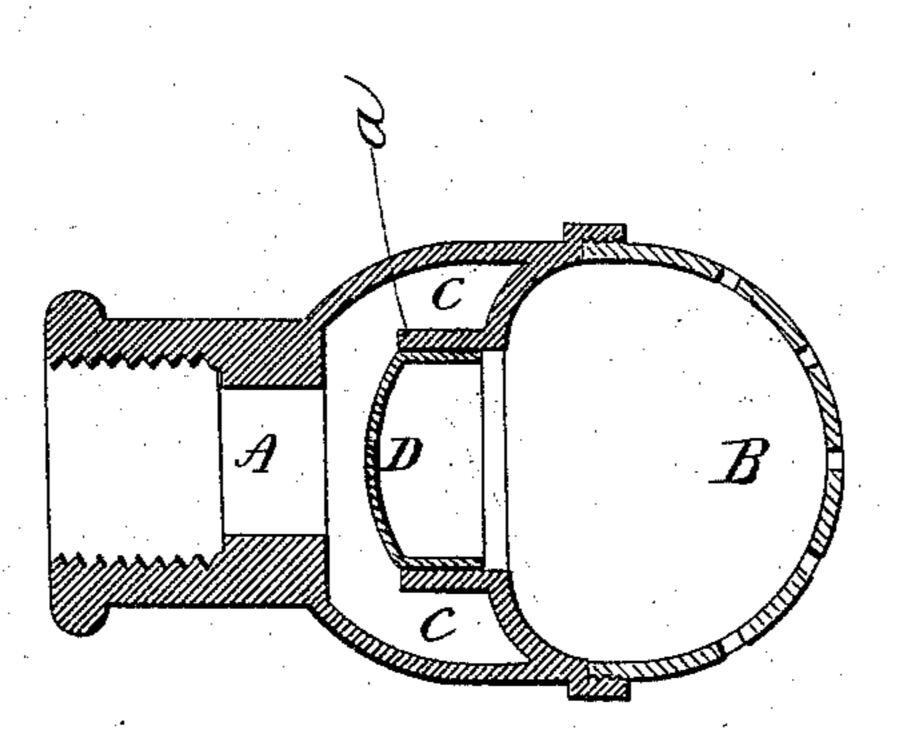
(No Model.)

A. M. BURRITT. Fire Extinguisher.

No. 242,879.

Patented June 14, 1881.



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Albert 112. Burritt

## United States Patent Office.

ALBERT M. BURRITT, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE A. BURRITT HARDWARE COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

## FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 242,879, dated June 14, 1881.

Application filed April 30, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Albert M. Burrit, of Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Fire-Extinguishers; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawing and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawing constitutes part of this specification, and represents a longitudinal section.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of fire-extinguishers which consist of a perforated distributer or rose attached to the end of a water-way, the way being stopped by a plug secured by a fusible connection, or the plug itself of fusible metal, so that as soon as a fire near the distributer shall heat the plug may be released, permitting a flow of water to and through the extinguisher to extinguish the fire.

In the usual construction the outside of the walls within which the plug is attached is exposed directly to the heat that is upon the outside, while the water stands in close contact with the plug. The result is such an uneven heating of the plug that the water frequently escapes at some point between the plug and the wall to which it is secured, and which delays, if not entirely prevents, the disconnection of the plug, because the flow of water cools the fusible connection to such an extent that the heat will not act upon it.

To obviate this difficulty and insure a uniform heat upon the plug are the object of this invention; and it consists in constructing a chamber in the water-way around the walls within which the plug is secured, so that the heat is communicated through that water-chamber, the water serving as a conductor for the heat, and hence is heated to the same or

greater degree than is required to disconnect the plug.

A is the water-way, arranged to be attached to the supply-pipe in the usual manner; B, the perforated rose or distributer, of substantially the usual form. At the entrance from the water-way to the distributer the passage is en- 50 larged to form a chamber, C, and into that chamber, from the rose, the tubular socket a, or wall to receive the plug, extends, so as to expose the exterior of the wall within the chamber C and permit water to stand around it on 55 the outside. D, the plug, preferably made from a cup of thin metal, is soldered to the inside of the plug-socket a, or connected by any suitable material fusible at a low degree of heat, or may be a plug of such fusible material. 60 When the plug is in the water stands in the chamber C so as to entirely surround the outside of the walls of the socket a. The heat of the fire will quickly heat the water in the chamber C to a degree sufficient to disconnect the plug, 65 and because of this water conductor or surrounding the heat will necessarily be uniform around the socket and produce the disengagement of the plug at all points at the same instant, and will also avoid the possibility of the 70 sudden flow of cold water upon the fusible connection, because the water itself is hot.

I claim—

The herein-described improvement in fire-extinguishers, consisting of the perforated dis-75 tributer and water-way communicating thereto, combined with the socket between the distributer and water-way, arranged to receive the detachable plug, and the said water-way constructed to form a chamber around the said 8c socket, substantially as described.

ALBERT M. BURRITT.

Witnesses:
JOHN B. DOHERTY,
EUGENE J. DAVIS.