Mar. 27, 1923.

1,449,397

B. P. HALL

FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Filed Mar. 1, 1921

FIG. 1.

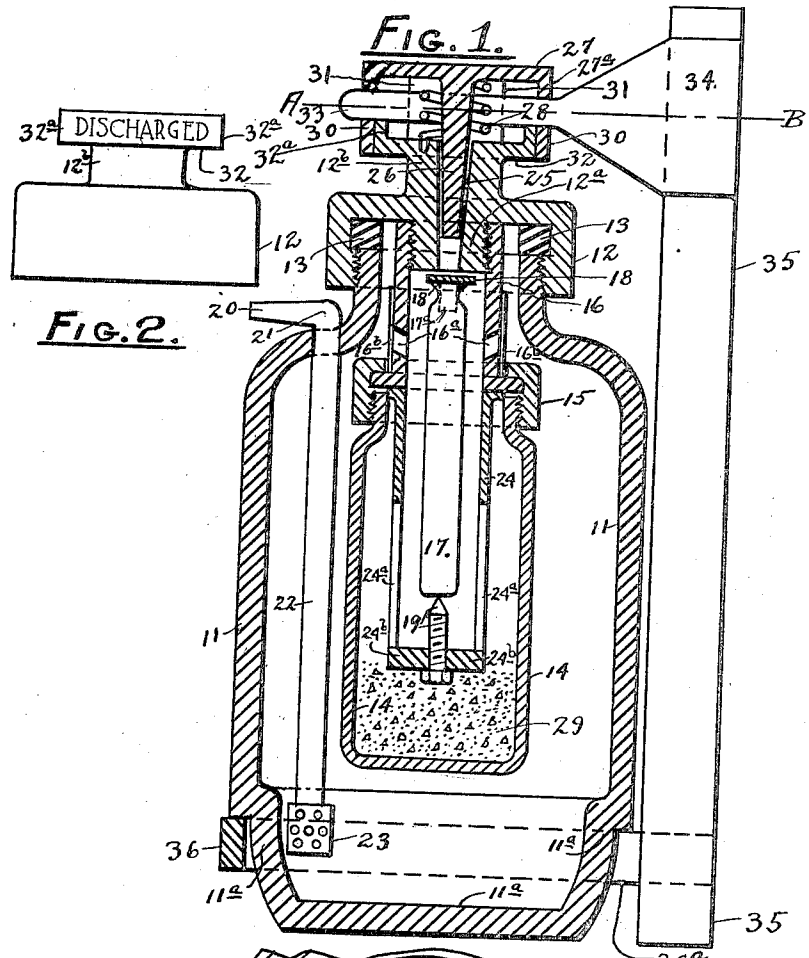
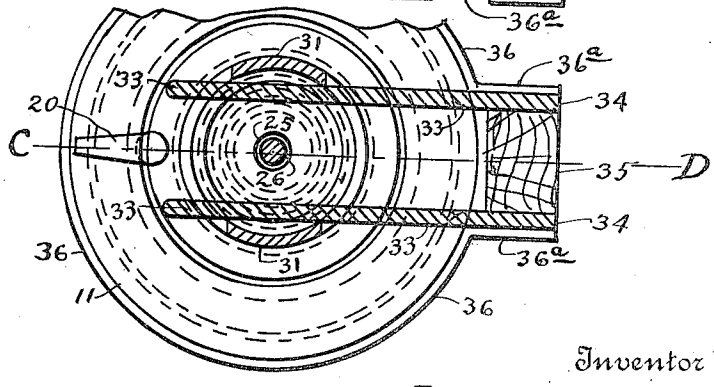


FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.



Inventor

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By his Attorney

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Patented Mar. 27, 1923. 1,449,397

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BURTON P. HALL, OF FANWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

Application filed March 1, 1921. Serial No. 448,776.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BURTON P. HALL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fanwood, in the county of Union and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Fire Extinguisher, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in fire extinguishers comprising a tank adapted to contain a fire extinguishing liquid under pressure of a gas, a means for keeping two or more chemicals out of contact with each other inclosed in said tank and a means for bringing said chemicals into contact with each other, thereby producing said gas; and my invention consists in the novel features hereinafter more fully described.

The objects of my improvement are:

First: To provide a means for recognizing at once by inspection whether the said tank has been discharged of its liquid contents.

