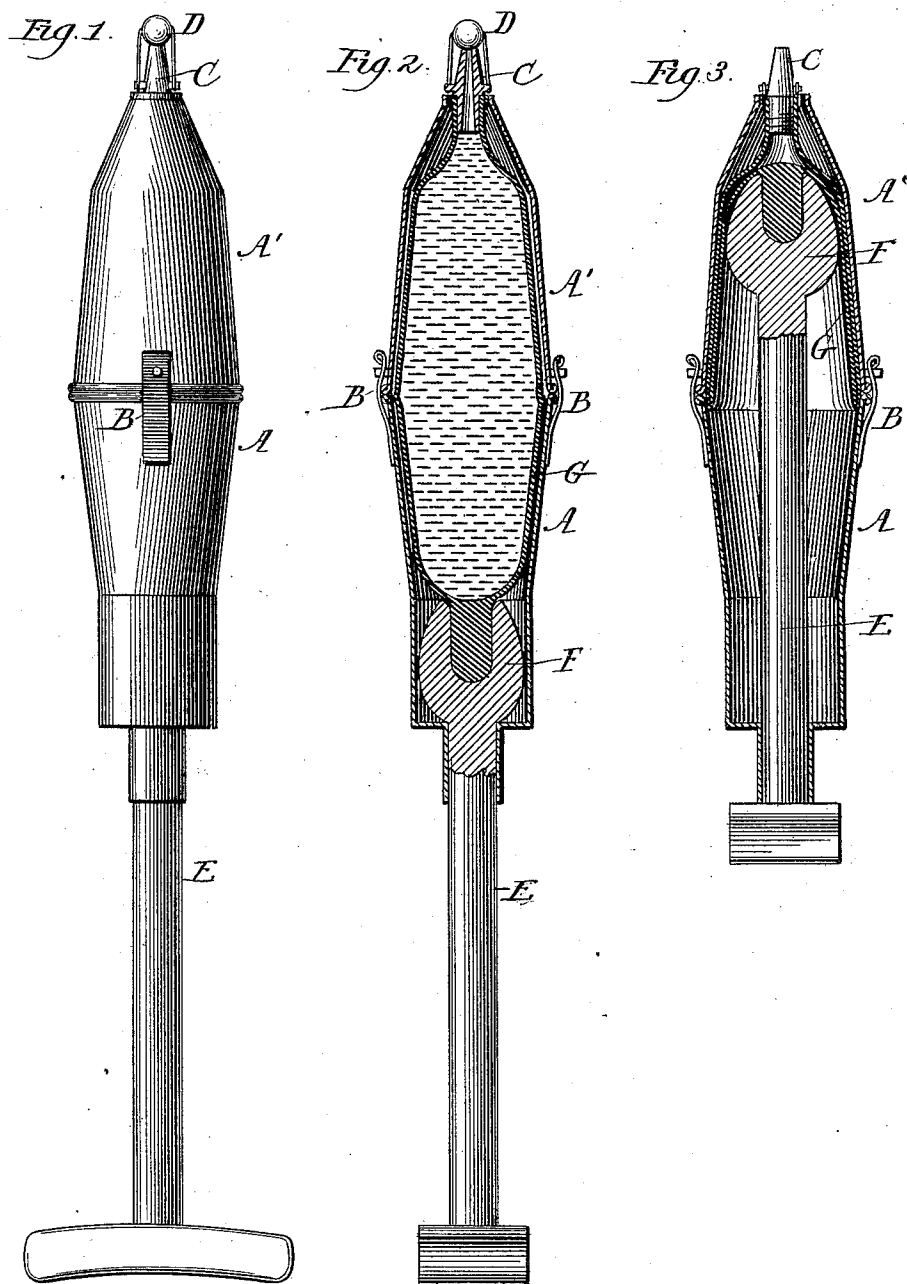


(No Model.)

J. J. HARDEN.
FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

No. 425,221.

