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A. F. THOMPSON

FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Filed April 24, 1925

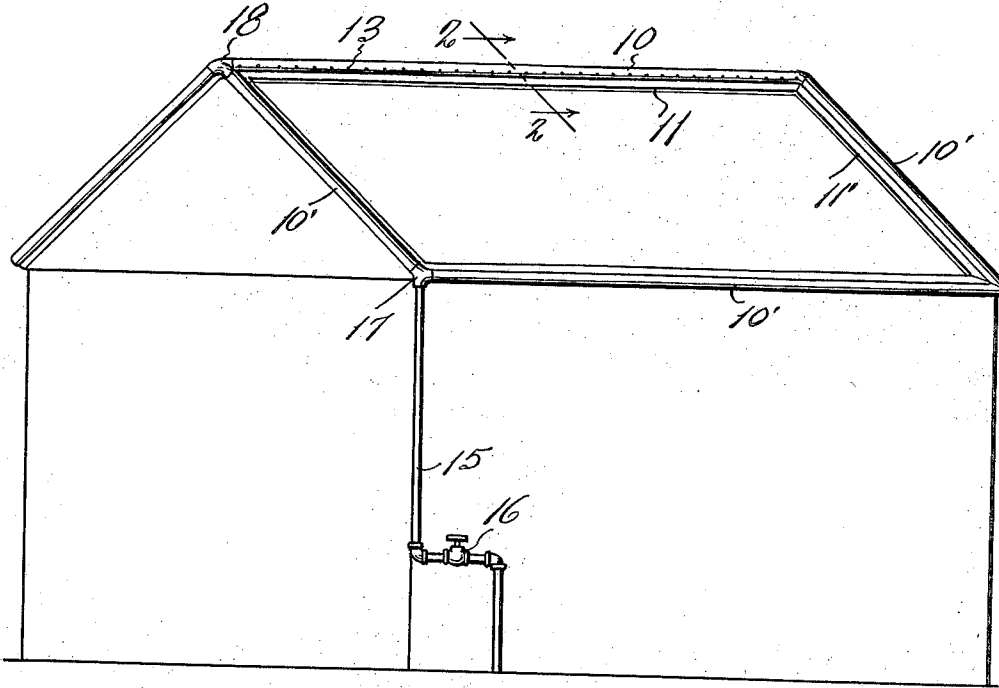


Fig. 1.

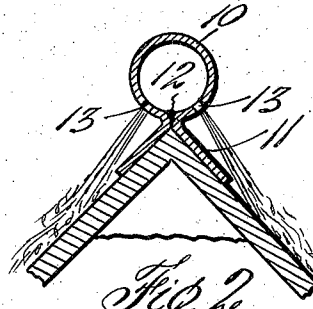


Fig. 2.

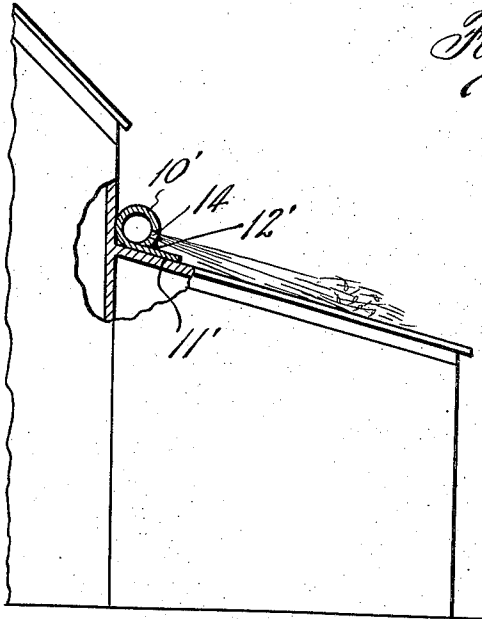


Fig. 3.

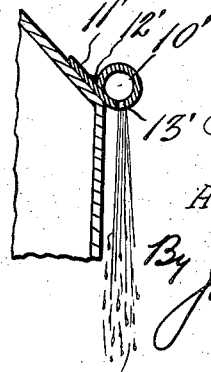


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

Application filed April 24, 1925. Serial No. 25,501.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in fire extinguishers.

In many cities and towns large numbers of houses are built with inflammable roofs which are covered with wooden or composition singles, prepared roofing and the like. Fires are frequently caused by sparks and embers from nearby fires or burning structures.

The object of my invention is to provide an improved form of fire protection for inflammable roofs and to carry out the same by equipping the roof with means for supplying and substantially covering the roof with a sheet of water.

A further object is to provide means for protecting the sides of the house as well as the roof.

A particular object of the invention is to combine with the usual ridge roll or other ornamental finishing member of the roof, a conduit for conducting and spraying the water, thus making the extinguisher of a pleasing appearance, rather than unsightly.

A construction designed to carry out the invention will be hereinafter described together with other features of the invention.

The invention will be more readily understood from a reading of the following specification and by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which an example of the invention is shown, and wherein:

Fig. 1 is an isometric view of a housing having its roof equipped with extinguishers constructed in accordance with my invention,

Fig. 2 is an enlarged cross-section taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1,

Fig. 3 is a sectional view of an eaves sprinkler, and

Fig. 4 is a sectional view of another form of sprinkler.

In the drawings the numeral 10 designates the tubular member of an ordinary ridge roll such as is used on the ridge of a shingle roof. At the bottom the roll is bent outward along each side to form divergent flanges 11 by which it may be nailed to the roof. In order to utilize the tubular member as a water conductor the flanges and the member at their line of intersection are soldered together as is indicated at 12. Along each side of the member 10 perforations 13 are provided just above the flanges and below the center of said member.

Water supplied to the member 10 will be

discharged through the perforations, thus flowing down the roof to form a fire extinguisher or preventive or if desired to cool the roof in hot weather. Water may be supplied to one or both ends of the member 10 in any suitable manner, and where supplied to one end only, the other may be plugged.

For protecting the sides of the house I employ a conductor 10' (Fig. 3) having a flange 11' and formed from a single sheet of metal rolled like the ridge roll. A strip of solder 12' seals the tubular member and forms a water tight joint. The flange may be nailed on or under the shingles at the edge of the roof or it may be fastened under the eaves. The perforations 13' are in the lower side of the member 10' so as to spray streams of water downwardly and arrest sparks and the like.

In Fig. 4 I have shown another form which is like the form in Fig. 3 except the perforations 14, are positioned over the flange. This style may be used at the intersection of a roof and a side wall. In Fig. 1 a service pipe 15 including a cut-off valve 16 extends up one corner of the building and connects to a Y connection 17 uniting two edge conductors one of which is connected by a T joint 18 with the ridge roll. The connections may be made in any suitable manner.

Various changes in the size and shape of the different parts, as well as modifications and alterations may be made within the scope of the appended claims.

What I claim, is:

1. A roof water conductor comprising a sheet having a portion rolled and joined to form an elongated liquid conduit and having a portion projecting from said joint to provide a continuous longitudinal attaching flange, said conduit being provided with perforations in the lower sector of its rolled portion.

2. A ridge roll comprising a sheet rolled and secured together intermediate its ends to form an elongated water conducting member having perforations only in the sector adjacent said junction line, said ends being projected in diverging directions to enclose the ridge of a roof and provide continuous attaching means.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.
ALBERT F. THOMPSON.