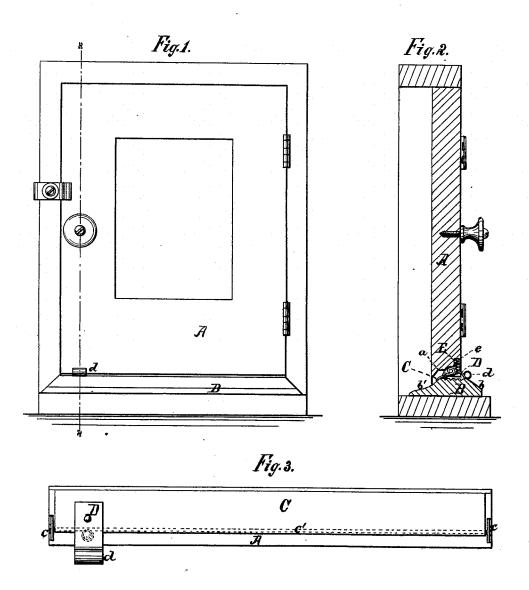
L. JOHNS & I. FALOON. WEATHER-STRIP.

No. 188,017.

Patented March 6, 1877.



Witnesses: Thedolloster B.S. Clark

Inventors; Levi Johns Isaac Faloon Per HEA: Hick Altys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

LEVI JOHNS AND ISAAC FALOON, OF SALINEVILLE, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN WEATHER-STRIPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 188,017, dated March 6, 1877; application filed August 25, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, LEVI JOHNS and ISAAC FALOON, of Salineville, county of Columbiana, State of Ohio, have invented an Improved Weather and Dust Strip for Door-Sills, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of

this specification.

Our invention relates to a device for preventing wind, rain, dust, &c., from passing between the lower edge of the door and the sill or threshold; and it consists in a metal strip extending the length of the lower edge of the door, on the under face thereof, and hinged or pivoted thereon, the face of the door edge being channeled out to receive it, and operated to be held up against the said edge of the door, when the door is opened, by a coil-spring arranged in a recess in the door, to press upon an arm extending laterally from the strip beyond the door, and operated to be swung down upon the sill, and thus close the crevice between the door and the sill by means of an angle or downward curve on the end of the arm, which said angle engages the surface of the sill when the door is closed, as hereinafter particularly set forth and described.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a door to which our device is attached. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the same on the line x x, Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 is a face view of

the lower edge of the door.

A is the door. B is the sill or threshold strip, which we preferably form with the downward bevel b on its edge on the exterior side of the door, and with the downward slope or curve b' on its edge on the interior side of the door. C is the strip, which we fabricate, preferably, of metal. This strip extends the length of the lower edge of the door, as shown, and by means of the lugs c and a rod, c', around which one edge of the strip is turned or clasped, the said strip is pivoted or hinged upon the under face of the lower edge of the door, the said face being channeled out its entire length at a, to receive the strip and its hinge, and thus to bring them above the

line of the extreme edge of the door, as shown. The lugs c, which form bearings for the hingerod c', are let into the side edges of the door. We find this form of hinge to be the most preferable, on account of its strength and durability. The strip C extends laterally from its hinge nearly to the edge of the door on its interior side. An arm, D, is riveted upon the strip, and extends laterally from the hinge beyond the edge of the door on its exterior side, as shown, and upon its outer end is formed with the downwardly-projecting angle or lug d, as shown. Over this arm D, in a recess, e, in the door, is arranged a coil-spring, E, which bears against the upper face of said arm. The face of the door is slotted from the recess e on its exterior side, as shown, to permit the play of the arm D.

Now, it is evident that when the door is opened the spring E will act, by its pressure upon the arm D, to force the hinged strip C up against the face of the lower edge of the door in the channeled space a, and thus swing it away from contact with the sill, and offer no impediment to the opening of the door; and it is evident that when the door is closed the $\log d$ upon the outer end of the arm D will, by its contact with the sill at b, operate to swing the strip C on its hinge, and cause its inner edge to close down upon the sill at b', and to be held closely in contact with it, and thus to prevent the entrance of wind, rain, or dust between the door and the sill.

What we claim as our invention, and desire

to secure by Letters Patent, is—
The strip C, hinged upon and extending the length of the under face of the lower edge of the door A, and provided with the arm D, projecting beyond the exterior edge of the door, and carrying on its outer end the downwardly turned $\log d$, together with coil-spring E in recess e, arranged to operate as and for the purpose specified.

> LEVI JOHNS. ISAAC FALOON.

Witnesses: JAMES G. MOORE, LYMAN G. CALL.