

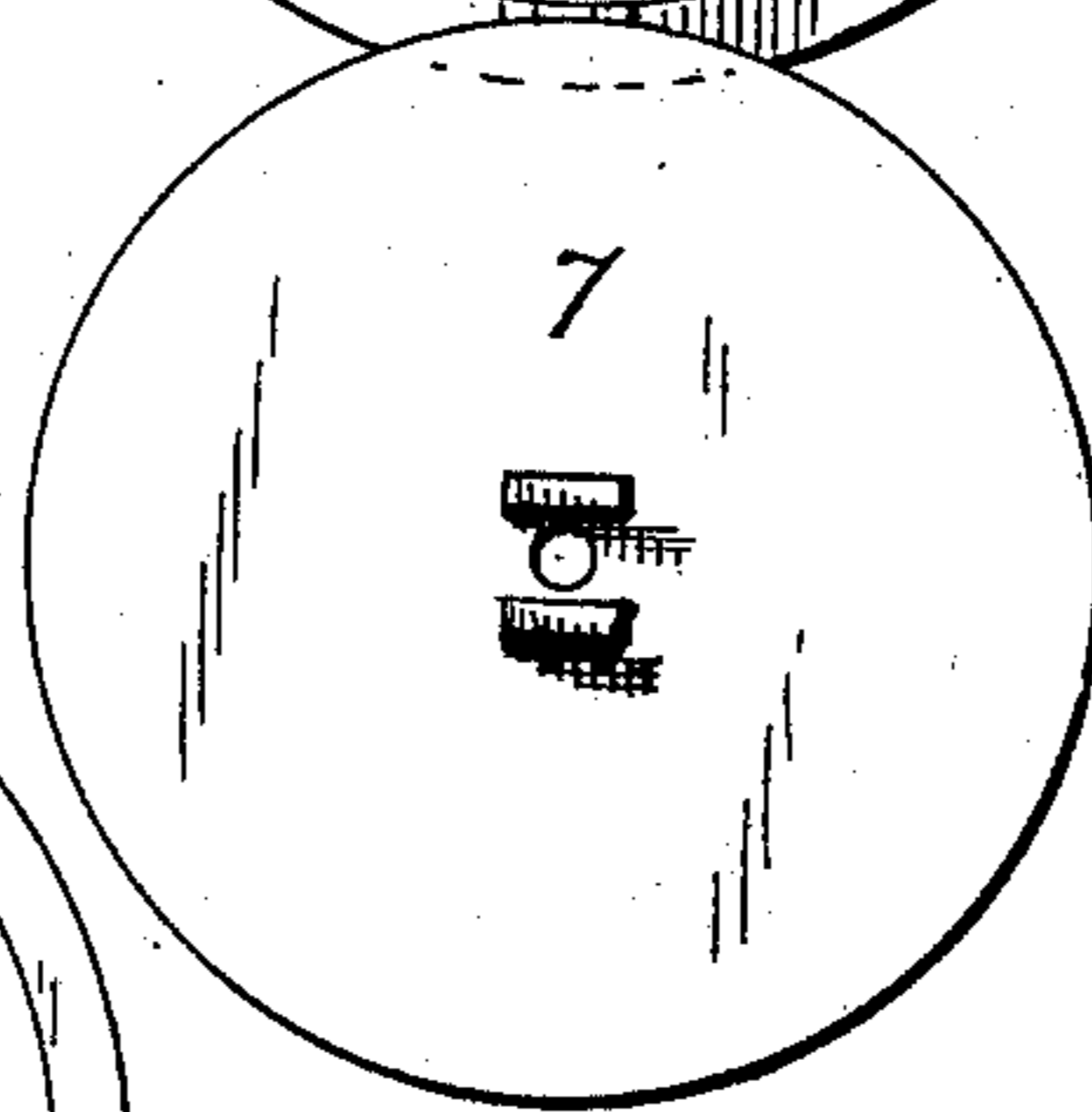
