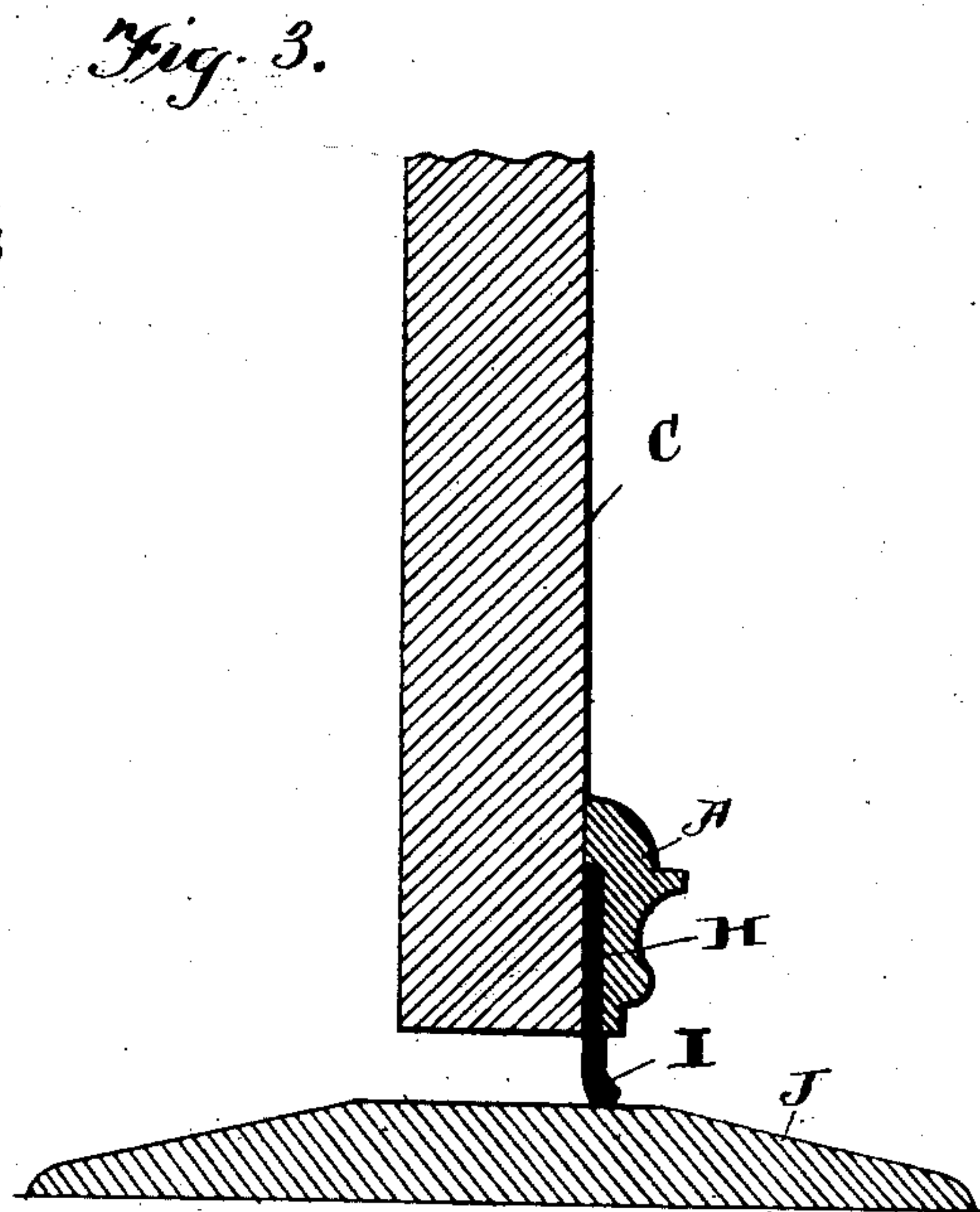
