

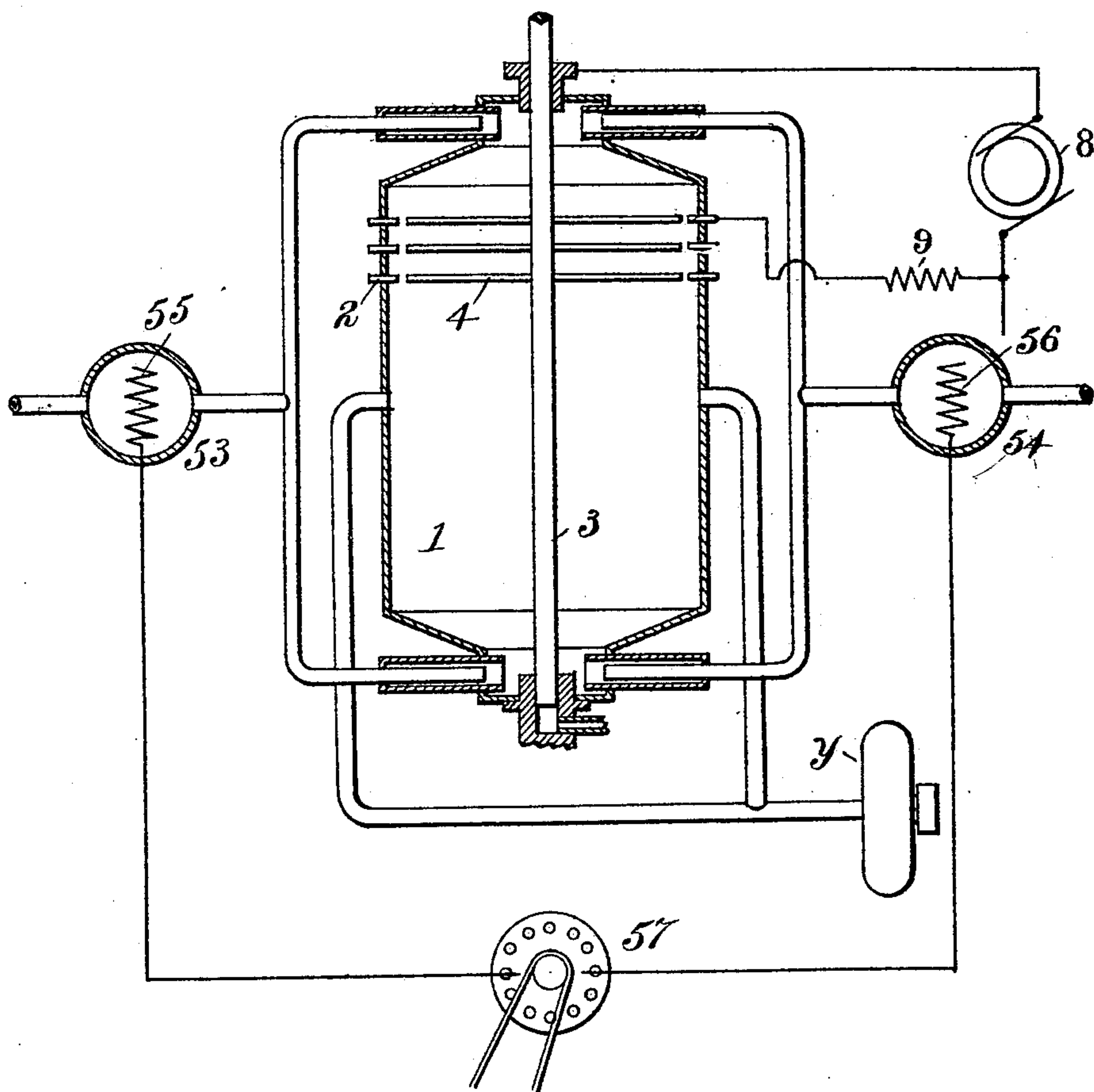
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D. R. LOVEJOY.

APPARATUS FOR EFFECTING CHEMICAL ACTION IN GASES.

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APPARATUS FOR EFFECTING CHEMICAL ACTION IN GASES.

No. 829,877.

Specification of Letters Patent

Patented Aug. 28, 1906.

Original application filed May 29, 1902, Serial No. 109,443. Divided and this application filed January 28, 1903. Renewed July 5, 1906. Serial No. 324,831.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DIMMITT ROSS LOVEJOY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Niagara Falls, in the county of Niagara and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Apparatus for Effecting Chemical Action in Gases, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

10 This invention relates to improvements in apparatus for effecting the union or chemical action of gases by the agency of electric arcs formed within or in connection with a chamber in which are contained the mixed gases to
15 be chemically combined.

