

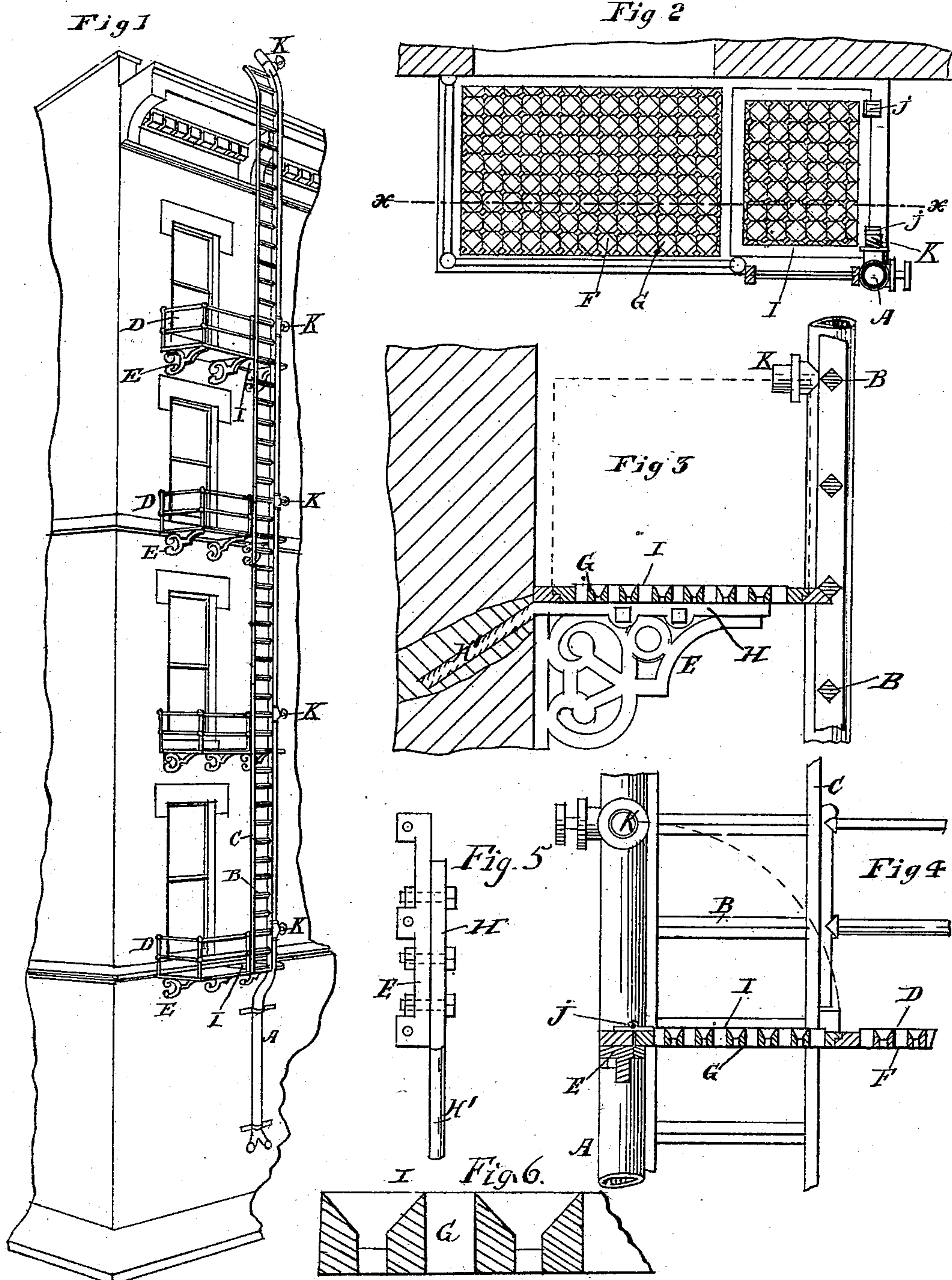
(No Model.)

J. T. COWLES.

STAND PIPE AND FIRE ESCAPE.

No. 273,032.

Patented Feb. 27, 1883.



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN T. COWLES, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## STAND-PIPE AND FIRE-ESCAPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 273,032, dated February 27, 1881.

