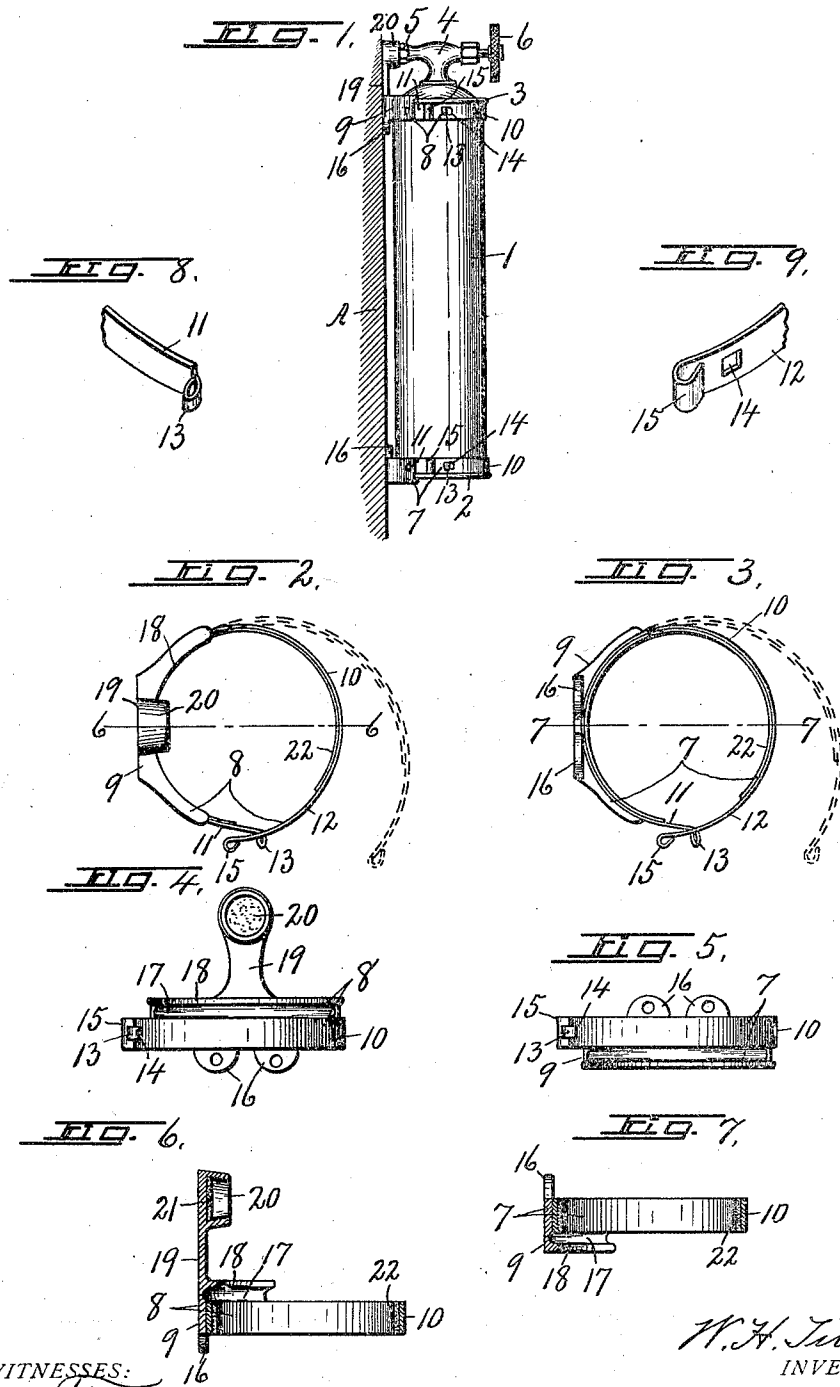


W. H. TIBBALS.
 HOLDER FOR HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.
 APPLICATION FILED MAY 27, 1913.

1,083,159.

Patented Dec. 30, 1913.



WITNESSES:

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HOLDER FOR HAND FIRE-EXTINGUISHERS.

1,083,159.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 30, 1913.

Application filed May 27, 1913. Serial No. 770,274.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER H. TIBBALS, of Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Holders for Hand Fire-Extinguishers, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to certain improvements in holders for fire extinguishers of the class set forth in my pending application No. 675,591, filed February 5, 1912, in which the heads of the cylinder are provided with annular flanges constituting means with which the holder is adapted to be engaged for supporting the fire extinguisher in any conveniently accessible place in a building, motor boat, automobile or in other relations where a hand fire extinguisher might be useful.

The main object is to provide a simple and comparatively inexpensive holder capable of firmly gripping and supporting the extinguisher upon a wall or other support and at the same time allowing the extinguisher to be easily and quickly removed in case of fire.

Another object is to provide the holder with means for effectively closing and protecting the open end of the discharge nozzle of the extinguisher.

Other objects and uses relating to specific parts of the device will be brought out in the following description.