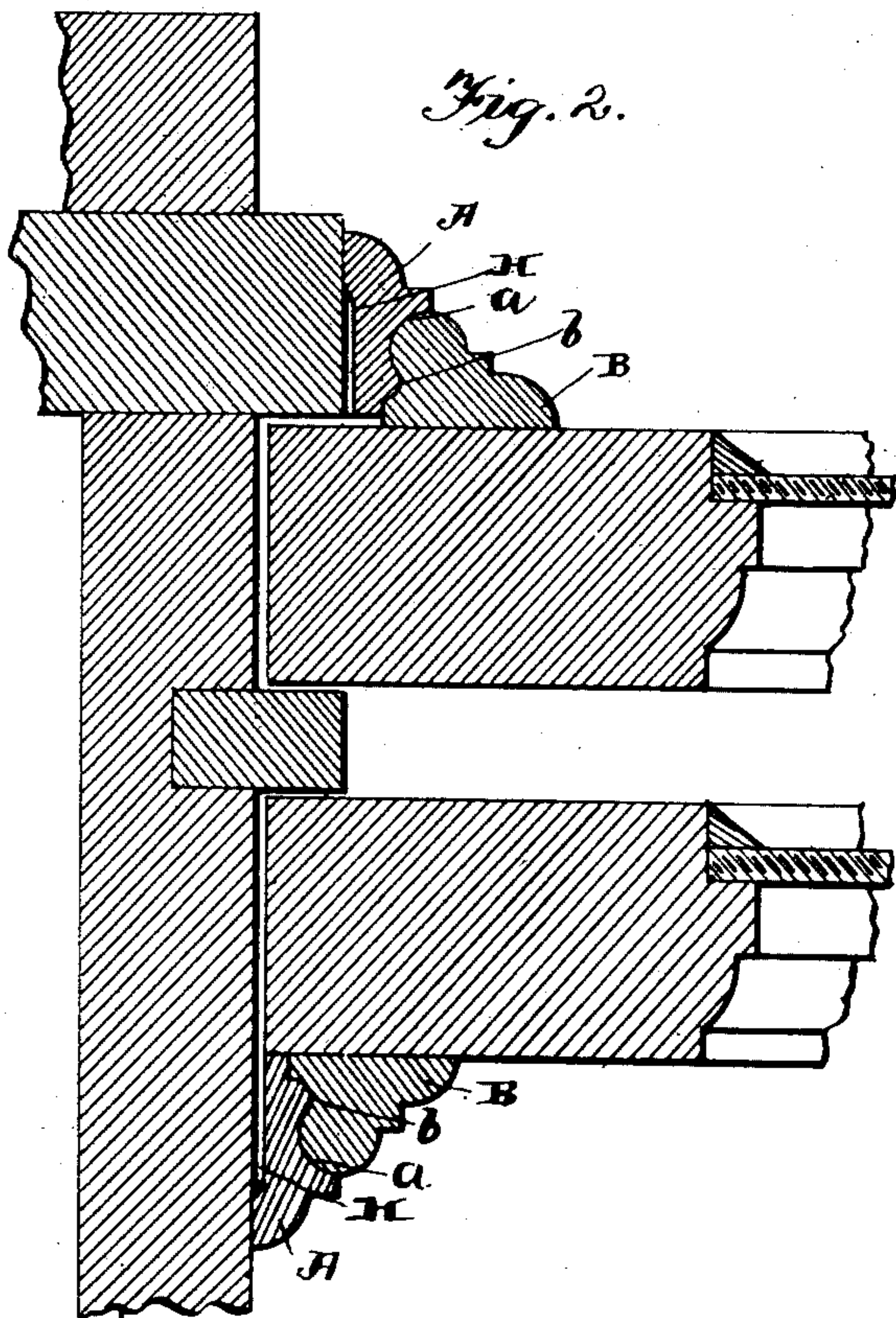
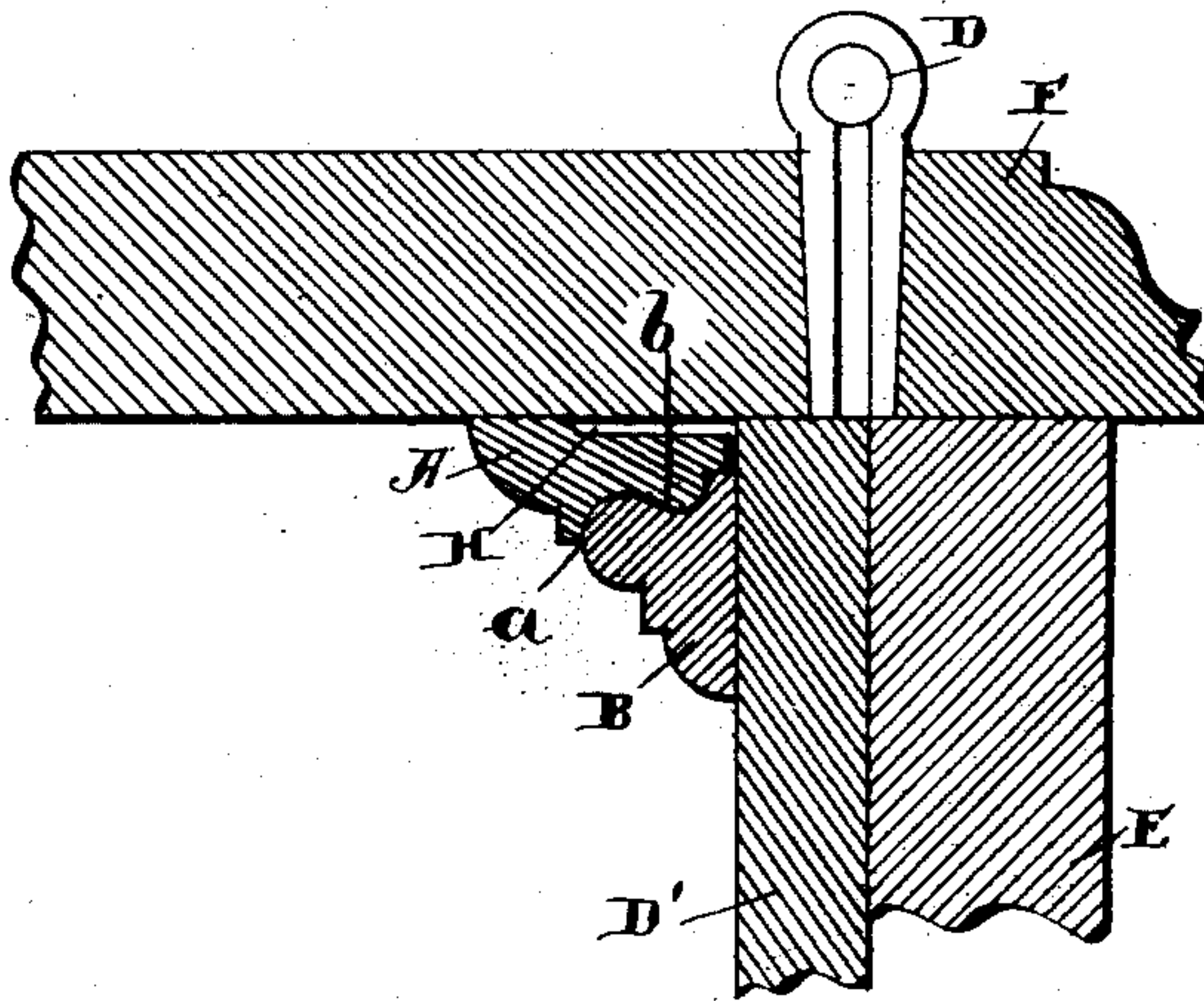
