

(No Model.)

J. C. BRANNON.

WEATHER STRIP.

No. 246,656.

Patented Sept. 6, 1881.

Fig. 1.

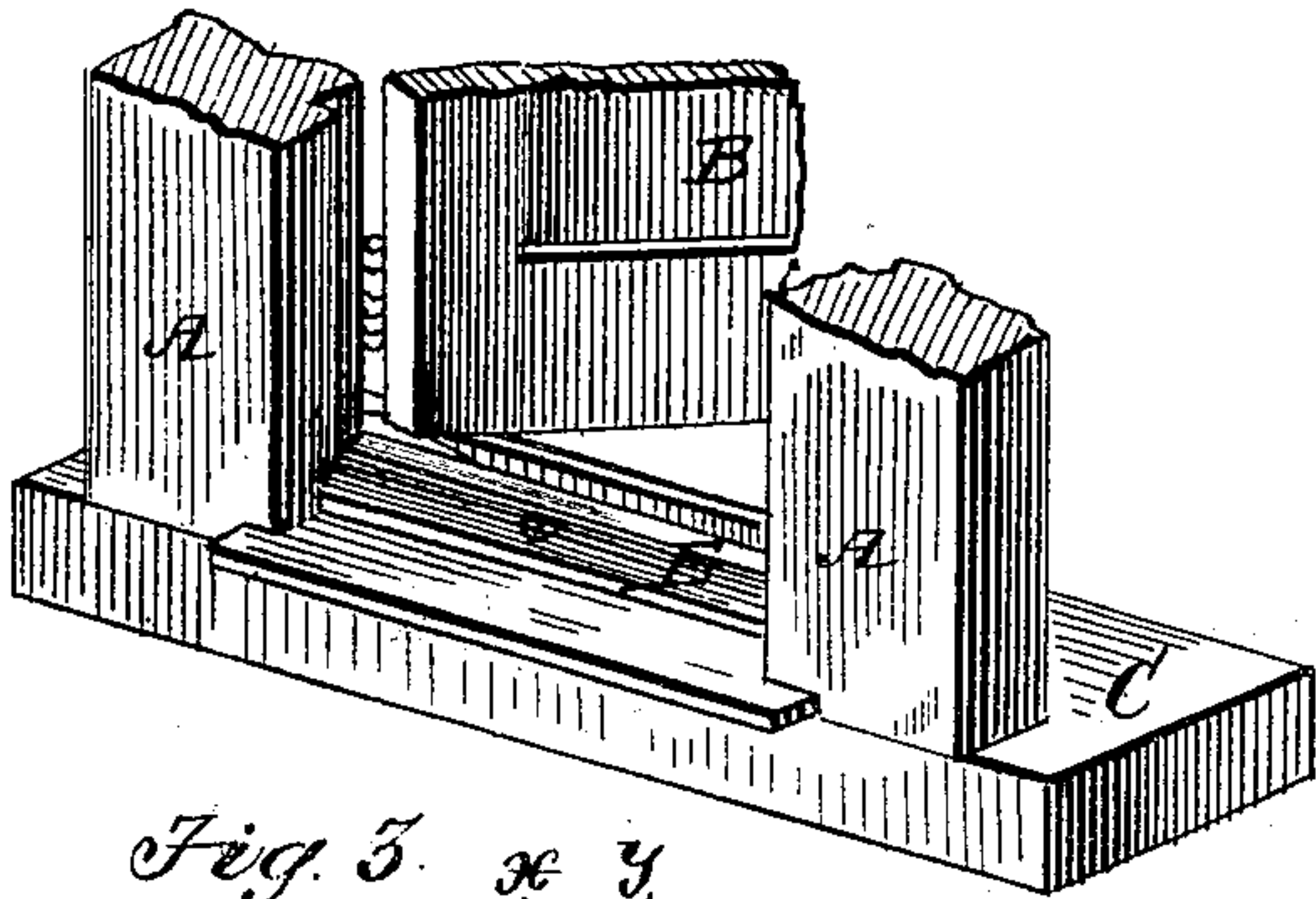


Fig. 2.

