

Sept. 4, 1928.

1,682,833

C. W. DAKE

FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Filed May 11, 1925

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

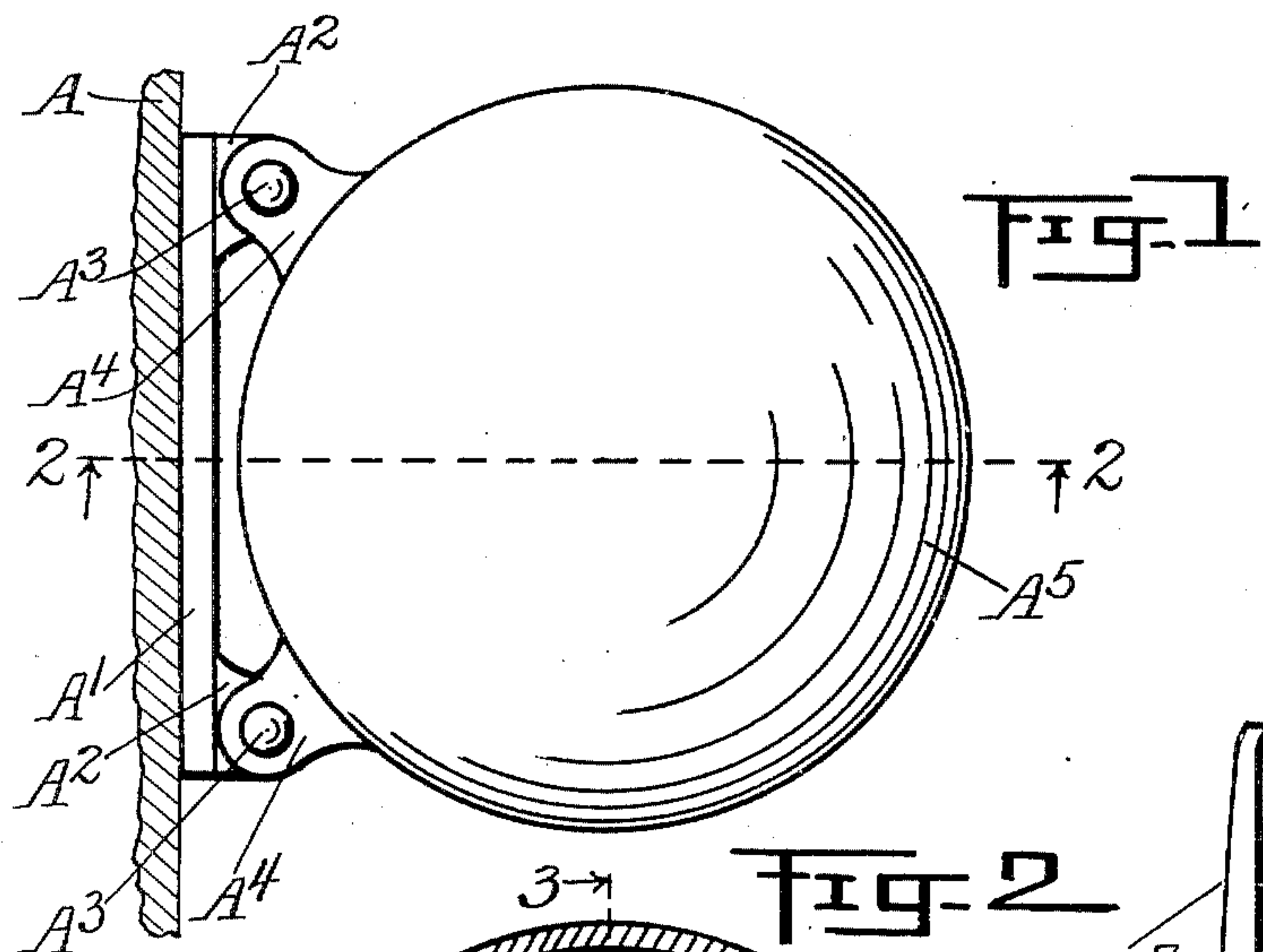


