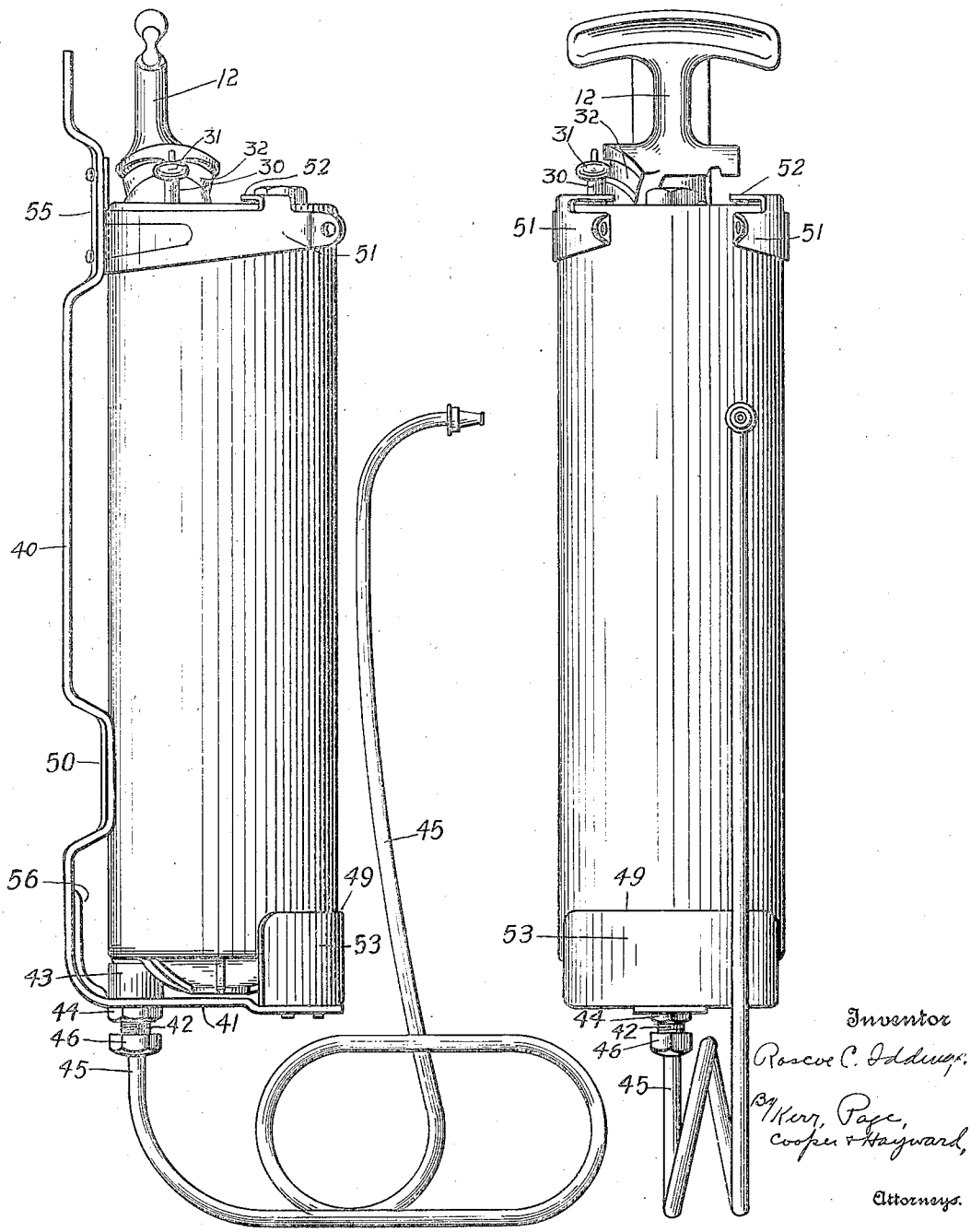
Aug. 7, 1923. 1,464,001

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HOLDER FOR FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

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Fig. 1. Fig. 2.



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Fig. 3.

