(Model.)

R. QUINTAVALLE & T. LINDBERG.

Fire Escapes.

No. 234,611. Patented Nov. 16, 1880.

Fig. 1

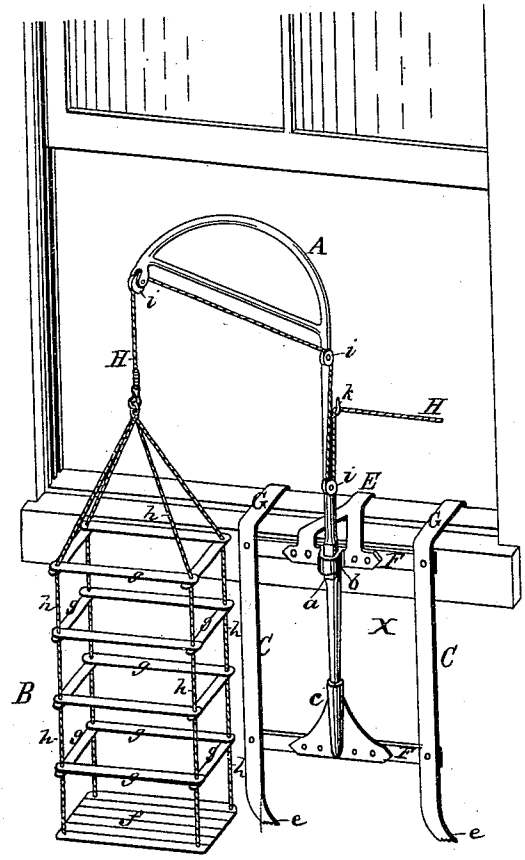


Fig. 2

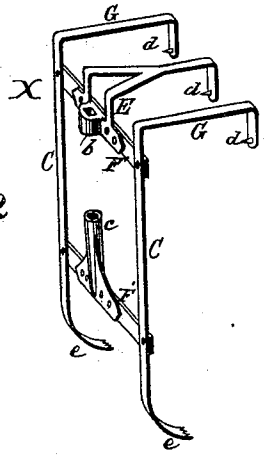
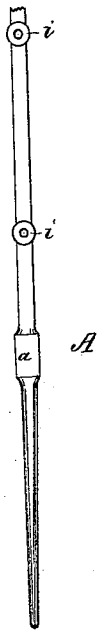


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT QUINTAVALLE AND THEODORE LINDBERG, OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

FIRE-ESCAPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 234,611, dated November 16, 1880.

Application filed August 19, 1880. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ROBERT QUINTAVALLE and THEODORE LINDBERG, of Brooklyn, Kings county, New York, have invented a new and Improved Fire-Escape; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

Our invention is an improvement in the class of fire-escapes adapted to be suspended from a window of a building. It is more particularly an improvement upon such apparatus as consists of a frame that is designed to be attached to a window-sill, and is provided with a curved standard, from which a basket or other receptacle for persons and goods is suspended by means of a rope running through a sheave or pulley block.

Our invention consists in the construction of the frame and standard, as hereinafter described.

In accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing our improved apparatus attached to the window-sill of a building. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the metal frame for supporting the standard from which the traveling receptacle is suspended. Fig. 3 represents a portion of the standard detached.

The shank of the standard A, from which the crate-like receptacle B is suspended, has a squared portion, *a*, and a reduced extremity, to adapt it to fit in the squared keeper *b* and tapered socket *c* of the metal frame X, attached to the window-sill, as shown in Fig. 1. Said frame is composed of thin metal, lengthwise bars C C, the intermediate bar, E, and connecting cross-bars F F′. The upper ends of the bars C C E are bent twice at a right angle to form clamps or clasps G, for embracing the window-sill, and are also provided with teeth *d* at their extremities, for the purpose of taking into the wood, and thus holding the frame firmly in place. The lower ends, *e*, of bars C C are toothed and bent inward, to adapt them to hold the frame X vertical or away from the side of the building. The keeper *b* is attached to the upper cross-bar, F, and the socket *c* to the lower cross-bar, F′, so that they are vertically in line. The standard A is thus adapted to be easily attached to, or detached from, the frame X. When in place it cannot be turned in the keeper *b*, but by raising it slightly, so that the squared portion *a* is free from the keeper *b*, it may be adjusted with its curved neck turned to the right or left instead of projecting forward from the side of the building, as shown in Fig. 1. In many situations this adaptation for adjustment in different positions is very important, since the fire may be on the line of descent on one side of the window and not on the other, or a wall of a building or other obstruction may be contiguous to the window on one side, so that it would be dangerous, difficult, or perhaps impossible to lower persons or goods on that side. In such cases the standard A is necessarily adjusted so as to allow the receptacle B to travel on the side which is safe or free of obstruction. The frame X is, moreover, so constructed as to combine in a high degree the qualities of lightness and strength, so that it may be easily placed in position or carried from one window to another, as different exigencies may require, and will yet support great weight with the required steadiness and safety. The standard and frame being detachable one from the other, they may be packed in space, and also conveniently and cheaply transported.

The receptacle B is composed of a wooden bottom, *f*, and bars *g*, which latter are arranged four-square, or in the relation of the sides of a rectangle and attached to cords *h* at their intersecting ends. This device is exceedingly light, may be folded into small space, but is capacious, and forms a secure receptacle for persons and goods.

The rope H, that suspends the crate-like receptacle B, passes over pulleys *i*, attached to standard A, as shown, and over a hook, *k*, whereby the receptacle B may be easily raised and also braked by friction of the rope with the hook, so as to prevent too rapid descent.

In further definition of our invention, we will state that we are aware a rigid frame has been attached to a window-sill and provided with a fixed standard for suspending a rope, to be used as a fire-escape; also, that a standard has been pivoted to a window-casing, so as to swing in and out through the window-opening.

What we claim as new is—

1. In a fire-escape apparatus, the combination of the curved standard A, having the

squared portion *a*, and the frame X, having the squared keeper *b* and socket *c*, also the bent arms G, as shown, whereby the standard is adapted for detachment from the frame and adjustment in different positions, as and for the purposes hereinbefore specified.

2. In a fire-escape, the metal frame X, composed of the parallel bars C C, having their lower ends, *e*, curved inward, and their upper ends bent, as shown, to form the window-sill clamps G, also the bent bar E and cross-bars F F′, having keeper and socket attached, as shown and described.

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