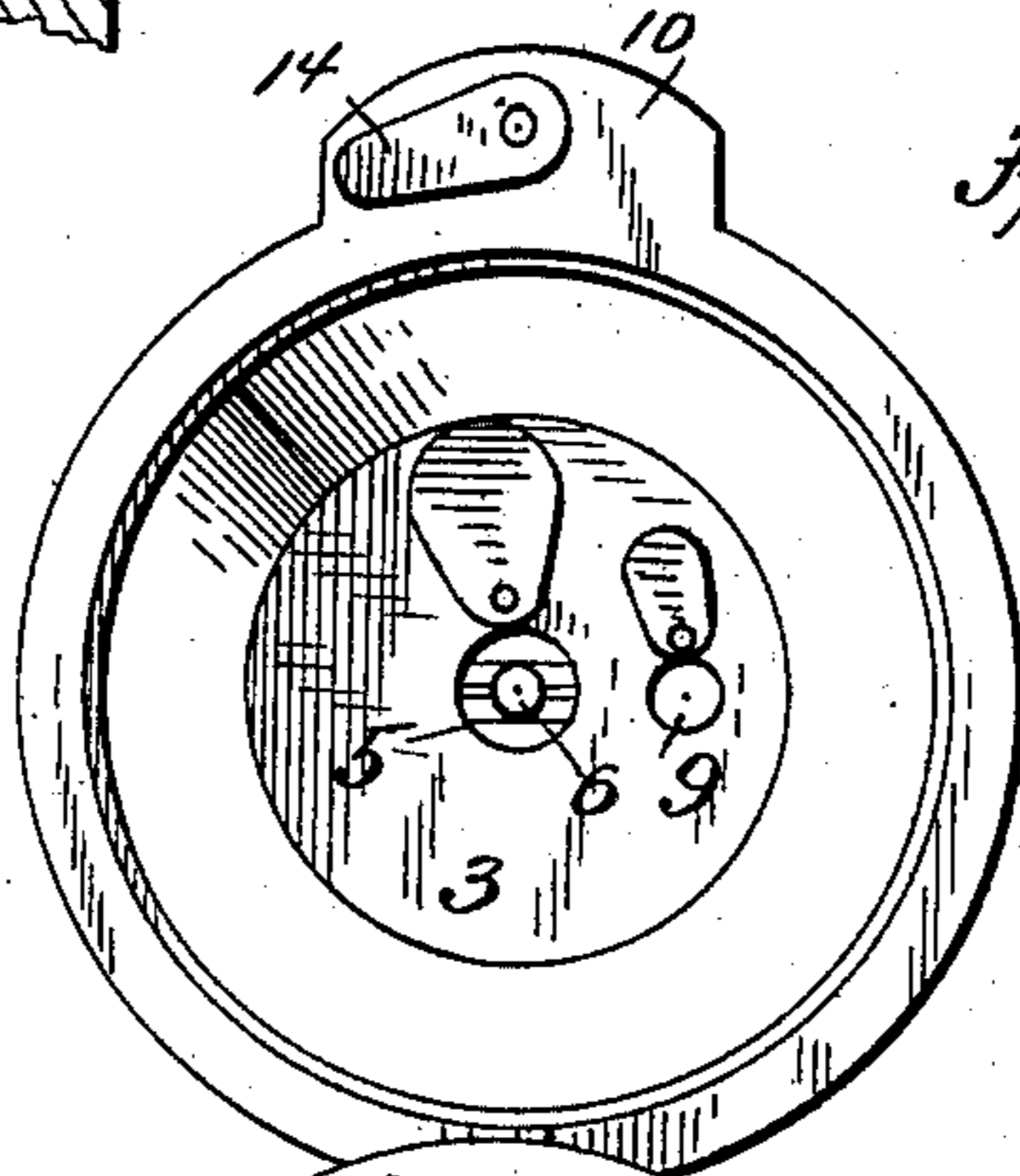