In the drawings—Figure 1 is a side elevation of a hand fire extinguisher and my improved holder therefor. Figs. 2 and 3 are enlarged plans of the upper and lower clamping members respectively. Figs. 4 and 5 are front face views of the clamping members shown in Figs. 2 and 3. Figs. 6 and 7 are transverse vertical sectional views taken respectively on lines 6—6, Fig. 2, and 7—7, Fig. 3. Figs. 8 and 9 are perspective views of the detached interlocking ends of one of the clamps.

In order that my invention may be clearly understood, I have shown in Fig. 1 a cylindrical hand extinguisher —1— having its opposite end heads provided with annular flanges —2— and —3—, one of the end

heads being provided with a valve —4— extending transversely of the axis of the cylinder and having one end formed with a discharge nozzle —5— and its opposite end provided with a valve operating member as a hand wheel —6—.

The holder forming the subject matter of my present invention comprises a pair of clamping members —7— and —8— adapted to be clamped around and upon opposite ends of a cylinder in a manner presently described.

Each clamp preferably consists of a rigid segment —9—, preferably of cast metal, and a split spring ring —10— having its intermediate portion rigidly secured by brazing, riveting or otherwise to the rigid section —9— and its opposite ends more or less free to open and close from and toward each other, one of the ends constituting a relatively short arm —11— projecting beyond the corresponding end of the section —9— while the other end constitutes a relatively long spring arm —12— projecting a considerably greater distance beyond the opposite end of said section.

The free end of the shorter arm —11— is provided with a tongue —13— of reduced width, said tongue being offset laterally or radially and outwardly.

The free end of the longer arm —12— is provided with an aperture —14— of sufficient dimensions to receive the tongue —13— when the free end of the longer arm is lapped upon the outer face of the shorter arm as shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, the extreme end of the longer arm being bent in the form of an eye —15—, constituting a finger piece whereby the longer arm may be sprung out of interlocking engagement with the tongue —13— of the shorter arm.

The rigid section —9— constitutes approximately a segment of a circle of less than half the circumference of the cylinder which it is adapted to embrace when placed in operative position and, therefore, the inner face of the segment —9— is cylindrical and of slightly greater radius than that of the cylinder while the portion of the spring which is secured thereto follows such cylindrical contour and is also approximately the same radius as said cylinder.

The arms of the spring are tensioned to spring apart when released from interlocking engagement one with the other but are nevertheless curved so as to readily conform to the curved contour of the cylinder when applied thereto or when the ends of the arms are interlocked one with the other.

The outer faces of the intermediate portions of the segments —9— are preferably flat and are provided with apertured ears —16— for receiving screws or similar fastening means by which the holders may be secured to a wall or other support —A—, Fig. 1.

Each segment —9— is also provided on its inner side with a circumferentially extending circular channel —17— of substantially the same radius as the flange —2— or —3— which it is adapted to receive, said channels being disposed in a plane just at the outer ends of the spring clamps —10— leaving segmental flanges —18— for engaging the end faces of said flanges and additionally holding the cylinder against endwise movement.

The clamp —8— for the valve end of the cylinder is provided with a longitudinal extension —19— terminating in a socket —20— opening inwardly toward the axis of the cylinder for receiving and inclosing the nozzle —5—, thereby protecting the nozzle against malicious or accidental plugging or closing except by the valve, the end wall of the socket being provided with a lining or packing —21— to afford a somewhat yielding abutment for the end of the nozzle to prevent direct contact thereof with the metal of the socket. In like manner, the clamping members —7— and —8— are provided with linings or inner facings —22— of felt, leather or equivalent material to prevent marring of the surface of the cylinder which is usually nickel and highly polished.

When the clamping members are secured in the manner described to the wall or support, such wall constitutes a fixed connection between them holding them in fixed relation

a distance apart corresponding to the distance between the flanges —2— and —3— on the heads of the cylinder so that by placing the cylinder in operative position with its flanges —2— and —3— in the channels —17— and the nozzle —5— in the socket —20—, the spring arms —12— may be forced against its own tension around the adjacent ends of the cylinder and interlocked with their corresponding tongues —13— in the manner previously described, the interlocking connections between the arms —11— and —12— being adjusted so that the arms will fit tightly against the periphery of the cylinder, thereby holding the flanged ends thereof in the channel —17—.

In case of fire when it is desired to quickly release the cylinder for use, it is simply necessary to engage and draw the finger piece —15— outward out of interlocking engagement with the tongues —13— whereupon the arms —12— will spring open and allow the cylinder to be withdrawn from the channels.

What I claim is:

1. A holder for fire extinguishers comprising a rigid segment having a circumferential concave inner face and a flange projecting inwardly beyond said face, and arms secured to said rigid member and having their free ends provided with interlocking members, one of said arms being made of spring metal and tensioned to spring outwardly when released from interlocking engagement with the other arm.

2. A holder for fire extinguishers comprising a rigid member having a concave inner face and a longitudinally extending arm terminating in a socket, and arms secured to said rigid member and having their free ends provided with interlocking members.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this first day of May, 1913.

WALTER HUGH TIBBALS.

Witnesses:

H. E. CHASE,
EVA E. GREENLEAF.