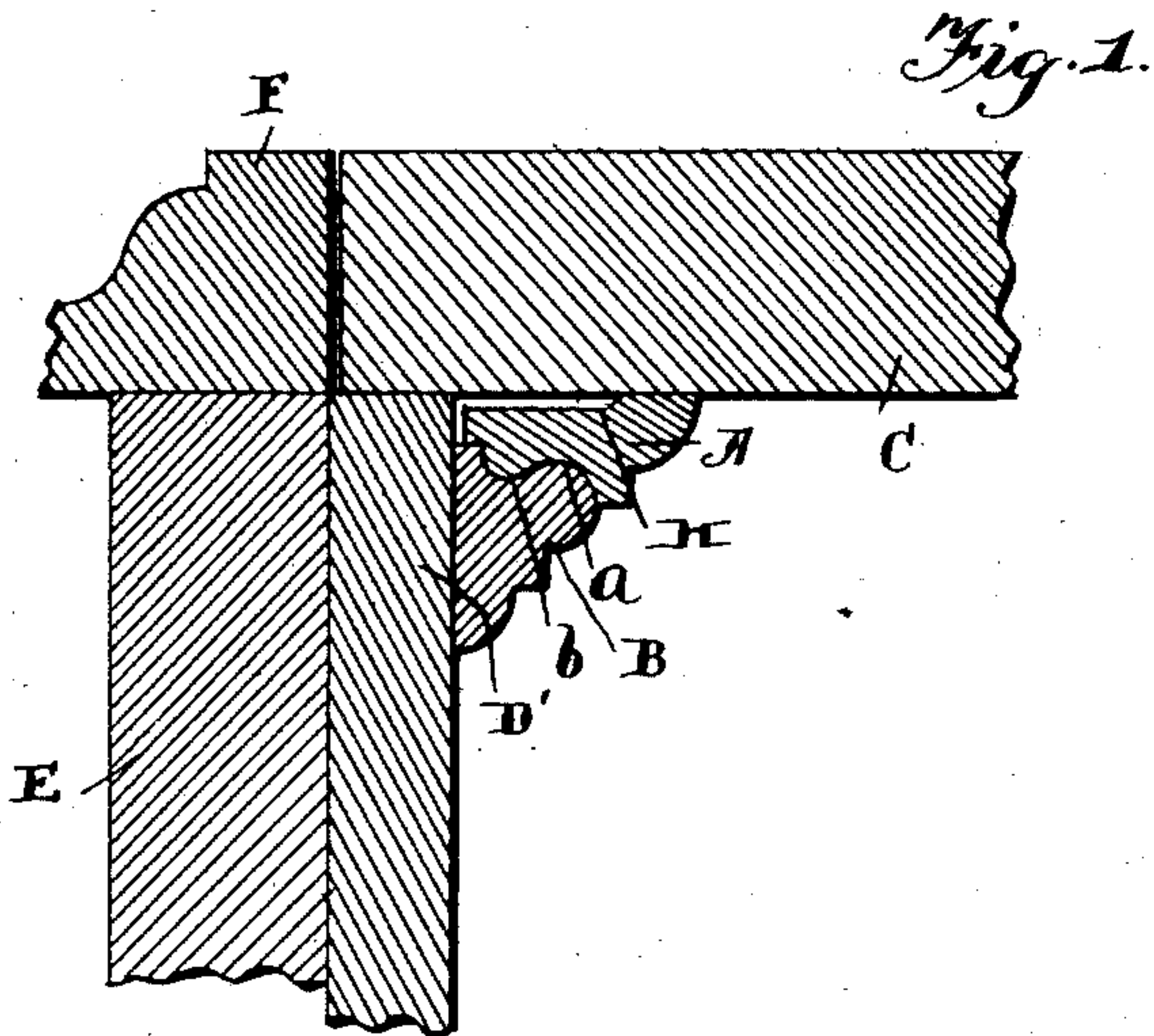


