

June 19, 1923.

P. BRAUDE

1,458,972

FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Filed April 8, 1921

Fig. 1.

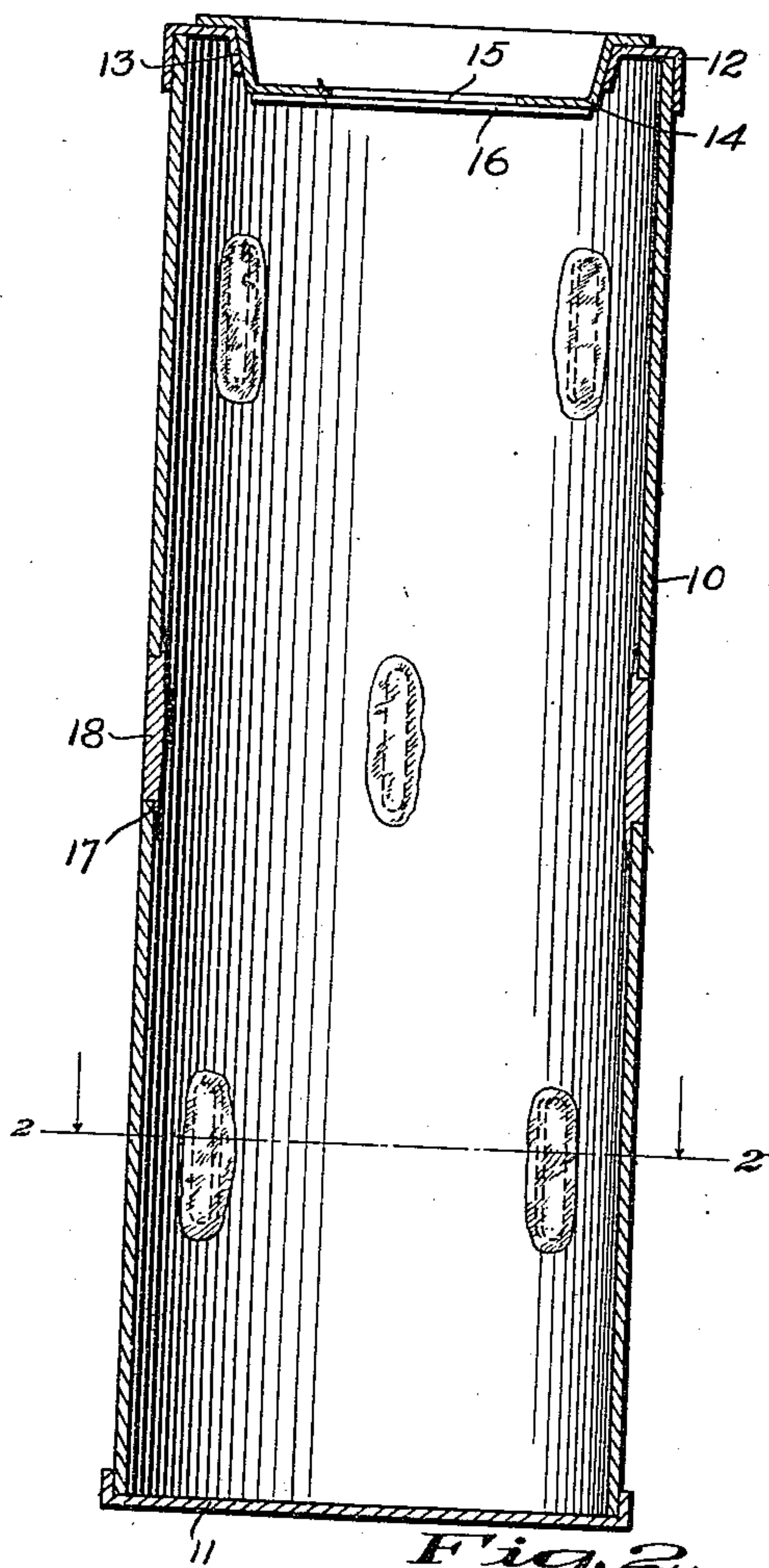
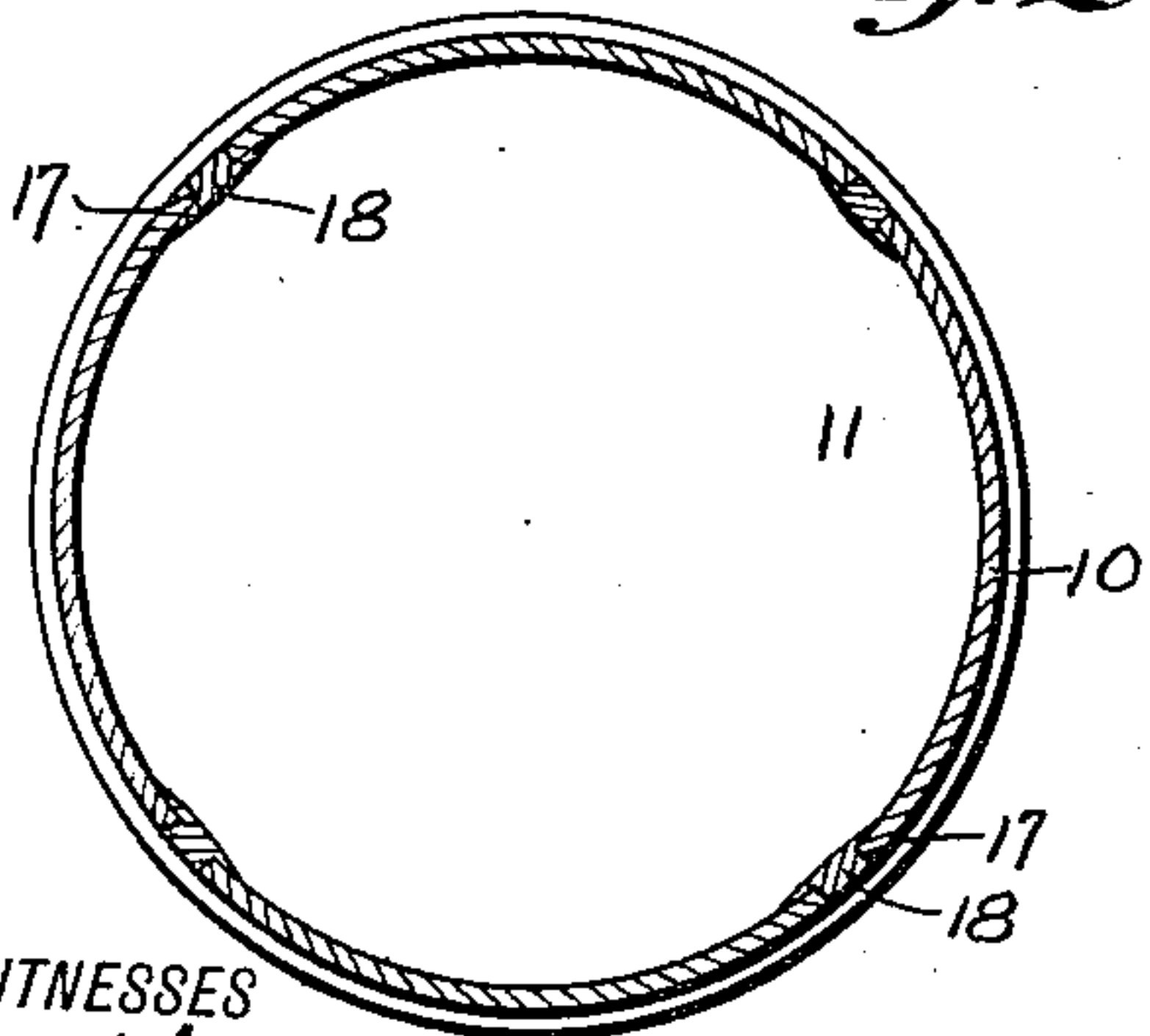


