No. 683,017. Patented Sept. 24, 1901.

A. E. BROWN.

WEATHER STRIP.

(Application filed Mar. 19, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

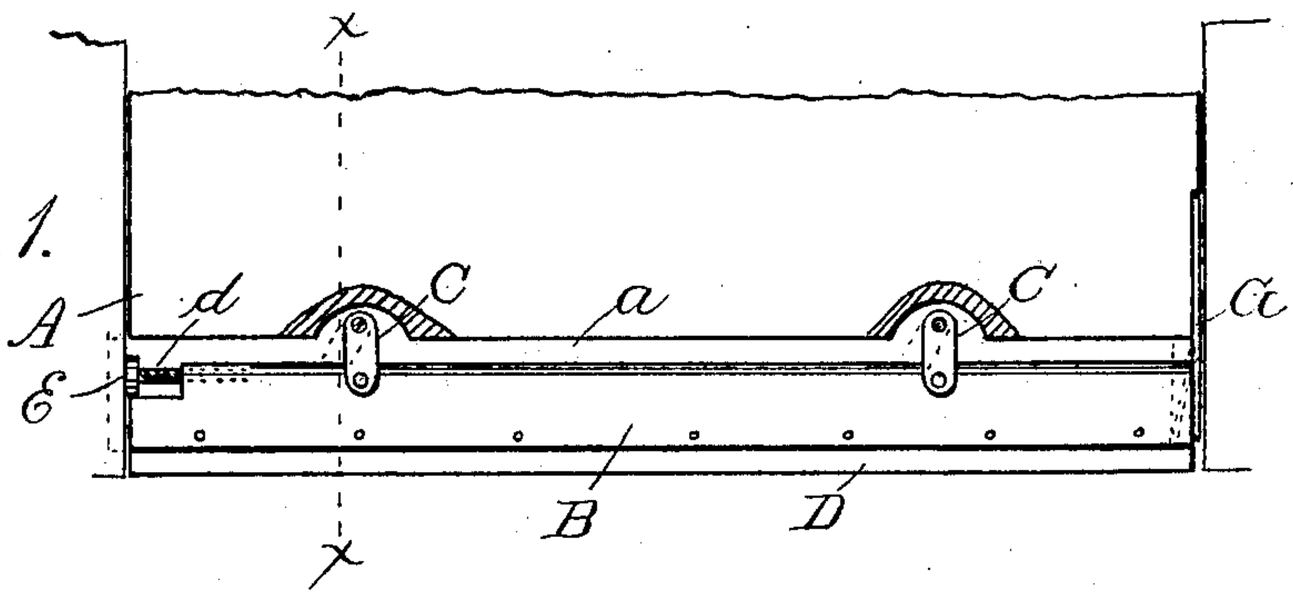


Fig. 2.

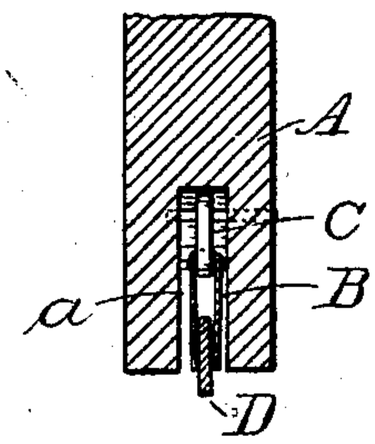
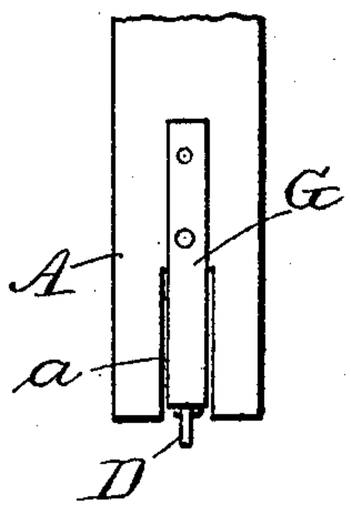


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

Chas. L. Smith.

Edgar Tudams.

INVENTOR

Andrew E. Brown

BY Thomas P. Simpson

ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW E. BROWN, OF LEADVILLE, COLORADO.

WEATHER-STRIP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 683,017, dated September 24, 1901.

Application filed March 19, 1901. Serial No. 51,832. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW E. BROWN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Leadville, in the county of Lake and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Weather-Strips; and I do 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 appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The special object of my invention is to make a weather-strip for doors which shall be inexpensive, easy to repair, and out of sight. For this purpose I place it in a groove in the bottom of the door between the folds of a metallic plate which is suspended by two pins from the top of the groove, the said pins being pivoted both to the plate and the door, so that as one end of the plate strikes the hinge-jamb it will be forced back longitudinally in the groove, thus making the pins stand perpendicular to hold the rubber strip in close contact with the threshold of the door. When the door opens, a spring throws the folded plate, with the weather-strip, back longitudinally in the groove, so as to raise the rubber strip into the groove, or nearly so.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a side elevation of the lower part of a door, showing the bottom groove with one of its sides removed to disclose the strip in the folded plate and the latter pivotally suspended, so as to move back and forth, as well as up and down, in the groove. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section on dotted line *x x* of Fig. 1 to show how the suspension-pins are pivoted to the door and folded plate, and Fig. 3 is an end view exhibiting clearly the position of the flat spring against which the jamb of the door presses the folded plate and which when the door is opened throws the plate back and up in the groove.

In the drawings, A represents the door with bottom groove *a*, in which I suspend a metallic box or plate, folded at the middle and marked B, by means of end-pivoted links C. In this box B, which thus swings up and down longitudinally, I secure the rubber strip D. At one end of the rubber strip I arrange the adjusting-screw E, which strikes the jamb of the door and forces the box B to fit closely within the groove and to press the rubber down upon the threshold. At the opposite end of the door-bottom I secure above the outlet of the groove a flat spring G, which is made fast above said groove-outlet to the edge of the door. This spring is forced outwardly when the screw strikes with its head against the jamb, but as soon as the door is opened forces the box B back into the groove, thus causing it to raise the rubber up into the groove and out of sight.

What I claim as new is—

The combination with a bottom-grooved door provided with a casing or folded plate in the groove, of a weather-strip swinging pivotally by links from said casing, an adjusting-screw fastened to one end of casing and a flat spring arranged at the other end whereby the weather-strip may be moved up and down in its casing, adjusted therein and retracted as shown and described.

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

ANDREW E. BROWN.

Witnesses:
ALFRED S. HESS,
FRANK PARR.