(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. NUDD.

FIRE ESCAPE.

No. 362,173. Patented May 3, 1887.

Fig. 1.

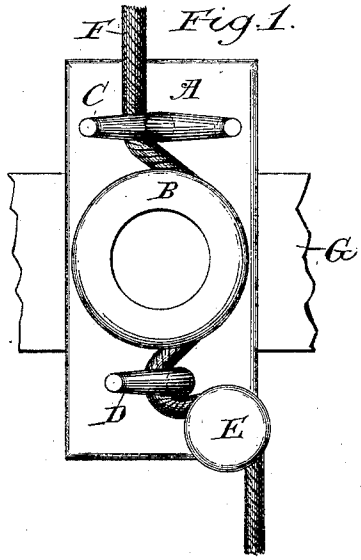


Fig. 2.

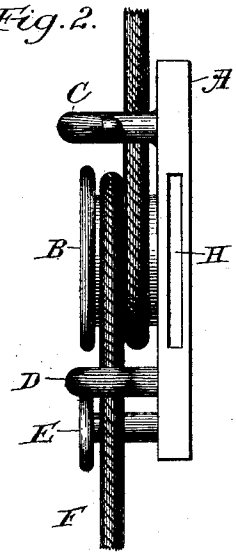


Fig. 3.

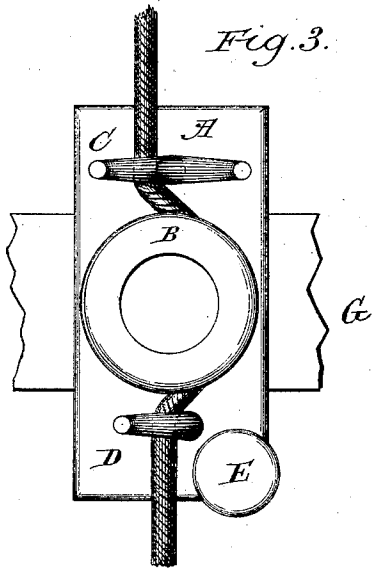
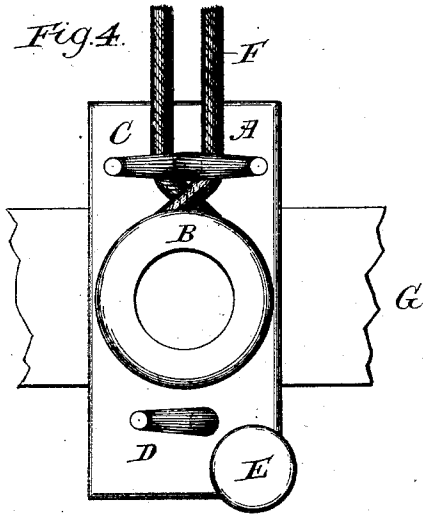


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
George Raymond
Albert Raymond

Inventor.
Amos Nudd

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

A. NUDD.

FIRE ESCAPE.

No. 362,173. Patented May 3, 1887.

Fig. 5.

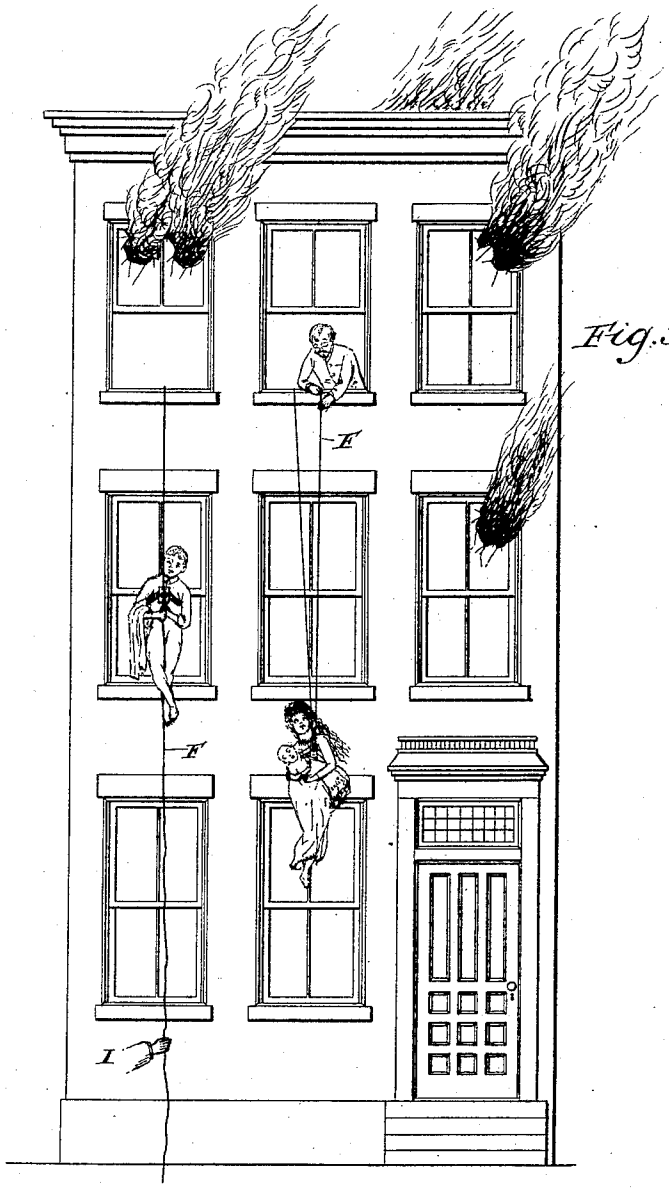
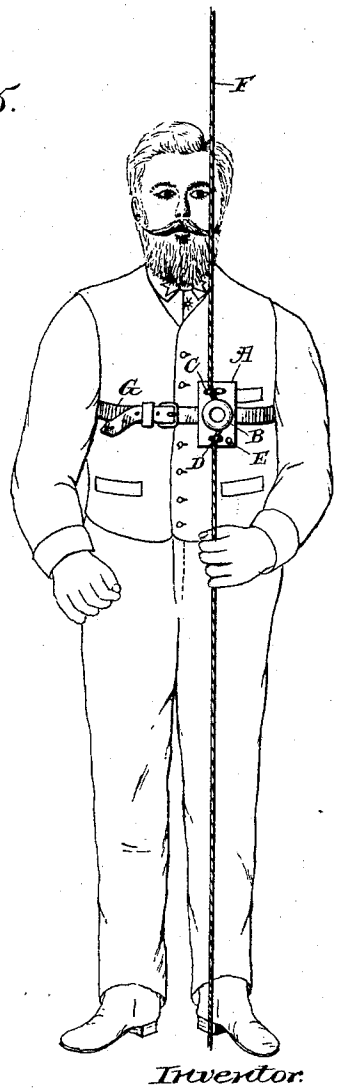


