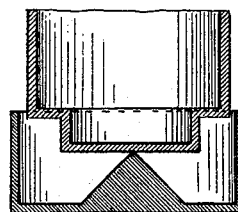
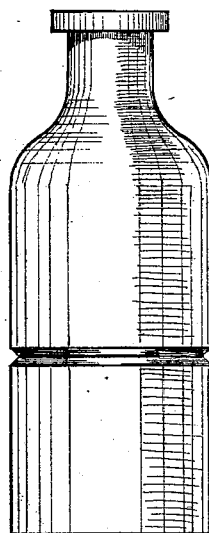
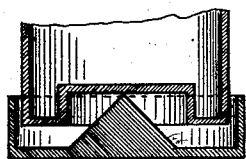
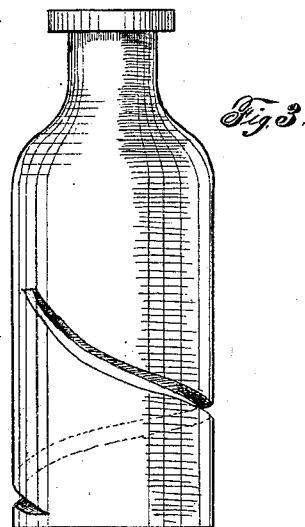
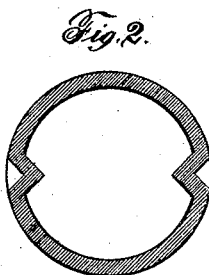
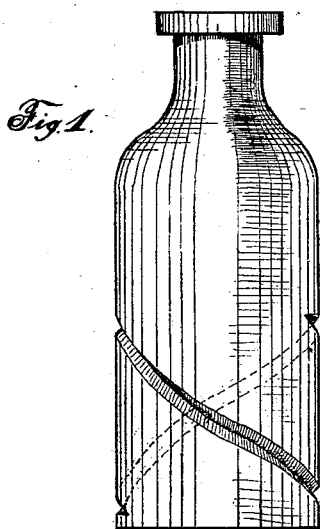


JOHN C. DAVISON.

Improvement in Acid Bottles for Fire-Extinguishers.

No. 114,775.

Patented May 16, 1871.



Witnesses.
E. A. West.
W. Bond.

John C. Davison
Inventor.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. DAVISON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN ACID-BOTTLES FOR FIRE-EXTINGUISHERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **114,775**, dated May 16, 1871.

I, JOHN C. DAVISON, of the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Acid-Bottles for Fire-Extinguishers, of which the following is a full description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation; Fig. 2, a horizontal section; Figs. 3 and 4, elevations, showing variations.

The object of my invention is to make a bottle to be used for the purpose of holding the acid to be used in an ordinary fire-extinguisher, as now constructed, so that it can be easily crushed or broken by pressure, while it will be strong enough to be handled in the usual manner without danger of being easily accidentally broken; and it consists in providing the bottle with one or more creases, as shown and described, or in constructing the bottom as specified.

In the drawing, Fig. 1 represents a glass bottle of ordinary construction, except that in the lower part are two creases or indentations, (one marked *a*, the other shown by dotted lines.) They are located opposite each other, or, rather, on opposite sides of the bottle, and each extends about half-way around the bottle, or a little more than half-way around, running diagonally, as shown.

The relative depth of the creases is shown in Fig. 2, though the glass in this figure is shown thicker than is necessary or advisable. In Fig. 3 there is one continuous crease extending diagonally once around the bottle. In Fig. 4 there is a single crease extending

around the bottle horizontally. This form can be readily broken by pressure, but the lower half is not as surely broken as in the other forms. If this form should be used I recommend that the crease be placed lower down than shown in Fig. 4, or that two creases be used.

In use, the bottle, when made as above described, is placed in the extinguisher and broken, in the usual manner, by pressure applied by means of a rod connected to the stopper and extending to the outside of the machine.

I do not limit myself to any precise form, number, or location of the creases or grooves. They are not required near the top of the bottle, and it is best to have them extend nearly to the bottom.

I accomplish the same result in substantially the same manner—that is, by constructing the bottle so that it has a weak place near the bottom, as shown in two forms.

When constructed as shown, the bottle is to be supported within the extinguisher upon a point or knob, and can be broken by pressure, as before stated.

What I claim as new is as follows:

As a new article of manufacture, the bottle herein shown and described, having one or more grooves or creases or other indentation, so that it can be more easily broken under pressure, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

JOHN C. DAVISON.

Witnesses:

E. A. WEST,
O. W. BOND.