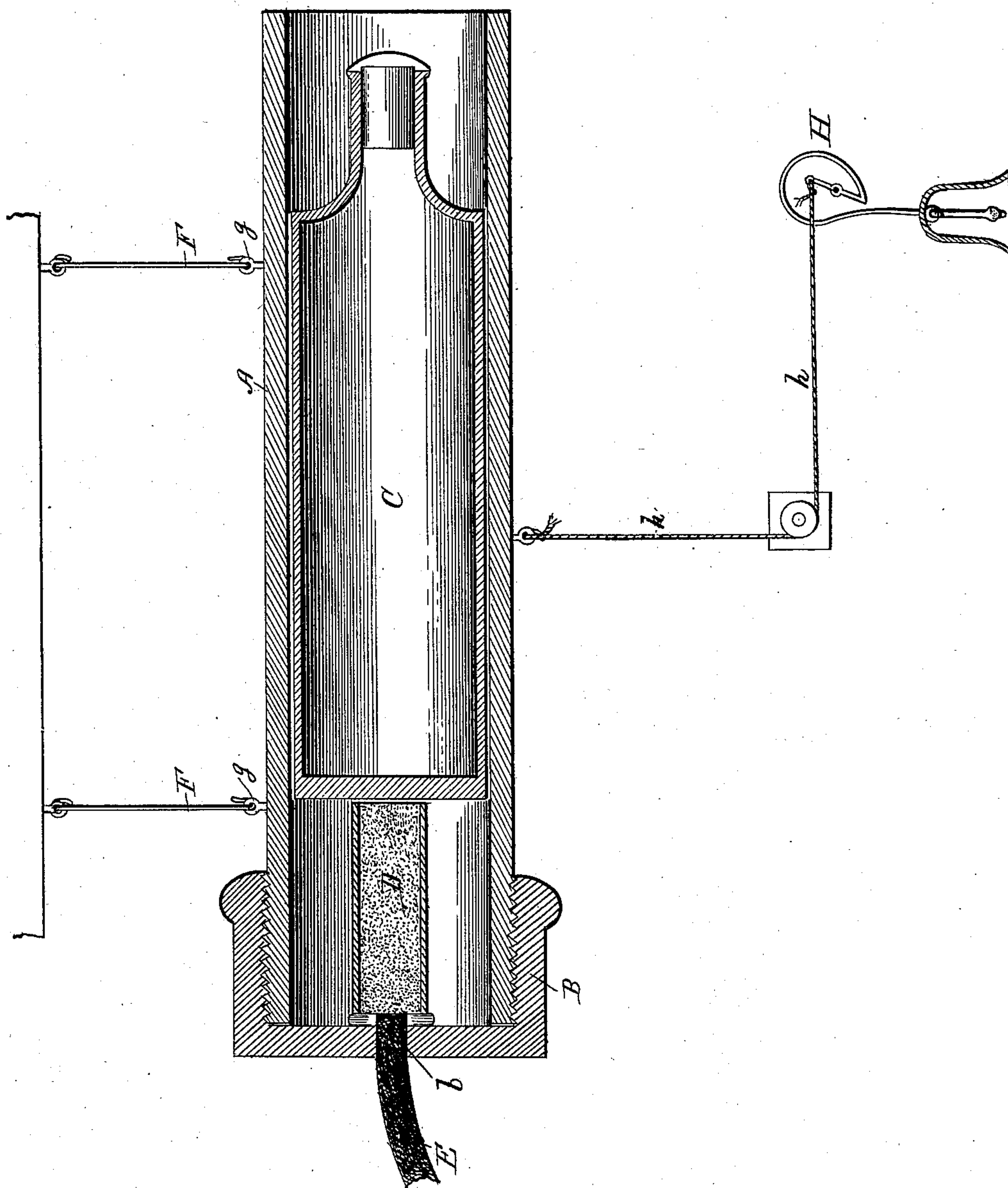


(No Model.)

T. JOHNSON.
AUTOMATIC FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

No. 370,874.

Patented Oct. 4, 1887.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODORE JOHNSON, OF ALEXANDRIA, MINNESOTA.

AUTOMATIC FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 370,874, dated October 4, 1887.

Application filed April 8, 1887. Serial No. 234,207. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODORE JOHNSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Alexandria, in the county of Douglas and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Automatic Fire-Extinguishers; and I do 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 appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to automatic fire extinguishers and alarms, whereby, in the event of fire in a locality in which the device is placed, a bottle or package containing an alkaline solution will be exploded, and the gas liberated from the previously-confined solution will blanket the fire and extinguish the same. The explosive medium is a charge of gunpowder or similar substance placed between the bottom of the package and the bottom of the case, and a fuse connected therewith protrudes from the case, so as to become ignited in the event of fire or abnormal increase of temperature. The case is loosely mounted, so as to move bodily when the explosion takes place, and a connection interposed between it and an alarm located at a distant point is moved and sounds said alarm to give timely warning that something is amiss. The explosion likewise serves as an alarm to warn persons in the immediate vicinity of the place of fire that something is wrong.

The object of the invention is the production of simple and efficient means for accomplishing the foregoing-mentioned results and to devise provisions which will be compact in form, easily managed, and sure and certain in results.

The improvement consists in the novel features of construction hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed, and shown in the annexed drawing, in which the figure is a vertical central sectional view of the fire-extinguisher constructed in accordance with and embodying my invention.

The case or shell A, closed at its left-hand

end by cap B and open at the other end, receives the package or bottle of alkaline solution C, which is supported upon or rests against the short tube or shell D, containing the charge of explosive material. The cap is screwed upon the left-hand end of the shell or case and is centrally apertured, and through the aperture *b* extends the fuse E, which is of desired length and protrudes beyond the cap. The case is designed to be supported in such manner that at the time of the explosion it can move bodily. It may be suspended from the ends of the cords or chains or rods F depending from the ceiling or other support. The rods F have their lower ends loosely fitted in the eyes *g*, projected from the side of the case.

The alarm H, located at any desired point distant from the device, is connected therewith by the wire *h*, so that the movement of the device will sound the alarm and give warning that all is not right.

In practice the device is located in places liable to fire—such as engine-rooms and places where a fire is kept constantly and is not at all times under direct surveillance. In the event of fire or abnormal increase of temperature the fuse will become ignited and explode the charge in the tube D, which will burst the package and scatter the solution in every direction and extinguish the fire, at the same time the violence of the explosion causes the case to move, and this movement, through the wire *h*, sounds the alarm at the distant point, as previously intimated.

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

1. The herein shown and described fire-extinguisher, composed of the shell open at one end and closed at its opposite end by an apertured cap, the short tube containing an explosive charge located opposite said aperture and resting against the cap, the fuse passing through the aperture in the cap and communicating with the charge, and the package of alkaline solution placed loosely in the open end of the shell and resting against the short tube containing the explosive, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A combined fire-extinguisher and alarm-

sounder, composed of the shell mounted so as
to have a free bodily movement, the alarm,
suitable connection interposed between and
positively connecting the alarm with the shell,
5 the fire-extinguishing compound placed within
the shell, and the explosive for ejecting the
fire-extinguishing compound and effecting a
bodily movement of the shell for sounding the

alarm on an abnormal increase of temperature,
substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in
presence of two witnesses.

THEODORE JOHNSON.

Witnesses:

JAMES MOTT,

BUEL CHIDESTER.