(No Model.)

R. M. WILSON.  
WEATHER STRIP.

No. 525,641.

Patented Sept. 4, 1894.



WITNESSES.

*Geo. C. Buck*  
*Roland C. Fitzgerald*

INVENTOR.

*R. M. Wilson*  
per  
*Chas. M. Pattison*  
att'y.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT M. WILSON, OF SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

## WEATHER-STRIP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 525,641, dated September 4, 1894.

Application filed October 18, 1893. Serial No. 488,525. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ROBERT M. WILSON, of Scranton, in the county of Lackawanna and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain  
5 new and useful Improvements in Weather-Strips; and I do hereby 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 pertains to make and use  
10 it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in weather strips, to be used upon doors, win-  
15 dows and other openings to exclude dust and air, and it consists in the particular construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described and especially pointed out in the claim.

20 The object of my invention is to provide a weather strip composed of two strips which are connected respectively at opposite sides of the crack which is to be closed thereby, the said strips having ogee form where they  
25 engage to make two engaging points, and one of the strips cut away to form a cavity, thus forming a spring portion for the purpose of overcoming any serious binding by the swelling of the parts, or from the twisting caused  
30 by shrinking of the parts, which effects a free movement of the sash at all times.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1, is a transverse horizontal sectional view of a door and its frame. Fig. 2, is a similar view  
35 of one side of a window. Fig. 3, is a vertical sectional view of the lower end of a door and the threshold.

In the drawings C represents the door and B the hinges thereof, and F the inside trim-  
40 ming. D is the stop and E the jamb of the door.

A and B are the strips which constitute the invention, the strip A being secured preferably to the door, as shown in Fig. 1, and the  
45 strip B to the stop thereof. The strips are provided at their inner engaging edges with an ogee form, thus making an interlocking joint with two engaging points *a* and *b*, which precludes the passage of air and dust, as will

be readily understood. It will be noticed that 50 these two engaging points are formed by the inner and outer projections at the said points *a*, *b*, on the strip A, and an outer projection on the strip B resting between the said pro-  
55 jections, and a depression in the strip B inside of its projection receiving the inner projection of the strip A.

The strip A is cut away at its under side to form a recess H, as shown, the object of which is to overcome the swelling and shrink-  
60 ing liable to occur, and for the purpose of preventing binding when applied to a window sash, as shown in Fig. 2, and which will be more fully described hereinafter. Also  
65 this recess H at the bottom of the door is utilized to secure a piece of rubber I, which engages the threshold J for closing the opening between the lower end of the door and the threshold, as is clearly shown.

In Fig. 2, the strip B is attached to the sash, 70 and strip A to the stop at the outer side and to the frame of the window at the inner side, as clearly shown. By cutting the strip A to form a recess, as shown in Fig. 3, the window  
75 sashes can readily move up and down without binding from unevenness or swelling or shrinking, as would otherwise be the case. It will also be noted that by making the strips of the particular shape at their engaging  
80 edges, here shown and described, the strips do not have to be reversed when applied to either the hinged or free edge of the door, thus making close corresponding fitting at  
85 the corners which will exclude the air more thoroughly than can possibly be done where the strips have to be reversed at opposite edges of the door as is the case in many other weather strips which engage each other in a manner any way similar to mine.

From the above description it will be seen 90 that I have produced a very simple and cheap weather strip which completely excludes air and dust, and which at the same time is so constructed as to prevent binding and to pro-  
95 vide for shrinking and swelling without affecting the operation or effectiveness of the strip.

Having thus described my invention, what

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

5 A weather strip consisting of two strips having interlocking edges, one of the strips being cut away at its inner face to form a spring or yielding interlocking edge, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ROBERT M. WILSON.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM BROWN,  
OLIVER S. LUTZ.