

(No Model.)

L. LINCOLN.
FIRE PAIL.

No. 442,902.

Patented Dec. 16, 1890.

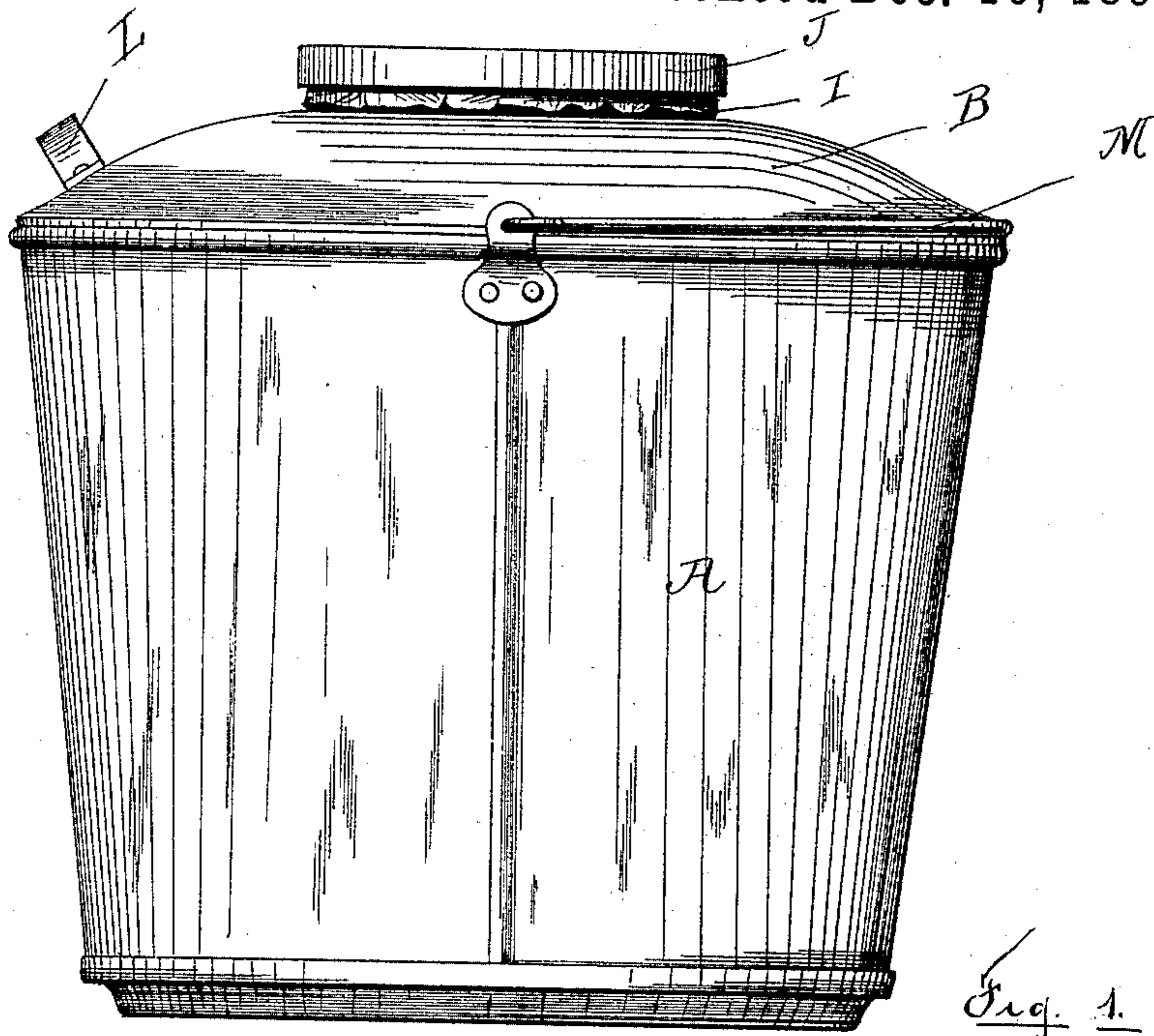


Fig. 1.