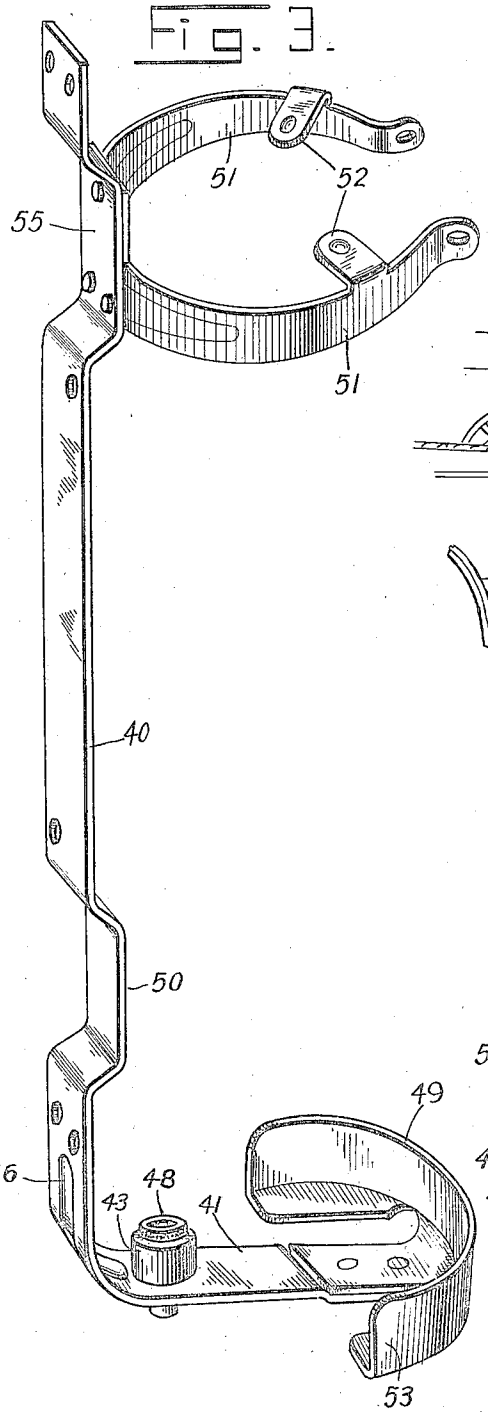


Fig. 5.

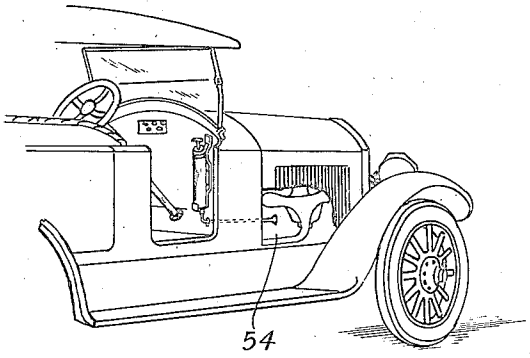
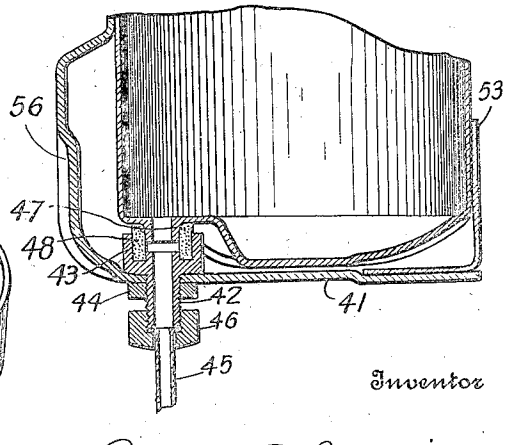


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROSCOE C. IDDINGS, OF DAYTON, OHIO.

HOLDER FOR FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.

Application filed April 10, 1919. Serial No. 288,932.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROSCOE C. IDDINGS, residing at Dayton, Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Holders for Fire Extinguishers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Having a duel function my present invention cannot be assigned to one particular class. One of its functions is to act as a holder for a portable fire extinguisher, of such character as will hold the extinguisher firmly and prevent its rattling or vibrating therein when the holder is mounted in such a place as an automobile, a motor truck or the like, at the same time permitting the instant removal of the extinguisher in an emergency. Its second, and perhaps most important function is that of forming an operative connection between the nozzle of the extinguisher and a tube, so that if the extinguisher is operated while it is in the holder the discharge therefrom will be forced to flow through the tube. The end of the tube is provided with a suitable nozzle; a spray, for example, which may be fixed in a position where it will play on a predetermined area.

