(No Model.)

J. E. JONES.

WEATHER STRIP.

No. 411,992. Patented Oct. 1, 1889.

Fig. 1.

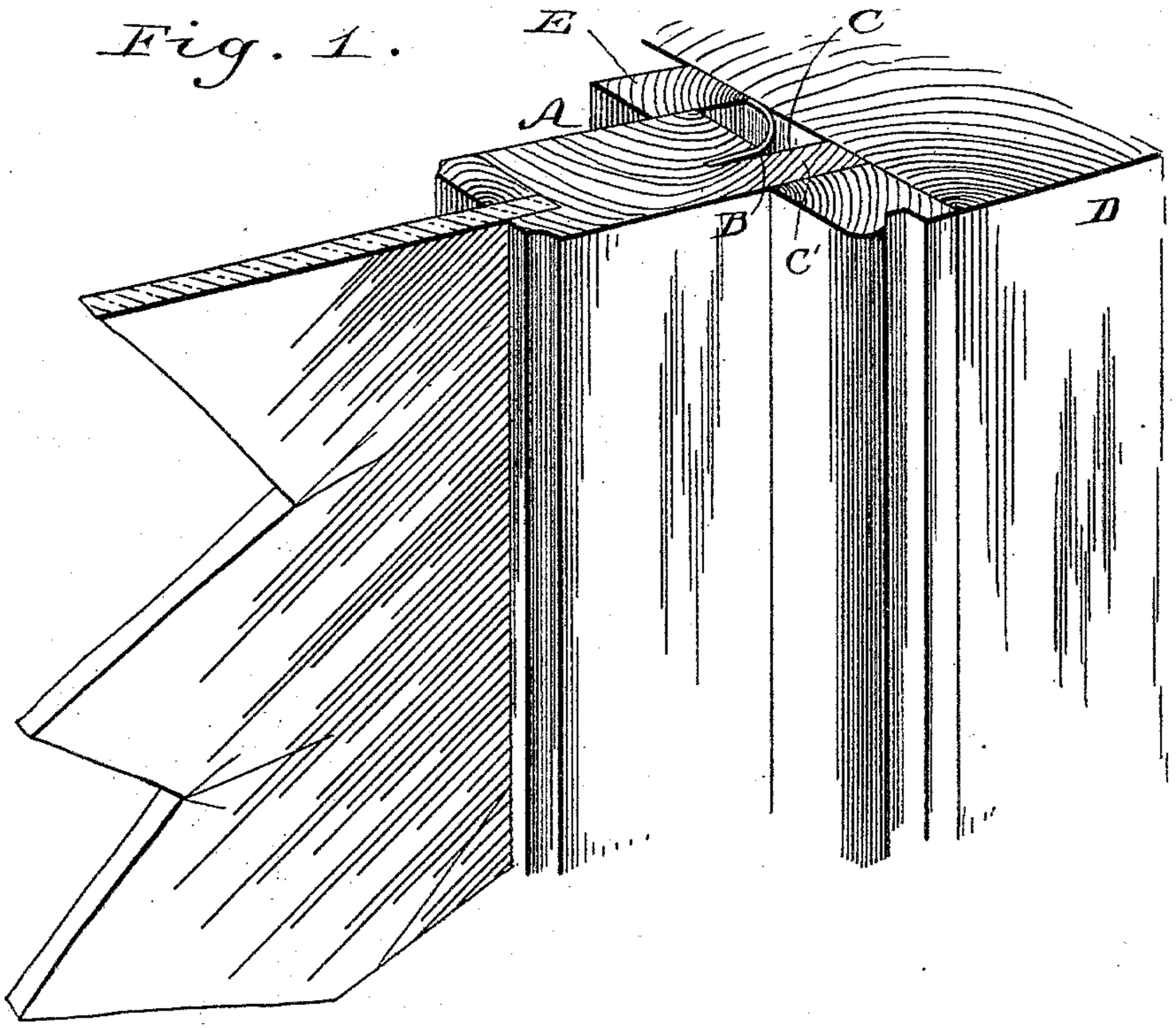


Fig. 2.

