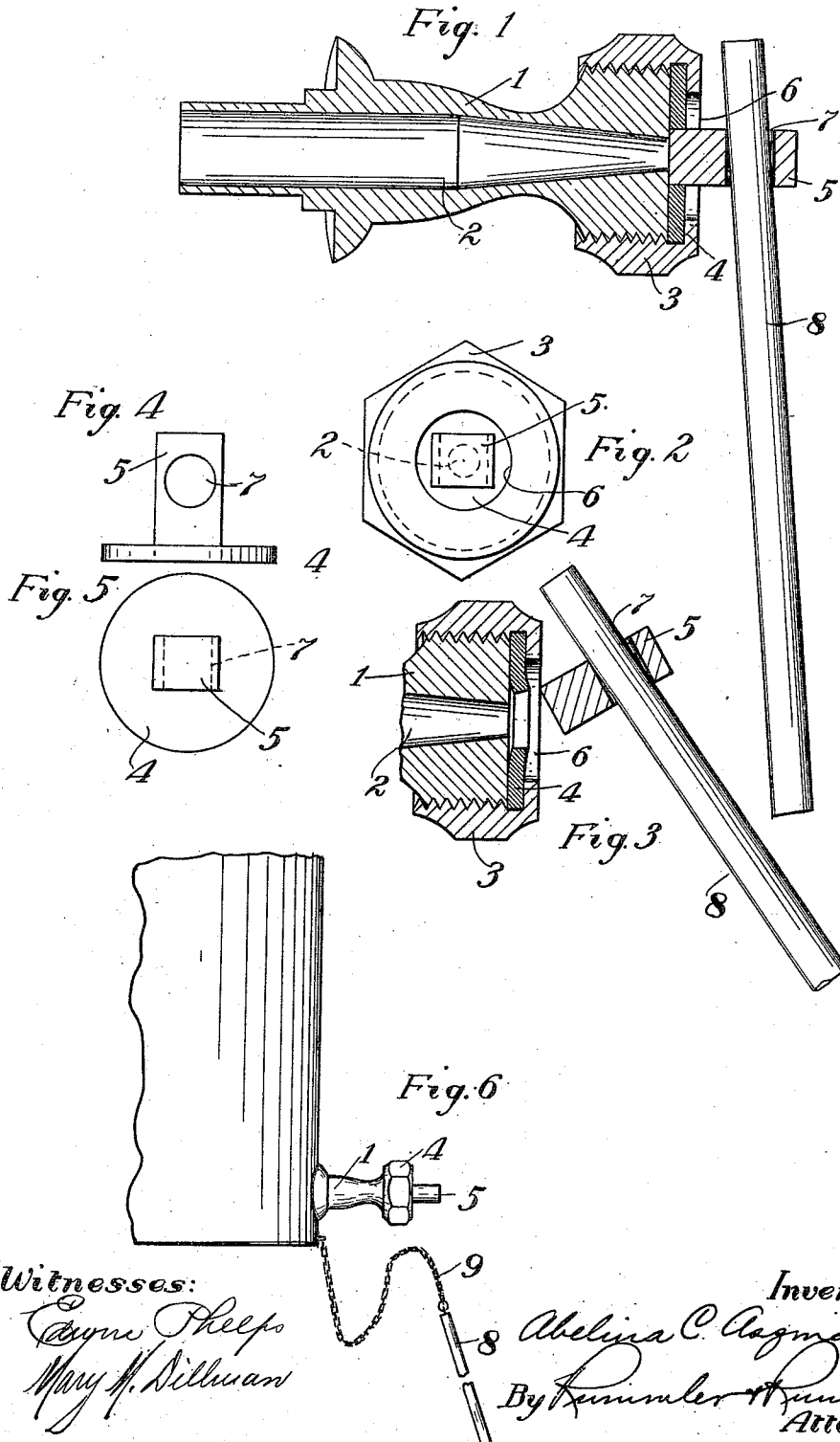


A. C. ASZMAN.
NOZZLE FOR FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.
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Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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NOZZLE FOR FIRE-EXTINGUISHERS.

973,333.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ABELINA C. ASZMAN, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Chicago, county of Cook, State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fire-Extinguisher Nozzles, of which the following is a specification.

The main objects of this invention are to provide an improved form of nozzle for fire extinguishers; and to provide an improved form of seal for such nozzles.

A specific embodiment of this invention is shown in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is an enlarged section of a fire extinguisher nozzle and seal constructed according to this invention. Fig. 2 is an end view of the same. Fig. 3 is a fragmentary view indicating the manner in which the seal is broken or punctured. Figs. 4 and 5 are details of the seal. Fig. 6 is a fragmentary view of a fire extinguisher showing the arrangement of the nozzle with respect to the casing.

In the construction shown in the drawings, the nozzle fitting 1 has a longitudinal bore 2 gradually tapering toward the discharge end. The discharge end of the nozzle 1 is enlarged externally and threaded. A threaded member 3 is removably mounted at the end of said nozzle and a seal 4 is placed over the outlet of the nozzle and securely held in place by the member 3. The member 3 preferably has a polysided periphery so that it may be screwed on and off by means of a wrench.