Among the numerous places where my device is useful is on aeroplanes. The holder can be located within reach of the pilot or the observer and the nozzle on the end of the tube fixed so as to play on the carbureter, or any other part which is particularly liable to catch fire. In this way the extinguisher can be used on a fire which might be altogether inaccessible while the plane is in the air. Another place where the device is valuable is on automobiles and motor trucks, where again the nozzle at the end of the tube can be fixed so it will play on the carbureter or any other particularly inflammable part. It is not essential, however, that the end of the tube be fixed to play on any particular area, or if it is so located that it be permanently fixed. The tube may be more or less flexible, quite flexible if desired, and arranged so its nozzle can be turned in various directions. Or it may be so mounted that it can be removed from its support and directed wherever wanted, in the manner of a regular fire hose. In all cases, the holder can be so located as to be easy of access, so that the fire extinguisher can be removed instantly and used in the ordinary way. This device is also valuable for extinguishing small fires in places which it would be unsafe for a person to go.

In the accompanying drawings,

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of my holder with an extinguisher in it.

Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the same.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the holder with the tube removed.

Fig. 4 is a fragmental sectional view of the holder and container, showing the manner of connecting the nozzle to the tube.

Fig. 5 is a view of a portion of an automobile, showing the holder and extinguisher on the dashboard and the tube running to a position near the carbureter.

The holder comprises a vertical bar 40 which is bent outward at its lower end to form a rigid horizontal arm 41. At a point near the vertical bar 40 the arm is perforated to receive the tubular shank 42 of a connecting member or socket 43, said member being secured to the arm by a nut 44 screwed on the shank. A tube 45 is secured to the shank 42 by a nut 46. The socket is adapted to receive the nozzle 47 on the extinguisher, and to insure a tight joint the socket is lined with a cork bushing 48. At its outer end the arm 41 carries a resilient clamp or guide 49, said clamp being adapted to encircle a portion of the extinguisher. The bar 40 has an offset 50 a short distance above its lower end, forming an abutment against which the extinguisher bears. At a point near its upper end the bar 40 carries a circular clamp composed of some resilient material, said clamp comprising two arms 51 which partially encircle the extinguisher and having inwardly turned ears 52 that hold the container down. The arms have the capacity of yielding laterally and upwardly as the extinguisher is inserted between them, and when the extinguisher is in the holder the downward pressure of the ears 52, aided by the weight of the extinguisher, press the nozzle down on the cork bushing. While cork has so far been found the best material for this bushing, any other suitable substance may be used instead. The lower end of the extinguisher is inserted in the holder first and the guide 49 and abutment 50 co-operate to direct the nozzle to the socket as the upper end of the extin-

guisher is pressed in between the arms 51, which yield outwardly and upwardly to admit it. The guide 49 attaches at its central portion to the arm 41, leaving its extremities 53 free standing. These extremities or arms are sprung inward slightly and as the extinguisher nears an erect position in the holder it impinges on the abutment 50 and using it as a sort of fulcrum the extinguisher crowds in between the arms and spreads them slightly. The arms 51 press the extinguisher down on the bushing and insure a non-leakable connection with the tube.

The tube 45 may be conducted to any desired place and its nozzle 54 fixed in a position where it will play on a certain area; in the automobile shown in Fig. 5 it is arranged to play on the carbureter. In case of a fire in the projected area it is only necessary to cause the extinguisher to discharge its contents into the tube, this being done, of course, by whatever act is required in the particular extinguisher used. The tube may be arranged to be used on various areas at will, as has already been referred to. If the fire is out of the range of the tube the extinguisher may be removed from the holder and used in the ordinary way. The resilient clamping devices hold the extinguisher firmly and prevent its rattling or vibrating in the holder. The abutment 50 affords a stable bearing for the extinguisher, and being close to its lower end it insures registration of the nozzle with the socket. This abutment, together with the similar offset or abutment 55 in the bar 40, which acts as a base for the circular clamp 51-52, form a bearing against which the extinguisher is pressed by the resilient clamping devices. While the holder is usually and preferably mounted in a vertical position, it is not necessary to do so, as it may be placed in other positions if necessary. While the bar 40 is a fairly stout member, rigidity and stability of the arm 41 is further assured by a rib 56 which is pressed into the metal at the bend. This, together with the fact that the socket is located quite close to the bar 40 insures the arm against yielding under the weight and pressure on the extinguisher, which is sustained by the cork bushing.

