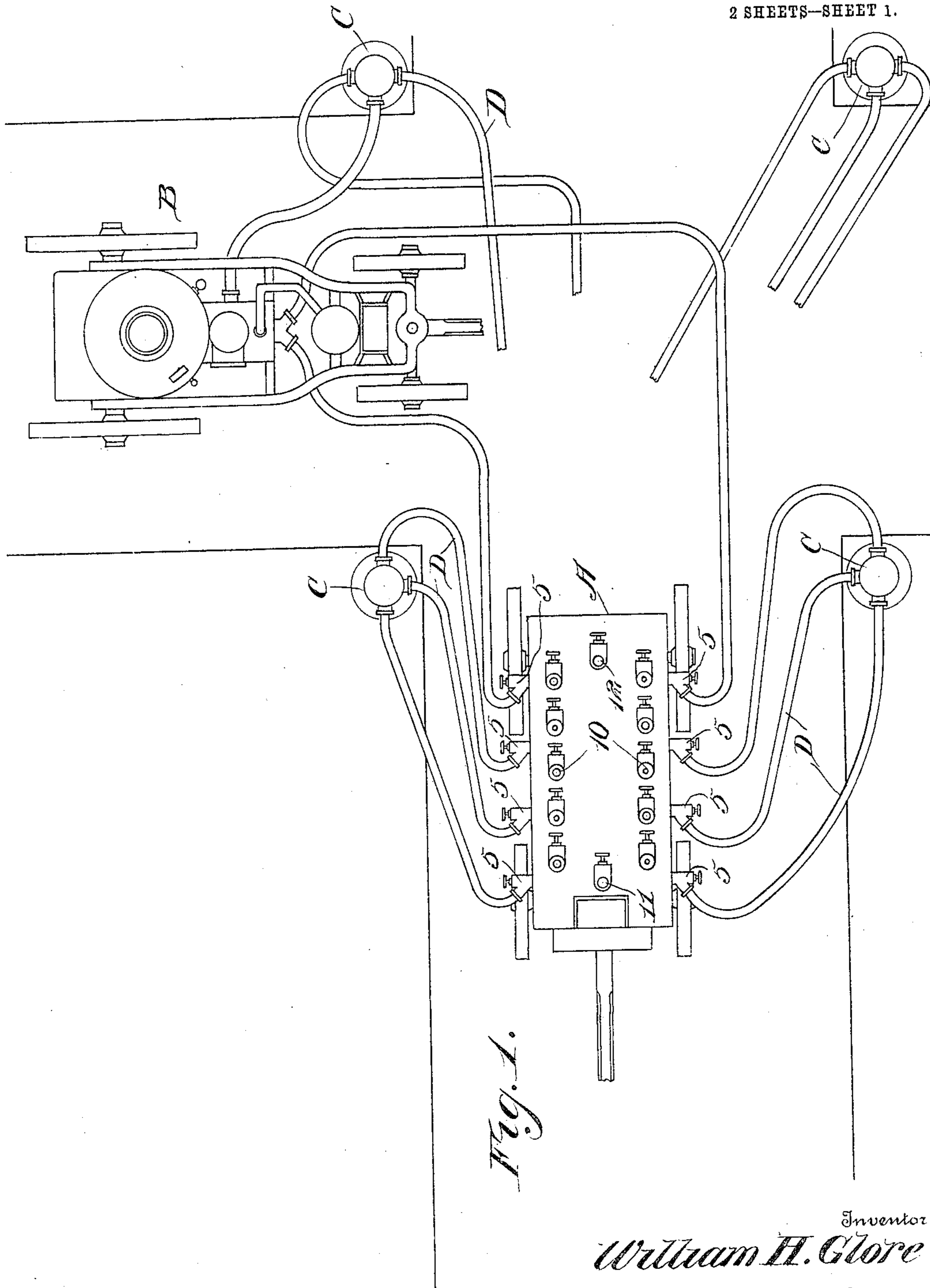


No. 804,807.

PATENTED NOV. 14, 1905.

W. H. GLORE.
FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 20, 1904.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses

Louis D. Heinrichs
W. H. Clarke.

