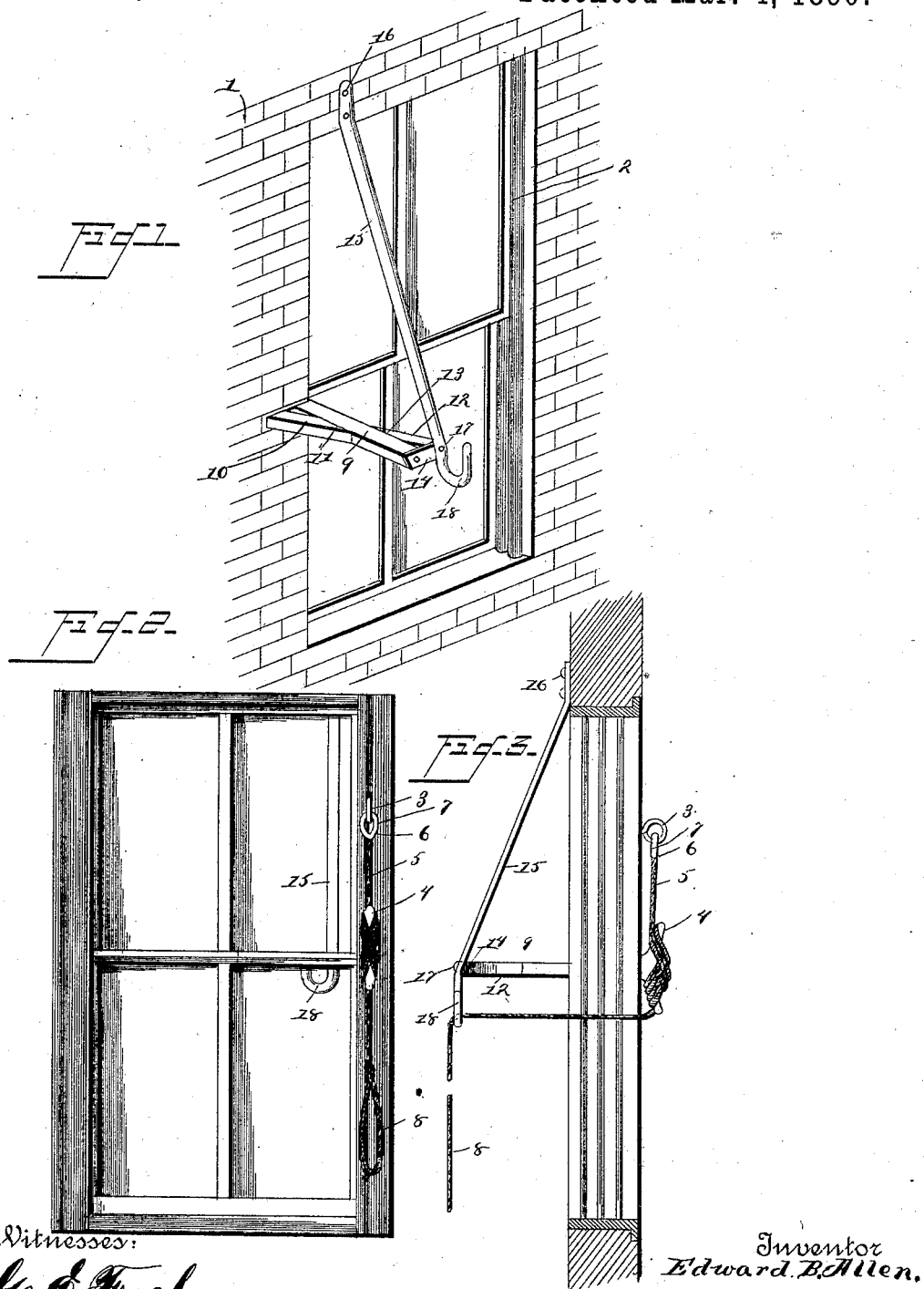


E. B. ALLEN.  
FIRE ESCAPE.

Patented Mar. 4, 1890.



