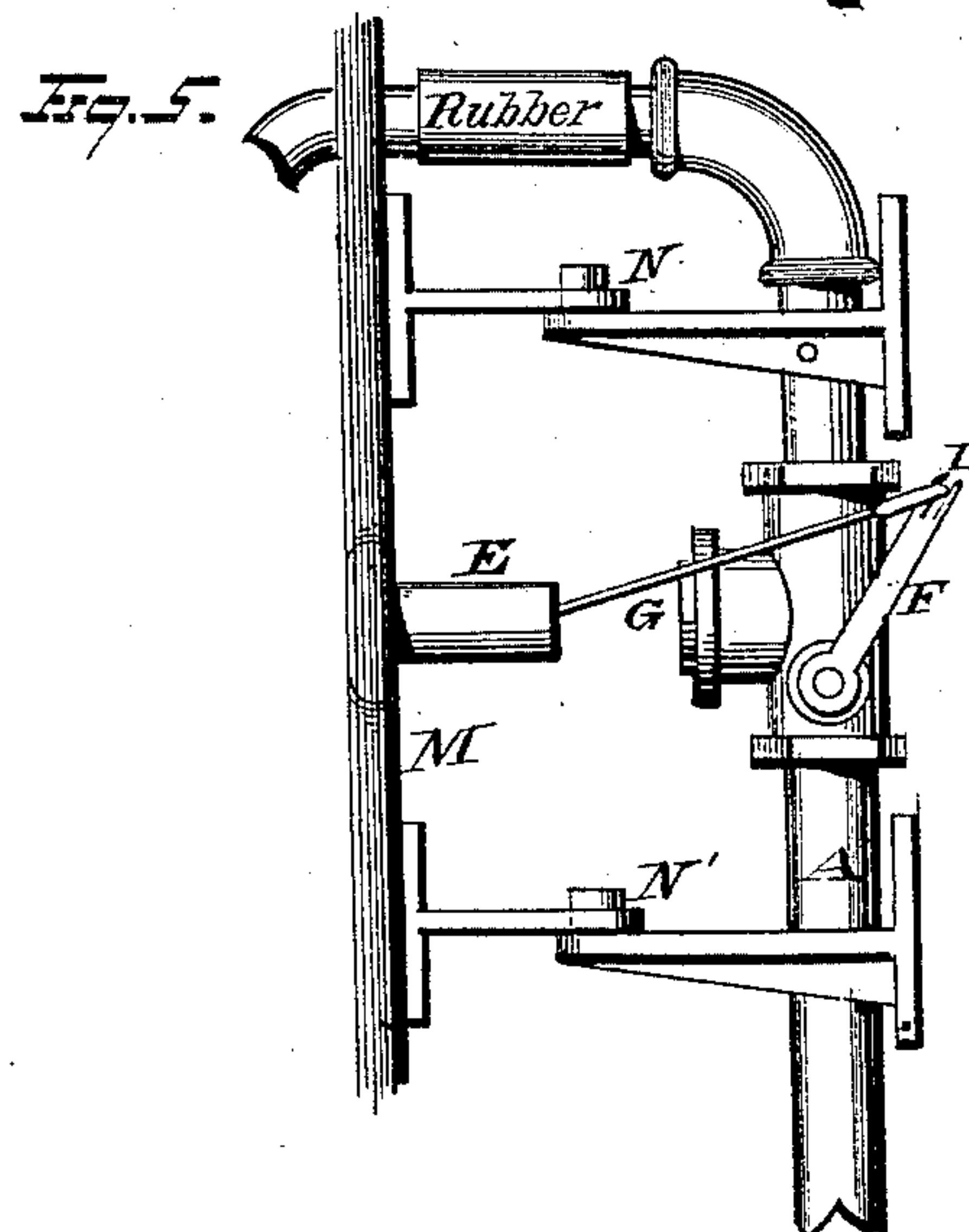
