

P. W. PRATT

Improvement in Fire-Extinguishers.

No. 131,370.

Patented Sep. 17, 1872.

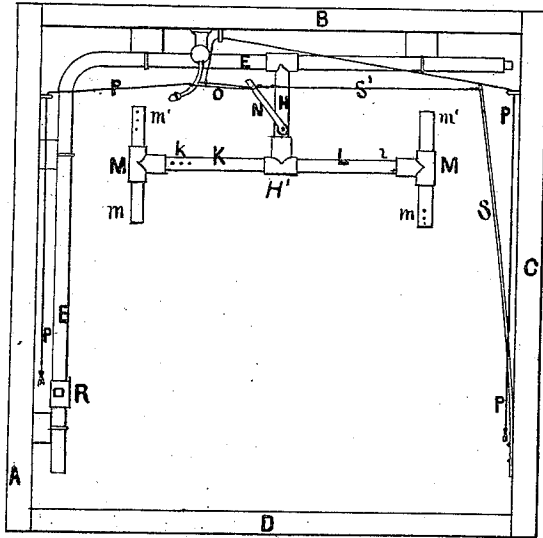


Fig. 1

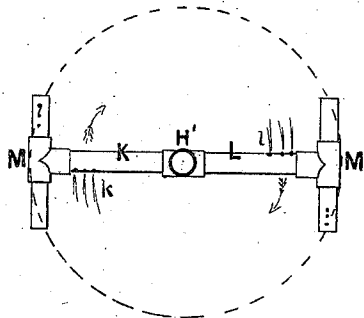


Fig. 2

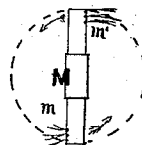


Fig. 3

WITNESSES

Frank G. Parker
H. Floyd Franklin

INVENTOR

Philip W. Pratt
William Eason Atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILIP W. PRATT, OF ABINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN FIRE-EXTINGUISHERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **131,370**, dated September 17, 1872; antedated September 14, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILIP W. PRATT, of Abington, in the county of Plymouth and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Automatic Fire-Extinguisher, of which the following is a specification:

The Nature and Object of the Invention.

The nature of my invention consists, first, in arranging, in a room which is to be protected from fire, pivoted water-arms or pipes, so constructed and connected with supply-pipes that, in case of fire, water being turned on, the arms will revolve rapidly and thus throw water in all directions, wetting every part, including ceilings, walls, and floor of the room; second, in connecting with the water-gate of the above device a system of cords and fuses, so distributed and arranged that, in case of fire in any part of the room sufficient to ignite one of these cords, the water will be let on and thus start the watering apparatus.

Description of the Accompanying Drawing.

Figure 1 is an elevation, showing my invention, and a section of a room, showing the revolving arms suspended. Fig. 2 is a plan, showing the arms. Fig. 3 is an end view of the revolving arm.

General Description.

Let A B C D represent the walls, ceiling, and floor of the room to be protected. E E is a supply-pipe, connected with a force-pump, street-main, or reservoir, as the case may be. The supply-pipe E E has one or more downwardly-projecting pipes, H, to each of which I attach, by means of a swivel-joint pipe, H', a pair of revolving-arms, K L. These arms revolve in a horizontal plane, and are perforated at *k* and *l* on opposite sides, so that they

may be made to revolve, by the reaction of the jets of water, on the principle of the "Barker Mill." (See Fig. 2.) At the outer ends of the main arms K L, I affix the short arms M M, connected by a swivel-joint, so that they, being perforated, (see *m m'*, Fig. 3,) may also revolve, but in a vertical plane. From the above it may be readily seen that if water is supplied to this device the whole will revolve and scatter water in all directions. N is a lever, attached to a valve in the pipe H. When this lever is in the position represented in Fig. 1 the valve is closed, and there is no connection with the revolving-arms. O is a strap or rope, which serves to hold the lever in place. S' is a wire or chain, which serves to connect the lever N with the spring S, which is under tension, so that in case the line O is severed the lever N is pulled back and the valve opened, so as to connect the supply-pipe with the revolving-arms K L, &c. The cords P P consist of or inclose fuses, so that if ignited fire is communicated to the cord O, which severs it and allows the spring S to operate upon the lever N, and thus to open the valve and allow the water to flow into the arms K L, &c.

The supply-valve may be located at R, Fig. 1, if desirable; or it may be in another room, or even outside of the building.

In large rooms a number of my devices may be used, one supply-valve being arranged to let water upon all of them.

I claim as my invention—

The automatically-revolving arms K L M M, arranged to operate in connection with the system of lines P P and let-off device N O S S, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

PHILIP W. PRATT.

Witnesses:

FRANK G. PARKER,
H. FLOYD FAULKNER.