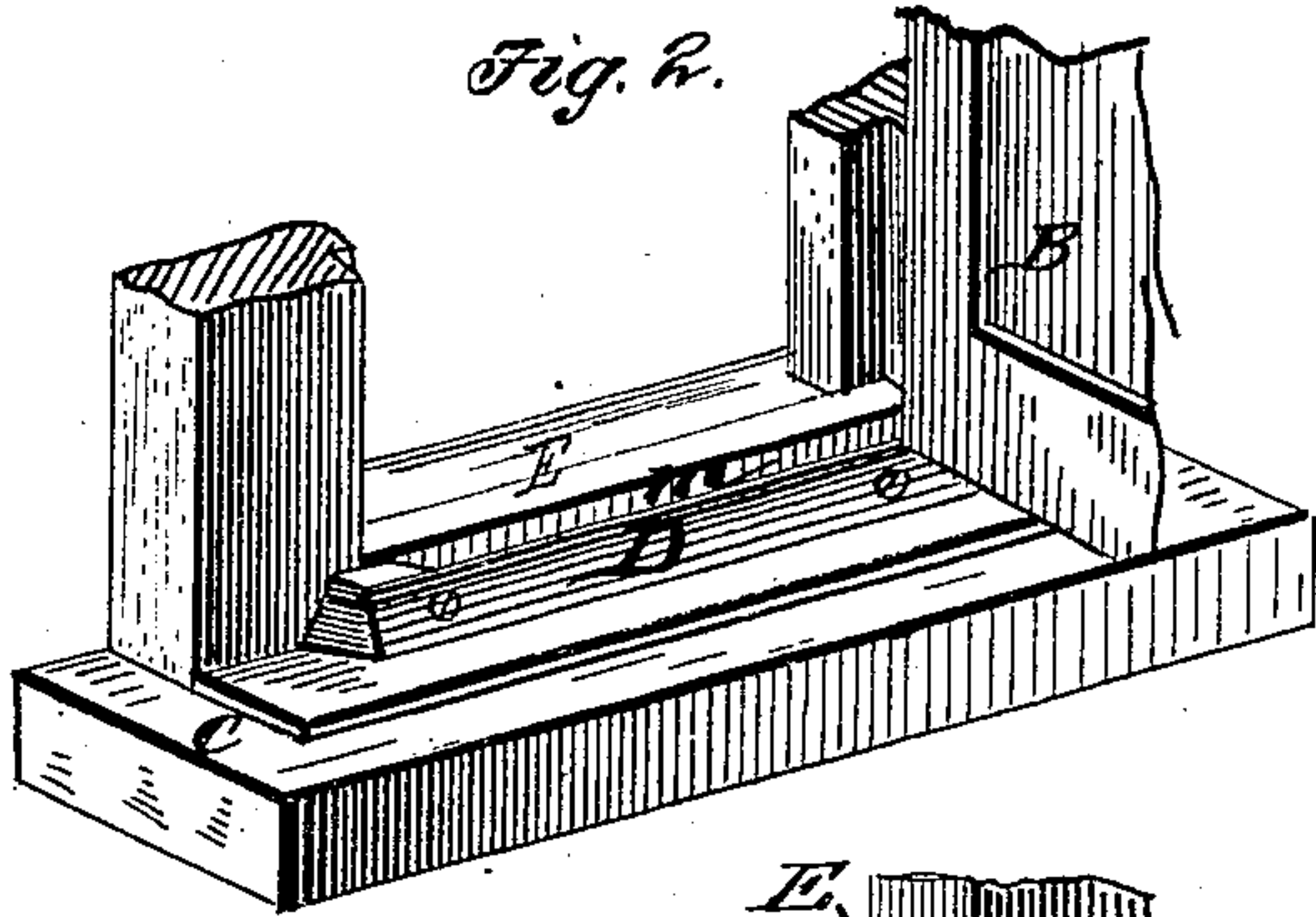


Fig. 3.