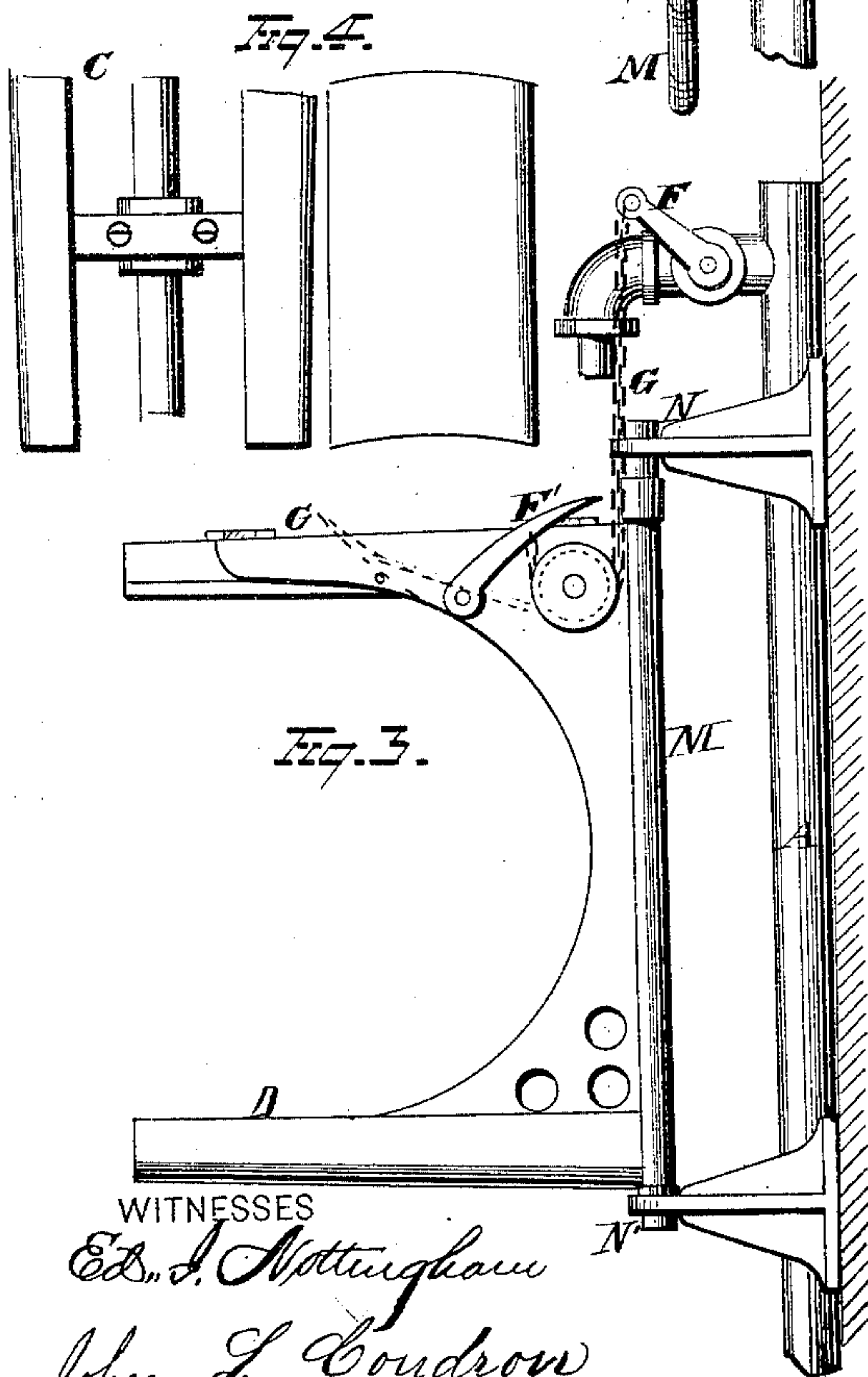
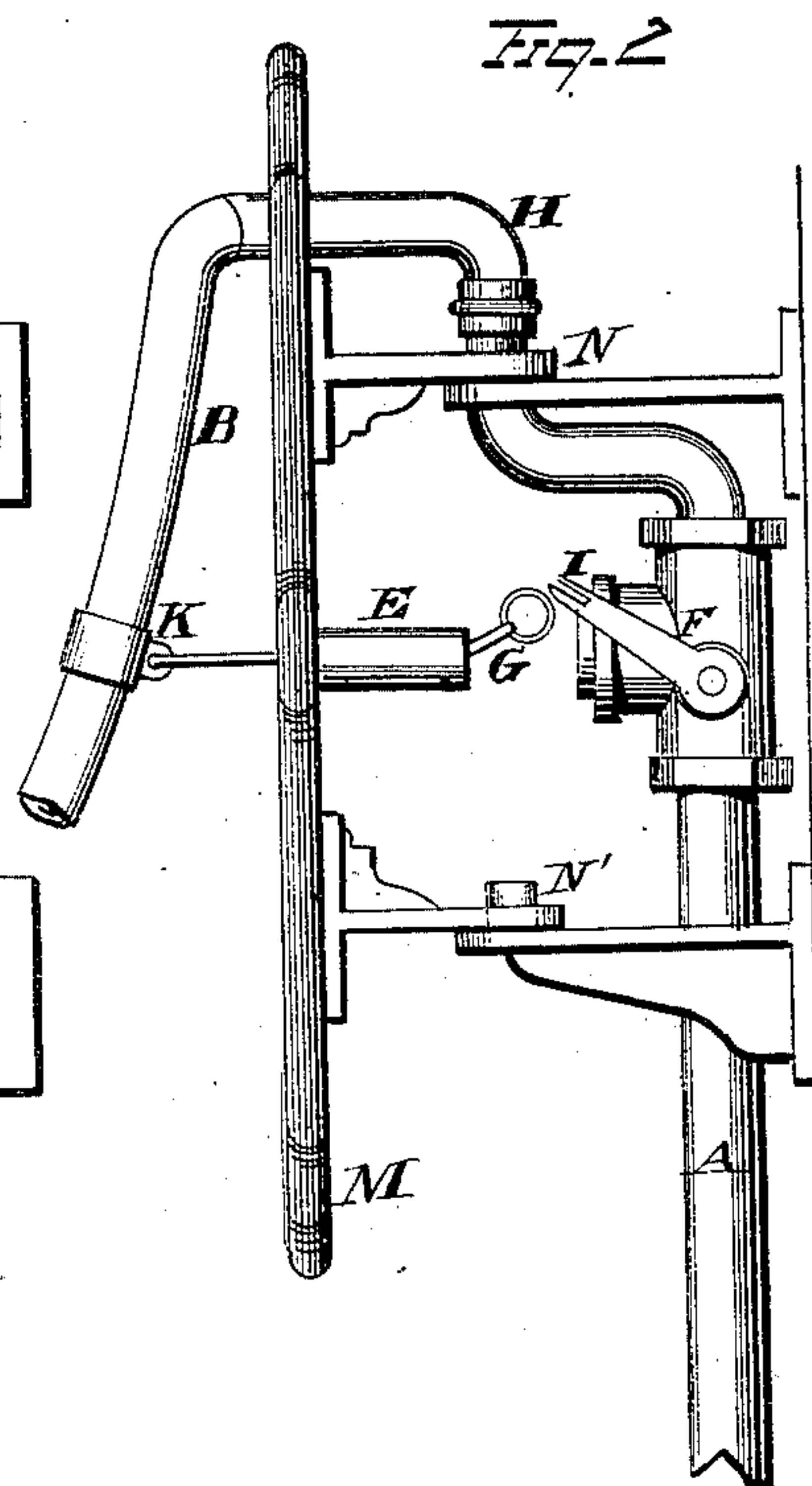
