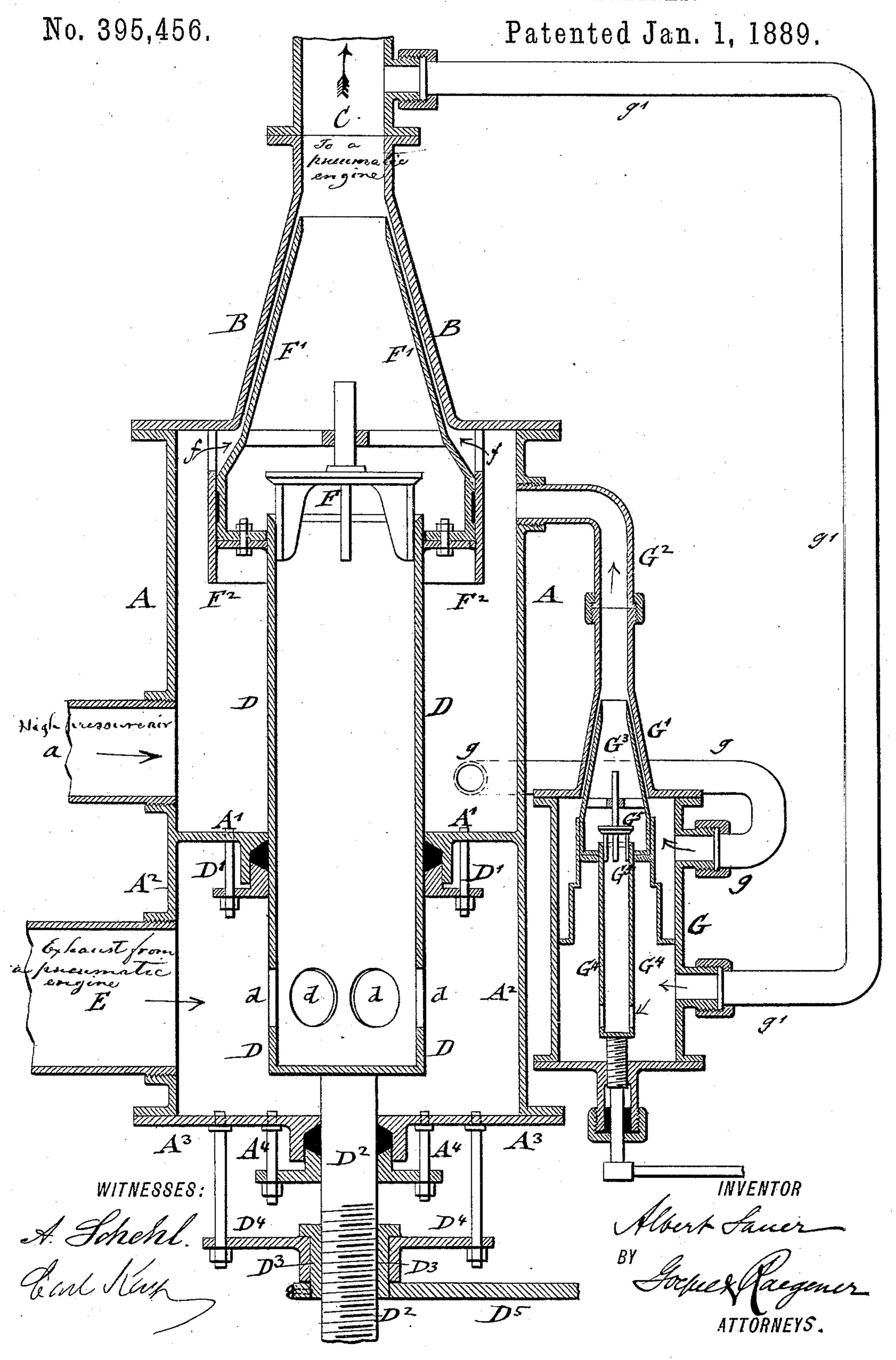
A. SAUER.

ATTACHMENT FOR COMPRESSED AIR ENGINES.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ATTACHMENT FOR COMPRESSED-AIR ENGINES.

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burg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and 5 useful Improvements in Attachments to Compressed-Air Engines, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved attachment to compressed-air engines, by which 10 the air exhausted from a pneumatic motorengine instead of being emitted to the atmosphere is utilized by being mixed with air of high pressure, the attachment also serving for the purpose of regulating the pressure re-

15 quired for working the motor-engine.

The invention consists of an attachment to compressed-air engines, which consists of a partitioned high-pressure cylinder that is connected with the induction-pipe of a pneumatic 20 motor-engine, an interior cylinder connected to the eduction end of said motor-engine, a check-valve at the inner end of the interior cylinder, a nozzle applied to the end of the interior cylinder, an exterior nozzle attached 25 to the end of the high-pressure cylinder and concentric to the interior nozzle, and means for adjusting the interior cylinder in stuffingboxes of the high-pressure cylinder.

The invention consists, further, of an aux-30 iliary injector connected with the high-pressure cylinder and with the pipe connecting the same with the motor, and means for adjusting the interior nozzle of the auxiliary injector, as will be fully described hereinafter, 35 and finally be pointed out in the claims.

The accompanying drawing represents a vertical central section of my improved at-

tachment to compressed-air engines.