Fig. 6.



Witnesses:
George Raymond
Albert Raymond

Inventor:
Amos Nudd

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AMOS NUDD, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

FIRE-ESCAPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 362,173, dated May 3, 1887.

Application filed March 6, 1886. Serial No. 194,339. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AMOS NUDD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Fire-Escape, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of fire-escapes by which a person is enabled to pass quickly and safely down a single rope. It also provides a means of lowering to the ground a person helpless or otherwise, and, if required, more than one person at the same time. I attain these several objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a front view of the device. Fig. 2 is an elevated side view of the same. Fig. 3 is a front view showing the position of the rope when arranged for a person to descend alone, the same being shown on a reduced scale in Fig. 5. Fig. 4 is a front view showing the position of the rope when arranged for lowering a person to the ground, the same being still further shown on a reduced scale in Fig. 6. Fig. 6 is simply an enlarged view of Fig. 5, showing more clearly the position of the belt and fire-escape with the rope attached.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

To the front surface of the plate A is attached the friction-cylinder B, the friction lugs or hooks C and D, and the snub-pin E. All these parts are made of brass, malleable iron, or other suitable metal.

The rope F, as shown in Figs. 3 and 5, passes under or behind the friction lug or hook C, then around the friction-cylinder B one or more times, according to the amount of friction or resistance required, then under or behind friction lug or hook D, and, if still further resistance is required, around the snub-pin E, as shown in Fig. 1.

If the person descending wishes to stop before reaching the ground, he has only to take an additional turn of the rope around the snub-pin E, when he will be securely held.

In order to lower a person from any exposed position, as shown in Fig. 6, the rope, after passing under or behind friction lug or hook C and around cylinder B, passes again under lug or hook C, (said lug or hook C being double,) as shown in Fig. 4, and further shown in Fig. 6. In all these movements the end of that part of the rope F which first passes under or behind the lug or hook C is firmly secured within the room or at the window whence escape is being made. The other part of the rope F is thrown to the ground, as shown in Fig. 5, or held in hand, as shown in Fig. 6. When, as shown in Fig. 6, the person reaches the ground, the belt is disengaged, when it can be drawn up to the window to be again used.

A person standing on the ground may take the rope F in hand, and thus leave to the person descending the free and full use of his limbs and enable him to take a child in his arms, and a person may step upon his shoulders and hold himself in position by the rope F, the additional weight being limited only by the strength of the rope.

Any number of fire-escapes with belts attached may be used by as many persons, each throwing off the rope on reaching the ground, thus enabling them to follow each other in quick succession on one and the same rope.

The space between the lugs or hooks C and D and the plate A is just sufficient to allow the close passage of the rope under or behind them.

The rope can be instantly thrown off on reaching the ground; but while the weight of the person rests upon it the direction of the draft is such that it is impossible to disengage it.

The manner in which the rope F is held by a person standing on the ground is shown by the hand I in Fig. 5.

The belt G passes through a slot, H, in the plate A, as shown in Fig. 2, and is secured to the person by an ordinary buckle.

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

The combination, with a belt, of the plate A, the friction-cylinder B, the friction lugs or hooks C and D, the snub-pin E, and the rope F, all substantially as described.

AMOS NUDD.

Witnesses:
GEORGE RAYMOND,
ALBERT RAYMOND.