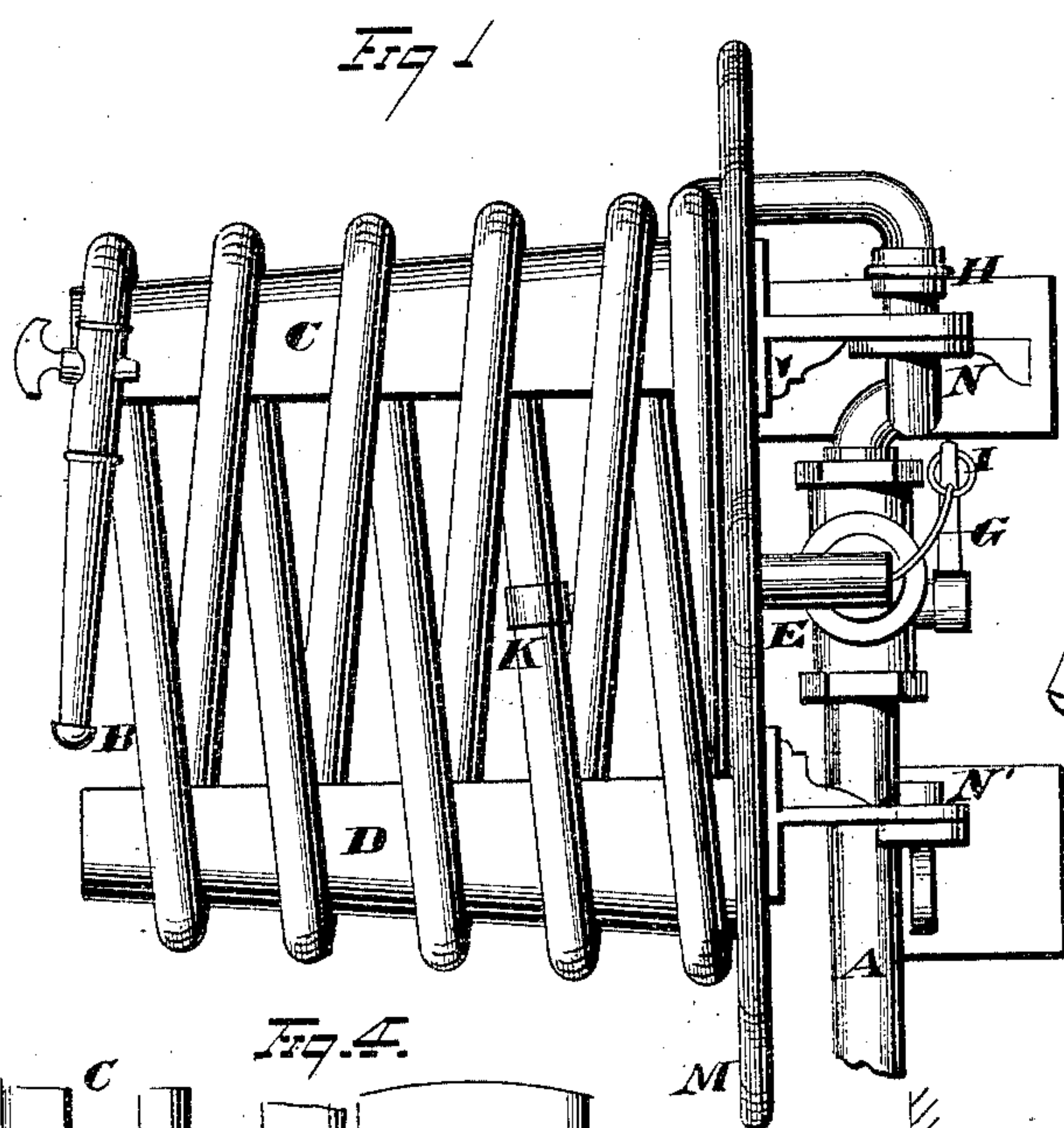


