and in combination, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. The described weather-strip, spring I, catch-spring b, pin c, in combination with carpet-sill com-

posed of sections C and C', when all are constructed and arranged substantially as and for the purpose described.

COLEMAN HICKS.

Witnesses:

A. M. STOUT, Jr., EDWARD G. FAST.