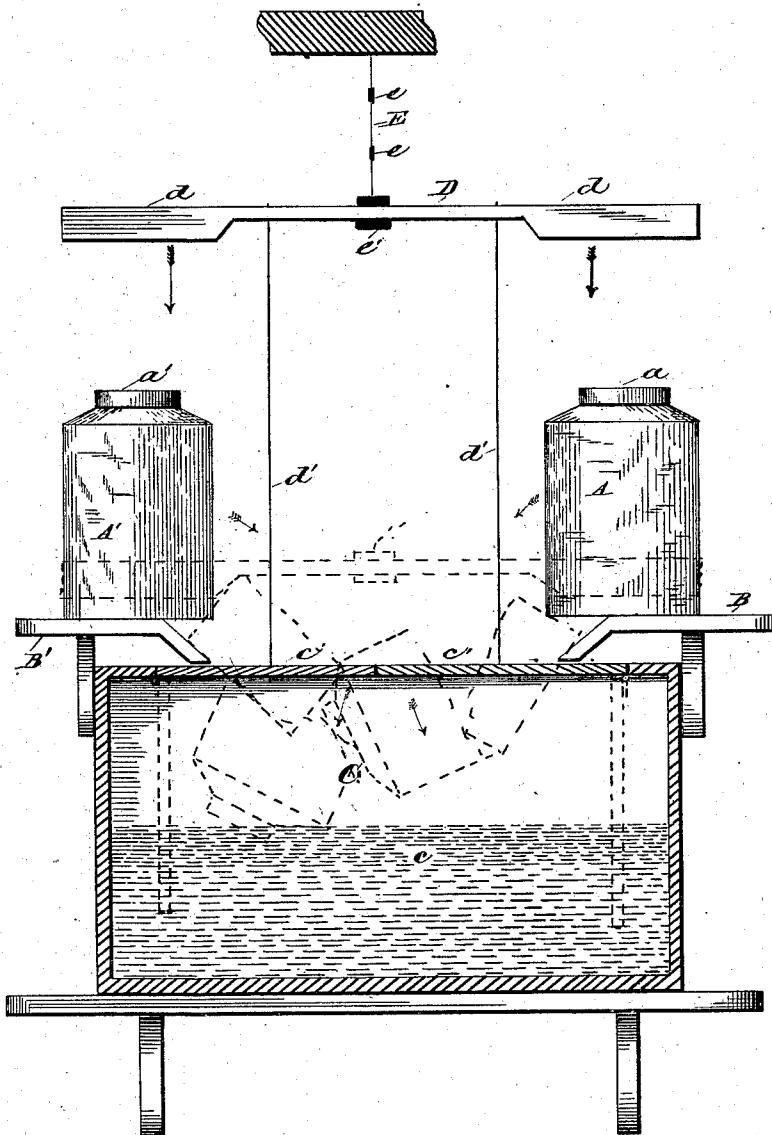


(No Model.)

I. KITSEE.
FIRE ANNIHILATOR.

No. 257,593.

Patented May 9, 1882.



Attest,

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Inventor,

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISIDOR KITSEE, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

FIRE-ANNIHILATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 257,593, dated May 9, 1882.

Application filed November 25, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISIDOR KITSEE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement 5 in Fire-Annihilators, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in that class of fire-annihilators wherein chemical agents are held in reserve in magazines and are discharged automatically into a common receptacle, wherein they unite and form a fire-extinguishing gas or vapor. Experience has demonstrated that when such fire-extinguishing gases and vapors are kept prepared for use for any length of time in a completed condition they become liable to deteriorate and lose their essential qualities, and that by keeping the several chemical agents in separation in their 15 normal condition and causing them to unite when required for use the best results are attained.

I do not herein claim broadly the retention of gas and vapor producing chemicals in separate friable places of deposit and their ejection 25 into a common receptacle.

My present application relates to certain operative devices, as herein described, for carrying into practice the production of the gases 30 and vapors, in the manner and for the purpose as hereinbefore set forth.

The drawing represents two friable vessels, above which is suspended a weighted bar and an under receiving-generator. The operation 35 of the device, as indicated by arrows on the drawing, is represented in dotted lines.

A A' are vessels, made of glass or any suitable friable material, having covers a a' resting on brackets or bases B B'. Each of these 40 vessels contains a given quantity of required chemicals, and any number of such vessels may be used.

C is a receiving reservoir or generator, which

may contain water, c, or any chemical agent. It is preferably closed with trap-covers c' c'. 45

D is a bar having weighted ends, d d, suspended by a fusible wire, E, or a wire having fusible joints e e; or the wire may be anchored in a fusible plug, e'. The bar D has vertical rods d' d' extending downward. 50

When my device is placed in a building in which there is an incipient fire and the temperature rises to a degree sufficient to fuse the wire E or the connections e e', the bar D falls by gravity and its weighted ends d d break the vessels A A' and release their contents. At the same time the rods d' d' open the traps c' c' of the generator C, and all the chemicals within the vessels A A' are at once emptied into the generator C, where they unite with any material contained in the generator C, and thereby produce the required gas or vapor, which escapes through the opened top of the generator. 55

Having now fully described my invention, what I claim is— 65

1. In an automatic fire-extinguisher, friable vessels supplied with chemicals which, when commingled, form a fire-extinguishing gas or vapor, and a generating-reservoir to receive the contents of said friable vessels, in combination with weights held suspended by fusible connections, substantially as described. 70

2. In an automatic fire-extinguisher, the friable vessels A A', the receiving - generator C, having traps c' c', in combination with depending rods d' d', and the bar D, having weighted ends d d, held suspended by means of fusible connections, the melting of which is adapted to cause the weighted arm to fall, thereby breaking the friable vessels A A' and emptying 75 their contents into the generating - reservoir, substantially as described. 80

ISIDOR KITSEE.

Witnesses:

JOS. ABRAHAM,
VICTOR ABRAHAM.