W. NERACHER.  
Fire-Extinguisher.

No. 223,159.

Patented Dec. 30, 1879.



WITNESSES  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM NERACHER, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF OF  
HIS RIGHT TO HENRY B. PIPER, OF SAME PLACE.

## IMPROVEMENT IN FIRE-EXTINGUISHERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **223,159**, dated December 30, 1879; application filed  
November 10, 1879.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM NERACHER, of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fire-Extinguishers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improved hose-rack to be attached to the inside walls of buildings, and the hose thereon connected with a stand water-pipe, from which it obtains its supply of water when used.

My invention consists in the construction of a swinging hose rack or frame upon which the hose is wound or coiled, consisting of arms, one or both of which may be movable, the form and construction of the arms and an arrangement by which the valve is opened automatically and the hose supplied with water.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a front view of my device as attached to the walls of a building and turned against the wall, so as to occupy the least room, and at the same time ready for immediate use, and the manner of coiling or winding the hose upon the arms of the rack. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same, showing one manner by which the valve may be opened automatically. Fig. 3 is a modification of my device, wherein the hose is directly attached to the stand-pipe, thereby dispensing with stuffing-box and the double-curved pipe, and also showing another manner of operating the valve automatically. Fig. 4 is a plan view of modifications of the arms of my device. Fig. 5 is a modification of the invention as described in the body of the specification.

A represents the stationary stand-pipe; B, the hose; C, the upper arm, and D the lower arm, of the rack.