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES
E. Wilson
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Fig. 3.

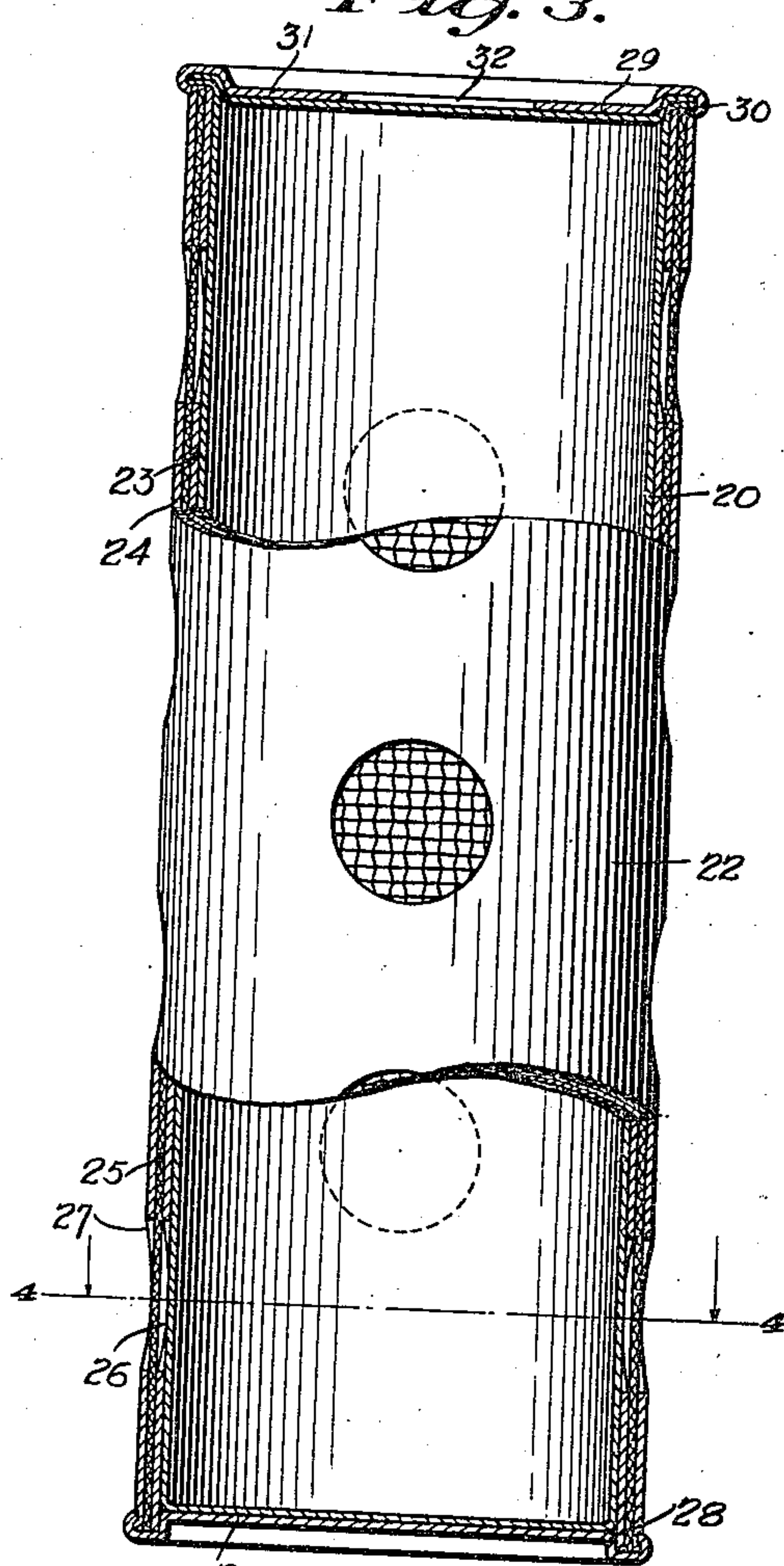
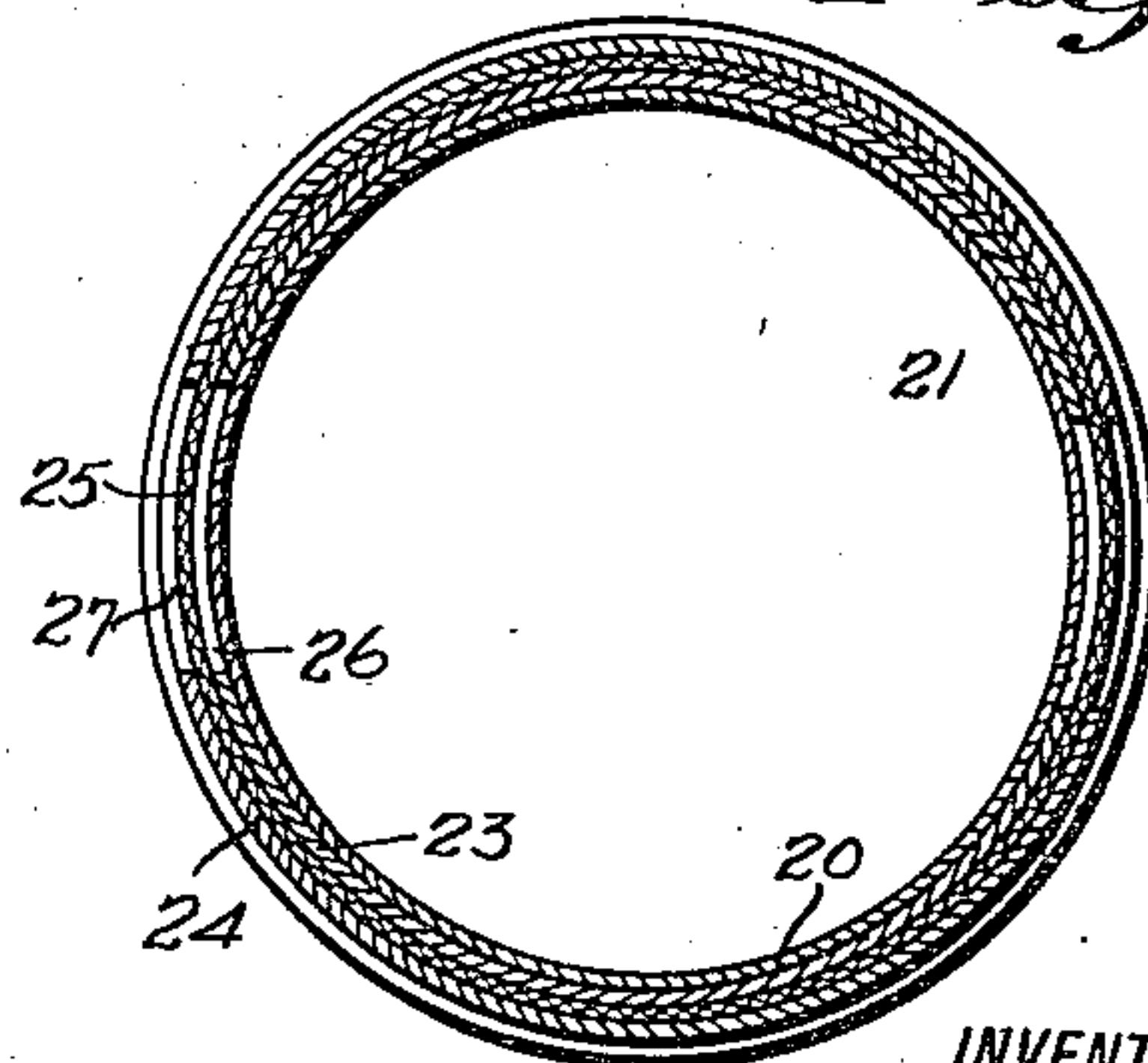