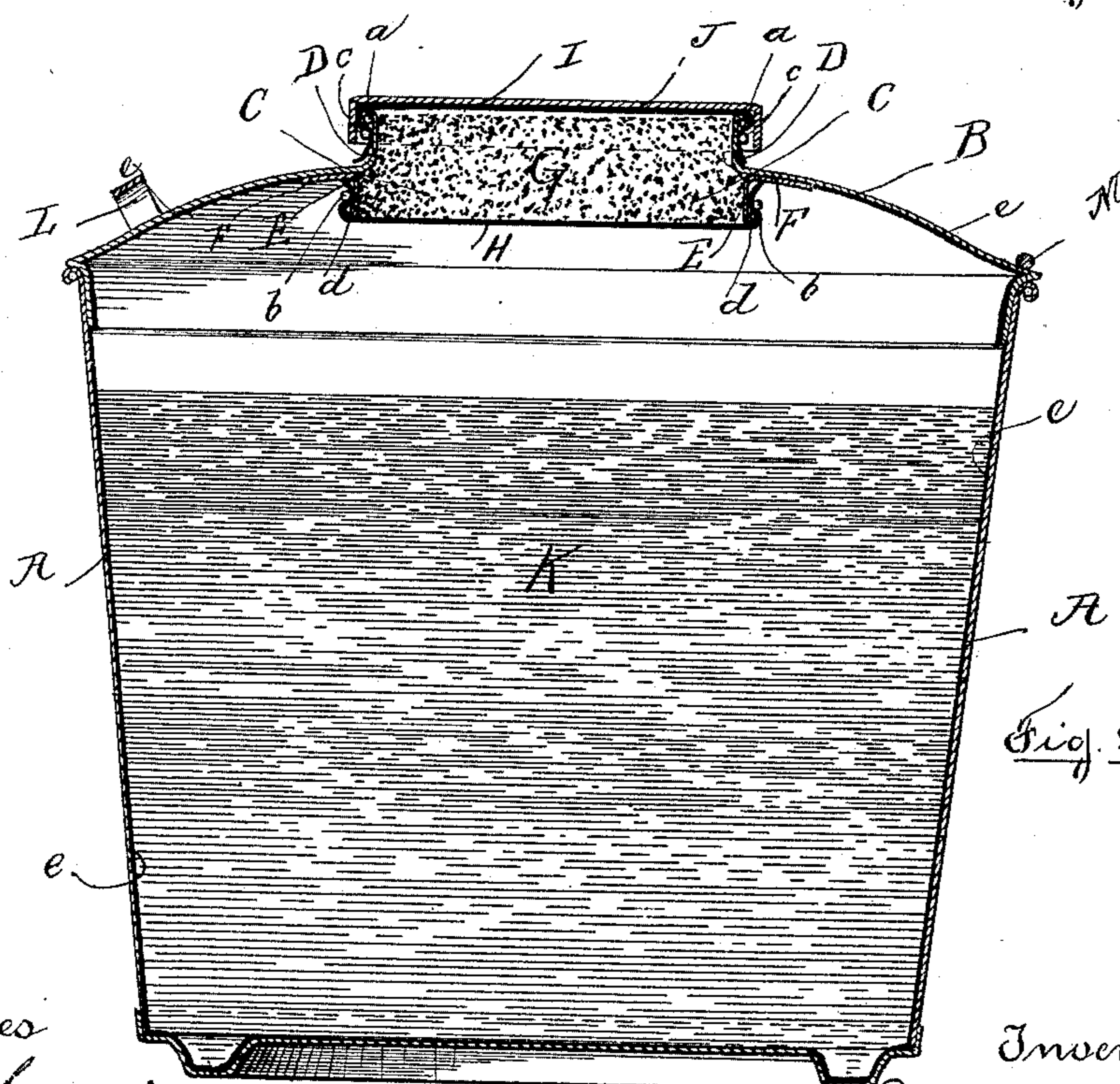


Fig. 2.

Witnesses
Patrick Brunin
Annie L. Grogan

Inventor
Lewis Lincoln,
By *Thos. H. Dodge* Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEVI LINCOLN, OF WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

FIRE-PAIL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 442,902, dated December 16, 1890.