Location of the socket close to the bar is made possible by the fact that the extinguisher shown has the nozzle off center. The location of the nozzle off center is advantageous in another respect: the socket, in conjunction with the guide 53, prevents the extinguisher rotating in the holder when the handle 12 is turned.

Believing my invention to be broadly new in its class I want it understood that I do not limit myself to the particular details of construction shown as various modifications might be made without going beyond the scope of the appended claims.

What I claim is as follows:

1. In combination, a fire extinguisher having a discharge nozzle, a holder adapted to receive the extinguisher, a tube attached to said holder, and means whereby when the extinguisher is placed in the holder the nozzle becomes connected to said tube, so that fluid discharged from the nozzle must enter the tube.

2. In combination, a fire extinguisher having a discharge nozzle, a holder adapted to receive the extinguisher and hold it firmly but so as to admit of its being instantly withdrawn in an emergency; a tube attached to the holder, and means whereby when the extinguisher is placed in the holder the nozzle becomes connected to said tube, so that any of its contents discharged while it is in the holder must enter the tube.

3. In combination, a fire extinguisher having a discharge nozzle, a holder adapted to receive the extinguisher, a tube attached to said holder, means whereby when the extinguisher is placed in the holder the nozzle becomes connected to said tube, so that fluid discharged from the nozzle must enter the tube, and a nozzle on the tube, said nozzle being fixed in a position where the fluid discharged therefrom will play upon a predetermined area.

4. In combination, a fire extinguisher having a discharge nozzle, a holder adapted to receive the extinguisher, a socket carried by said holder, into which the nozzle enters when the extinguisher is placed in the holder, said socket having a bushing of soft material adapted to make a non-leakable connection between the nozzle and socket, and a tube connected to said socket.

5. A holder for a fire extinguisher, comprising a tube, a connecting device adapted to co-operate with a portion of the extinguisher when it is placed in the holder and thereby form a connection whereby the contents of the container is conducted to said tube, and means for holding the extinguisher and said connecting device in co-operative relation.

6. A holder for a fire extinguisher, comprising a tube, a connecting device adapted to co-operate with a portion of the extinguisher when it is placed in the holder and thereby form a connection whereby the contents of the container is conducted to said tube, and means for guiding the extinguisher to and maintaining said co-operative relationship.

7. A holder for a fire extinguisher, comprising a frame, a socket carried thereby adapted to receive the nozzle of the extinguisher, a cork bushing in and protruding from said socket, on the end of which an annular area surrounding the nozzle of the ex-

tinguisher rests, thereby forming a nonleakable connection between the socket and container, and resilient arms bearing on the other end of the extinguisher and pressing it against the end of said bushing.

8. A holder for a fire extinguisher, comprising a frame, a socket carried by the frame adapted to receive the nozzle of a fire extinguisher, guide members carried by the frame, whereby as the extinguisher is inserted it is guided so the nozzle enters the socket, said members serving also as retainers whereby the extinguisher is held in proper position in the holder, and means forming a non-leakable connection between said nozzle and socket.

9. A holder for a fire extinguisher, comprising a frame, an abutment thereon, a rigid arm projecting from the frame and carrying resilient arms which partially encircle the nozzle end of the extinguisher and press it back against said abutment, a socket carried by said rigid arm and adapted to receive the nozzle of the extinguisher when the latter is in position against the abutment, and resilient members whereby the opposite end of the extinguisher is retained in the holder and the extinguisher pressed toward the socket.

10. A holder for a fire extinguisher, comprising a frame, an abutment near each end thereof acting as a bearing for the extinguisher, a rigid arm projecting from one end of the frame carrying a semi-circular clamping device having resilient arms which embrace the front of the extinguisher and press it against one of said abutments, at the same time centering it; and a clamping device at the other end of the frame consisting of resilient arms partially encircling the extinguisher and adapted to draw it toward the adjacent abutment, said arms carrying ears which bear on the end of the extinguisher and by virtue of the resiliency of the arms press the extinguisher toward the aforesaid rigid arm.

