

No. 689,228.

Patented Dec. 17, 1901.

W. A. ROE.
WEATHER JOINT FOR HEARSES.

(Application filed Mar. 18, 1901.)

(No Model.)

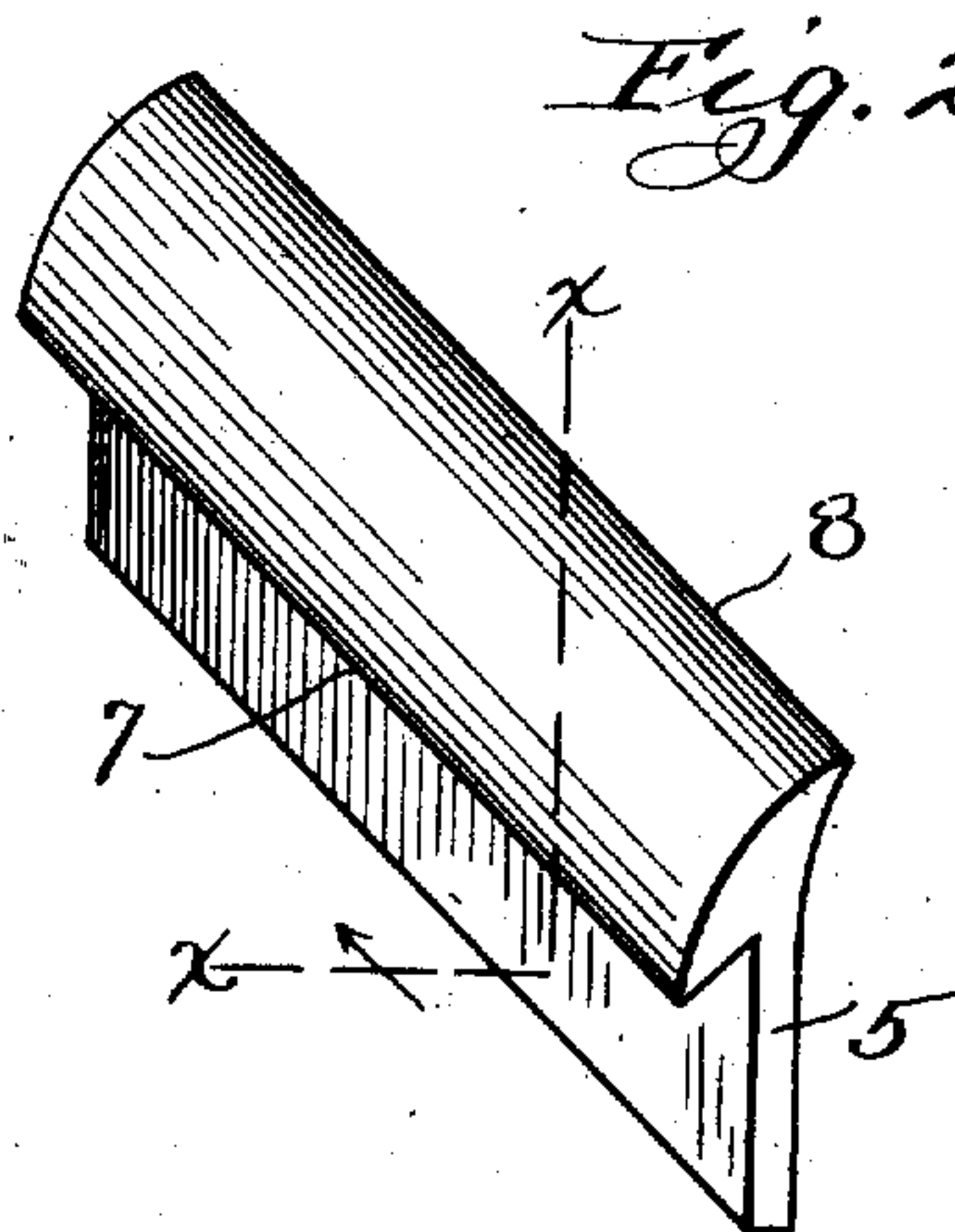
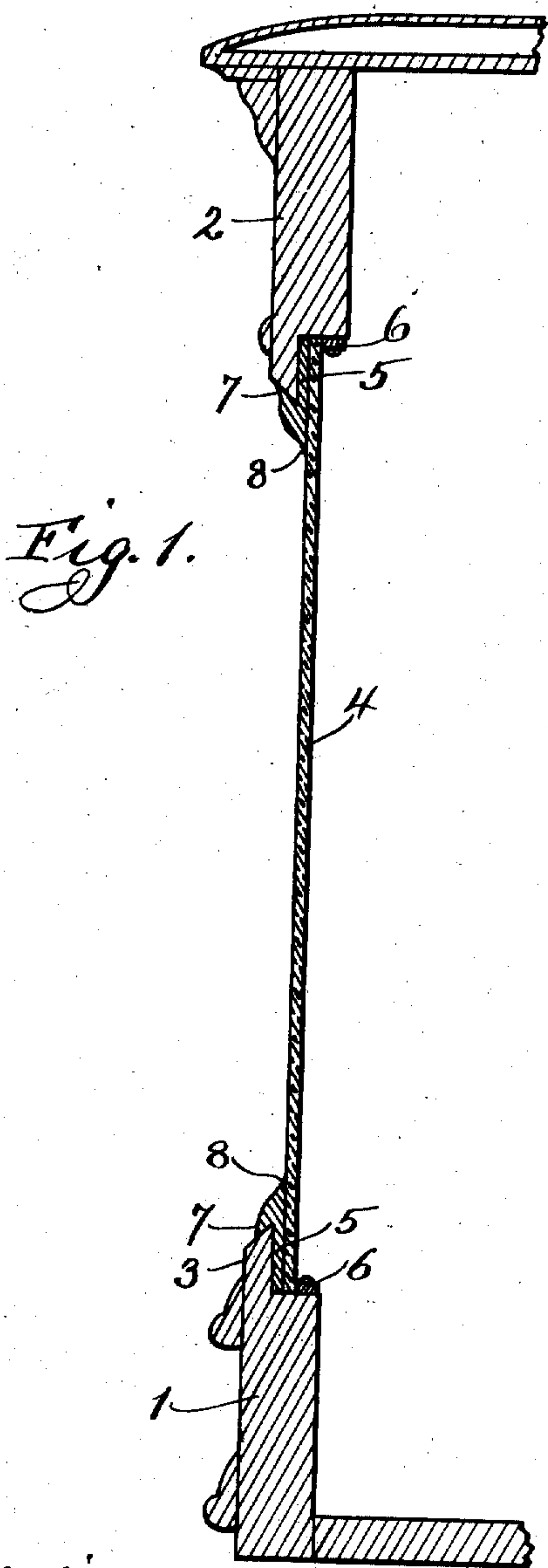
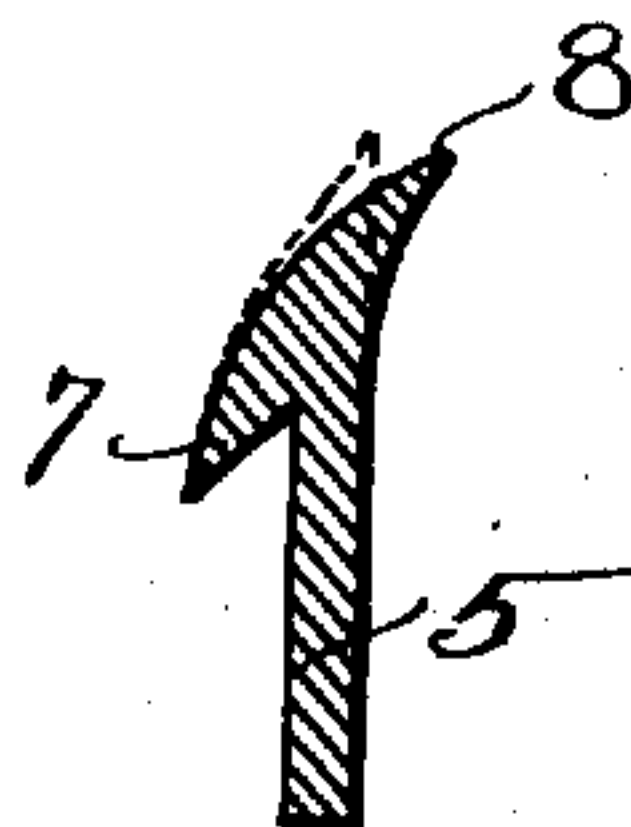


