(No Model.)

J. A. COZAD.

WEATHER STRIP.

No. 303,919. Patented Aug. 19, 1884.

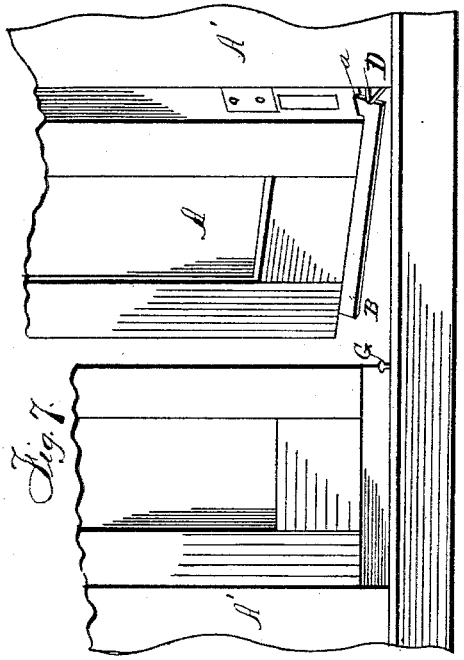

Fig. 1.

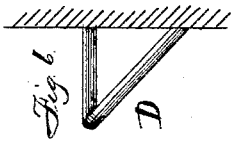

Fig. 6.

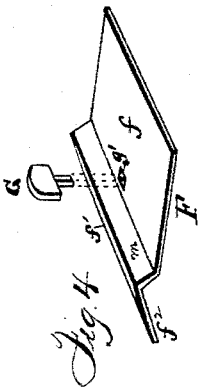

Fig. 4.

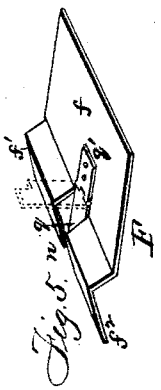

Fig. 5.

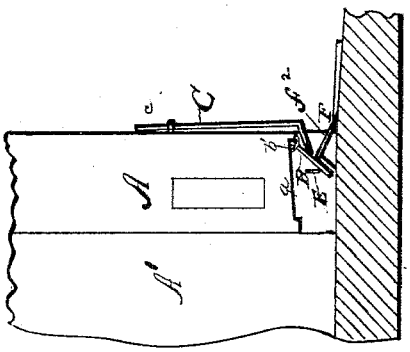

Fig. 3.

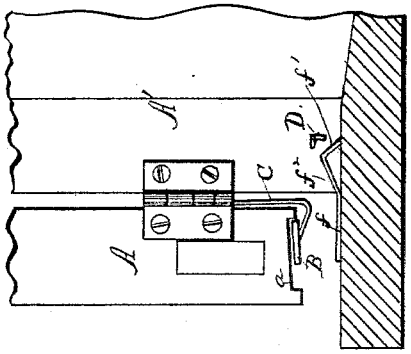

Fig. 2.

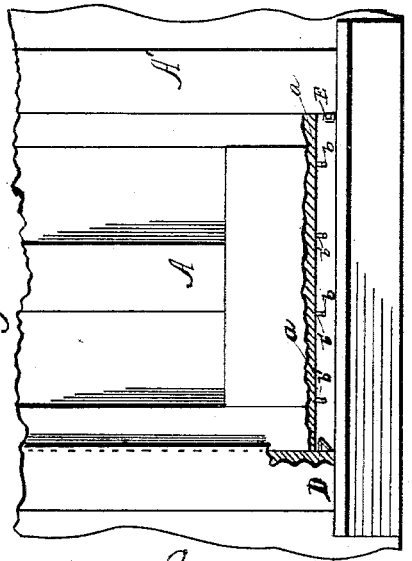

Fig. 7.

Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN A. COZAD, OF MERCER, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO SAMUEL B. STEPHENSON, OF SAME PLACE.

WEATHER-STRIP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 303,919, dated August 19, 1884.

Application filed February 6, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN A. COZAD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Mercer, in the county of Mercer and State of Pennsylvania, 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 and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to weather-strips for doors, and has for its object the provision of a simple, cheap, and durable strip, adapted, when the door is open, to lie closely against the bottom edge thereof, or within a suitable recess formed therein, and to swing downward by the closing of the door; also, to bear at its lower edge against the door-stool, whereby rain, snow, and cold drafts of air are prevented from entering the building below the door.

To the accomplishment of the above my invention consists in the construction and arrangement of parts, substantially as hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of the lower portion of a closed door provided with my improvement. Fig. 2 represents the door shown in Fig. 1 as open. Fig. 3 is an edge view of the door when closed, looking in the opposite direction. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the metal plate used to cover and protect the door-stool, said plate having means for holding the weather-strip down or open. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a modification of the plate shown in Fig. 4. Fig. 6 represents a detail view of one of the strip-lowering devices. Fig. 7 is a front elevation of the lower portion of a double door provided with my improvements.

Similar letters of reference in the several drawings denote like parts.

Referring to the drawings, A represents a door, hung in any suitable manner to a frame, A′, and provided upon its lower edge with a groove or recess, *a*.

B represents a flat strip of metal, one edge of which is provided with a series of apertures, *b*, through which small staples *b′* pass, and by which it is hung to the door at one side, preferably the inner, of the groove *a*. The strip or plate B is held within the groove *a* when the door is open by a spring-rod, C, the upper end, *c*, of which is secured to the inner face of the door, while its lower end passes down and is bent under and bears upon the lower surface of the plate B. (See Fig. 2.)

D represents a staple, bent into the form shown in Fig. 6, and projecting from the hinge-jamb of the door in line with the top of the plate B. When the door is being closed, the staple D passes above the upper edge of the plate, between it and the bottom of the door, forcing the plate downward, and as the door is further closed said plate strikes against a staple, E, projecting from the opposite or locking jamb of the door, by which the strip B is closely pressed against the inclined outer face of a metal plate, F, attached to the upper surface of the threshold or door-stool. The plate F, covering the threshold, is in the form shown in Fig. 4, the flat portion *f* of which covers and protects the upper surface of the threshold, while an upwardly-ridged portion, *f′*, is immediately below the door, one edge, f^2, of which extends inwardly beyond the door, as shown. When the strip is used upon double doors, the staple E is dispensed with, and in lieu thereof a small upwardly-projecting flat stud, G, the lower portion of which forms a tenon that passes down through an aperture, *g′*, in the plate F and into the threshold, is used. The aperture *g′* is located at a point equidistant from the ends of the plate F, just at the base of the outer inclined face of said plate. The front ends of the strip B upon each of the doors are adapted to strike against and be pressed downward against the outer inclined face, *m*, of the plate F by the stud G.

In lieu of the stud G, the construction shown in Fig. 5 may be employed. In said figure the inclined portion or ridge upon the plate F is provided at its middle with a cut-away portion, *n*, into which drops and rests, when the door is open, the inner end of a hinge-flap, *q*, the outer end, *q′*, of which is secured to the plate F outside of the inclined portion, as shown. When the doors are to be closed, the inner end, *q*, is raised into the position shown

in dotted lines, Fig. 5, at which time the part *q* serves as a stop in a manner similar to the stop G. (Shown in Fig. 4.)

The operation of my improvement will be readily understood from the foregoing description.

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

In a weather-strip for doors, the combination of the plate F, having the flat portion *f*, ridged portion *f'*, and provided with the stud G, with the strip B, pivoted or hung within a groove, *a*, in the lower edge of the door A, and staples D, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

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

JOHN A. COZAD.

Witnesses:
EDWIN W. JACKSON,
J. J. ALEXANDER.