

(No Model.)

F. N. PUCKETT.
CONFLAGRATION ARRESTER.

No. 444,961.

Patented Jan. 20, 1891.

Fig. 1.

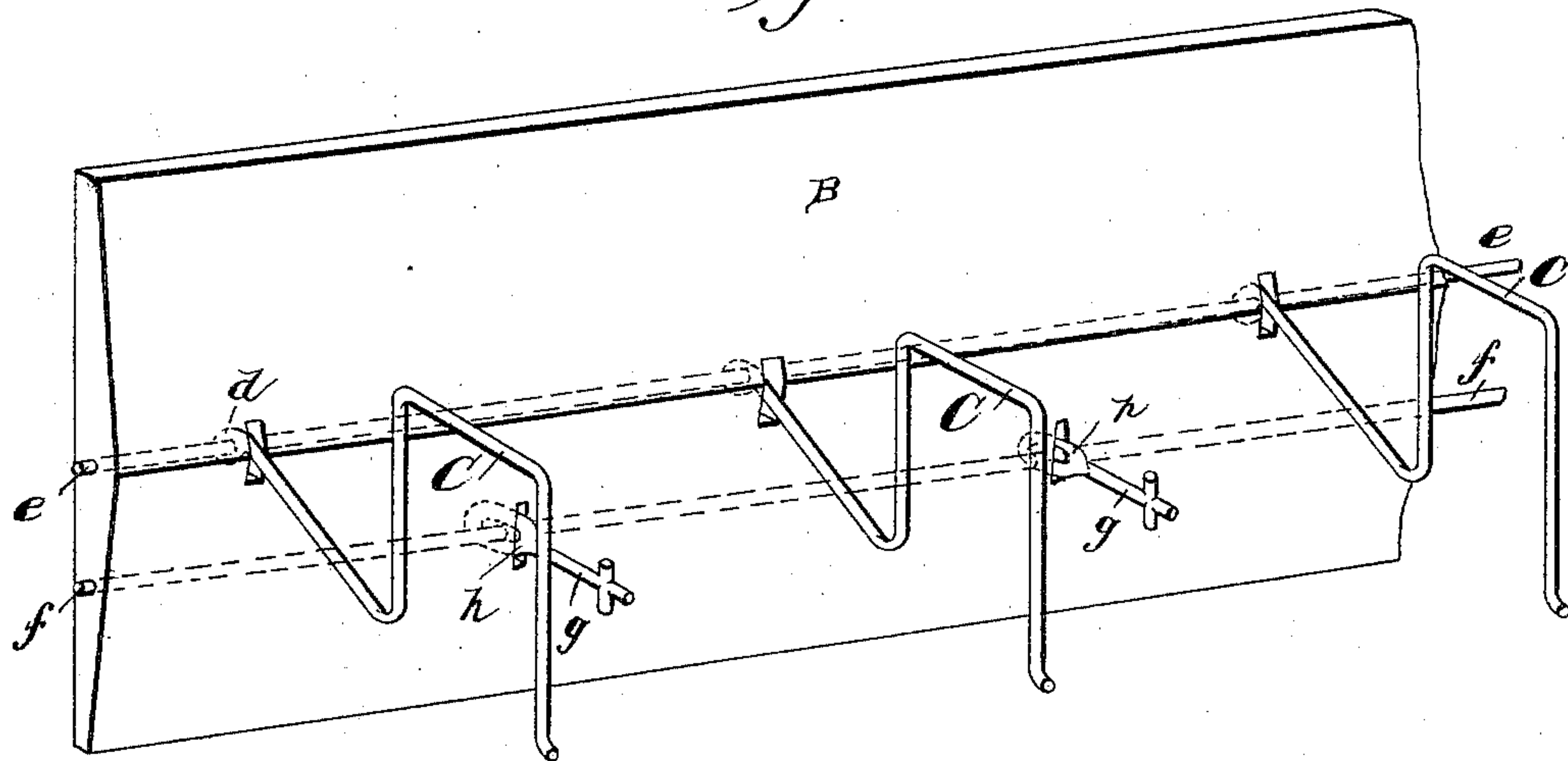


Fig. 2.