E represents a hollow tube or pipe, through which the connecting-line G passes. The connecting-line G is attached to the hose by a movable collar, K. The other end of the line is attached to the lever F of the valve by means of a ring or other device slipping over the end of

the lever and secured by the spring I, or its equivalent. When the hose is drawn off from the rack the collar is taken with it, and the connecting-line G follows; and when the valve is open, as shown in Fig. 2, the ring or loop disengages from the lever F, and is drawn through the tube E, and the hose is drawn from the rack the distance required.

The hollow tube E, placed in the center of the upright M of the swinging rack, and equidistant from the arms C and D, extends through the upright a sufficient distance to bring the end of the tube E on a pivot-line with the hinges N and N', upon which the rack turns. The object of this is to keep the end of the tube at the same point on the pivot-line of the hinges N and N'.

In Fig. 3 is shown a modification of the automatic valve-opener. The lever F' is connected with the valve-lever F by the line G in any suitable manner. The hose being coiled upon the rack, the lever F' is placed upright between the coils. As the coil back of the lever is drawn from the rack the lever F' is forced forward and the valve opened.

In Fig. 1, H is a water-tight stuffing-box, attached to the pipe-elbow below. The stuffing-box H, with its connecting-pipes, passes through the two brackets—one attached to the upright M of the rack, and the other attached to the walls of the building. Thus the pipe with the brackets make the upper hinge N of the rack, by which, with the lower hinge, N', the rack is turned in any direction required.

The arms C and D are preferably constructed of spring-steel or brass-plate, formed in curved shape indicated in the drawings. They may be constructed of strips of wood or sheet metal, attached to bow-shaped springs. One of these arms, preferably the lower, may be movably attached to the upright M.

The object in making these arm as described is, that when the hose is being filled with water while on the rack the arms will give under the pressure produced by the water sufficiently to permit the hose to fill; but in case the springs or plates do not yield sufficiently, the lower arm, by its movable attachment to the upright M, may, by the force of the water ex-



panding the hose, be forced upward sufficiently to permit the hose to readily fill.

In Fig. 3 is shown a modification of my device, wherein the hose is directly connected with the stand-pipe by being carried up and terminating over the rack. This does away with the stuffing-box and the double-curved pipe, as shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is another modification of the same.

In Fig. 2, K is a collar, made of any suitable material, movably attached to the hose at any desired point. To this collar is attached the connection G, by which the collar is connected with the valve-lever F, but so loosely connected that when the valve is opened the connection is broken, and the collar, with its connecting-line, is drawn off with the hose.

Having thus described the construction, the operation of my device is as follows: The hose is wound or coiled upon the arms of the rack in the following manner: Beginning at the stand-pipe, the hose is brought down over the upper arm, C, thence around under the lower arm, D, thence over D and under C, or between the two arms, thence over C and again between C and D to D, thence around as before, until the hose is all coiled or wound. Each coil will be found to resemble the figure 8. When coiled in this way the hose is drawn from the rack straight and free from kinks, while if put on in any other manner kinks and tangles would be frequent when taken from the rack. If the water is to be used near the rack the valve-lever F may be moved by hand and the hose filled on the rack. If the water is to be used at a distance from the rack the automatic opener previously described will open the valve at the proper time, the collar K having been previously attached

to the hose at the point desired. In this swinging hose-rack it is immaterial in which direction the arms may be turned for use, as it works equally well at any angle.

Having thus described the construction and operation of my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A swinging hose-rack having the arms C and D, substantially as shown and described.
2. The combination, with a swinging hose-rack provided with horizontal arms and a hose, of a stand-pipe provided with a valve-lever and a chain or cord having one extremity connected to the latter and its opposite extremity provided with a device which engages with the hose, substantially as set forth.
3. In a swinging hose-rack, the arms C and D, the upright M, and the hinges N and N'.
4. In a swinging hose-rack, the pipe E, the collar K, and connecting-line G, substantially as and for the purposes shown.
5. In a swinging hose-rack, the arm or arms C and D, adapted to be moved in upright *m*, substantially as and for the purposes shown.
6. In a hose-rack, the elastic arms C and D.
7. A swinging hose-rack wherein the hose is directly connected with the stand-pipe, substantially as shown and described.
8. In a stand-pipe, the valve-lever F, with the spring I.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM NERACHER.

Witnesses:

F. TOUMEY,

WILLIAM E. DONNELLY.