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL BRAUDE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

Application filed April 8, 1921. Serial No. 459,679.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PAUL BRAUDE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Fire Extinguisher, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to containers and refers more particularly to an improvement in containers for fire extinguishing fluids, the same being in the nature of an improvement over my co-pending application filed August 18th, 1920 and bearing Serial No. 404,459.

As stated in my former application, the principal object in view was to provide a simple and inexpensive package or container which was destructible by fire whereby the same could be used as a bomb to be thrown directly into the flame for extinguishing the same. A further aim and object sought was to provide a frangible closure which could be readily broken with the fingers to permit of use in the usual manner by emptying the contents onto the flame.

The improvement constituting the present invention contemplates like objects and the addition thereto aims to provide a package provided with fusible portions and a frangible and fusible covering together with protective means for the fusible portions to prevent accidental destruction of the same during shipment or handling thereof.

A further object in view resides in the provision of a package or container for fire extinguishing fluids which is also operable to sprinkle the contents over the flame by pressure developed by expansion of the contents under the action of heat.

With the above recited and other objects in view, the invention resides in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts set forth in the following specification, pointed out in the appended claims and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which;

Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view through a container constructed in accordance with the invention.

Figure 2 is a horizontal sectional view therethrough taken approximately on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a side elevation partly in section illustrating a modified form of the invention.

Figure 4 is a horizontal sectional view therethrough taken approximately on the line 4—4 of Figure 3.

Referring to the drawings by characters of reference, 10 designates a cylindrical tubular body preferably constructed of a thin cheap metal such as tin plate or cardboard or any other suitable material adapted for the purpose. Where cardboard or other material which would deteriorate under the action of the fire extinguishing fluid, is used the inner walls thereof will be coated with a suitable substance for resisting the same. As illustrated the lower end of the container body is closed by means of a cover or cap 11 permanently attached thereto by soldering, clinching or any desired method. The upper end of the container body is provided with a similar cover or cap 12 provided with a central filling opening 13 which is designed to receive the lid 14. The lid 14 which is preferably constructed of tin is provided with a central opening 15 covered by a lead disc 16 secured to the under side thereof. The disc 16 is preferably constructed of very thin material which renders the same frangible by the forcible insertion of the fingers or a sharp instrument through the opening 15. The container body 10 is provided with a plurality of openings 17 therethrough which are filled with solder 18 or any other fusible material which may be employed for closing the openings 17 and rendering the same fluid tight.

By this construction it will be seen that a comparatively cheap and inexpensive container is produced which may be used as a grenade or bomb to be thrown into a fire which will automatically fuse to discharge and distribute the contents over the flames for extinguishing the same. It is also obvious that the container may be employed in the usual manner by breaking the frangible covering disc 16 in the lid for pouring the contents onto the flame.

In the modified form of the invention illustrated in Figures 3 and 4, the container consists of an inner cylindrical receptacle or body 20 having an integral bottom 21, the same being preferably constructed of thin lead or any other suitable material hav-

ing similar qualities. The inner receptacle is received and protected by an outer cylindrical body 22 preferably constructed of two layers of card board 23 and 24 between which is arranged a wire mesh fabric 25. The card board layers 23 and 24 are provided with a plurality of aligned perforations 26 and 27 which are covered by the wire mesh fabric interposed between the layers whereby the exposed portions of the inner receptacle extending across the aligned openings are protected against accidental rupture. The bottom of the outer cylindrical body 22 is closed by a metal cap 28 which houses and protects the bottom wall 21 of the inner receptacle 20. The upper end of the inner receptacle is closed by a covering disc 29 of lead or a similar material and the inner receptacle 20 and said covering disc have the peripheral edges thereof bent outwardly and clinched between the bead 30 formed on the peripheral edge of the metallic cap 31 which closes the upper end of the outer body 22. The cap 31 is centrally apertured as at 32 to afford an opening through which the fingers or a suitable instrument may be inserted for breaking the covering disc 29 when it is desired to empty the contents of the container. By this construction the container may be employed as a grenade or bomb which when thrown into a flame or fire will present the portions of the inner container exposed through the aligned openings through the action of the flame whereby said portions may fuse to distribute the contents thereover for extinguishing the same. The outer card board layers may be treated with a suitable substance to render the same more readily combustible when thrown into the fire in order to augment or quicken the fusing of

the inner receptacle and discharge of the contents.

While there has been illustrated and described several preferred embodiments of the invention, no limitation is necessarily made to the precise structural details as it is to be understood that variations and modifications which properly fall within the scope of the appended claims may be resorted to when found expedient.

I claim:

1. A fire extinguisher including an inner fusible and frangible container, a fire extinguishing fluid therein, and a protective shell therefor consisting of inner and outer layers having aligned perforations, and an intermediate foraminous layer which serves to cover the aligned perforations of the shell layers.

2. A fire extinguisher including an inner container filled with a fire extinguishing fluid and closed at its opposite ends by end walls, said container and end walls being constructed of a material which is frangible and destructible by fire, and an outer protective shell having openings therein and completely housing the inner shell.

3. A fire extinguisher including an inner container filled with a fire extinguishing fluid and closed at its opposite ends by end walls, said container and end walls being constructed of a material which is frangible and destructible by fire, and an outer protective shell having openings therein and completely housing the inner shell, said outer shell consisting of inner and outer layers of material having aligned perforations and an intermediate layer of foraminous material, portions of which extend over the aligned perforations.

PAUL BRAUDE,