(No Model.)

I. KITSEE.

FIRE ANNIHILATOR.

No. 261,238. Patented July 18, 1882.

Fig. 1.

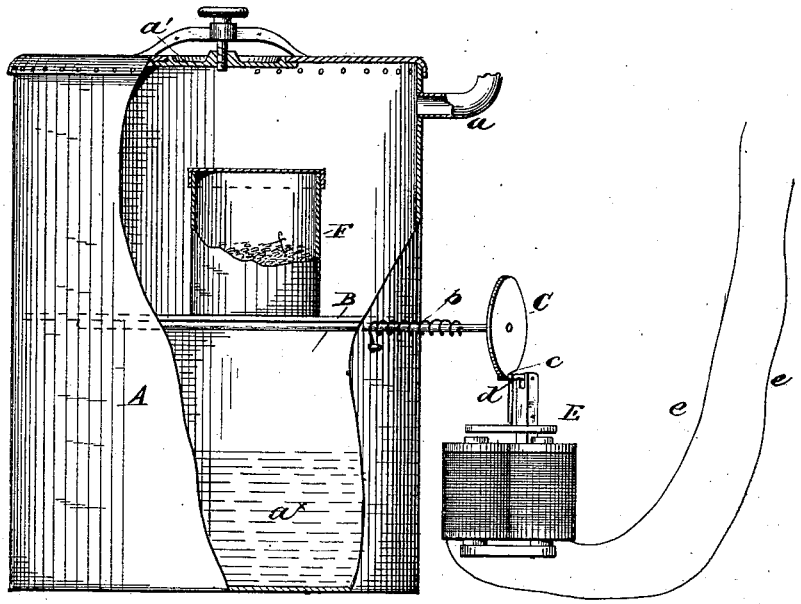
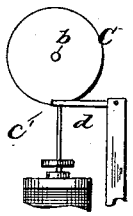


Fig. 2.



Attest,
W. N. Knight.
L. D. C. 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. 261,238, dated July 18, 1882.

Application filed February 14, 1882. (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 wherein chemicals are held in separation, which, when united, form a fire-extinguishing gas; and the object of my invention is to provide means whereby the several chemicals so held in separation are brought into contact by operative devices actuated by means of an electric current. To the accomplishment of this end I employ a gas generator or receptacle provided with movable parts, which movable parts are actuated by means of an electric battery, the wires of which are connected in such a manner to the operative parts of my device that when the electric circuit is opened or closed, as the case may be, the movable parts of the device, which normally retain in position one or more of the chemicals in separation, will cause said chemicals to be upset and be thrown into contact and unite.

It is not neccessary for me to describe and claim herein any special form of device adapted to hold chemicals in separation, the action of which will bring said chemicals into union, because such devices have been fully described in other specifications for which I have already applied for Letters Patent; but in all said described devices their operation is brought about by rupture of fusible connections, while my present invention is limited to means for operating devices of such character by the making or breaking of an electric current.

In carrying out my present improvement I provide a chamber or vessel supplied with a chemical ingredient, having an internal tilting shelf or analogous device, which retains in position a vessel supplied with another chemical ingredient, the tilting device being actuated by electric connections, all as herein described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a form of device, shown partly in perspective and partly in section, adapted to carry out my invention. Fig. 2 represents a detail.

A is a generator provided with gas-outlet *a*, and having a man-hole, *a'*, the opening and closing of which is controlled by suitable mechanism.

B is a pivoted tilting shelf or bar, one end of the shaft *b* of which extends outwardly through the generating-vessel A.

Upon the end of the shaft *b* is a disk, C, having a detent, *c*, into which takes a point of a pawl, *d*. The disk C may be provided with a tension-spring, *c'*, held retracted until the pawl *d* is withdrawn from the detent *c*, this construction being but an equivalent of the gravity function by which the falling of the vessel F is upset from the tilting device B.

E in the drawings represents an electric armature operated in the usual manner, and the current of which, when opened or closed, as the case may be, withdraws the pawl *d* from the detent *c*, causing the tilting device to turn and upset the vessel F it normally holds in position, shown in the drawings.

F is a vessel held on the tilting device B, supplied with a chemical reagent—say, for instance, sulphuric acid, *f;* and, say, that the generator A is supplied, for instance, with lime-water, $a^{\times}$, as a reagent, it is manifest that when these ingredients are brought into union they will compose a fire-extinguishing gas that will pass through the outlet *a*, and will from thence circulate through all the branches leading from said outlet *a* through the several parts of a building and be discharged from such of their eduction ends as have been opened.

The operation of my device is manifest. The electric circuit is opened or closed, as the case may be, by operative devices, not herein necessary to describe, releasing the pawl *d* from the detent *c*, when the vessel F will fall and discharge its contents into the generator, and the chemicals will be united and form a required fire-annihilating gas.

I do not herein claim broadly the use of tilting devices in fire-annihilators, nor do I claim broadly the employment of electricity for the purpose of commingling chemical reagents.

Having now fully described my invention and its manner of operation, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a fire-annihilator, a gas-generator supplied with a chemical reagent in separation, provided with an internal tilting-shelf sup-

porting a vessel supplied with a chemical reagent in separation, connected to the line-wire of an electric circuit, all arranged as described, adapted by the making and breaking of the electric current to actuate the tilting device and intermingle the separate chemical reagents, substantially as set forth.

2. In a fire-annihilator, a gas-generator supplied with a chemical reagent, provided with a tilting device holding a vessel supplied with a chemical reagent, said tilting device having a shaft extending outside of said generator and provided with a detent, and held in tension by a pawl connected to an electric armature, as and for the purpose intended, substantially as described.

ISIDOR KITSEE.

Witnesses:
S. A. HEISER,
VICTOR ABRAHAM.