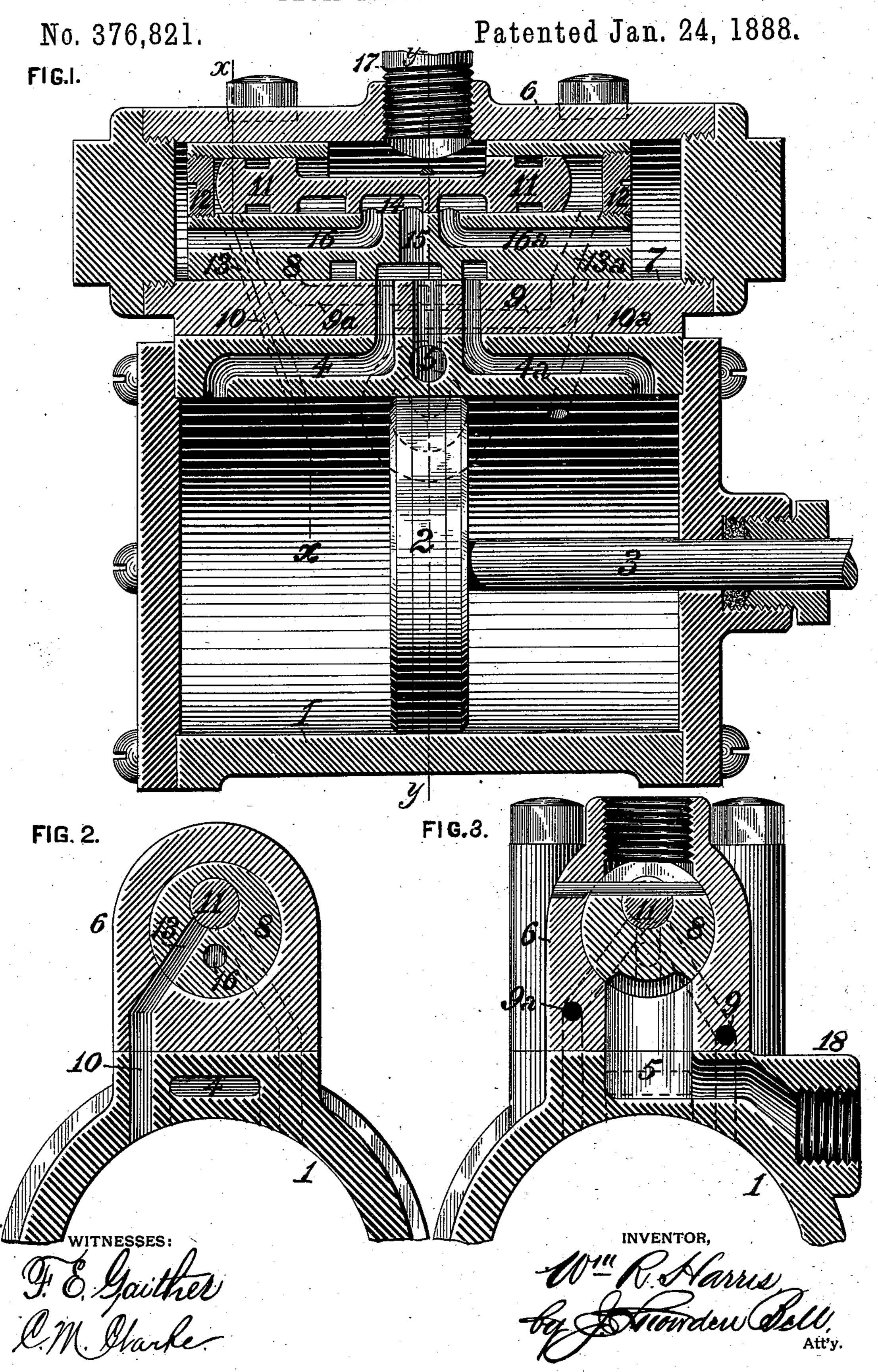
W. R. HARRIS.

## FLUID PRESSURE MOTOR.



## United States Patent Office.

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## FLUID-PRESSURE MOTOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 376,821, dated January 24, 1888.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM R. HARRIS, of Greenville, in the county of Darke and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Fluid-Pressure Motors, of which improvement the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple, compact, and inexpensive motor, specially adapted to service as a pumping or blowing engine, boiler-feeder, or other direct-acting engine in the utilization of water, steam, compressed air, or other fluid under pressure

as a motive power.

To this end my invention, generally stated, consists in the combination, with a cylinder having main induction and exhaust ports and supplemental valve-actuating ports, of a distribution-valve governing said ports and provided with supplemental ports, and an auxiliary valve governing the ports of the distribution-valve.

The improvement claimed is hereinafter

fully set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal central section through the cylinder and valve-chest of a motor embodying my invention; Fig. 2, a transverse section through the same at the line x x of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 a similar section at the line y y of Fig. 1.