Referring to the drawing, A represents a 40 high-pressure cylinder which is supplied by a pipe, a, with air at high pressure from a suitable storage-reservoir. The end of the high-pressure cylinder A is made in the shape of a conical nozzle, B, which is connected by 45 a conducting-pipe, C, with the induction end of a pneumatic motor-engine. At the interior of the high-pressure cylinder A is arranged a cylinder, D, of smaller diameter than the high-pressure cylinder A, the interior cyl-50 inder, D, being guided in a stuffing-box, D', of a partition, A', of the high-pressure cylinder. The cylinder D communicates by open-

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Albert Sauer, of Pitts- | ings d d in the end outside of the partition A' with the partitioned end A² of the cylinder A, which end is connected by a pipe, E, 55 with the exhaust or eduction pipe of the motor-engine. The partitioned end A^2 of the high-pressure cylinder A is closed by a head, A^3 , which is provided with a stuffing-box, A^4 , for guiding a threaded rod, D², attached to 60 the end of the interior cylinder, D. The threaded rod D² is engaged by a screw-nut, D³, which is operated by a suitable lever or hand-wheel, D5, said screw-nut being supported by a suitable guide-frame, D4, as shown 65 clearly in the drawing.

. The opposite or inner end of the interior cylinder, D, is provided with a check-valve, F, and with a conical nozzle, F', that is attached to the inner end of the cylinder D and 70 guided in a guide-cylinder, F², attached to the head of the high-pressure cylinder A, said guide-cylinder being provided with openings f for the free passage of the air to the annular space between the nozzles f' and b. The base 75 of the nozzle F', or that part which is guided in the cylinder F², is provided with a suitable packing for producing the tight connection between it and the guide-cylinder F2.

The nozzle F is located concentric to and 80. adapted to be adjusted relatively to the nozzle B of the high-pressure cylinder A by the operating-lever D5, screw-nut D3, and screwrod D², so that a greater or smaller quantity of air may be permitted to pass to the pipe in 85 the annular space formed by the nozzles B and F', or the supply of air be entirely shut

off. When the pneumatic motor-engine is started and the inner nozzle moved away from the 90 outer nozzle, B, a vacuum is produced at the interior of the nozzle F' and the exhaust-air is drawn from the pneumatic motor through the connecting-pipe E into the interior cylinder, D, by the action of the high-pressure air 95 on the injector formed by the nozzles B and F'. The suction exerted by the injector on the interior cylinder, D, lifts the check-valve F and sucks in the spent air, which is mixed with the air of high pressure and reconducted 100 to the motor, supplying thereby air at a lower pressure than that contained in the high-pressure cylinder E, but relieving the piston of the motor-engine of any back-pressure caused by

the air exhausted from the same. Whenever a surplus quantity of exhaust-air is drawn by the injector B F' into the conducting-pipe C, the proper equilibrium between the same and the interior of the high-pressure cylinder A is established by an auxiliary injector, G, the interior partitioned casing of which is connected with the high-pressure cylinder by a pipe, g, while its fixed exterior nozzle, G', is connected by a pipe, G², with the high-pressure cylinder A.

The outlet-pipe C is connected by a pipe, g', with the partitioned-off end of the casing and with the interior cylinder, G¹, having a check15 valve, G⁵, and interior nozzle, G³. The interior nozzle, G³, is adjusted toward the exterior nozzle, G', by a screw-rod, screw-nut, lever, and stuffing-box in a manner similar to the adjustment of the inner nozzle, F², of the high20 pressure cylinder Λ. The auxiliary injector relieves the main injector of any surplus pressure and produces the proper equilibrium in the regulating attachment, so as to prevent back-pressure on the piston of the motor-engine by the exhaust-air.

The attachment serves for regulating the pressure of the air conducted to the motor-engine and the pressure still remaining in the air exhausted from the same, so as to produce

30 the easier running of the engine.

By adjusting the interior nozzle, F', of the high-pressure cylinder the required speed of the pneumatic engine is regulated at will, as the working of the main and auxiliary injectors is fully within control, while by the closing of the main injector, by means of the interior adjustable nozzle, the engine is instantly stopped.

Having thus described my invention, I 40 claim as new and desire to secure by Letters

Patent—

1. The combination of a high-pressure aircylinder, an injector communicating with said cylinder and the induction end of a pneumatic engine, an interior cylinder communi-

cating with the eduction-pipe of said engine, and a check-valve at that end of the interior cylinder communicating with the injector,

substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with a high-pressure 50 cylinder provided with the injector-nozzle connected with the induction end of a pneumatic engine, of an interior cylinder connected to the eduction end of said engine, a nozzle at the inner end of the interior cylin-55 der, a check-valve in said cylinder, and means for adjusting the interior cylinder and its nozzle to the exterior nozzle of the high-pressure cylinder, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination of a high-pressure air- 60 cylinder, an injector communicating with said cylinder and the induction end of a pneumatic engine, an interior cylinder communicating with the eduction end of said engine and at the opposite or inner end with said in- 65 jector, and an auxiliary injector communicating with the high-pressure cylinder and the outlet-pipe of the same, so as to establish an equilibrium of pressure in the high-pressure cylinder and the outlet-pipe, substantially 70 as set forth.

4. The combination of a high-pressure cylinder provided with an injector-nozzle connected to the induction end of a pneumatic engine, an interior cylinder connected to the 75 eduction end of said engine, the inner end of the interior cylinder being provided with a nozzle and a check-valve, means for adjusting the interior cylinder and its nozzle, an auxiliary injector connected to the high-pressure 80 cylinder and to the outlet-pipe of the same, and means for adjusting the auxiliary injector, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in pres- 85

ence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALBERT SAUER.

Witnesses:

PAUL GOEPEL, JOHN A. STRALEY.

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