Fig. 1

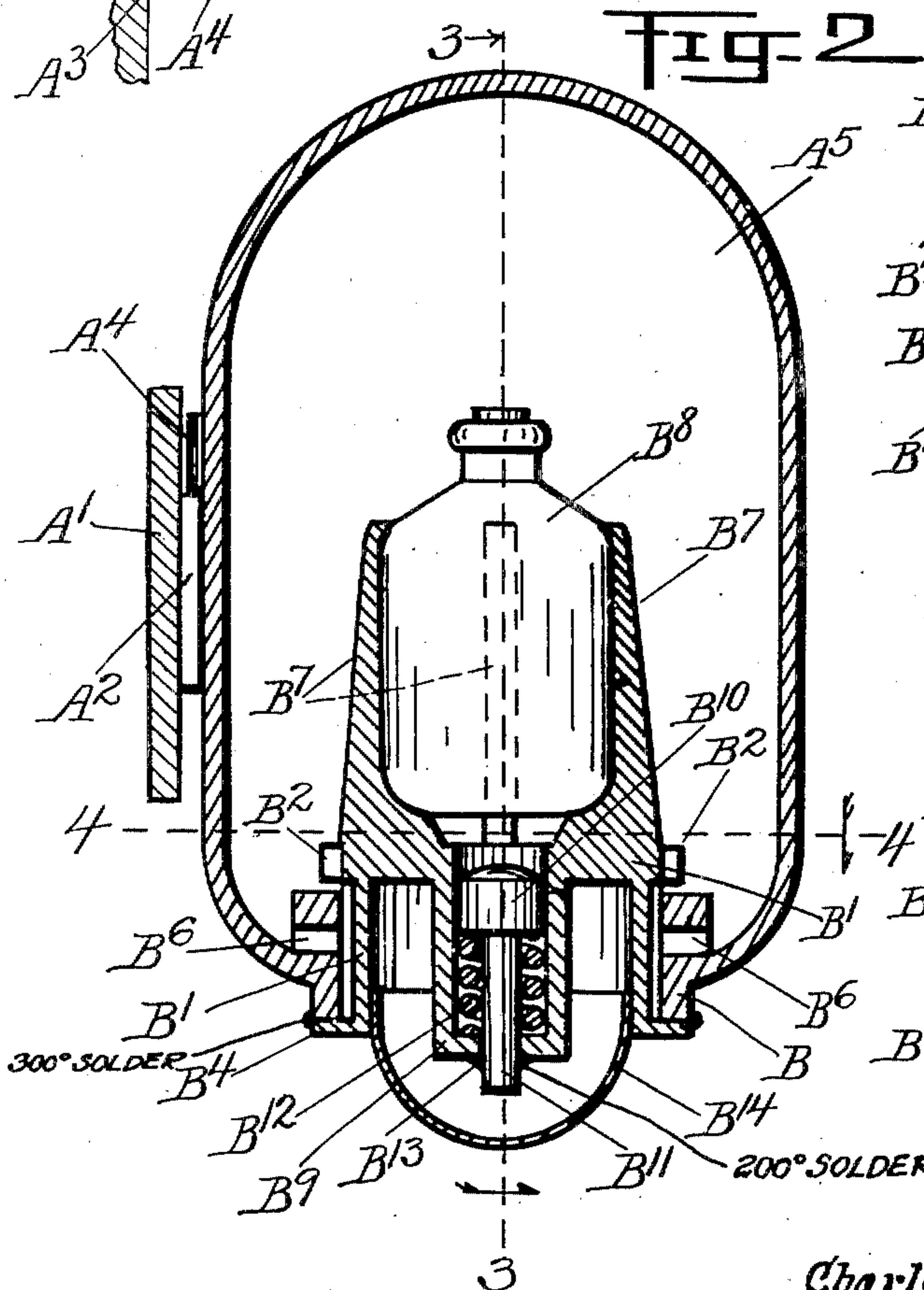


Fig. 2