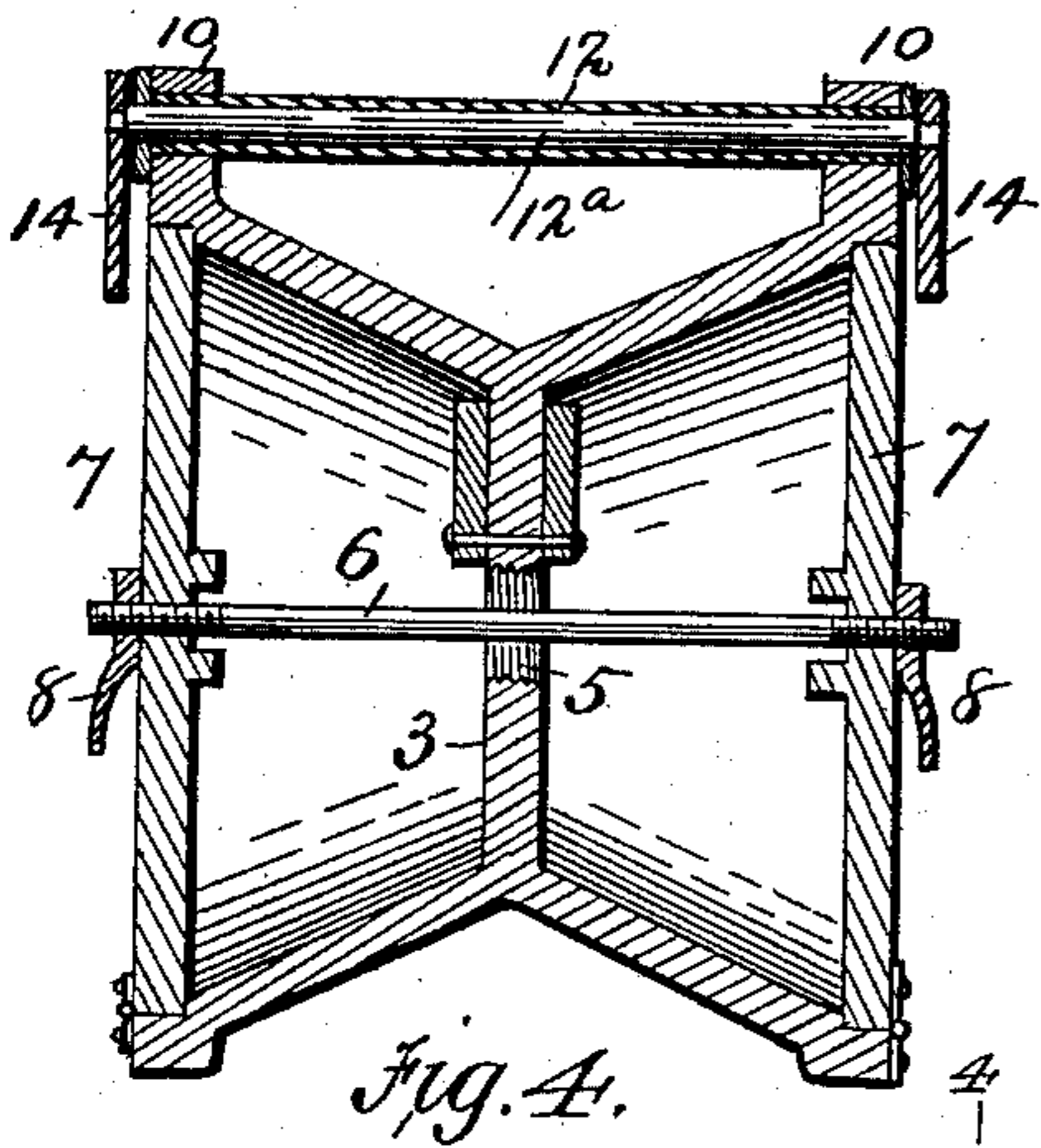