Inventor

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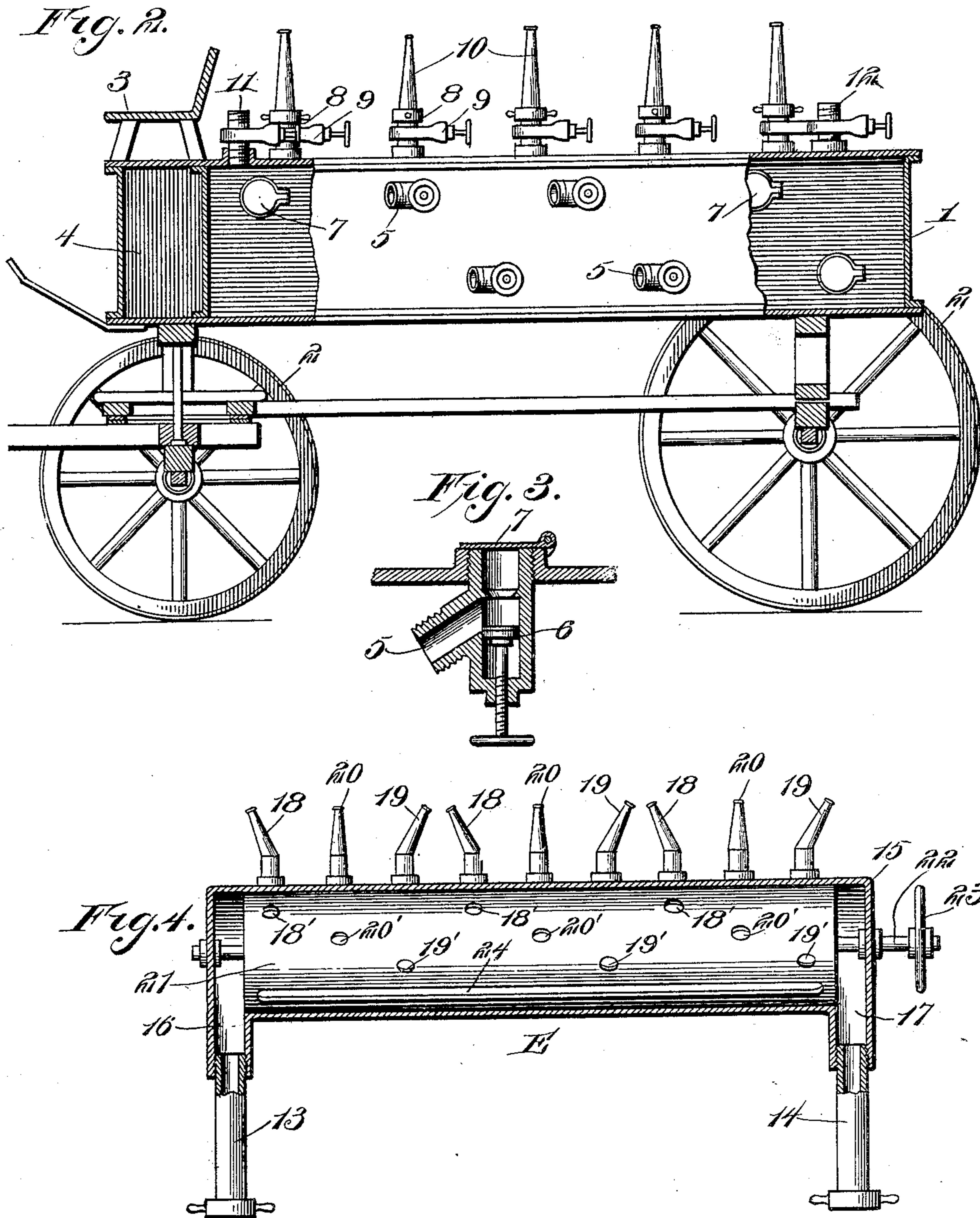
Attorney

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. GLORE, OF COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.

No. 804,807.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 14, 1905.

Application filed September 20, 1904. Serial No. 225,248.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. GLORE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Covington, in the county of Kenton and State of Kentucky, have invented new and useful Improvements in Fire-Extinguishers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to fire-extinguishers.

Difficulty is often encountered in extinguishing fires through the lack of sufficient pressure in the fire-hose to deliver a stream of water high enough into the air to reach the upper portion of a burning building. This lack of pressure in the fire-hose is generally due to the friction caused by the passage of water through an extreme length of hose. In other words, the fire-engine usually delivers the water with sufficient pressure for the intended purpose, but such pressure is gradually exhausted by friction in the hose, and therefore fails of its purpose when the discharge-nozzle is reached.

The principal object of the present invention is to recover the pressure which is lost by friction and to deliver the jet with sufficient strength for the purpose intended.

A further object of the invention is to discharge a sheet or wall of water in one direction or another or in several different directions at one time.