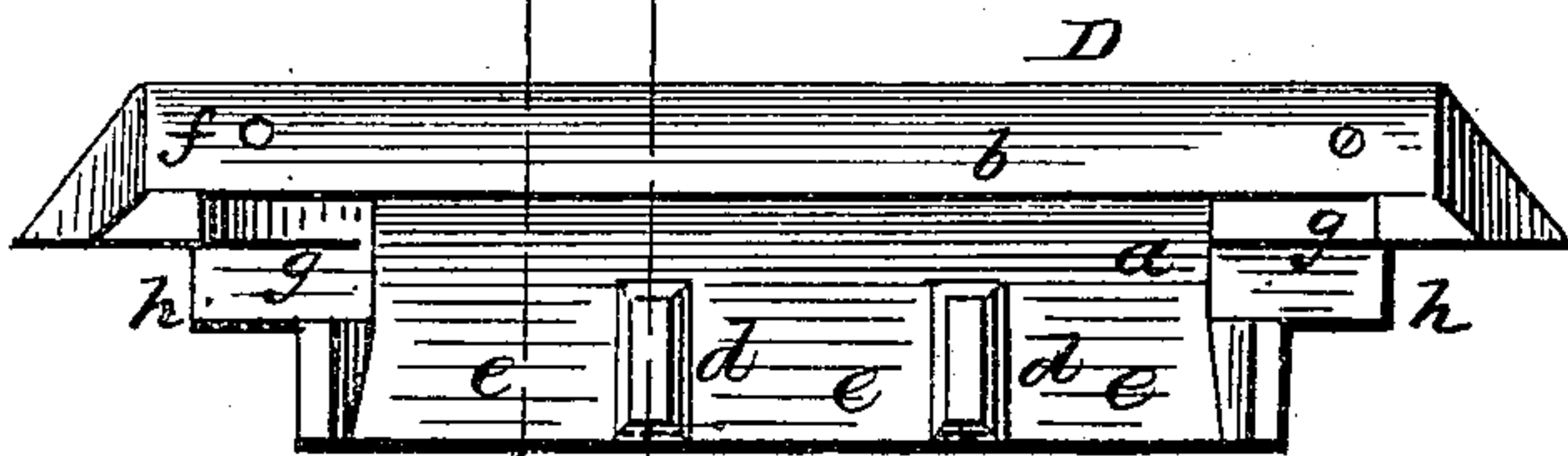


Fig. 4.