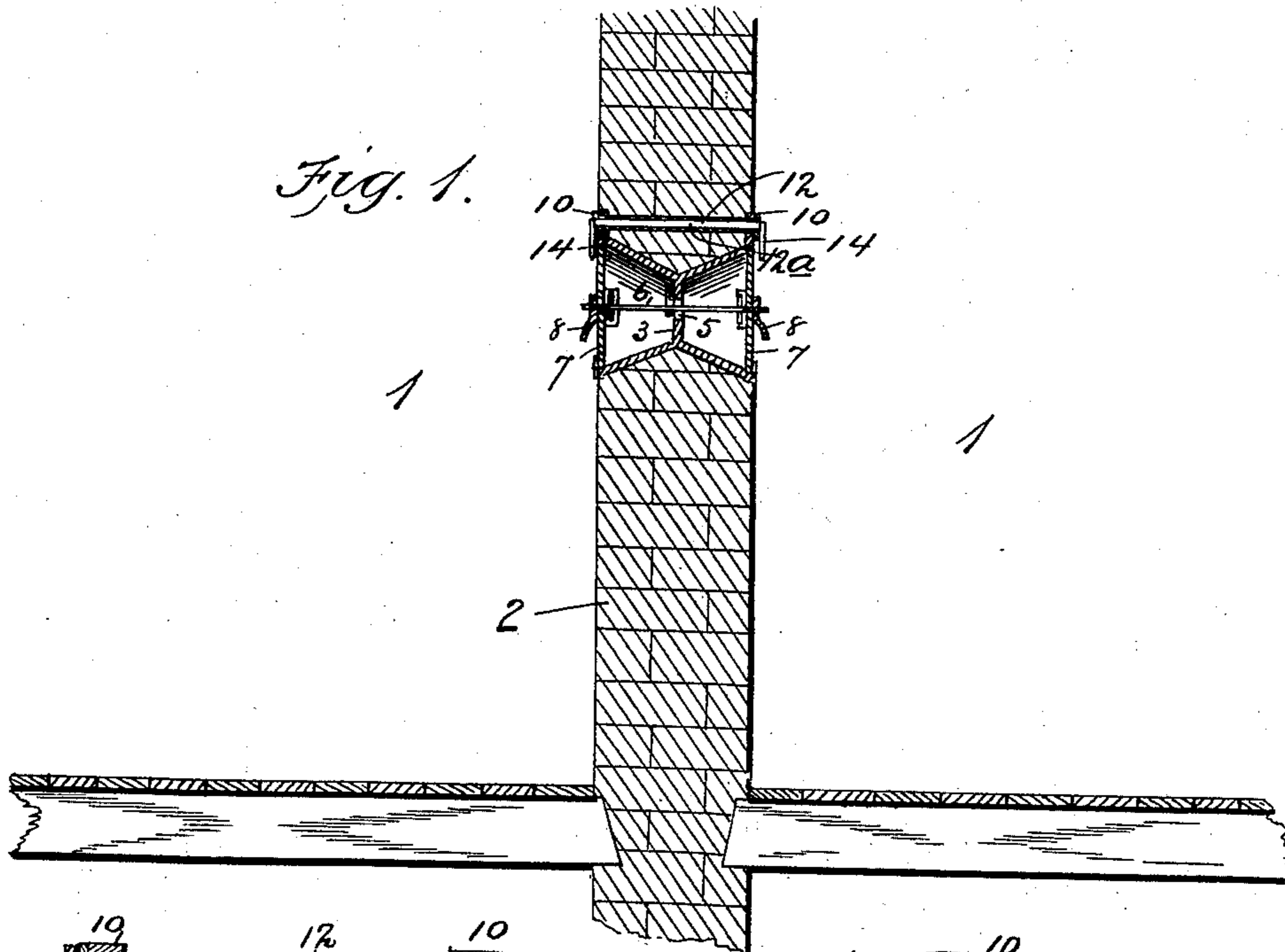
No. 635,601.