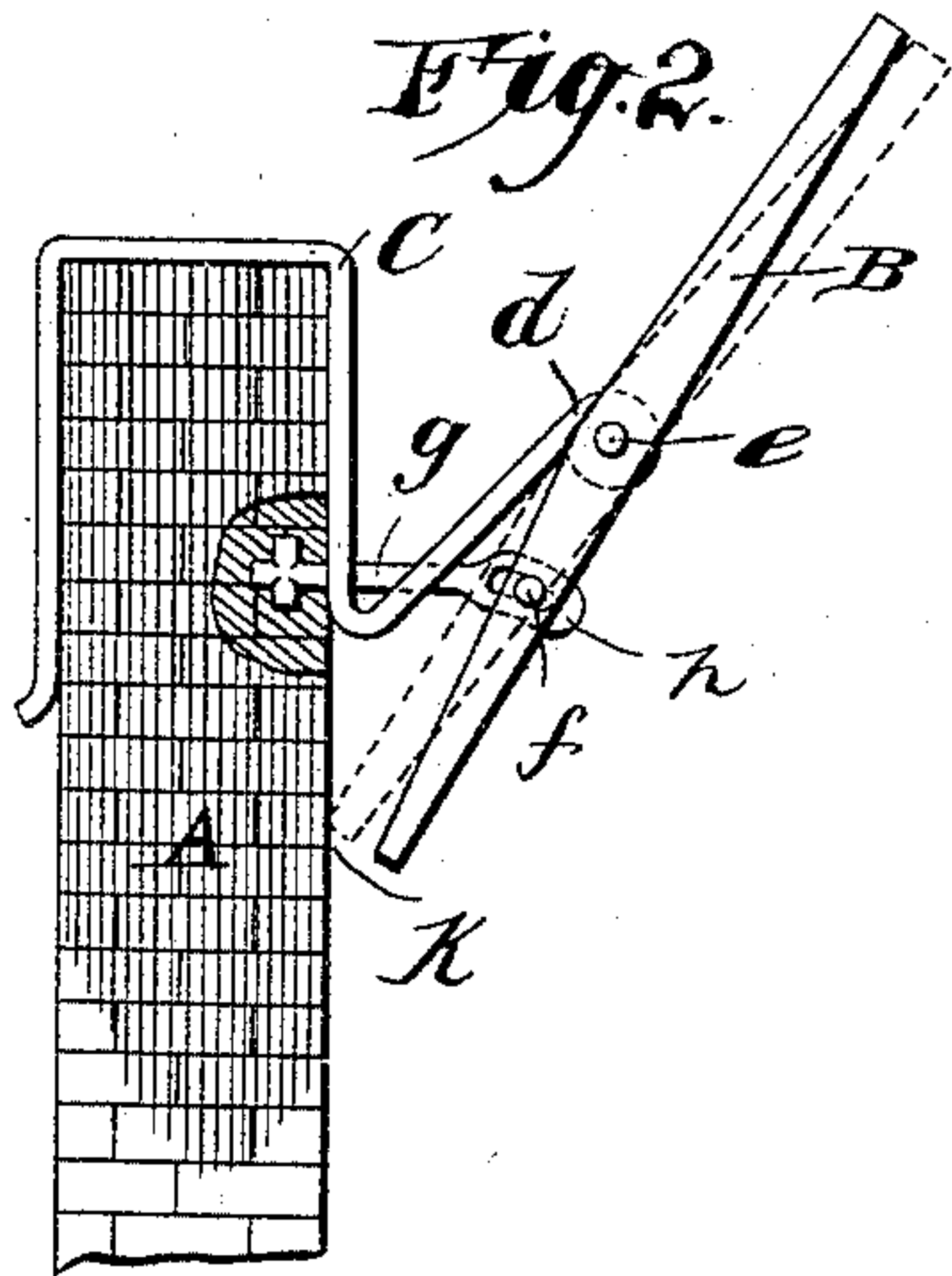