In the patent granted to C. S. Bradley and D. R. Lovejoy, No. 709,867, and in my application Serial No. 109,443, filed May 29, 1902, of which latter application the present case
20 is a division, is described apparatus for this purpose, in which cases a series of electrodes is moved past another series of electrodes oppositely charged to a high tension, so as to successively form, elongate, and break arcs
25 between such electrodes within a chamber in which the mixed gases to be united are confined.

I have discovered that the desired effect may be more successfully produced by sub-
30 jecting the gases individually to the action of electrodes charged to a high degree of electrical potential in such a manner that the respective molecules of the two gases shall be given an electrostatic charge of high poten-
35 tial, the molecules of one gas being given a positive charge and the molecules of the other gas a negative charge previous to subjecting the gases, after mixing the same, to the action of electric arcs.

40 In the accompanying drawing I have shown diagrammatically the apparatus for carrying this invention into effect, in which the chamber 1 is provided with two distinct sets of inlet-ducts which are preferably of in-
45 sulating material, and included in the path of each gas is an electrifying-chamber 53 and 54, these containing electrodes 55 and 56, which are adapted to electrostatically charge the molecules of the gases in contact there-
50 with and which are connected to the source of high unidirectional potential 57. The two

gases after being electrified are mixed in the chamber 1 in the presence of the arcs, or just previously to coming into the presence of said arcs.

The chamber 1, above referred to and in which the electrical arcs are formed, may be essentially the same as that set forth in the patent granted to C. S. Bradley and D. R. Love-
55 joy, No. 709,867, above referred to, in which the apparatus consists of a cylindrical cham-
60 ber 1, fixed electrodes 2, mounted around the inner periphery of said chamber, a shaft 3, mounted to rotate within the said chamber, and movable electrodes 4, mounted mechan-
65 ically upon the said shaft and connected electrically thereto, an exhaust-fan γ or other means connected to the outlet duct or ducts for causing flow of gases through the cham-
70 ber, a source 8 of high-tension electrical currents, either unidirectional or alternating, a series of inductances or choke-coils 9, each having one terminal connected individually to one of the fixed electrodes 2 and having
75 their remaining terminals grouped together and connected to one pole of the generator 8, the circuit being completed by connecting the shaft 3 to the remaining pole of the gen-
erator.

As an illustrative example of the invention
80 it may be stated that equal volumes of nitrogen and oxygen gases may be conducted into the chamber 1, these gases being first caused to pass in contact with the charged electrodes
85 55 56, respectively, by which the respective gases are separately electrostatically charged to a difference of potential of about fifty thousand volts. The limits of voltage main-
90 tained between the arc terminals 2 and 4 may in this case be about ten thousand volts, for instance, with a current of .01 of an ampere. It has been found that with the above conditions chemical combination is effected and satisfactory yields are obtained.

It is to be understood that the invention is
95 not limited to any definite or fixed potential difference between the molecules of the respective gases or that the current values given with respect to the arc terminals are in any way definite or fixed. The data given are
100 merely illustrative quantities. The skilled operator will determine the most advanta-

geous conditions of current and potential to be employed having regard for the character of gases it is desired to combine, &c.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new therein, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In apparatus for effecting the chemical combination of gases, the combination of means for forming electrical arcs, means for passing gases to be treated in proximity to said arcs, and means for separately charging the molecules of the respective gases to be combined to opposite electrostatic potentials.

2. In apparatus for effecting the chemical combination of gases, the combination of means for successively forming and breaking electric arcs, means for passing gases to be treated in proximity to said arcs, and means for previously charging the molecules of the respective gases separately to opposite electrostatic potentials.

3. In apparatus for effecting the chemical combination of gases, the combination of two sets of relatively movable electrodes, means for passing gases to be treated in proximity to arcs formed between said electrodes, and means for previously charging the molecules of the respective gases separately to opposite electrostatic potentials.

4. An apparatus for effecting chemical combination of gases comprising means to charge electrostatically the molecules of the respective gases to opposite electrical potentials, a combining-chamber, means to con-

duct the charged gases separately into the 35 combining-chamber, two sets of relatively-movable electrodes within said chamber, means to form arcs between said electrodes, and means to withdraw the combined gases.

5. An apparatus for effecting chemical 40 combination of gases comprising means to charge electrostatically the molecules of the respective gases to opposite electrical potentials, a combining-chamber, means to conduct the charged gases separately into and 45 through the combining-chamber, means for forming arcs within said chamber, and means for repeatedly elongating, interrupting and reestablishing said arcs.

6. An apparatus for effecting chemical 50 combination of gases comprising means to charge electrostatically the molecules of the respective gases to opposite electrical potentials, a combining-chamber, means to conduct the charged gases separately into and 55 through the combining-chamber, means for forming arcs within said chamber, means for repeatedly elongating, interrupting and reestablishing said arcs, and inductances inserted in the circuits of the arc-forming de- 60 vices for the purpose described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

D. R. LOVEJOY.

Witnesses:

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