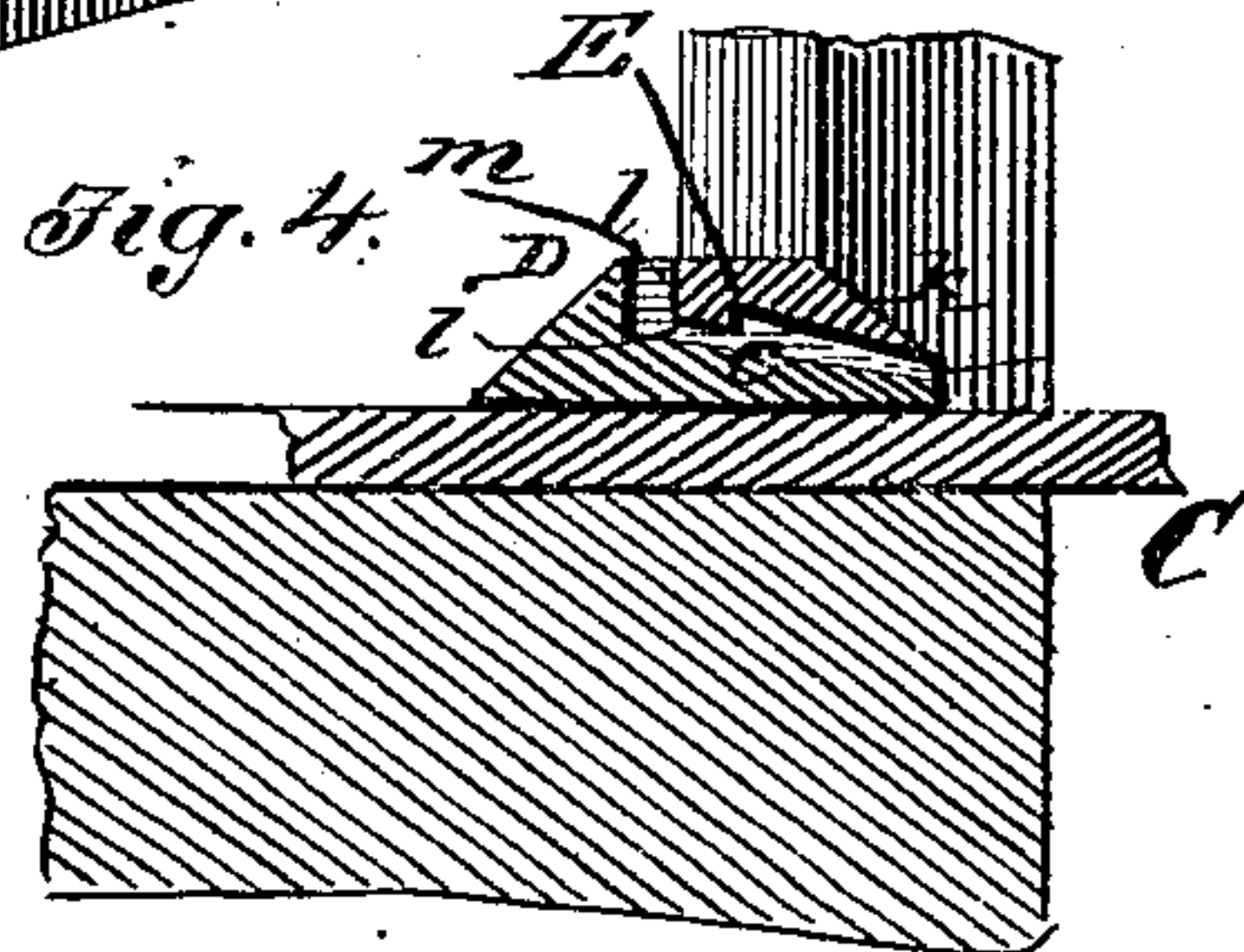


Fig. 5.