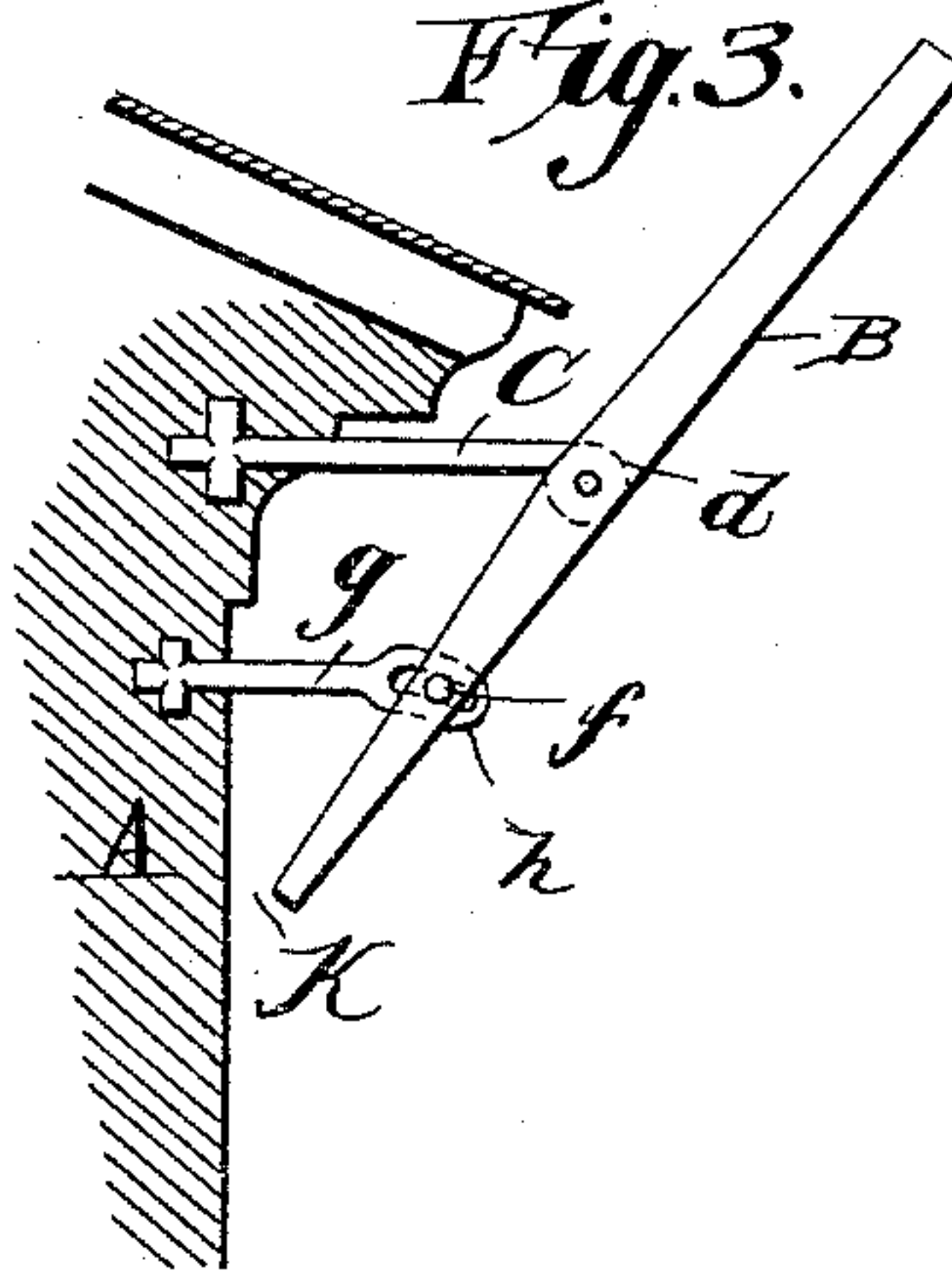


