C Loring,

Threshold,

No. 51,066. Patented Nov. 21, 1865.

Fig: 1.

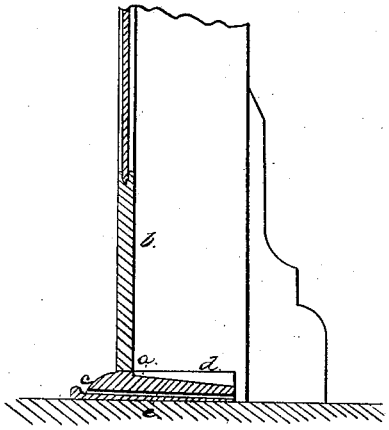
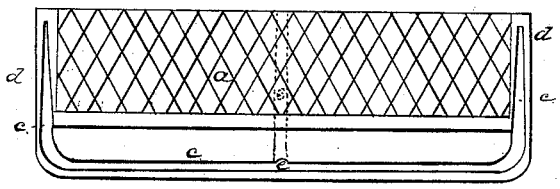


Fig: 2.



Witnesses:

F Gould.

S. W. Kidder.

Inventor:

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by his Atty

W Brooks

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES LORING, OF SOUTH BRAINTREE, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVED DOOR-THRESHOLD.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **51,066**, dated November 21, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES LORING, of South Braintree, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved Water-Stop Threshold; and I do hereby declare that the following, taken in connection with the drawings which accompany and form part of this specification, is a description of my invention sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to practice it.

The purpose of this invention is to prevent the beating or flowing of rain and melted snow within or past the thresholds of outside doors to houses. To attain this object a threshold has sometimes been made with a groove or channel sunk into the upper surface of the inner part thereof, and extending around such surface near its edge, to and by the ends, to the outer edge of the threshold, the channel deepening from opposite the center of the door to its opposite ends. This construction is objectionable, because it leaves a free passage upon the surface of the threshold for the ingress of air, and to remedy this defect I terminate the groove before it reaches the outer edge, and provide an outlet-channel at or near the center of the groove, and it is this improved construction which constitutes my invention.

The drawings represent a threshold embodying my invention, Figure 1 showing a cross-section of the same as applied to a door-frame, and Fig. 2 a plan of it.

The threshold *a*, which is generally made of cast-iron, inclines outward in the usual manner from its highest surface, over which the door *b* is hung, and also has an inclination inward, terminating in a groove or channel, *c*. The deepest part of this groove is at the center of the threshold, and from this point it inclines upward along the edge and around the ends, and runs out or terminates in the upper surfaces of the end pieces, *d*, leaving the outer part of said surfaces flush with the sides, so as to make a water-tight joint in connection with the door-frame, past which neither rain nor wind can beat.

From the center of the groove a channel, *e*, leads down through or under the threshold, as seen in Fig. 1, and by dotted lines in Fig. 2. This channel serves for the escape of all water which may beat over the threshold and run into the groove *c*.

In the other construction referred to the distance from the highest point in the water-groove at the center to the opposite ends is so great that it is difficult to give sufficient pitch to the groove to run the water out, as the highest point in the groove is necessarily at the foot of the inclination; but by my construction the highest points in the channel are nearly level with the top surface of the threshold, while from the center or lowest point such inclination can be readily given to the channel *e* as to cause the water to run freely through it.

I claim—

A water-stop threshold in which the water groove or channel running around the top-surface, near the inner edge of the threshold, has an inclination from each end toward and so as to conduct the water into a conduit leading from the center of the groove beneath the threshold and to the front side thereof, substantially as set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

CHARLES LORING.

Witnesses:

J. B. CROSBY,

F. GOULD.