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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WEATHER-JOINT FOR HEARSES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 689,228, dated December 17, 1901.

Application filed March 18, 1901. Serial No. 51,598. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM ALLEN ROE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Des Moines, in the county of Polk and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Weather-Joints for Hearses; 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 figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to weather-joints for hearses, being designed to prevent the passage of water between the glass sides in the frame of the hearse. It has heretofore been sought to accomplish this result by introducing a plain rubber strip or gasket between the glass sides and the wooden panels by which such sides were supported. This was ordinarily sufficient; but in case of the hearse being exposed to a severe rain-storm or being washed by a stream of water the joints were not sufficiently tight to prevent a penetration thereof by the water, resulting in injury to the trimmings and decorations within the hearse.

I seek in my invention to provide a joint which is absolutely impervious to the weather under the most trying conditions.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical cross-section of one of the sides of a hearse-body provided with my invention. Fig. 2 is a detailed perspective of the elastic strip employed in my device. Fig. 3 is an enlarged vertical cross-section thereof in the broken line *xx* of Fig. 2.

1 is the lower side panel, and 2 the upper side panel, of the hearse. The description will be limited to the panel 1 and accompanying parts, such parts being merely duplicated in the upper part of Fig. 1 in inverted position.

The panel 1 is provided on its upper edge with a projection 3, the upper face of which is beveled outwardly. 4 is the usual glass side secured between the panels 1 and 2 and

the end panels of the hearse. (Not shown.) Between the edge of the glass 4 and the projection 3 is interposed an elastic strip 5, the glass 4 being held tightly against such strip by means of small blocks 6, secured to the edges of the panel in rear of the glass 4. The strip 5 is provided with an inclined head having an overlapping edge 7, adapted to rest upon the beveled face of the projection 3 and the upper edge 8 projected slightly outward in a direction opposite to that of the edge 7, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The inner face of the strip 5 is thus rendered slightly concave near the upper edge thereof. When the strip is in position in the hearse and the glass 4 secured in place, the inner face of the strip 5 is straightened, as shown in Fig. 1 and in dotted lines in Fig. 3. The distance between the edges 7 and 8 is greatly reduced and that part of the strip between such edges is contracted, resulting in the exertion of a force by such contracted portion outwardly upon the edges 7 and 8. This produces a close union between the edge 7 and projection 3 on the one side and between the edge 8 and glass 4 on the other, insuring a tight joint at each of said points of contact. The same result could be procured by having the upper edge of the projection 3 straight instead of beveled; but the bevel thereof having the edge 7 overlapping and forced against it aids in preventing the passage of water beneath such edge 7.

The same construction as is shown in the lower part of Fig. 1, as stated before, is duplicated in the upper part thereof, and the same construction is likewise employed in the end panels of the hearse.

The use of the device hereinbefore set forth is not limited to hearses, but may be used in other vehicles wherein glass sides are employed or in any place where a water-tight joint is required.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. In a weather-joint, a flat strip of resilient material 5, having an overturned edge 7 extending downward on one side of said strip

5, and an upwardly-projecting edge 8 integral with said edge 7, but curved to incline to the opposite side of the strip 5, substantially as described.

- 5 2. In a weather-joint, a flat strip of resilient material having an inclined head with one edge thereof extending downward on one side of the strip and the other edge project-

ing upward on the other side of the strip, substantially as described. 10

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

WILLIAM ALLEN ROE.

Witnesses:

W. S. ADAMS,

C. E. BENSINGER.