Application filed September 23, 1890. Serial No. 365,930. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEVI LINCOLN, of the city and county of Worcester, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fire-Pails; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, forming a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 represents a side view of my improved fire-pail complete and charged ready for use, as will be hereinafter more fully described, and Fig. 2 represents a vertical central section through the pail and its contents, as will be hereinafter more fully described.

To enable those skilled in the art to which my invention belongs to make and use the same, I will proceed to describe the same more in detail.

In the drawings, A represents the pail; B, the cover; C, the pocket formed by the upturned flange D on the cover B and the metal ring E, flange F of which is fastened by solder to the underside of cover B, and in this pocket is placed the chemicals G, and which are prevented from falling into the water or liquid K by the tin-foil bottom H, which is placed over the opening in the ring E and held in place thereon by a cord or wire b, which clamps the upturned edge of the tin-foil H above the flange over the wire d. The upper edge of flange D is turned over a wire a, and after the chemicals G have been placed in pocket C a tin-foil covering I is placed over the top of flange D, where it is held by a cord or wire c, and afterward a coating of asphaltum is applied to the outer surface of the tin-foil, which makes it air and water tight. The asphaltum coating e is applied to the inside of the pail A and also to the outside of the tin-foil H, which forms the bottom of pocket C. To protect the tin-foil I against accident, a metal cap or cover J is placed over it, as fully indicated in the drawings.

Any of the various dry chemicals in use may be employed to fill pocket C, and which when allowed to fall into the water K in the galvanized-iron pail A instantly produces a fire-extinguishing liquid.

The cover B of pail A is provided with a handle L, while the pail itself is provided with a bail M, and when the pail is to be used for extinguishing a fire the operator removes the cover or cap J and punctures the tin-foils I and H, thereby allowing the chemicals G to fall into and intermix with the water K in pail A. He then by handle L removes cover B, when the fire-extinguishing liquid in the pail is thrown upon the fire. If desired, a similar handle L may be secured near the bottom to one side of the pail, to be used in connection with bail M to enable the operator to handle it with greater force in throwing the extinguishing-liquid on the fire, although the flange on the bottom of the pail will be found quite sufficient for this purpose.

In charging the pail with the chemicals the operation is a very easy and simple one and can be performed by a common laborer, since the cover B is turned bottom side up and the tin-foil H laid over the flange-ring E and the edges of the tin-foil turned down over the wired edge d and the cord or wire b tied tightly around above the wired edge d, thereby securely fastening the edges of the tin-foil to the ring E. The cover is now turned right side up and the chemicals G placed therein, after which the tin-foil covering I is secured in position over the ring part D, as before explained, after which a coating of asphaltum is applied to the outer surfaces of the tin-foils and cover J applied, as shown. As the chemicals can be kept in a tight glass bottle, and the asphaltum, after having been properly prepared, can be also kept in the same manner, it involves but very little expense to recharge a pail, and as the cover B is not fastened to the pail A the water can be changed very readily, and, if desired, a box of covers B may be charged and kept for instant use, thus obviating the necessity of keeping as many pails as covers. Then, again, by my invention pails A can be used for other purposes than for putting out fires, the covers B being temporarily removed.

The great object of my invention has been to secure a fire-pail simple and durable while the pail itself would be capable of different uses when not being used for fire purposes, and which could also be readily recharged for

fire purposes at little cost and expense, and that, too, by common workmen employed on the farm or in shops or factories.

My improvements obviate the great expense of returning the pails to have them recovered or refilled, and which expense often exceeds the cost of new pails.

I am well advised as to the fire-pail patented to Thomas C. Rice May 7, 1889, No. 402,970, and disclaim all that is shown and described in said patent.

Having described my improved fire-pail, what I claim therein as new and of my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with the metal cover B, of rings D E, tin-foil covers H I, and holding cords or wires *b c*, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. An improved fire-pail consisting of the pail A, cover B, provided with wired rings D E, tin-foil covers H I, holding cords or wires *b c*, and removable cap or cover J, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

LEVI LINCOLN.

Witnesses:

THOS. H. DODGE,
PATRICK CRONIN.