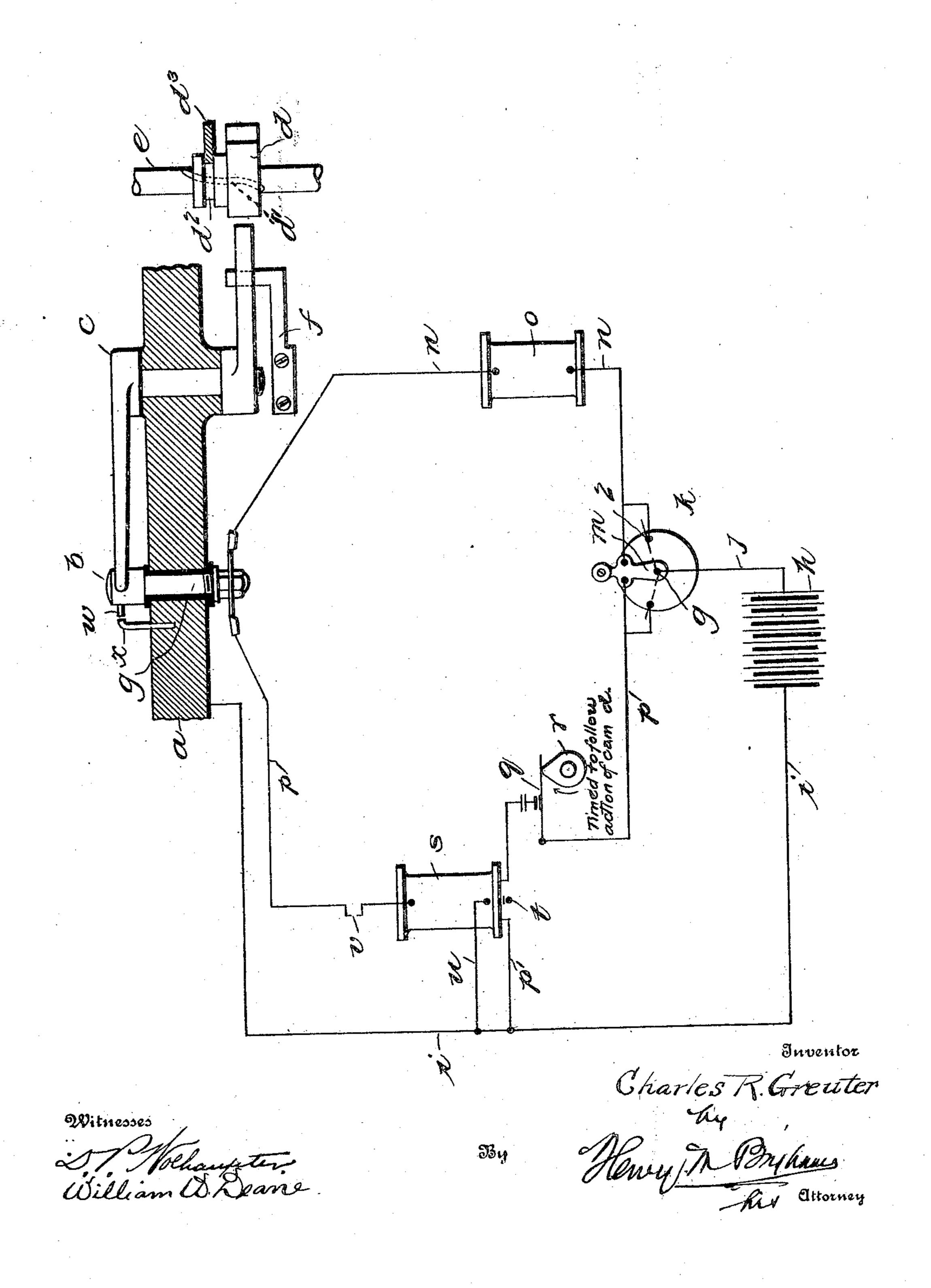
C. R. GREUTER.