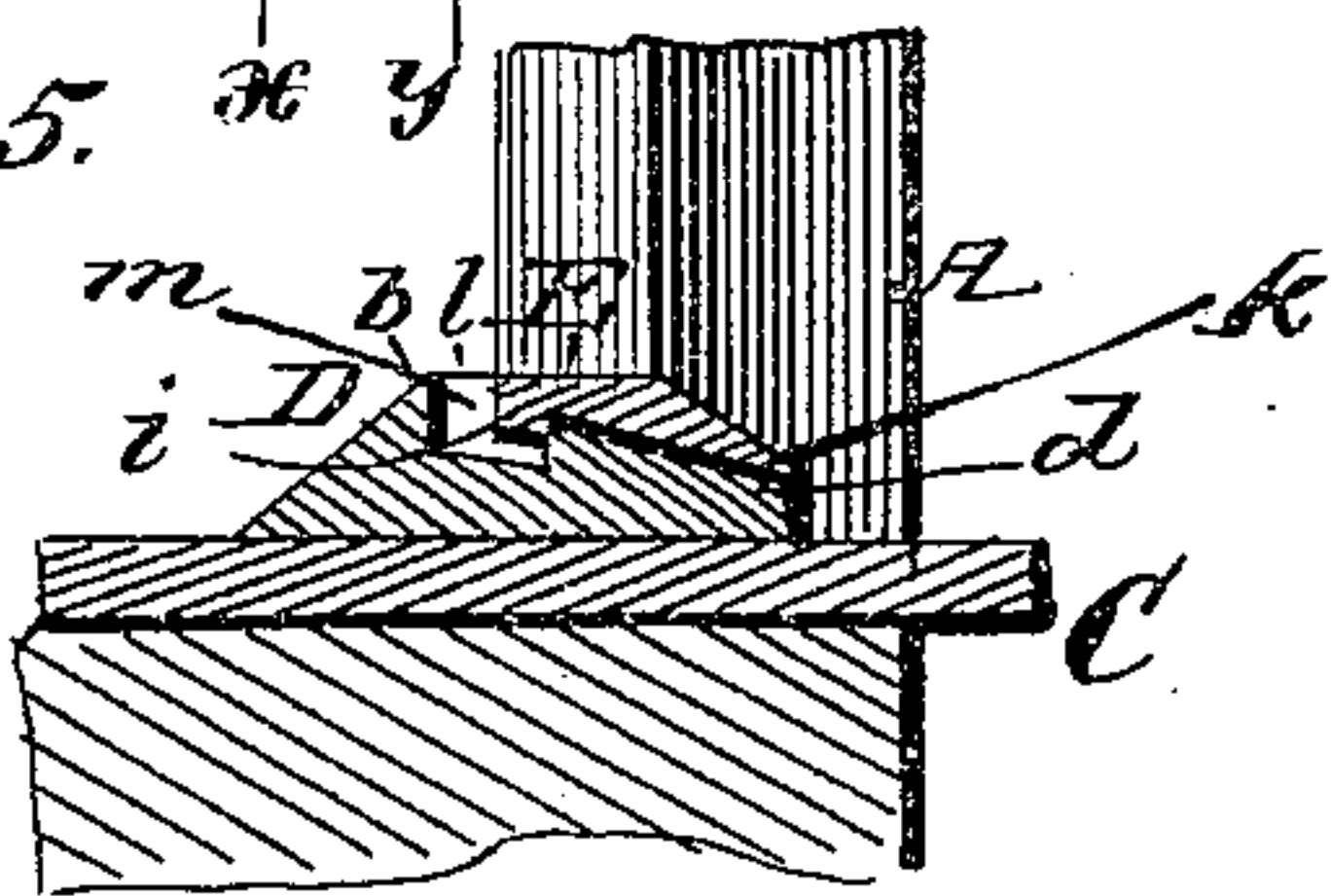


Fig. 6.

