May 13, 1930. T. KREILL 1,758,840

RESCUE WHISTLE

Filed Dec. 21, 1929

Fig. 1.

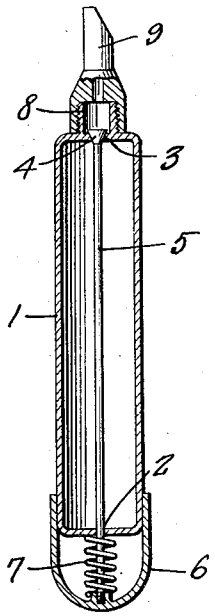
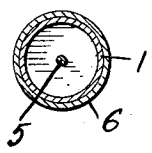


Fig. 2.



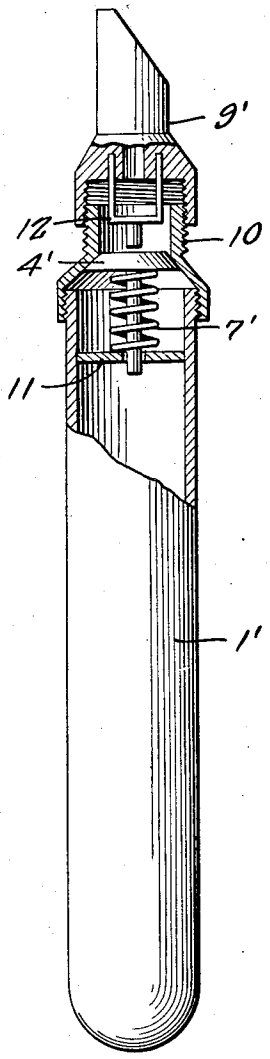


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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RESCUE WHISTLE

Application filed December 21, 1929. Serial No. 415,810.

This invention relates to a whistle, the general object of the invention being to make the body of the whistle in the form of a receptacle containing compressed fluid, with a valve for holding the fluid in the container whereby when a person becomes lost or wishes to attract attention, it is simply necessary for him to open the valve to permit the compressed fluid therein to pass through the whistle, which will give a far carrying shrill trilling sound, somewhat similar to a siren.

Another object of the invention is to provide means whereby the container can be readily refilled with compressed air or the like when empty.

This invention also consists in certain other features of construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts, to be hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and specifically pointed out in the appended claims.

In describing the invention in detail, reference will be had to the accompanying drawings wherein like characters denote like or corresponding parts throughout the several views, and in which:—

Figure 1 is a sectional view through one form of the device.

Figure 2 is a transverse sectional view.

Figure 3 is an elevation, partly in section, showing a modification.

In these views, the numeral 1 indicates the body of the whistle which is made in the form of a container for compressed air or the like, this body also forming the handle of the whistle. The body is formed with an opening 2 at its rear end and with an opening 3 at its front end which is shaped to form a valve seat for a valve 4, the stem 5 of which passes through the opening 2 and is attached to a cap-like member 6 which has sliding movement on the rear end of the body. A spring 7 encircles the stem and is located between the rear end of the body and the cap and tends to hold the parts in a position with the valve engaging the seat. A threaded nipple 8 is formed on the front end of the body and encircles the opening 3 and a whistle 9 is threaded on the nipple.

The whistle member is removed so that the chuck of a pump or other device can be attached to the nipple to force air or other compressed fluid into the container, it, of course, being understood that the valve must be held open when this is being done. After a sufficient amount of compressed fluid is placed in the device, the chuck is removed and the whistle replaced. When it is desired to sound the whistle, it is simply necessary to press upon the member 6 to open the valve to permit some of the compressed fluid to pass through the conduit in the whistle member. This member is so formed as to give a far carrying shrill trilling whistle, somewhat similar to the sound given by a siren. It will, of course, be understood that by opening and closing the valve, a series of whistles can be given or by holding the valve open, a long whistle will be given.

The device is mainly intended for use by persons going into places where they might be lost so that if they should become lost, they can operate the whistle and thereby attract the attention of other persons. Of course, the device can be used by persons who may injure themselves, as the device is very easily operated so that it can be operated by a person so badly injured that he could not operate an ordinary whistle.

In the modification, the container 1′ is formed with an open end which is exteriorly threaded to receive the member 10 having a beveled part to form a seat for a valve 4′ and the whistle member 9′ is threaded to this part 10. The stem of the whistle is guided by a spider 11 in the container and a spring 7′ holds the whistle to its seat. A projection 12 is carried by the whistle member so that when the member is screwed inwardly on the member 10, the projection will strike the valve and force it off its seat so that the compressed fluid can pass through the whistle member. In this arrangement, the compressed air being forced into the container will force the valve off its seat.

It is thought from the foregoing description that the advantages and novel features of the invention will be readily apparent.

It is to be understood that changes may

be made in the construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts, provided that such changes fall within the scope of the appended claims.

What I claim is:—

1. A whistle of the class described comprising a body forming a container for compressed fluid and having an opening in one end thereof, a threaded nipple connected with the body and surrounding the opening, a whistle member threaded on the nipple, a valve for closing the opening, means whereby the valve can be moved to open position to allow the compressed fluid to pass through the whistle member, said whistle member being removed to enable a source of compressed fluid to be attached to the nipple to introduce compressed fluid into the container.

2. A whistle of the class described comprising a body forming a container and shaped to fit the hand of a person, said container having an opening in one end thereof, a threaded nipple connected with the body and surrounding the opening wherein the container can be filled with compressed fluid by connecting the fluid supply with the nipple, a whistle member threaded on the nipple, a valve for closing the opening and means whereby the valve can be moved to open position to allow the compressed fluid to pass through the whistle member.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

THERESE KREILL.