No. 650,255. Patented May 22, 1900.

I. KITSEE.

SPACE TELEGRAPHY.

(Application filed May 20, 1899.)

(No Model.)

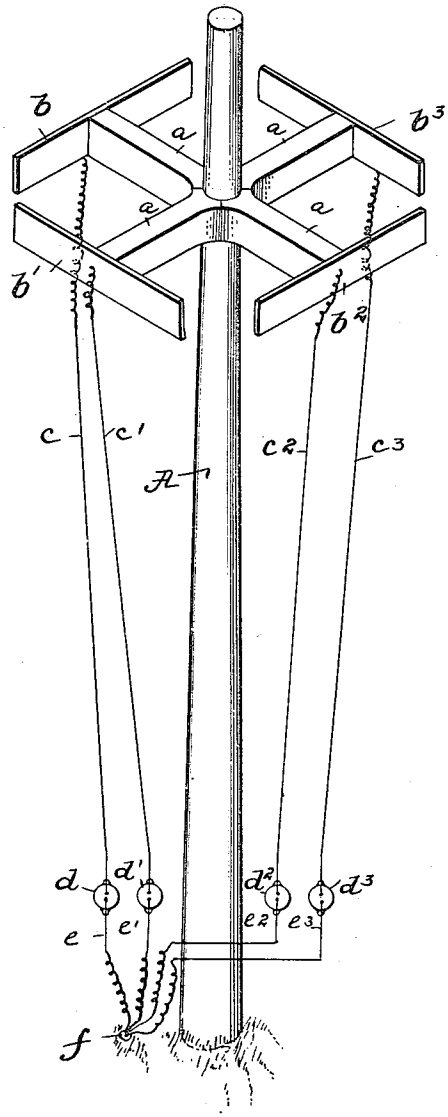
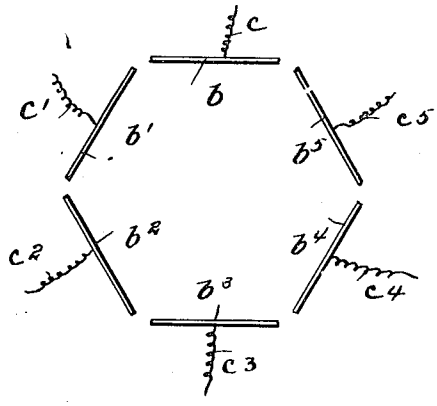


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

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ISIDOR KITSEE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO CHARLES E. WILSON, OF SAME PLACE.

SPACE TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 650,255, dated May 22, 1900.

Application filed May 20, 1899. Serial No. 717,610. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISIDOR KITSEE, of the city and county of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Space Telegraphy, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in space telegraphy.

The object of my invention is to ascertain the path or direction from which a message is sent.

In space telegraphy as it is practiced to-day messages may be received without the aid of wire where the sending and receiving stations are apart from each other for a number of miles, but it is impossible with the arrangements of to-day to ascertain from what direction the messages are sent. This point is of great importance, specially if messages should be interchanged between vessels at sea in foggy weather, and to provide the receiving-stations with a device with the aid of which the sending direction can be ascertained is the aim of my invention.

Referring to the drawings, in which similar letters indicate similar parts, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my pathfinder. Fig. 2 is a plan view showing six instead of four plates.

A is the pole or upright, on which are fastened the conducting-plates b b' b^2 b^3 through the non-conducting supports a. c c' c^2 c^3 are wires leading to the receiving instruments d d' d^1 d^3. These instruments are through the wires e e' e^2 e^3 connected to the ground f.

In Fig. 2 the conducting-plates are designated by the letters b b' b^2 b^3 b^4 b^5 and the wires by the letters c c' c^2 c^3 c^4 c^5.

In practice the metallic plates are placed on the upright in such position that each of the plates faces one of the four directions—north, south, east, or west—of the globe. If now a current be sent from a direction due north, then all or most all of the impulses will be received by the plate facing such direction, and if the message be sent from a direction lying about northeast from the pathfinder then the impulses will be received by both of the plates facing north as well as east. The operator therefore, whose instruments are marked with the directions to which their connected plates face, will readily ascertain the compass direction from which the received message is sent.

It is obvious that any number of plates may be placed on one upright or the different plates may be placed on different uprights, as long as the plates face in different directions.

Having now described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In space telegraphy, a pathfinder comprising a series of aerial conductors each of which is placed at a different compass-point and having a separate circuit, and a translating device in circuit with each of said conductors.

In testimony whereof I sign my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ISIDOR KITSEE.

Witnesses:

EDITH R. STILLEY,

WALLACE B. ELDRIDGE.