Application filed February 2, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN T. COWLES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Fire-Escapes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a portion of a building with my improvement attached; Fig. 2, a plan view of the balcony; Fig. 3, a vertical section of the balcony with a short section of the stand-pipe, showing the way the balcony is anchored to the wall of the building; Fig. 4, a section of a portion of the balcony, taken at the line *x x*, Fig. 2, looking toward the stand-pipe and ladder; Fig. 5, a top view of one of the anchor-irons securing the balcony to the wall, with an end piece of the balcony attached; and Fig. 6 is a vertical cross-section, on an enlarged scale, of part of the balcony.

My invention relates to that class of combined stand-pipes and fire-escapes which is designed to be permanently attached to a building, for the purpose of attaching hose to the stand-pipe to supply water to extinguish fires and serve as a means of escape from the different stories of the building; and it consists in the improvements which will be hereinafter more fully described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents the stand-pipe, which I provide with the ordinary hose-couplings conveniently for use in extinguishing fires in different stories of the building.

B are the rungs of the ladder, which are secured to the stand-pipe and provided with a guard, C. The rungs B are diamond-shaped, as clearly shown in Fig. 3, and they are so attached to the stand-pipe as to present an edge to the foot of the person using the ladder. This insures safety from slipping, and will cut the ice from the fireman's boot, as well as from the rung when stepped upon.

D are balconies at each story of the building. They are supported by brackets E and have ice-proof floors F, composed of triangular pieces G, which are arranged so that the open spaces between them admit of the free escape

of ice and snow when the floor is walked upon. It will be observed that these pieces G are arranged with sharp upper edges, and every alternate space between them has equal width from top to bottom of the pieces G, so as to present no lodgment for the ice or snow.

H are anchor-irons, one end of which projects into the wall at an angle to the plane of the floor of the balcony. Each balcony has two or more of these anchor-irons, the inner ends of which are bent in a downward direction, as shown at H'. I attach these anchor-irons to the wall of the building by drilling holes in the wall, in which I place the bent portion H' of the anchor-iron, and then pour around them cement. The balcony is firmly bolted endwise to the outer end, H, of these anchor-irons, as shown in Fig. 5 of the drawings.

I is a portion of the floor of the balcony, made in the form of a trap-door, hung on hinges J in such manner as to swing vertically and form a railing or barrier at the end of the platform next to the stand-pipe, making an opening through the floor of the balcony, through which persons can pass down on the side of the ladder next to the building. When this hinged portion of the floor of the balcony is swung down so as to form a part of the floor, there is no railing at that end of the balcony, so that when the fireman ascends the ladder with the hose to be coupled to the stand-pipe, he can readily step around from the ladder upon the floor of the balcony at this open end of the floor. When the occupants of the building desire to escape from the building they step out of the window upon the balcony, and by raising the hinged portion I of the floor can immediately step upon the ladder and pass down through the balcony on the side of the ladder next to the building without danger of falling from the balcony in reaching the ladder. My stand-pipe and ladder is securely attached to the balconies by any convenient and substantial method. The balconies are secured to the wall of the building, as above described—that is, by bolting the two end brackets, E, to the sides of the projecting part, H of the anchor-irons, as clearly shown in Fig. 5, by which I provide for the greatest possible strength with the least disfigurement of the wall of the

building, as the brackets simply abut against but do not project into the wall, as will appear by reference to Fig. 3 of the drawings.

K represents couplings for coupling the hose  
5 to the stand-pipe.

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

1. The ice-proof balcony-floor, composed of  
10 the strips G, set on edge and beveled to form sharp upper edges, every alternate space between said strips having straight sides, formed by the straight backs of the strips whose bevels face each other, and being of equal width  
15 from top to bottom, substantially as and for the purpose shown and set forth.

2. The combination of the fixed ladder B C,

balcony D F, and hinged balcony-floor I, opening against the stand-pipe A, so as to form when open a railing for that part of the balcony, substantially as and for the purpose  
20 shown and specified.

3. The combination of the balcony-floors F I, brackets E, and anchor-irons composed of a horizontal projecting part, H, and bent part  
25 H', adapted to be inserted obliquely into and fastened to the wall of the building, substantially as and for the purpose herein shown and described.

JOHN T. COWLES.

Witnesses :

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