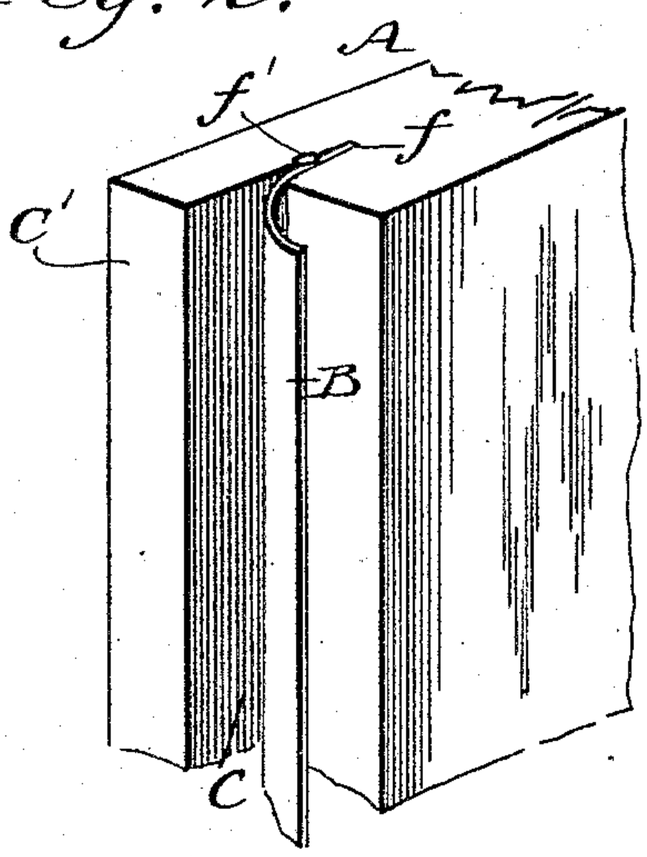
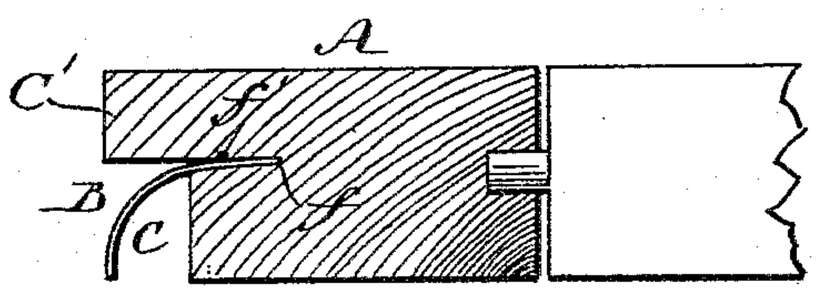


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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JOHN E. JONES, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

WEATHER-STRIP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 411,992, dated October 1, 1889.

Application filed March 12, 1889. Serial No. 302,962. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN E. JONES, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Weather-Strip, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to a weather-strip designed to be used mainly on car and other windows and blinds to exclude air, dust, rain, and snow, and to act as a friction-spring to prevent windows and blinds from rattling and from dropping down of their own weight; and the invention consists of a combined strip and spring composed of a thin plate of spring metal set into an inclosing-space in the edge of the sash or frame, and curved so that the edge of the plate presses against the stile.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a sectional perspective view of a window sash and frame having my invention applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a part of the window-frame, and Fig. 3 is a sectional plan view showing my invention applied to a window-blind.

In the outer edge of the sash or frame A is fitted the weather-strip or spring B, of sheet metal, preferably sheet-brass. The edge of the sash or frame is rabbeted to form the space C and rib or flange C′, the outer edge of which latter is in contact with the stile D. The space C is of less depth than the width of the strip E, and the metal strip B is of greater width than the depth of the space C—that is, when not bent the outer edge of the strip B projects beyond the outer edge of the rib or flange C′. The strip B may be secured in the space C by any suitable means; but I prefer to form a kerf *f* in the sash or frame and press the edge of the plate therein and bind it by a nail or small rod *f*′, forced into the kerf next to the plate, as shown clearly in Fig. 2. When the sash or frame is in position, the free edge of the plate B is bent to one side and reaches back nearly in contact with the strip E, so that the whole body of the plate is curved, thus forming a curved plate-spring which presses constantly against the stile and constitutes an effective weather-strip, and also a spring to prevent the window or blind from rattling and from dopping down of their own weight when raised.

The metal plate is durable and anti-frictional and it is cheap, and, as it takes a regular curve from edge to edge the whole width of the plate is under tension, so that the plate will not buckle or become set at any point, and it acts with a uniform pressure and enables the sash to be loose-fitting in the frame, so that no difficulty will arise from sticking of the sash in damp weather.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The sash or frame A, cut out at its edge to form the space C, in combination with the thin spring-metal strip B, set into the sash or frame and inclosed in said space and curved from edge to edge, substantially as described.

JOHN E. JONES.

Witnesses:
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EDWARD W. CODY.