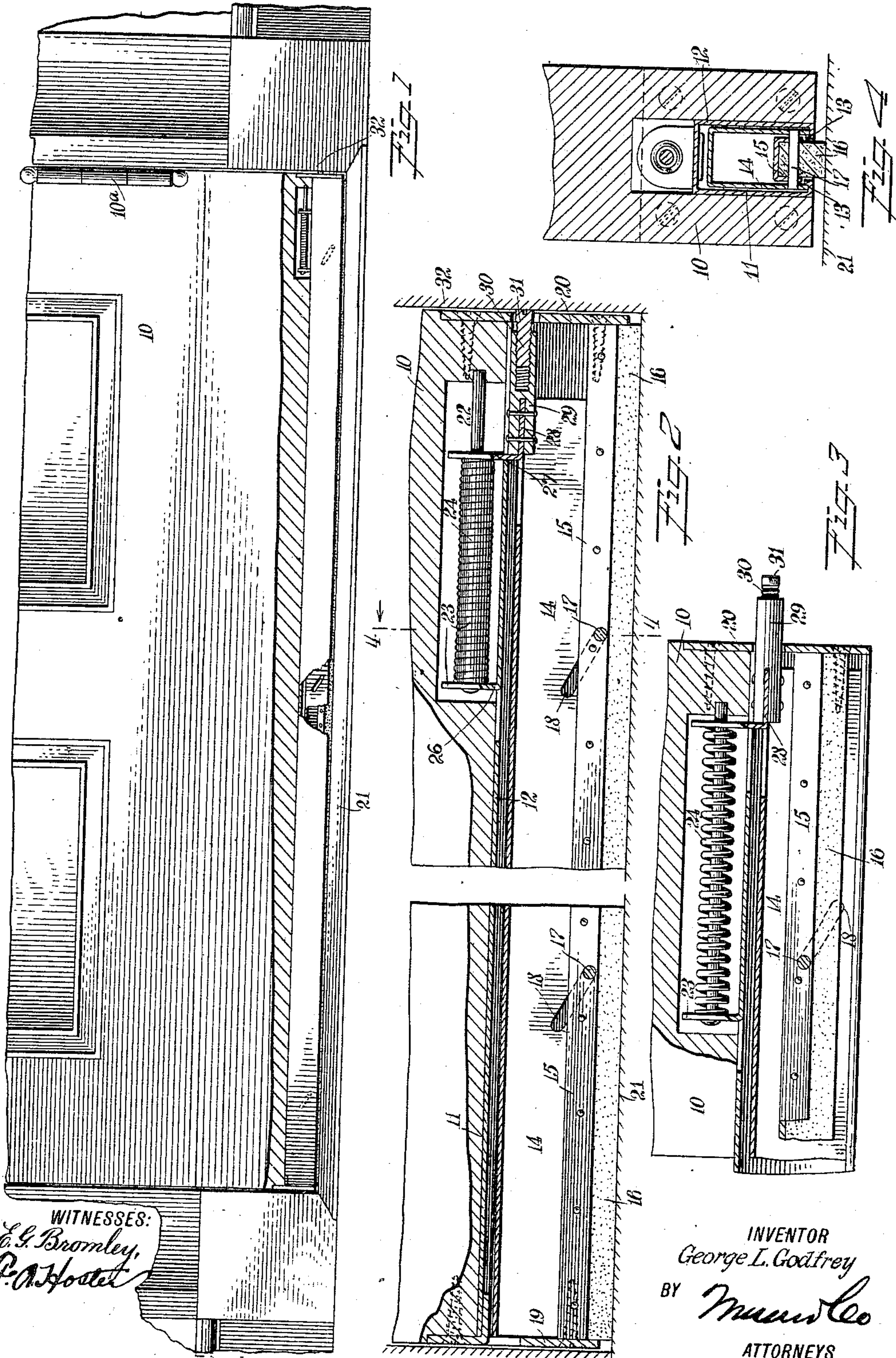


G. L. GODFREY.
 AUTOMATIC WEATHER STRIP.
 APPLICATION FILED APR. 6, 1910.

994,586.

Patented June 6, 1911.



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE L. GODFREY, OF STEUBEN, MAINE.

AUTOMATIC WEATHER-STRIP.

