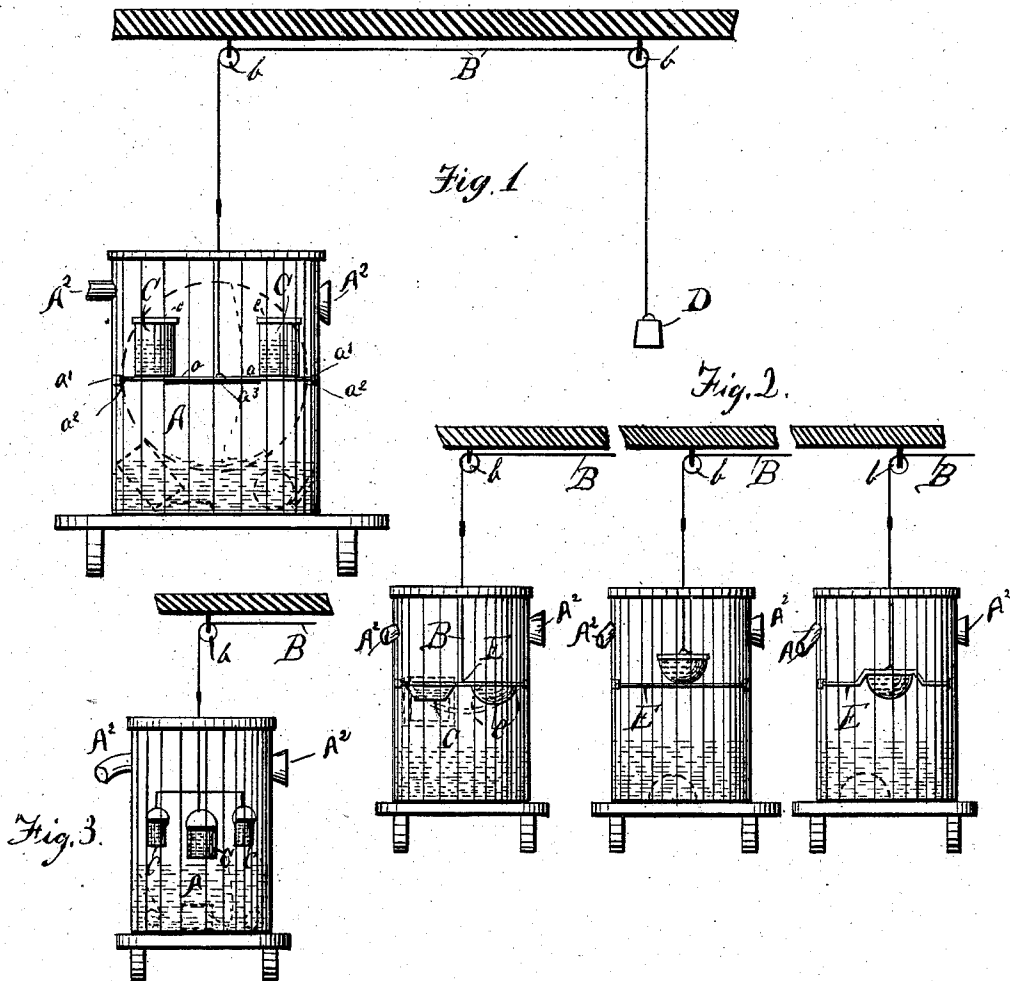


(No Model.)

I. KITSEE.
FIRE ANNIHILATOR.

No. 257,594.

Patented May 9, 1882.



Witnesses
F. H. Knight
J. De Jacobson

Inventor
Isidor Kitsee
by Abraham and Mayer
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISIDOR KITSEE, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

FIRE-ANNIHILATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 257,594, dated May 9, 1882.

Application filed December 12, 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 in Fire-Annihilators, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of fire-annihilators in which several constituent chemical reagents are held in separate vessels and are ejected therefrom into a generating-reservoir, where they form a required fire-extinguishing gas; and my invention consists in certain operative devices to effect this result, as hereinafter described and claimed.

Referring to the drawings that accompany this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate like parts, Figure 1 represents a reservoir or generator embodying my invention. Figs. 2 and 3 represent other forms thereof.

A is a reservoir or generator, having a transverse tilting shelf, *a*, provided with pivots *a'*, resting on convex-faced flanges *a''*. The shelf is somewhat less in size than the interior of the reservoir, and is slightly weighted at one side, as shown at *a'''*. The shelf *a* is kept in a horizontal position by means of a wire or cord, B, fusible at a given degree of temperature. This wire or cord is connected to the tilting shelf *a* at *a'''*, and passes thence upward through the cover of the reservoir. The reservoir is preferably supplied with water or a simple chemical element of the gas to be generated therein. Upon the tilting shelf *a* is placed one or more vessels, C, having loosely-fitting covers *c*, supplied with a required quantity of given chemicals.

I have found by experience that in analogous devices where a tilting vessel is adjusted to or is an integral part of the generating-tank, and is therein turned for the purpose of discharging its contents into or within the tank, there is liability for such vessel failing to act if any of its bearings are not accurately adjusted. To obviate this defect I provide independent vessels C, which are simply placed on the tilting device, said vessels having loosely-fitting covers, (which preserve the contents of

said vessels C from deterioration, evaporation, &c.,) which fall off as soon as the tilting device is tripped; and I moreover provide a wire, B, the rupture of which by direct action tips the shelf *a*, thus dispensing with all intermediate connecting parts that are liable to get out of order.

The wire or cord B passes through the cover of the reservoir, and is led through pulleys *b*, its terminal end being held by a counterpoising-weight, D; or it may be retained by a staple or any suitable fastening in lieu of the weight D. The wire or cord B is made of material that will fuse at a required degree of temperature, or it may have fusible joints or connections.

The reservoir A is provided with suitable eduction-pipes, A². When the temperature rises to a required degree the cord or wire B is ruptured and the shelf *a* tilts, upsetting the vessels C, discharging their contents into the reservoir A, where they unite and form a required fire-extinguishing gas, which escapes through the eductions A², as fully illustrated in the drawings.

I do not desire to confine myself to the exact form of tilting device, as the vessels C may be hung on a pivoted bar, E, by any suitable mechanical device, said bar being retained from turning by a fusible connection, B, which, when ruptured, will upset the contents of the vessels attached to the pivoted bar E.

Fig. 3 illustrates a modified form of my device, in which I dispense with the tilting shelf and pivoted bar, and in lieu thereof suspend the vessels C direct on the fusible connection B, the rupture of which will cause them to fall bodily into the reservoir A.

I do not broadly claim in a fire-annihilator the employment of every form of internal tilting devices, as I am aware such mechanism has been used before; but,

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

1. In an automatic fire-annihilator, a generating-reservoir supplied with a chemical reagent, having eduction-openings and provided with an interior weighted tilting device sustained horizontally by fusible connections, said

device being provided with loosely-covered independent vessels holding chemical reagents in separation, substantially as described.

2. In an automatic fire-extinguisher, the generating-reservoir A, having ejection-openings A², in combination with the fusible wire B and independent loosely-covered vessels C, sup-

plied with chemical reagents, substantially as described.

ISIDOR KITSEE.

Witnesses:

VICTOR ABRAHAM,
W. C. FIEDELDEY.