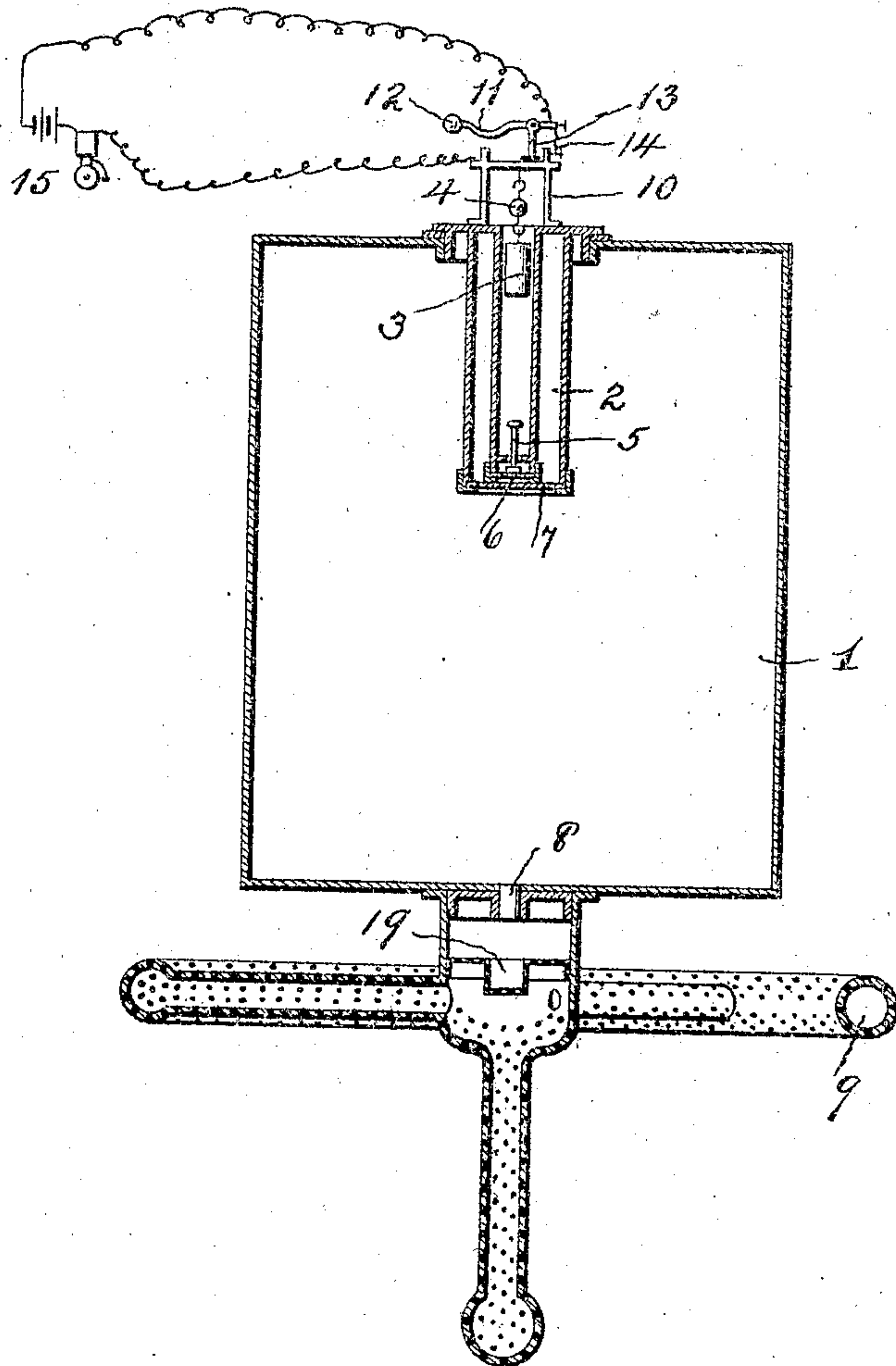


No. 891,530.

PATENTED JUNE 23, 1908.

T. FALKOVSKY.
AUTOMATIC EXTINGUISHER.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 15, 1907.



Inventor

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Witnesses

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THEODORE FALKOVSKY, OF ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA.

AUTOMATIC EXTINGUISHER.

No. 891,530.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 23, 1908.

Application filed October 15, 1907. Serial No. 397,534.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODORE FALKOVSKY, subject of the Emperor of Russia, residing at St. Petersburg, Russia, have invented new and useful Improvements in Automatic Extinguishers, of which the following is a specification.

The extinguishers hitherto known that operate by means of the force of the gas under the pressure obtained by the mixture of two liquids that are automatically placed in contact during the conflagration owing to the fusion of compounds that are easily melted, are defective in as far as in course of time and owing to the storing of said extinguishers in moist places, their action becomes uncertain. This is due to the fact that their arrangement is comparatively complicated and that, in course of time, the parts that bring about the action become deteriorated.

The extinguisher which constitutes the present invention is of a very simple construction and of quite sure action during an indefinite length of time even under the most unfavorable conditions with regard to storing.

The accompanying drawing shows a vertical section of the apparatus.

This apparatus consists of an external receptacle 1 of any suitable shape provided at the bottom with an opening, which is closed by a stopper 8 of cork or any other light material, the said receptacle being connected with a chamber provided with perforated pipes 9 for the escape of the liquid and the gases that are formed when the apparatus is caused to operate.

19 denotes a basket to receive the stopper 8 which is driven out by the pressure of the gas developed in the receptacle 1 when the apparatus is made to operate. A second receptacle 2 is arranged in the receptacle 1; it possesses double walls between which the acid is placed, and a double bottom 6 & 7 of glass. In the space between the inner walls of the receptacle 2, there is a pin 5 which is intended to break the glass panes 6 and 7 of the bottom and a weight 3 suspended in a special frame 10 by means of a ball 4 which is easily melted. When the temperature is thus raised so as to cause the

fusion of the ball 4, the weight 3 falls down and strikes the pin 5 which breaks the glasses 6 & 7 and consequently the acid contained in the receptacle 2 flows into the alkali contained in the receptacle 1. The gases which develop in the latter drive out the stopper 8, whereupon the liquid saturated with gas is distributed in the pipes 9 and escapes through the holes of the latter, thus causing the fire to be extinguished.

A contact for an alarm bell may be arranged on the upper part of the frame 10; said contact consists of a metallic lever 11 provided with a balance-weight 12 and pivoted on an insulated rod 13. The end of the lever 11 is fastened to the frame 10 by means of a cord or a thin string 14 of fusible material. When a conflagration is produced the string 14 breaks or tears owing to the action of the heat or fire and the weight causes the opposite end of the lever 11 to fall down, whereby contact is produced and the electric alarm-bell 15 is made to operate.

I claim.

1. In a chemical fire extinguisher, the combination with a tank, of a container mounted therein having double walls forming an inner conduit open at the top and an annular acid chamber, fragile closing members in the bottoms of the conduit and chamber, a weight in the conduit, a support above the latter, and a fusible support normally connecting the weight to the support.

2. In a chemical fire extinguisher, the combination with a tank, of a container mounted therein having double walls forming an inner conduit and an annular acid chamber, fragile bottoms in the conduit and chamber, a support above the conduit, a weight in the latter, a fusible member on the support normally holding the weight above the bottom, a removable stopper mounted in an aperture in the bottom of the tank, and perforated distributing pipes communicating with the tank through the aperture.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

THEODORE FALKOVSKY.

Witnesses:

A. H. FORNER,

EDWARD WANSCHERDT.