In the practice of my invention the cylinder 1 is, as heretofore, fitted with a properlypacked piston, 2, secured upon a piston rod, 3, to the outer end of which suitable connec-35 tions can be made in accordance with the work to be performed, and is provided with induction and exhaust ports or passages 4, 4<sup>a</sup>, and A valve-chest, 6, is secured upon one side · of the cylinder 1, inclosing a valve seat or face, 40 7, upon which a main or distribution valve, S, which governs the admission and exhaust of motive fluid to and from the opposite sides of the piston 2, and is preferably of the piston or cylindrical type, is fitted to be reciprocated 15 by the pressure of the motive fluid, as presently to be described. To effect such reciprocation of the main valve 8, and thereby to effect the required alternately-opposite movements of the working-piston 2 without the 50 employment of external valve gear, the cylinder and main valve are provided with a series of supplemental ports, and an auxiliary valve

is arranged to operate within the main valve, the construction and relation of these members being as follows: A port, 9, is formed in 55 the cylinder, leading from the induction-passage 4 to a point in the valve-face between the opening of the opposite induction passage, 4°, and the adjacent end of the valve face 7, and a similar port, 9<sup>a</sup>, leads from the other induc- 6> tion-passage, 4<sup>a</sup>, to a corresponding point on the valve face between the opening of the induction-passage 4 and the adjacent end. A port, 10, leads from the cylinder, at such distance from one end thereof as to be located on 55 the supply side of the piston 2 when at that end of its stroke, to a point on the valve-face between the opening of the port 9<sup>a</sup> and the adjacent end of the valve-face, and a port, 10a, is similarly located relatively to the opposite 70 ends of the cylinder and valve face. An auxiliary valve, 11, having a piston at each end and recessed or reduced between said pistons so as to communicate with the fluid supply pipe 17 of the valve chest, is fitted to recipro 75 cate within the main distribution-valve 8, its movement being limited by end stops, 12, fixed therein, and the auxiliary valve 11 is further provided with a central exhaust cavity or recess, 14, which in the movements of the valve 80 establishes communication between a central exhaust-passage, 15, extending through the main valve, and one or the other alternately of two ports, 16 16a, leading from points on the seat of the auxiliary valve 11 in the main 85 valve 8 on opposite sides of the exhaust-passage 15 to the adjacent ends of the main valve. Ports 13 13<sup>a</sup> lead through the main valve 8 from its face, which fits against the valve-face 7, to that on which the auxiliary valve 11 90 moves, said ports being so located that at one extremity of the stroke of the main valve the port 13 communicates with the cylinder-port 10 and the port 13<sup>a</sup> with the cylinder-port 9, and at the other the port 13 communicates with 95 the cylinder-port 9° and the port 13° with the cylinder-port 10°.

In operation, and assuming the working-piston 2 to be moving in the direction indicated by the arrow, Fig. 1, motive fluid admitted to 100 the valve-chest through the supply-pipe 17 passes around the main valve 8 in a recess between the end pistons thereof, and thence through the induction-passage 4<sup>a</sup> to effect the

stroke of the piston 2, the fluid which has performed the preceding stroke being exhausted through the passage 4 and exhaust passages 15 and 5 to the exhaust-pipe 18. As the piston 5 2 passes and uncovers the port 10 motive fluid passes through the same and through the port 13, which in this position of the valves communicates therewith and moves the auxiliary valve 11 to the right, said valve being free to ro be moved, as its right-hand end is open to the exhaust through the port 13a, which communicates through the cylinder port 9 and passage 4 with the exhaust-passage 5. This move-. ment of the auxiliary piston establishes com-15 munication between the supply-pipe 17 and the passage 16 of the main valve and from the passage 16° of said valve to the exhaust-passages 15 and 5 and exhaust-pipe 18. Pressure being thereby exerted upon the outer end of 20 the left-hand piston of the main valve 8, said valve is thereby thrown to the right and into position to admit motive fluid for the next stroke of the main piston to the right through the induction passage 4 and to exhaust that 25 which has performed the stroke just completed through the passages 4<sup>a</sup>, 15, and 5. The port 13<sup>a</sup> is by this movement of the main valve placed in communication with the port 10° and the port 13 with the port 9°, so that 30 when the port 10° is opened to the supply in the right hand stroke of the piston the auxiliary valve 11 and main valve 8 are thrown to the left and restored to the position shown in the drawings to effect the next succeeding 35 left-hand stroke of the main piston.

I claim as my invention and desire to secure

1. The combination of a cylinder, a main or distribution valve governing the supply and exhaust thereof, an auxiliary valve gov- 40 erning the supply and exhaust of motive fluid to and from the main valve, and a series of ports located, substantially as described, so as to alternately admit and exhaust motive fluid from the cylinder to and from opposite ends 45 of the auxiliary valve, and thereby establish communication between opposite ends of the main valve and the supply and exhaust pipes alternately, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of a cylinder provided 50 with induction and exhaust passages, supplemental valve-supply ports leading from the cylinder to its valve face, and valve exhaustports leading from the induction-ports to the valve face, a main distribution-valve having 55 pistons at its ends governing the supply and exhaust of the cylinder, said valve having a seat for an auxiliary valve, a central exhaustpassage, ports so located as to communicate alternately with the valve supply and valve- 50 exhaust ports of the cylinder and ports leading from the auxiliary valve-seat to opposite ends of the main valve, and an auxiliary valve fitting on the main valve and provided with a central exhaust-chamber governing communi- 55 cation between the exhaust-passage of the main valve and the ports leading to the ends thereof, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses: CHAS. O. LUCAS,