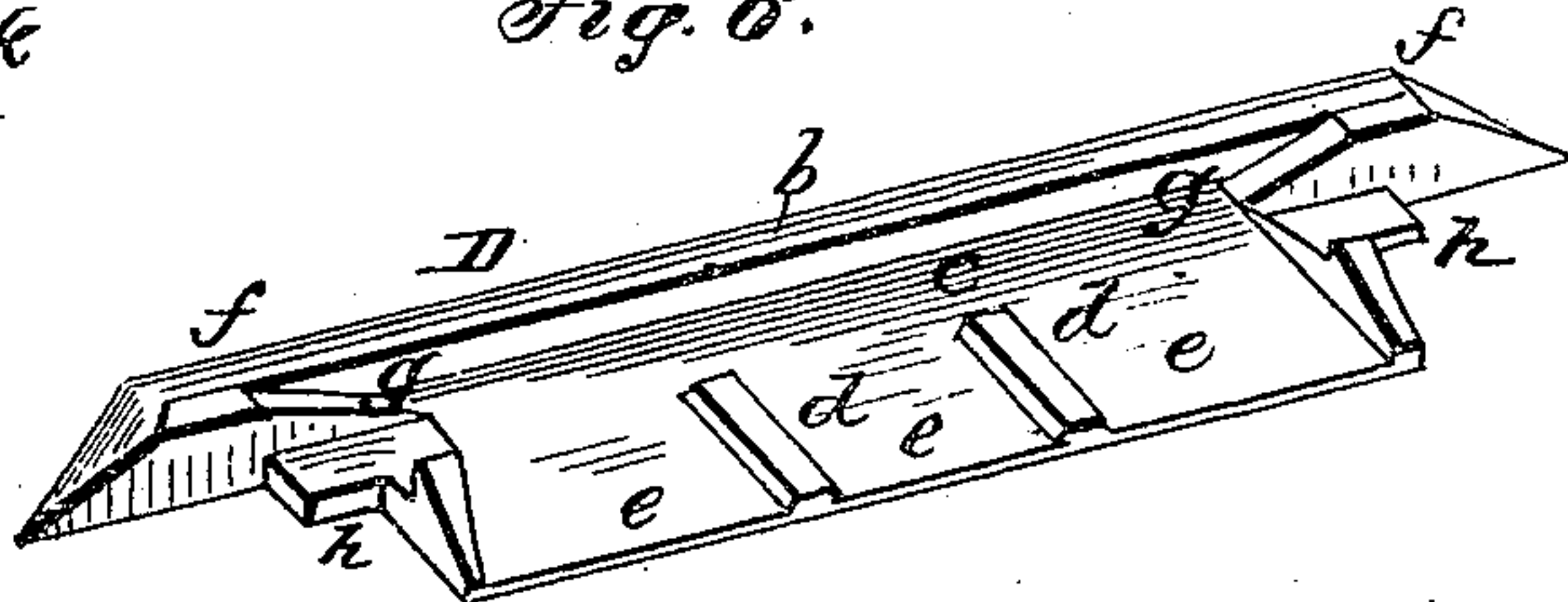
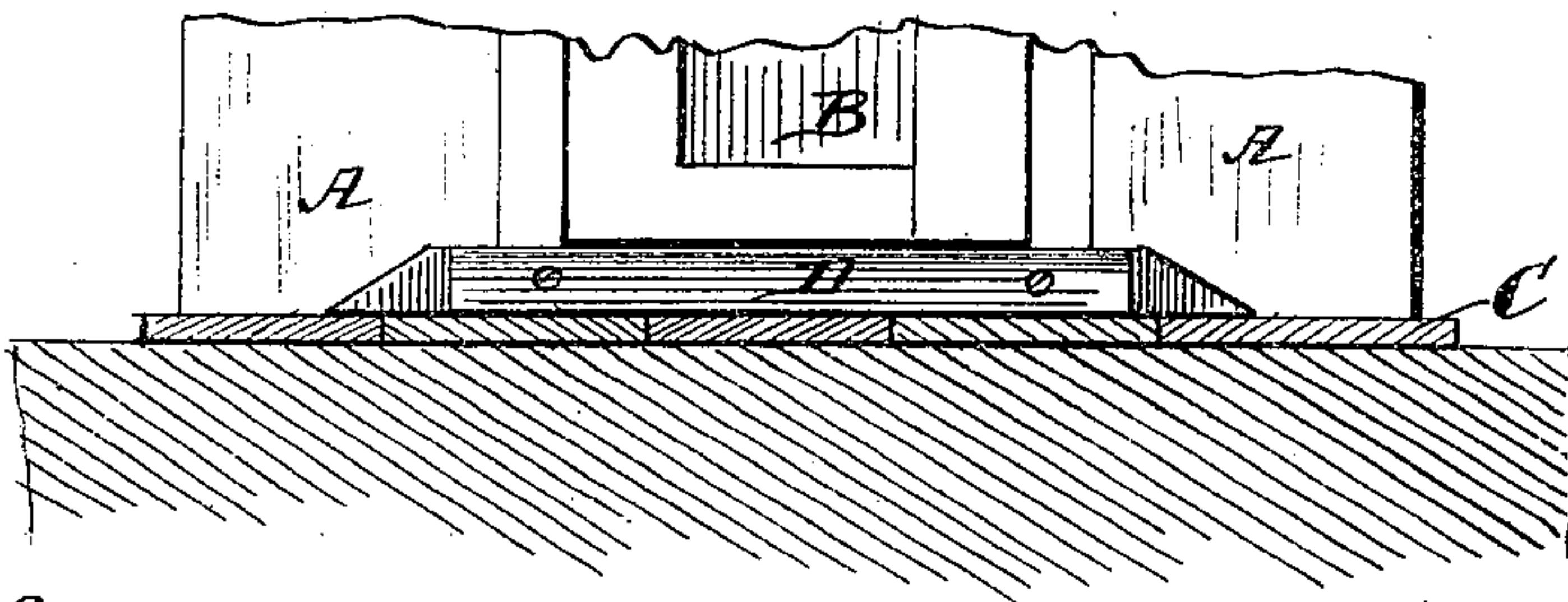


Fig. 7.