The seal 4 comprises a thin flat disk of soft metal, such as lead, and a core or stem 5 of a stronger metal which extends completely through the disk. When the parts are assembled, the stem 5 extends through an aperture 6 in the member 3. To unseal the nozzle it is merely necessary to pull out the stem causing it to tear out of the disk and leaving a clear passage for liquid. The cross-sectional area of the stem 5 is preferably greater than that of the adjacent end of the bore 2 so that the broken seal will not interfere with the free flow of liquid from the nozzle.

The stem 5 has a transverse aperture 7 located near the outer face of the member 3 and there is provided a bar 8 which may be inserted into the aperture 7 for the purpose of applying force to pry the stem loose

from the seal 4, when it is desired to permit the escape of the contents of the extinguisher. In order that the bar 8 will always be at hand when wanted it may be attached by a chain or cord 9 to some part of the extinguisher or its support. However, if the bar 8 has become lost the stem 5 may be broken off from the seal by one or more blows of a hammer or may be pried off by a nail or other pointed instrument. The threaded member 3 enables a person to readily remove a broken seal and substitute a new one.

Although but one specific embodiment of this invention is herein shown and described, it will be understood that some of the details of the construction shown may be altered or omitted, within the scope of the following claims, without departing from the spirit of this invention.

I claim:—

1. A seal of the class described, comprising a thin disk of relatively weak material and a stem of relatively strong material extending through said disk and adapted to be withdrawn for perforating the disk.

2. A seal of the class described, comprising a thin disk of relatively weak material and a stem formed integrally with the disk of relatively strong material extending through said disk and adapted to be withdrawn for perforating the disk.

3. A seal of the class described, comprising a thin disk of relatively weak material and a stem of relatively strong material extending through said disk and adapted to be withdrawn for perforating the disk, said stem having an eye at its free end to facilitate its withdrawal.

4. A seal of the class described, comprising a disk, a core extending through said disk and secured thereto so as to prevent the separation of said core and disk without distortion of the disk, said core projecting beyond the face of the disk to provide means for pulling said core away from said disk.

5. A device of the class described, comprising a nozzle, a seal adapted to serve as a closure therefor, an end member removably engaging said nozzle for securing said seal in position to obstruct the outlet of said nozzle, said member having therein an aperture, and a stem on said seal protruding outwardly through said aperture and adapted to distort said seal and open the nozzle when said stem is pulled through said aperture.

6. A device of the class described, comprising a nozzle having an annular shoulder at its outer end, a seal adapted to serve as a closure for said nozzle and comprising a disk seated on said shoulder and a stem extending outwardly from said disk, a member removably mounted on said nozzle and adapted to clamp the edges of said disk into liquid-tight engagement with said shoulder, said member having therein an aperture of less diameter than said disk through which said stem extends, and said stem being adapted when pulled out through said aperture to distort said disk and thereby remove the obstruction offered by said seal to the flow of liquid through said nozzle.

7. A device of the class described, comprising a nozzle having an annular shoulder at its outer end, a seal adapted to serve as a closure for said nozzle and comprising a disk seated on said shoulder and a stem extending outwardly from said disk, a member removably threaded on said nozzle and adapted to clamp the edges of said disk into liquid-tight engagement with said shoulder, said member having therein an aperture of less diameter than said disk through which said stem extends, and said stem being adapted when pulled out through said aperture to distort said disk and thereby remove the obstruction offered by said seal to the flow of liquid through said nozzle.

8. A device of the class described, comprising a nozzle having an annular shoulder at its outer end, a seal for said nozzle comprising a thin disk of relatively weak metal and a stem of relatively strong metal extending through said disk and having liquid-tight joint therewith, a member adapted to clamp the edges of said disk into liquid-tight engagement with said shoulder and

having therein an aperture of less diameter than said disk through which said stem protrudes, said stem being adapted to be withdrawn through said aperture and to be thereby torn away from said disk to remove the obstruction offered by said seal to the flow of liquid through said nozzle.

9. A device of the class described, comprising a nozzle having an annular shoulder at its outer end, a seal for said nozzle comprising a thin disk of relatively weak metal and a stem of relatively strong metal extending through said disk and having liquid-tight joint therewith, a member adapted to clamp the edges of said disk into liquid-tight engagement with said shoulder and having therein an aperture of less diameter than said disk through which said stem protrudes, and said stem having therein an eye located near the outer face of said member.

10. A device of the class described, comprising a nozzle, a threaded end member adapted to screw onto said nozzle, said member having therein an aperture relatively larger than and substantially concentric with the discharge opening of said nozzle, a soft metal seal secured at its edges between the adjacent faces of said member and nozzle, a stem of relatively hard metal and of greater cross section than said discharge opening, said stem being formed integrally with said seal and protruding outwardly through said aperture, and adapted when withdrawn through said aperture to perforate said seal.

Signed at Chicago this 27th day of December 1909.

ABELINA C. ASZMAN.

Witnesses:

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