Patented Oct. 24, 1899.

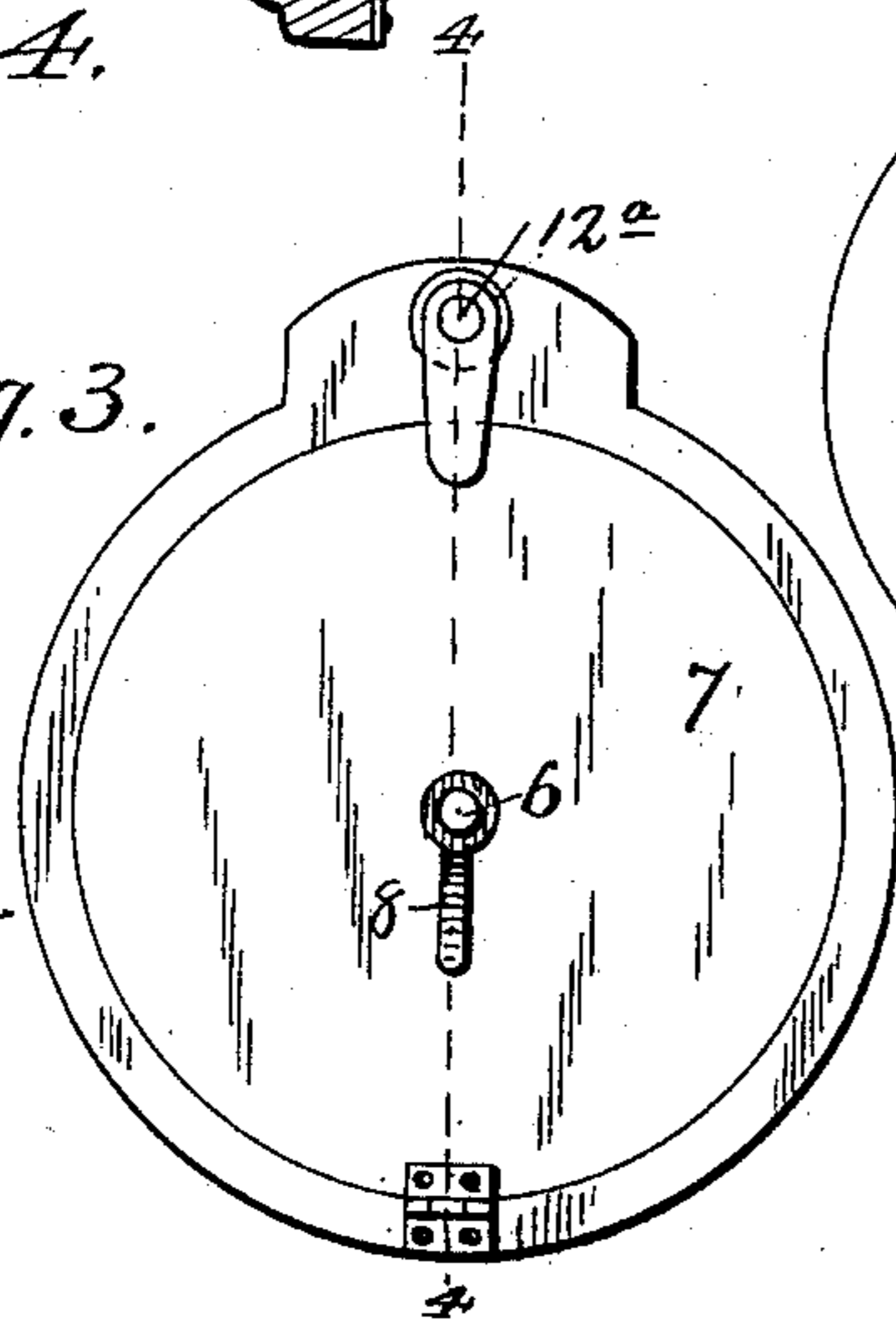
J. J. SCHLOSSER.  
FIRE PORT HOLE FOR BUILDINGS.