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

H. G. Dieterich

Wm. Baggers

Inventor

Florence N. Puckett.

By his Attorneys,

C. A. Snow & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FLORENCE N. PUCKETT, OF WHITESBOROUGH, TEXAS.

CONFLAGRATION-ARRESTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 444,961, dated January 20, 1891.

Application filed April 3, 1890. Serial No. 346,500. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FLORENCE N. PUCKETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Whitesborough, in the county of Grayson, State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Conflagration-Arrester, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a device for arresting conflagrations; and its object is to provide a device by which the sides of a building adjacent to other buildings on fire may be protected by a uniform continuous sheet of water covering the sides of such building. I attain this object by mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing my device applied to a building. Fig. 2 is an end view at right angles to the side of a building of the top of the wall, terminating with a square parapet without ornament, with my improvement attached. Fig. 3 is a similar view of a modified form, excepting that it is attached to a steep-roofed building.

A is the top of the side of a building. It is shown in Fig. 2 as terminating squarely and in Fig. 3 as surmounted by an ordinary steep roof and cornice.

My improved conflagration-arrester consists of the following parts: B is a shelf or arrester proper and is of parallelogram shape, its length equaling that of the side of the building. It is constructed of sheet metal, preferably thicker along its center, and with internal ribs or bracing for making it sufficiently rigid. Lengthwise through the arrester proper or shelf B at or near the center passes rod *e*. The shelf B is held in position by means of arms C, provided with hooked portions at one end and eyes *d* at the other end, through which rod *e* passes, thus permitting shelf B to revolve to a limited extent on rod *e* as an axis. The hooked parts of the arms C in Figs. 1 and 2 pass over the parapet and engage therewith. In Fig. 3 the arms are shown without hooks and are directly fastened into the cornice. The method of fastening the arms is, however, immaterial. Except when in use the lower edge of shelf B will normally touch the side of the building at K, closing the space and presenting a neat and uniform appearance, the upper part of the shelf being slightly heavier than the lower

part for producing this result. Other arms or rods *g* are fastened to the side of the building, as shown, and they are provided with eyes *h*, through which extends the rod *f*, which runs through the shelf B parallel with rod *e*. The eyes *h* of arms or rods *g* are elongated, and the ends constitute stops to permit such partial rotation or oscillation of shelf B as will allow the latter to be moved away from the wall at its lower edge, leaving such opening at K as may be desired and permitting a thinner or thicker sheet of water, according to the amount thrown, thus differing from any device of the kind wherein a rigid guide or shelf is employed. It is immaterial whether arms or rods *g* and rod *f* are placed above or below axis *e*.

The operation and use of my device are as follows: Water is thrown by hose or otherwise so as to fall into the space between shelf B and the building. In falling into the lower part of this space it pushes the bottom of shelf B outward and passes down the side of the building through opening K. The water is thus delivered in a continuous sheet all over the side of the building, the inclination of the shelf B causing it to be so delivered. At the same time the weight of the water will not necessarily tilt the shelf or deflector to its full extent, but only sufficiently to permit the water to escape in a thin unbroken sheet, which is directed against the adjacent wall. The sides of a building are thus protected from the heat and damage resulting from an adjacent fire.

What I claim is—

1. In a device of the class described, the combination of a series of inclined arms provided with eyes at their outer ends and having hooks to engage the side of a building, a shelf or deflector, and a rod so connecting the latter pivotally with the eyes of the inclined arms that the upper part of said shelf shall overbalance the lower part, which shall normally rest against the wall, substantially as set forth.

2. In a device of the class described, the herein-described shelf or deflector connected pivotally to arms at the upper ends of the sides of a building in such a manner that the part of said shelf above the axis shall overbalance the lower part, which is thus normally

held in contact with the wall, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. In a conflagration-arrester, the combination of a shelf, arms projecting from the building, to which it is pivoted so that its upper
5 part will tip away from the building, a rod projecting from the building and having lon-

gated eyes, and a rod carried by said shelf and adapted to work in said eyes, substantially as set forth.

FLORENCE N. PUCKETT.

Witnesses:

W. H. ECHOLS,

R. H. GARRISON.