Witnesses

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WEATHER-STRIP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 246,656, dated September 6, 1881.

Application filed October 13, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES C. BRANNON, of Independence, in the county of Montgomery and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Weather-Strips; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the lower outside part of a door provided with my improved cast-iron weather-strip. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the lower inside part of the door. Fig. 3 is a top view of the strip with its cap-plate removed. Figs. 4 and 5 are cross-sections through lines *x x y y*, Fig. 3, respectively, showing the cap-plate in position. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the upper part or inside of the lower strip or base-plate, and Fig. 7 is a rear (or inside) view of the complete strip.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

My invention has relation to weather-strips for door-sills; and it consists in the construction and combination of parts of a cast-iron strip adapted to prevent water from entering the house under the door, substantially as hereinafter more fully described, and particularly pointed out in the claim.

In the annexed drawings, A represents the door jamb or casing, B the door, and C the sill.

My weather-strip, which is inserted between the sill and lower edge of the door, is composed of two parts—viz., a base-plate, D, and a top plate or cap-piece, E—both of which are made (by preference, so as to insure the requisite degree of strength and durability) of cast-iron, of the shape and construction shown in the drawings—that is, the base-plate D has a flat under side, which rests upon the flat floor or door-sill, and a beveled raised edge or shoulder, *b*, which drops abruptly, forming an abutment or flange for the inclined plane *c*, which is divided by two or more transverse ribs, *d d*, (each one of which is broken off before it reaches the raised flange *b*,) into a series of parallel chute-sections, *e e*, as shown more clearly in Fig. 6 in

the drawings. The beveled edge or shoulder *b* extends laterally on both sides beyond the body of the incline *c*, its extensions or ears *f f* being cast with slopes or inclines *g g*, running down to the incline *c*, for the purpose of conducting off to the incline plane C any water which may find its way into the corners, and with projections or tongues *h h*, which receive corresponding ears projecting endwise from the upper plate. This upper plate or top cap is cut away on its under side so as to form a flange, *i*, and a sharp or wedge-shaped front edge, *k*, as clearly shown in Figs. 4 and 5 of the drawings. Its front part or edge is beveled or sloped upwardly, to correspond with the incline of the opposite shoulder, *b*, of plate D, till it meets the upper flat or level surface, *l*, of the plate E, which, when the door is shut, comes immediately below and impinges upon the lower or under edge of the door.

In the application of the strip the beveled cap-plate E faces the outside and the beveled base-plate D the inner or house side, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, respectively; and as water is dashed by the rain or from other sources up against plate E and in under the door it enters the narrow groove *m*, formed between shoulder *b* of plate D and the parallel flange *i* of plate E, from which it escapes to the outside of the door and house through the inclined channels *e e*, formed between plates D E.

If groove *m* and its outlets *e* should become choked up with dust, they can readily be cleaned by inserting a wire or thin piece of stick, or by removing the cap-plate by unfastening its screws, which, with its readjustment, is but the work of a moment.

Having thus described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

In a weather-strip, the base-plate D, provided on its upper side with a raised beveled edge, *b*, dropping abruptly to form a shoulder, inclined plane C, having ribs *d d*, terminating short of the vertical wall of shoulder *b*, extensions *f*, with inclined ways *g*, sloping down to the incline C, and the tongues *h*, in combination with top plate, E, having incline *k* on the outer or exposed side, and beveled on the under side to correspond with incline C, and having shoul-

der or flange *i*, the plates being so constructed with respect to each other that when the upper plate is in position upon the lower there will be formed a groove, *m*, between the shoulder *b* and the flange and covered ways or channels *e e*, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as

my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES C. BRANNON.

Witnesses:

H. D. GRANT,
JOHN HOLT.