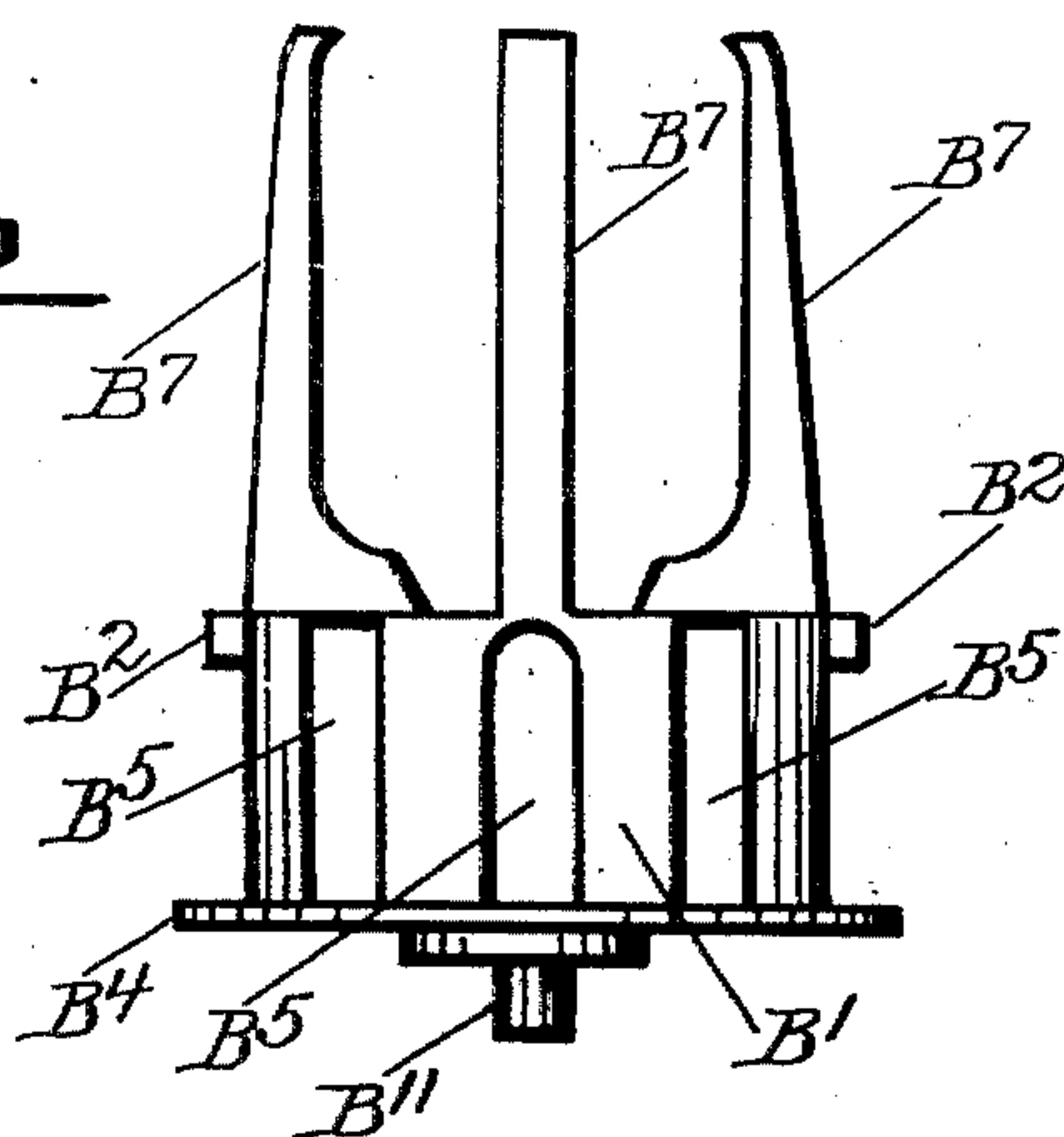


Fig. 5

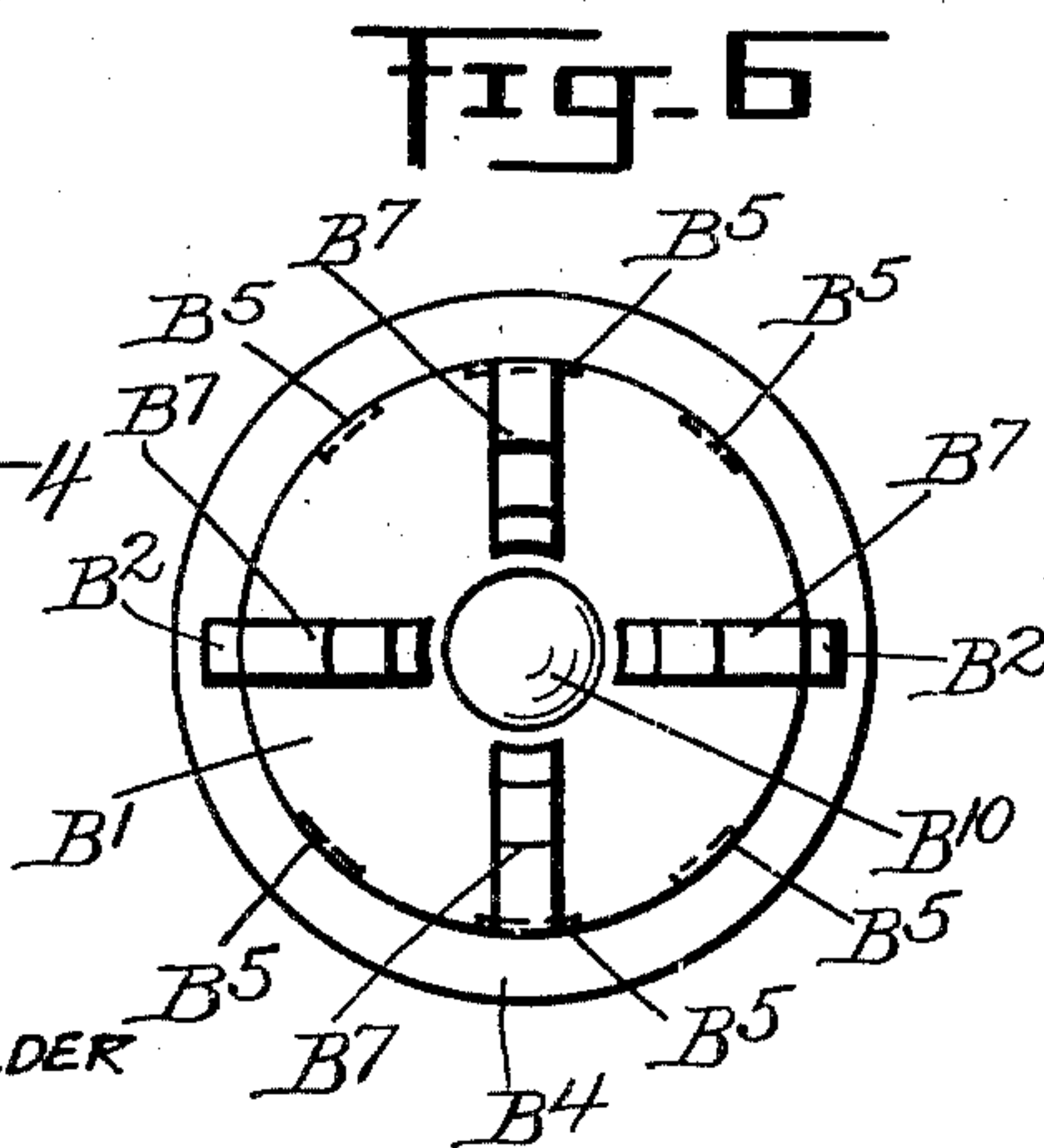


Fig. 6

