T. T. MOORE & D. E. BRADLEY.

FIRE-SHIELD.

No. 169,466. Patented Nov. 2, 1875.

Fig. 1

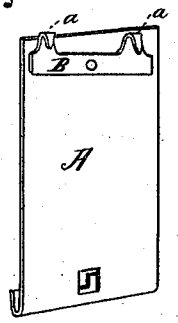


Fig. 2

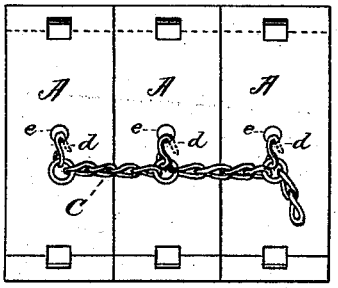


Fig. 3

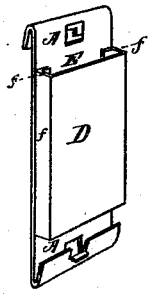
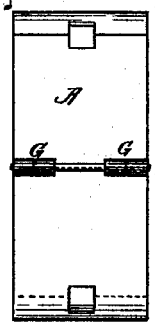


Fig. 4



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS T. MOORE AND DAVID E. BRADLEY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS; SAID MOORE ASSIGNOR TO SAID BRADLEY.

IMPROVEMENT IN FIRE-SHIELDS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **169,466**, dated November 2, 1875; application filed April 24, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, THOMAS T. MOORE and DAVID E. BRADLEY, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Fire-Shields for Buildings; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification.

Our present invention has for its object to improve the invention for which Letters Patent were issued to us on the 20th day of April, 1875, No. 162,250; and to that end it consists in the detail construction of the plates constituting the separate sections of the shield, and in the manner of securing one to the other laterally and to the gable of the building, as will be more fully understood by the following description and claims.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is an isometrical view of one of the plates, showing the means employed for securing the same to the gable of the building. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of several plates, showing the means employed to connect them together laterally. Fig. 3 is an isometrical view of a double plate; and Fig. 4 is a front elevation of one of the plates, showing the manner of connecting the same, so as to adapt it to the angle at the eaves of the building.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts in the several figures of the drawing.

A represents the plates, constituting the separate sections. These plates are constructed so as to admit of being connected together vertically, as and in the manner described in the patent previously mentioned. B is a bar pivoted to one end of a portion of the plates. This bar extends across the plate, and is provided on its edge toward the end of the plate with sharp-pointed hooks *a a*, adapted to take into the roof of the building, and is so arranged on its pivot as to admit of a free and easy oscillating movement, the object of which is to allow the bar to adapt itself to the pitch of different roofs, thus allowing the plates to hang in a vertical position. C is a chain or strip of sheet metal, which is provided with a series of hooks, *d*, located at graduated distances one from the other, as shown in Fig. 2. These hooks are adapted to take into an aperture, *e*, formed in the center of each plate, the object of which is to connect the separate sections together laterally, thus preventing them from being moved by the action of the wind. D is a sheet-metal plate, which is attached to the outer surface of plate A by means of flanges *f f*, bent at right angles to the plane of the plate, forming an air-chamber, E, between the plates, the object of which is to more perfectly protect the building from the radiation of the heat.

To arrange the plates so as to allow them to adapt themselves to the angle of the wall, and pitch of the roof at the eaves, we make a portion of them in two pieces, and hinge them together, as shown at G, Fig. 4.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim is—

1. The oscillating bar B, provided with its hooks *a a*, in combination with the plate A, as specified.

2. In combination with the plates forming the separate sections, the chain or bar C, secured to the plates by the hooks *d*, as specified.

The above specification of our invention signed by us this 14th day of April, 1875.

THOMAS T. MOORE.
DAVID E. BRADLEY.

Witnesses:
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