(Application filed June 23, 1899.)

(No Model.)



*Fig. 3.*



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN J. SCHLOSSER, OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

## FIRE PORT-HOLE FOR BUILDINGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 635,601, dated October 24, 1899.

Application filed June 23, 1899. Serial No. 721,575. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN J. SCHLOSSER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Richmond, in the county of Henrico and State of Virginia, have invented new and useful Improvements in Fire Port-Holes for Buildings, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to fire port-holes for buildings, ships, and other structures; and its purpose is to provide improved means whereby a fire may be located in one room or compartment from another and fought with water or other fire-extinguisher without danger or inconvenience to the firemen.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of parts hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional view of a building, showing two rooms, in the separating-walls of which is located my improved port-hole. Fig. 2 is an end view of the port-hole. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the doors closed. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section on the line 4 4, Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a view of the screw-plug.

In the said drawings the reference-numeral 1 designates two adjoining rooms of a building or ship, and 2 the wall separating the same. Formed in this wall is an opening in which is seated the port-hole, consisting, preferably, of a metal casting in the form of two connected cones with their small ends united and at such point formed with an interior partition 3. Formed centrally in this partition is a hole 5, through which passes a rod 6, the ends of which are screw-threaded and pass through doors 7 at the ends of the casting and provided with tail-nuts 8, by which said doors can be held in a closed position. These doors can be hinged to the casting or to the wall of the building, if preferred, as found most convenient or desirable, in which case they are held closed by turn-buttons hereinafter described. This central hole is also to be used for the passage of a hose-pipe in case of fire. Also formed in said partition are sight or peep holes 9, from which to view a fire, and on each side of the partition are pivoted shutters for closing the same. Similar shutters may be employed to close the central hole or opening. When hinged doors are employed, at each end of said casting is a lug

10, through which passes a rod 12, screw-threaded at each end and provided with turn-buttons 14, which are adapted to engage with the doors opposite the hinges thereof and hold the same in a closed position.

The numeral 15 designates screw-plugs, which are adapted to fit in the hose-pipe and sight-openings in the said partitions for making them air-tight when desirable or necessary, said openings or holes being screw-threaded for such purpose.

The operation is as follows: When a fire breaks out in a room, the tail-nut in the door in the room adjoining that in which the fire is, is removed or the turn-button 14 turned, according to whether the doors are hinged or not, to disengage it from the edge of the door, which will cause the other button to be disengaged from the other door. The said doors can now be opened and the fire can be located through the sight or peep holes, and water from a hose can be played upon the same through the central opening or hole in the partition. From the above it will be seen that a fire may be located and extinguished without annoyance or injury to the firemen, as they are not exposed to the heat and flame.

I do not wish to be limited to the exact construction shown and described, as many details may be made in the construction—such, for instance, as giving the casting any other shape desired and also in constructing it of any other material found available. When hinged doors are employed, the rod 6 is dispensed with.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a fire port-hole for buildings, ships and other structures, a casing having an apertured central partition and doors adapted to close the chambers or compartments thereof, one on each side of said partition, and a fastening device common to and adapted for the joint securing of, both doors and for the opening of both of said doors from either room or apartment of the structure, substantially as set forth.

2. In a port-hole for buildings, ships and other structures, the combination with the casing, the central partition formed with a sight-hole and a hose-pipe hole and the pivoted shutters, of the hinged doors, the lugs

secured to said casing, the tube connected therewith and the rod passing therethrough and provided with turn-buttons, substantially as described.

- 5 3. In a fire port-hole for buildings, ships and other structures, a casing having an apertured central partition and doors adapted to close the chambers or compartments thereof, one on each side of said partition, and a nut-  
10 ted fastening-rod passing through said partition and adapted to secure both of said doors

and to provide for the opening or removal of both doors from either room or apartment of the structure, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set 15  
my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN J. SCHLOSSER.

Witnesses:

CHARLES E. FLIPPEN,  
GEORGE R. SHEWLIDGE.