Charles W. Dake, INVENTOR

BY *Perkins & Carter*

ATTORNEYS

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

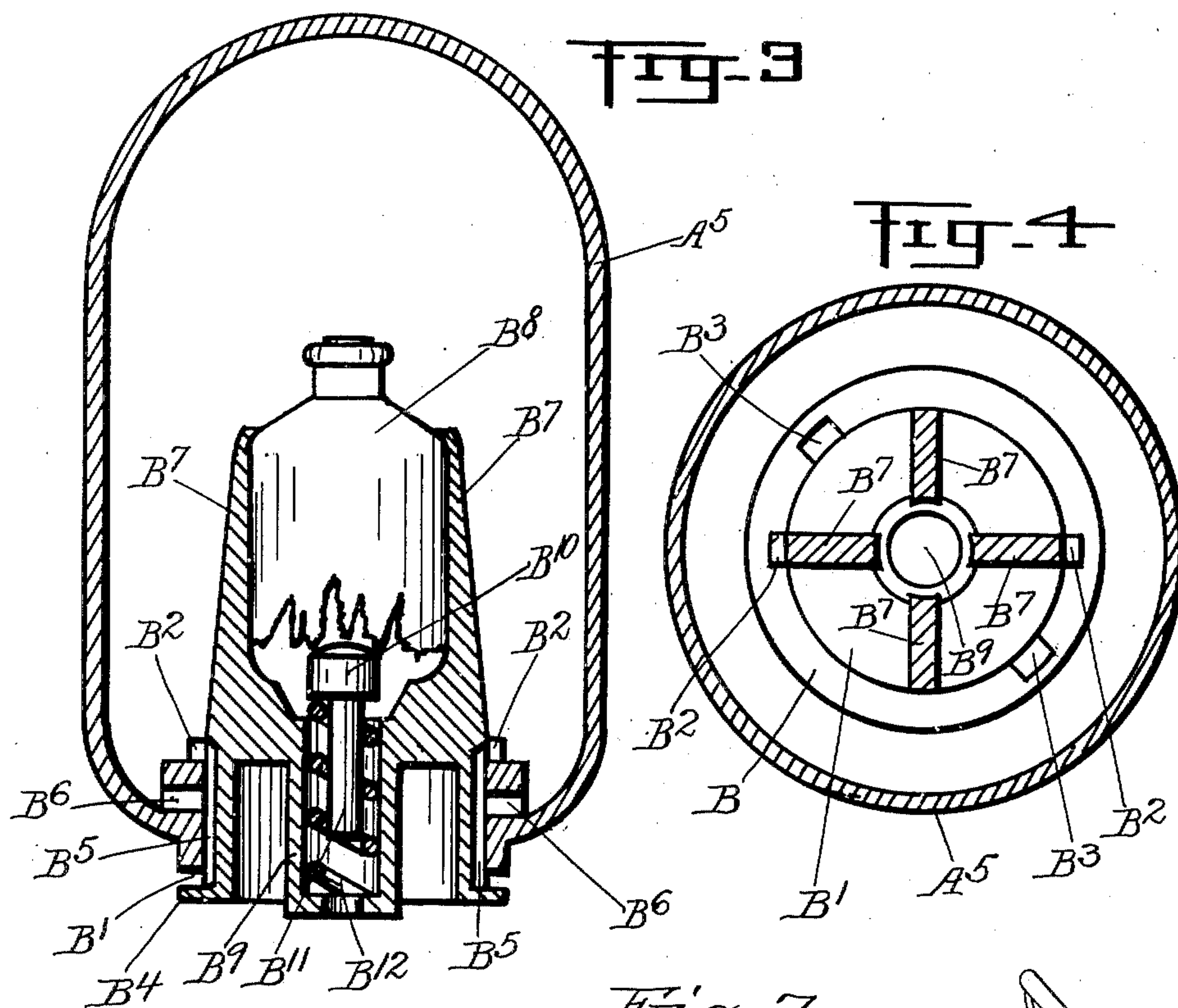
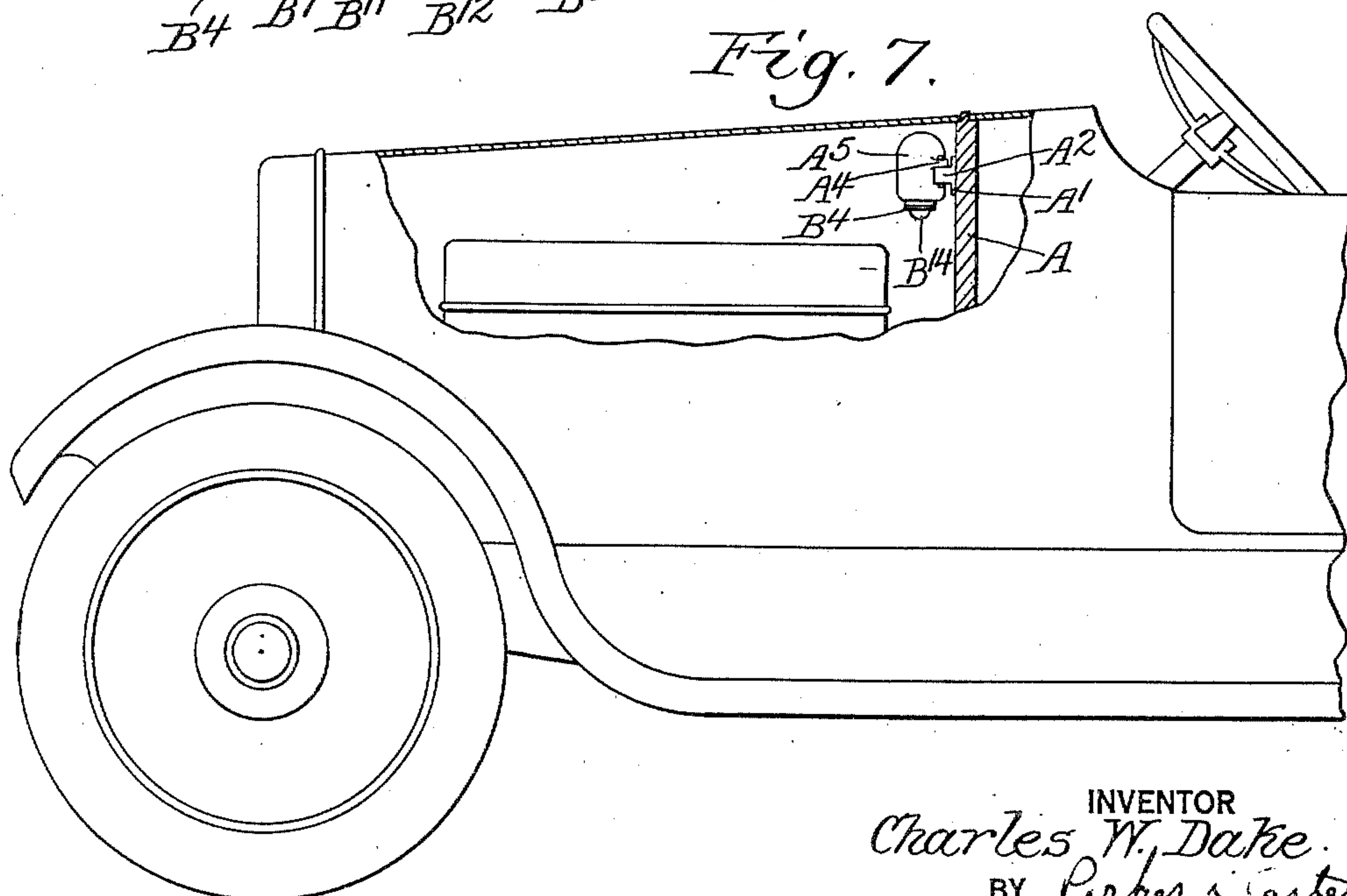