Second: To provide a rack for said tank when charged, and render it impossible for said tank to be placed on said rack when discharged, thereby insuring against the failure of charging the tank by oversight or neglect; and

Third: To have said means simple, durable and inexpensive.

I attain these objects by the fire-extinguisher, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, or by any mechanical equivalent or obvious modification of the same.

Fig. 1 is a vertical section on the line C—D of Fig. 3, hereinafter described, showing some minor parts in elevation; Fig. 2 is an elevation of the member 12—12^b—32—32^a hereinafter more fully described.

Fig. 3 is a top view or section on the line A—B of Fig. 1.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The numerals 11 to 29 inclusive designate the parts of a fire extinguisher such as illustrated and described in my Patent No. 1,207,398, issued Dec. 5, 1916, of which fire extinguisher, my present invention is an improvement, of which the features are as follows:

11^a is the lower part of the tank 11 reduced in diameter and adapted to be supported by the strap 36, which forms almost a complete ring, and the ends 36^a thereof are connected to the post 35 near the lower end thereof.

The cap or cover 12 of the tank 11 has the boss 12^b on the upper side thereof extended by the horizontal flange 32 and the cylindrical flange 32^a, which has marked on the outside thereof the legend "Discharged" or some similar term indicating that the liquid contents of the tank have been discharged or that the fire extinguisher is not in operative condition.

The knob 27 at the upper end of the push rod 26 is extended to include the two rings 27^a and 30 which are connected to each other by means of the partly cylindrical walls or posts 31, which are made in one therewith, leaving a passage therebetween, adapted to permit the rods or tusks 33, which are the extensions of the plates 34, to pass therethrough.

Said plates 34 are connected to the upper end of said post 35, and form therewith and with said strap 36 a rack for the support of the tank.

The post 35 may be secured to the wall of any building, or it may have its lower end connected to any suitable pedestal.

When said push rod 26 is in its higher position, as shown in Fig. 1, which corresponds to the condition of the tank when it is charged, the ring 30 encloses the flange 32^a of the boss 12^b on the cap 12, it covers the legend "Discharged," which is marked thereon, as above described.

To use the fire extinguisher, it must be removed from the rack, and the push rod 26 is then driven home to its seat 25, whereupon the ring 30 of the knob 27 is lowered sufficiently to expose the legend "Discharged" on said flange 32^a, thereby serving as an indication and reminder that the tank must be charged again before it may be used as a fire extinguisher. When said push rod 26 is driven home to its seat 25, the ring 27^a of the knob 27 is also lowered sufficiently to prevent the rods or tusks 33 from passing thereunder when the lower part 11^a of the tank 11 is placed upon the strap 36, thereby preventing the fire extinguisher from being properly placed in position on the rack, and thereby serving as an additional reminder that the tank must be charged first before returning the same to the rack.

Many changes could be made in the details of my fire extinguisher without departing from the main scope of my invention; I do not, therefore, restrict myself to the details as shown in the drawings; but I intend to include also all mechanical equivalents and

reasonably obvious modifications of the same within the scope of my invention.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A fire extinguisher comprising a tank adapted to contain a liquid under pressure of a gas, a means for keeping two or more chemicals out of contact with each other, enclosed by said tank, a cap on said tank and a push rod for bringing said chemicals into contact with each other, thereby producing said gas, combined with a flange on said cap having thereon a suitable legend indicating that said tank has been discharged and a hollow extension on said push rod adapted to cover said legend, when said push rod is in position on the charged tank, and to uncover said legend when said push rod is driven home into said tank for bringing said chemicals into contact with each other.

2. A fire extinguisher comprising a tank adapted to contain a liquid under pressure of a gas, a means for keeping two or more chemicals out of contact with each other enclosed by said tank, a cap on said tank and a push rod for bringing said chemicals into contact with each other, thereby producing said gas, combined with a hollow extension on said push rod at the upper end thereof, said extension having a suitable passage therein, a rack for supporting said tank, said rack having suitable tusks adapted to engage said passage when said tank is placed upon said rack in a charged condition, and a flange on said cap adapted to enter said hollow extension when said push rod is driven home into said tank for bringing said chemicals into contact with each other, said flange thereby obstructing said passage and preventing said tusks from engaging said passage until said tank is charged again.

BURTON P. HALL.