With the foregoing and other minor objects in view, which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed as a practical embodiment thereof.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a diagrammatic view of a fire-extinguishing apparatus constructed in accordance with the present invention, a plurality of fire-plugs and a fire-engine being illustrated in connection therewith. Fig. 2 is a side elevation, partly in section, of the improved apparatus. Fig. 3 is a detail sectional view of one of the inlet-pipes, showing the controlling-valve and the flap or one-way valve. Fig. 4 is a sectional view of a discharge element adapted to be used in connection with the improved apparatus.

Like reference characters indicate corresponding parts in the different views.

Referring to Figure 1, A represents the improved fire-extinguishing apparatus; B, an ordinary form of fire-engine; C, a plurality of fire-plugs or water-mains, and D a plural-

ity of supply-pipes leading from the plugs to the fire-extinguishing apparatus.

As shown in Fig. 2, the improved apparatus preferably comprises a tank or receptacle 1, mounted upon wheels 2 and provided at its forward end with a seat 3, and an auxiliary receptacle 4 to receive tools or any suitable chemical material adapted for use in extinguishing fires. The receptacle 1 may be of any suitable form and construction.

Attached preferably to the sides of the receptacle 1 is a plurality of inlet-pipes 5, which, as shown in Fig. 3, are provided with regulating-valves 6 and inwardly-opening flap-valves 7. The inlet-pipes 5 preferably are connected with the supply pipes or hose D leading from the engine B or from the fire-plugs C. In the event that one of the supply-pipes should burst the flap-valve 7 will close automatically, and thus prevent the accidental exit of water from the receptacle 1. Connected preferably with the upper portion of the receptacle 1 is a plurality of discharge-pipes 8, each provided with a suitable regulating-valve 9 and with a discharge-nozzle 10, although, as will be understood, the nozzles 10 may be removed, if desired, in order to permit the attachment of suitable fire-hose to said discharge-pipes 8. In order to permit the attachment of fire hose or piping of various sizes to the receptacle 1, the discharge-pipes 8 preferably are constructed in varying sizes. It is well known that fire-plugs are usually constructed of uniform size, thus requiring the use of one particular size of fire-hose. By means of the present invention hoses of different sizes may be brought into use whenever desired. Secured to opposite ends of the receptacle 1 is a pair of discharge-pipes 11 and 12, which are adapted to receive the pipe-sections 13 14 of the discharge element E. (Illustrated in Fig. 4.) As shown in the drawings, the discharge element E preferably comprises a casing 15, formed at opposite ends with inlets 16 and 17. Connected with the upper portion of the casing 15 is a plurality of discharge-nozzles 18 18 18, which project in one direction, a plurality of similar discharge-nozzles 19 19 19, which project in an opposite direction, and a plurality of discharge-nozzles 20 20 20, which extend in another direction. The means for controlling the various nozzles of the discharge element preferably comprises a cylinder 21, which is adapted to be rotated by means of a shaft 22, with which is connected a hand-wheel. The cylindrical element 21 is

provided with perforations 18' to permit the discharge of water through the nozzles 18, perforations 19' to permit the discharge of water through the nozzles 19, and perforations 20' to permit the discharge of water through the perforations 20, said cylinder 21 being also provided with a longitudinal slot 24 to permit the discharge of water through all the nozzles 18, 19, and 20 simultaneously.

Whenever desired the discharge element E may be removed from the pipes 11 and 12, and suitable hose-piping may be connected with said pipes 11 and 12 for use in fighting a fire or for supplying water to a stand-pipe, such as is frequently employed in tall buildings.

From the foregoing description it will be apparent that the improved fire-extinguishing apparatus of this invention is adapted to discharge a sheet or wall of water in one direction or another or in several directions at one time, thus proving of valuable assistance in fighting fires.

The fire-extinguishing apparatus of this invention is strong, simple, durable, and inexpensive in construction, as well as thoroughly efficient in operation.

Minor changes in the precise embodiment

of invention illustrated and described may be made within the scope of the following claim without departing from the spirit of the invention or sacrificing any of its advantages.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new, and desired to be secured by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of a source of water-supply, a wheeled receptacle having a set of valved inlets and a set of valved outlets, a discharge element detachably connected with said receptacle and having a set of nozzles inclined in one direction, a set of nozzles inclined in the opposite direction and a set of nozzles directed upwardly, and a perforated cylinder for admitting water to either set of nozzles or to all of said nozzles, an engine disposed between the source of water-supply and the wheeled receptacle, hose connecting the source of supply with the engine, and hose connecting the engine with the receptacle.

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

WILLIAM H. GLORE.

Witnesses:

ASH WOOD,
JAS. M. HUNT.