Fig. 7.



INVENTOR
Charles W. Dake.
BY Parker & Carter

ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES W. DAKE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

Application filed May 11, 1925. Serial No. 29,291.

My invention relates to improvements in fire extinguishers and particularly to a fire extinguisher which will go into operation when a predetermined temperature has been reached. My extinguisher is particularly adapted for use in connection with automobiles and is primarily intended to be located under the hood of an automobile, in immediate juxtaposition to the engine so that in the event that a fire starts at that critical point the extinguisher may automatically go into action even before the operator is aware of it. Other objects of my invention will appear from time to time throughout the specification and claims.

My invention is illustrated more or less diagrammatically in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a plan view;

Figure 2 is a section along the line 2—2 of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a section along the line 3—3 of Figure 2, showing the fire extinguisher after it has gone into operation;

Figure 4 is a section along the line 4—4 of Figure 2;

Figure 5 is an elevation of the combined plug and bottle support;

Figure 6 is a top plan view of the support shown in Figure 5;

Figure 7 is a diagrammatic showing in section of an automobile hood with engine and extinguisher in place.

Like parts are indicated by like characters throughout the specification and drawings.

A is an automobile dash board. A¹ is a bracket bolted or otherwise attached to the front side thereof within the hood enclosing the engine. A² A² are lugs projecting forwardly from the bracket or plate A¹ having pins A³ projecting upwardly therefrom and adapted to be engaged by and support perforate ears A⁴ A⁴ projecting from the housing A⁵, which housing rests against the lugs A². The housing A⁵ is closed at the top and has at the bottom an open mouth surrounded by a flange or collar B. Slidable in this flange or collar B is a cylindrical plug B¹ having lugs B² adapted to pass through channels B³ in the collar B to permit the plug to be placed in position, the plug being then rotated to move the lugs B² out of line with the channels B³ to limit downward movement of the plug. The plug B¹ is flanged at B⁴ and slotted at B⁵. The flange B⁴ is normally

soldered in place in engagement with the underside of the collar B to hold the parts in operative position. The collar B is perforated at B⁶ and these perforations register with the slots B⁵ so that when the plug is in the lower position shown in Figure 3 there is a passage through the perforations B⁶, the slots B⁵ and the space between the flange B⁴ and the lower wall of the collar B whereby fire extinguishing fluid may pass out from the interior of the container A⁵ and be discharged from the receptacle in a generally horizontal direction. Projecting upwardly from the plug B¹ are fingers B⁷ adapted to hold and support a bottle B⁸ which may contain an acid or other suitable chemical. The plug has a downwardly extending cup B⁹ perforate at the bottom and open at the top. Slidable in this cup is a plunger B¹⁰ having a stem B¹¹ traveling in the perforation at the bottom of the cup. A spring B¹² is contained within the cup surrounding the stem and compressed between the plunger and the bottom of the cup being held under compression by a solder seal B¹³ which holds the plunger and stem in the retracted position with the spring under compression. Closing the bottom of the cup and protecting the plunger is a thin cap B¹⁴ which is placed there in order to protect the stem and the solder during installation and while the device is in the operative position.

The housing itself contains a chemical which when mixed with the chemical in the glass bottle exerts a pressure and forms an inert or fire extinguishing gas or liquid or foam as the case may be. The solder holding the stem in place is adapted to melt when a temperature of approximately two hundred degrees is reached. The solder holding the plug in place is adapted to melt when a temperature of three hundred degrees is reached. The solder seal holding the plug in place is of such strength that when the glass bottle is broken the chemicals mixing will set up a pressure sufficient to break the solder seal and permit the plug to drop down and allow liquid or gas to rush out from the container or housing.

This container as a unit assembled in the relation shown in Figure 2 may be placed under the hood of an automobile or in any other suitable place where fire protection is desired. The cap at the bottom protects the pin or stem and the solder from accidental

release or distortion. If the temperature surrounding the fire extinguishing unit reaches a point sufficient to melt the solder or other material holding the stem in the retracted position, the seal is broken, the spring is then released and the plunger is thrown violently upward into the position shown in Figure 3 breaking the bottle which is of glass or other suitable material and allowing the two chemicals to mix. The pressure exerted is sufficient to force the plug down breaking the outer solder seal, the chemicals from the container then rush out through the space surrounding the plug and are discharged in a horizontal position at the bottom of the plug. Leakage of the chemical through the center of the plug is prevented because the plunger is normally at all times in contact with the cup and the pressure exerted upon the plug will only tend to compress the spring. The fire extinguishing chemical thrown out violently in a generally horizontal direction will of course be effectively distributed throughout the area surrounding the fire extinguisher and if this fire extinguisher is located in an automobile hood, it will fill the hood with a non-combustible gas putting out the fire and at the same time bringing the engine to a stop because the automobile engine which draws its air to support combustion from beneath the hood will under such conditions instead of drawing in air will draw in the inert gas which extinguishes the fire and will not support combustion in the engine. Thus the fire is put out and the driver is automatical-

ly apprised of the fact that something has gone wrong.

I claim:

1. In an automatic fire extinguisher, an outer casing, and means for supporting it, said casing having an aperture in the lower part thereof, a closure for said aperture and a securing means therefor, a container, mounted within said outer casing, and a fire extinguishing substance therein, means for releasing said substance in response to a predetermined rise in temperature, said substance, when released, being adapted to create sufficient pressure to break the securing means and release the closure.

2. In an automatic fire extinguisher, and outer casing, and means for supporting it, said casing having an aperture in the lower part thereof, a closure for said aperture and a securing means therefor, a container, mounted within said outer casing, and a fire extinguishing substance therein, means for releasing said substance in response to a predetermined rise in temperature, said substance, when released, being adapted to create sufficient pressure to break the securing means and release the closure means on said closure for setting a predetermined limit to its movement after release and lateral deflecting means on said closure adapted laterally to discharge the fire extinguishing substance passing through the closure.

Signed at Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois, this 24th day of April, 1925.

CHARLES W. DAKE.