11. A holder for a fire extinguisher, comprising a frame, an abutment near each end thereof acting as a bearing for the extinguisher, a rigid arm projecting from one end of the frame carrying a semi-circular clamping device having resilient arms which embrace the front of the extinguisher and press it against one of said abutments, at the same time centering it; a clamping device at the other end of the frame consisting of resilient arms partially encircling the extinguisher and adapted to draw it toward the adjacent abutment, said arms carrying ears which bear on the end of the extinguisher and by virtue of the resiliency of the arms press the extinguisher toward the aforesaid rigid arm, and a socket carried by said arm adapted to receive the nozzle of the container, said socket having a cork bushing against which an annular area surrounding the nozzle is pressed by said ears on the resilient arms.

12. In combination, a tube, one end of which is in a fixed position, the other end having a nozzle adapted to throw fire-extinguishing fluid on a fire, a portable fire extinguisher having a nozzle from which the contents of the extinguisher may be thrown on a fire by a person holding the extinguisher in his hand, and means for connecting the nozzle to said fixed end of the tube and discharging the contents of the extinguisher into the tube, so that said contents may be discharged at the tube nozzle instead of the extinguisher nozzle.

13. A supporting device having means for releasably holding a hand fire extinguisher thereon, a conducting pipe attached to said device and having a discharge nozzle, and means for effecting a releasable communicative connection between the outlet of said extinguisher and said pipe.

14. A supporting device for hand fire extinguishers, the same having means for releasably holding the extinguisher thereon, a pipe coupling on said supporting device, and means for effecting releasable communication between said coupling and the outlet of said extinguisher.

15. A supporting bracket for hand fire extinguishers, the same having a member for supporting one end of the extinguisher, and a yieldable clamping member for engaging the opposite end of the extinguisher, said first mentioned supporting member having a pipe connection for releasable communication with the outlet of the extinguisher.

16. The combination of a hand fire extinguisher, a device for detachably supporting said extinguisher, and a conducting pipe, said supporting device having means for effecting releasable communication between said conducting pipe and said extinguisher thereon.

17. The combination of a hand fire extinguisher having a discharge nozzle at one end and an operating handle at its other end, a supporting bracket having a rigid member for receiving the discharge end of said extinguisher, said supporting member having a socket for the reception of the discharge nozzle releasably but with leak-tight effect, a conducting pipe attached to said supporting member and communicating with said socket, and a yieldable clamping member for releasably engaging the handle end of said extinguisher but free of the handle.

18. A supporting bracket for hand fire extinguishers, the same comprising a body member, supporting members thereon for releasably engaging the ends of the extinguisher, a spring clip on said body member for releasably engaging said extinguisher laterally, a conducting pipe connected to

said bracket, and means for effecting a releasable communicative connection between said pipe and the outlet of the extinguisher.

19. In a fire extinguishing equipment for automotive vehicles, a device constructed according to claim 14 and mounted accessibly of the driver's station, and the nozzle of the conducting pipe being mounted in pretrained position at a possible source of fire remote from the driver's station.

20. In a fire extinguishing equipment for automotive vehicles, a device constructed according to claim 14 and mounted accessibly of the driver's station, and the nozzle of the conducting pipe being mounted in pretrained position with respect to the carbureter.

21. A holder adapted to receive a cylindrical fire extinguisher having a discharge nozzle located at a point removed from the axis of the extinguisher, said holder comprising a frame, a socket carried thereby in a position to receive the nozzle when the extinguisher is inserted in the holder, and members carried by the frame which partially encircle the extinguisher and by cooperating with the socket and nozzle prevent the extinguisher from turning in the holder.

22. In combination, a liquid-containing fire extinguisher mounted in a position where it may be conveniently operated, means carried by the extinguisher for discharging its content, a tube for conducting said content to a point distant from said extinguisher, and a nozzle at the distant end of the tube from which said content is discharged, said nozzle being so located that liquid discharged through it will fall in a pre-determined area.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ROSCOE C. IDDINGS.

Witnesses:
WALTER J. BLENKO,
ANDREW SLODELL, Jr.