Witnesses:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD B. ALLEN, OF HARWICH PORT, MASSACHUSETTS.

## FIRE-ESCAPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 422,685, dated March 4, 1890.

Application filed November 12, 1889. Serial No. 330,006. (No model.)

### *To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDWARD B. ALLEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Harwich Port, in the county of Barnstable and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Fire-Escape, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has relation to fire-escapes; and the invention consists in certain features of construction hereinafter specified, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is an exterior view of a window and the adjacent portion of the wall of a building, a fire-escape constructed in accordance with my invention being applied thereto. Fig. 2 is an interior view of the same. Fig. 3 is a vertical section, the escape being in position for use.

Like numerals of reference indicate like parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 represents the wall of the building, and 2 the window casing, in which is mounted the usual sashes. In the casing 2 within the room or compartment there is inserted a sufficiently secure eye 3, in this instance screwed into position, and below the eye and upon the same side of the casing there is rigidly mounted an ordinary cleat 4.

5 represents the escape-rope, the one extremity of which terminates in a loop 6, having a metal sleeve or lining 7 interlocking with the eye 3, the opposite end of said escape-rope preferably terminating in a plain loop 8. When not in use, the rope is wound snugly upon the cleat, as shown in Fig. 2.

Upon the exterior of the building and at one side of the frame there is mounted an outwardly-extending horizontal standard 9, the outer edge of which is braced by a block 10, the edges of which are inclined, as at 11, and the inner edge of said standard is provided with an oppositely-inclined block 12, the edges of which are beveled or inclined, as at 13, and the outer ends of the block 12 and the standard 9 are connected by a cross-block 14, one end of said block occurring opposite the window to which location is secured by the construction described.

15 represents a bar, the upper terminal of which is bolted, as at 16, to the wall of the building, the bar then depending and being inclined outwardly from the building and

bolted, as at 17, to that portion of the block 14 in line with the window. The lower end of the bar 15 is bent toward the window to one side to form a hook 18.

To use the escape, the rope is unwound from the cleat and hung over the hook, and persons may descend upon the same, as will be readily understood. If, however, it be desirable to lower a child, invalid, or other person unable to perform the feat of descending in the manner described, the looped end of the rope is doubled upon itself and passed through the loop, forming an ordinary slip-noose, which is introduced over the person and under the arms. The adjacent portion of the rope is then put over the hook and coiled once or twice around the cleat, and the person may be lowered by any one standing in the room and gradually paying out the rope.

It will be observed that by the employment of the hook and bar and its supporting-standard the body of the person descending upon the rope is prevented from coming in contact with the wall of the building, thus avoiding any obstructions that may extend therefrom and also heat from windows below.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The combination, with the wall of a building, of a downwardly-inclined bar having its upper end secured to the wall adjacent to a window and its opposite or lower end terminating in a rope-receiving hook standing in a plane parallel to the wall of the building, substantially as specified.

2. The combination, with a building, of an outwardly-inclined bar terminating at its lower end in a hook standing in a plane parallel to the wall of the building and having its upper end securely bolted to the building, a standard extending from the wall of the building and having its outer end secured to the bar near its hook, an eye and cleat secured to the inner side of the window-frame, and a rope having one end connected to the eye and its opposite end passed through the hook and intermediate its ends passed around the cleat, substantially as specified.

3. The combination, with the wall of a building provided with a window, of a bar the upper end of which is secured to the wall at one side of the window, said bar being in-

clined outwardly from the building and having its lower end laterally bent to form a rope-receiving hook, and the standard 9, having its rear end secured to the building and provided  
5 at one side with an oppositely-beveled brace-block 10 for bracing the same, and at its opposite side and outer end with an outwardly-beveled brace-block 12, and a block 14, connecting the outer end of the standard with  
10 the block 12 and projecting into line with the

window and secured to the bar above its hook, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD B. ALLEN.

Witnesses:

GEO. H. SNOW,  
AUGUSTUS C. SMOZE.