994,586.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 6, 1911.

Application filed April 6, 1910. Serial No. 553,712.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE L. GODFREY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Steuben, in the county of Washington and State of Maine, have invented a new and Improved Automatic Weather-Strip, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

An object of the invention is to provide a weather strip for use on closures such as doors and the like, to prevent any moisture or inclement weather from getting into a room through the space ordinarily found between a closure and the casing thereof. For the purpose mentioned, use is made of a casing provided with means engaging a second casing in connection with a packing, and spring-controlled means for automatically raising or lowering the packing when the door is opened or closed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference denote corresponding parts in all the views, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a portion of a door equipped with my device, parts being broken away to disclose the underlying structure; Fig. 2 is a partial sectional side view of the same, showing my device in its normal position; Fig. 3 is a partial sectional side view showing my device with the packing raised from the sill or casing, and Fig. 4 is a sectional end view taken on the line 4—4 in Fig. 2.

Referring more particularly to the views, I employ a door 10, hinged at 10^a and having a groove 11, extending the width of the door in the under side of the same. In the groove 11 is disposed a casing 12, open at the bottom and having its edges 13 turned upwardly to form guides, as will be easily seen by referring to Fig. 4, and inside the casing 12 is a second casing 14, adapted to slide in the guides formed by the edges 13. A third casing 15, having secured thereto a packing 16, is provided, and extending transversely through the casing 15 are pins 17, adapted to slide in angular slots 18, formed in the sides of the casing 14. An end plate 19, is secured at one end of the door, and the casing 14 is adapted to abut thereon, and on the other end of the door a plate 20 is secured, and the other end of the casing 14 is adapted to abut thereon

when the packing is raised from the sill 21 of the door 10.

In a chamber 22, over the groove 11, is mounted on the casing 12 a frame 23, provided with a spiral spring 24, the end 26 of the frame 23 being rigidly secured to the casing 12, while the end 27 is adapted to slide in the frame 10 and is secured to the casing 14 by means of a lug 28, held in a block 29, adapted to slide in the groove 11. A plug 30 provided with a grooved end 31 is screw-threadedly secured to the block 29 so that the plug can be conveniently adjusted relative to the block 29.

In the operation of my device, when the door 10 is closed, the plug 30 is pressed inwardly against the pressure of the spring 24, and holds the casing 14 against the plate 19, thus securing the casing 15 in its lowest position and engaging the packing 16 with the door sill 21. When the door is opened, the plug 30 springs outwardly, being actuated by the spring 24, which pulls the casing 14 toward the plate 20, thus forcing the pivots 17 to slide upwardly in the slots 18, thereby carrying the casing 15 upwardly and causing the packing 16 to disappear inside the groove 11, as shown most conveniently in Fig. 3. When the door is again closed, the plug 30, coming into engagement with the door casing 32, is pushed inwardly and the packing 16 is again forced downwardly to engage the door sill 21.

In placing the spring in my device at the hinged end of the door, several important advantages are apparent, which would not appear if the spring were disposed at the other end of the door. Should it be desired at any time to shorten the width of the door, this can easily be accomplished without in any manner destroying the operative parts of my weather strip, and by disposing the spring 24 over the casings described, the direct strain on the spring is substantially decreased. Furthermore, by placing the spring at the hinged end of the door, the jar or vibration caused when the spring is operated, is greatly lessened by having the spring near the fulcrum of the door.

Although I have shown a particular construction for the purpose of describing my invention, it will be understood that the scope of the same is fully disclosed in the appended claims.

Having thus described my invention, I

claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. A weather strip comprising a fixed casing having its edges turned to form a horizontal track, a second casing contained within the fixed casing and mounted to move on the track, actuating means forming part of the second casing for operating the same and a packing mounted on the second casing and adapted to slide therein.

2. A weather strip comprising a fixed casing, a longitudinally-extending track thereon, a second casing contained in the fixed

casing and mounted to move on the track, a third casing contained in the second casing and mounted to move angularly thereon, a packing in the third casing, and means on the second casing for operating the same to move the third casing. 15

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses. 20

GEORGE L. GODFREY.

Witnesses:

F. A. HOSTER,

PHILIP D. ROLLHAUS.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."