Patented Apr. 8, 1890.



Witnesses:

Harry E. Jones.
Ella Kemett

Inventor:

John J. Harden

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN J. HARDEN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND
CHARLES F. ELMES, OF SAME PLACE.

FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 425,221, dated April 8, 1890.

Application filed June 18, 1889. Serial No. 314,696. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN J. HARDEN, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, and a citizen of the United States, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Fire-Extinguishers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an exterior elevation. Fig. 2 is a vertical section. Fig. 3 is a vertical section with the liquid-holder collapsed.

The object of this invention is to provide a reliable and convenient fire-extinguisher, which is simple in construction and operation and efficient in use, which I call the "Geyser." That which I regard as new will be pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, A A' indicate the exterior shell or casing; B, locking springs or clasps to hold the sections together; C, a nozzle; D, a stopper; E F, push-bars, and G the collapsible bag or liquid-holder.

The exterior case is best made in two sections A A', which are separable and are held together by the spring-latches B, or by any other suitable catch, such as the bayonet-catch or other well-known device used for such purposes. The lower section A is provided with an extension to hold and guide the push-bar E, and the two are adapted to hold a substantially close-fitting collapsible bag G, made of india-rubber. This bag is provided at the upper end with a nozzle C, which is either slipped or screwed in, and which ordinarily does not require any binding cord or wire to hold it in place, and its end is provided with a stopper D, which stopper is a rubber ball held in place by a wire loop, as shown, and which is removable by being pushed off at one side after the manner of a bottle-stopper. The lower end of this bag may be made solid, as shown; or the two ends may be made alike, so that the nozzle C may be applied to either end, while the opposite end is closed by a plug or by compression, as may be desired. This bag is best made of the form shown—that is, somewhat enlarged in the middle—so as to be collapsed easily. The head F on the push-bar is adapted to fit against the lower end of the bag G, as shown in Fig.

2, and to so collapse the bag as to expel nearly or quite all of its contents when pushed into the position shown in Fig. 3. This bag is filled with any suitable fire-extinguishing liquid containing the chemicals of any well-known formulae, or simply with water, and for hand use the bag will be of a size to contain from one to two quarts of liquid, more or less, the particular size not being material so long as it is not too heavy for convenient and accurate use.

The most convenient way of using the apparatus is to grasp the device by the hands at the part A', place the push-bar E against the body, and pull the casing down or toward the body, as this leaves the hands free to direct and vary the course of the stream.

This apparatus will be found convenient for storage, safe and certain in its use, and efficient in directing the stream to the exact point to be reached by the liquid, and by properly arranging the lower end of the bag for such purpose it can be when exhausted readily refilled for repeated use, and in case prepared liquids are not at hand or convenient it may be filled with water. It will be understood that two or more of them may be kept in store, the same as hand-grenades, so as to avoid a refilling in case one should not be alone sufficient.

Another advantage of this apparatus is that the bag G can be used as a fire-extinguisher alone—that is, without the case—as by taking the nozzle end in one hand to direct the flow of the stream the bag can be collapsed between the hands, so that if for any reason the case should be out of order the device is still capable of use as a fire-extinguisher.

The external casing is useful in that being practically rigid or stiff it serves as a grasping handle, whereby the fire-extinguisher is steadied under pressure, and the operator is thereby enabled to more correctly direct the stream than is possible with the bag alone.

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

1. A fire-extinguisher consisting of an external casing, a closed and collapsible bag arranged in the casing and serving to contain and hold the liquid, a nozzle communicating

with the interior of the bag for the escape of the liquid therefrom, and means for collapsing the bag, substantially as described.

2. A fire-extinguisher consisting of an external casing, a closed and collapsible liquid-
5 holding bag in the casing, a nozzle communicating with the interior of the bag for the

escape of the liquid therefrom, and a push-bar sliding in the casing to collapse the bag, substantially as described.

JOHN J. HARDEN.

Witnesses:

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