COMBINED JUMP SPARK AND CONTACT SPARK DEVICE.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 5, 1906



MARKES PEYERS, LIC., LITHER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES R. GREUTER, OF WILKES-BARRE, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO MATHESON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, OF WILKES-BARRE, PENNSYLVANÍA, A CORPORATION.

## COMBINED JUMP-SPARK AND CONTACT-SPARK DEVICE.

No. 875,258.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 31, 1907.

Application filed June 5, 1906. Serial No. 320,324.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Charles R. Greuter, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wilkes-Barre, in the county of Luzerne and 5 State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Combined Jump-Spark and Contact-Spark Devices, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in 10 electric igniters for internal combustion engines, the object thereof being to provide a combined contact-spark and jump-spark device which may be used either singly or com-

bined. It is well known that the ignition of the explosive mixture in internal combustion engines frequently gives much trouble from no readily apparent cause, and the larger the engine and the greater the number of cylin-20 ders operating on the same crank-shaft, the greater is the effect of the skipping of the spark. It not infrequently happens in multiple cylinder machines that some one cylinder alone will give trouble in this respect, the 25 charges in the others igniting in proper se-

quence. By means of this invention means are provided whereby if the ignition is imperfect in using the contact-spark, the jump-spark 30 may be switched in in place thereof, or vice. versa; or, in case the explosive is of low grade, it is possible to switch on both the contact and jump-sparks, one being operated an instant in advance of the other pref-35 erably.

In carrying out my invention, I ground one terminal of the jump-spark and one electrode of the contact-spark, and insulate the other terminal of the jump-spark on the plug 40 which constitutes also the second terminal of the contact-spark. One plug therefore serves for both systems. The wiring from the battery to the plug for each system will be described in its proper place.

45 The drawing accompanying this application consists of a sectional view of a portion of the wall of a cylinder, showing sparking electrodes, and a diagrammatic view of the electrical connections and appliances asso-50 ciated with the latter.

portion of the cylinder of an internal com- | spark-gap v being located between the coil s bustion engine; b indicates the spark-plug: c and the plug. In the latter, a wire w is inthe electrode, and d a cam mounted on a serted and in the cylinder another wire x, the

whereby contact may be made and broken with the spark-plug. In the diagrammatic view the cam d is illustrated as having a spiral splined connection d' with the shaft eand provided with a grooved hub portion  $d^2$  60 adapted to be engaged by an adjusting element  $d^3$  which constitute means for adjusting the position of the cam d axially for effecting a variation in the time of sparking, but as these particular means for accom- 65 plishing this result form no part of the present application, they are simply indicated in the diagrammatic view for illustrative purposes.

The electrode is moved into contact with 70 the plug by the action of any suitable spring, as f. The spark-plug b is insulated from the cylinder in the usual manner, said insulation being indicated by g in the drawing.

h indicates a battery or suitable source of 75 electricity, and i indicates an electrical connection connecting one pole of said battery with the cylinder of the motor or with some other part of the machine on which the cylinder is mounted.

From the opposite side of the battery or source of electricity, a line j runs to a threeway switch k the latter comprising the switch-lever m the functions of which will be described further on, suffice it to say that 85 from this switch two circuits run to the spark-plug b. One of these circuits comprises the line n and the spark-coil o. The other circuit comprises the line-wire p, an interrupter consisting of a pivoted lever q, and 90a cam r whereby the circuit is opened and closed, the rotation of the cam being substantially in time with the vibratory movements of the electrode c. As a matter of fact, however, the operation of the electrode 95 c is slightly in advance of the interruption of the circuit by the cam. Between this interrupter and the spark-plug is located an induction coil s provided with a vibrator t, the interrupter being connected to the primary 100 winding of the coil, and from thence by line  $p^1$  with the line i. The secondary winding of the coil s is also connected with the line iby the wire u, the other terminal of the secondary being connected by the continua- 105 Referring to these drawings, a indicates a tion of the line p with the spark-plug, a 55 shaft e to periodically trip the electrode, extremities of these two wires being con- 110

tiguous one to another as shown, both being provided with the usual platinum points.

By following the course of the various circuits just described, it will be seen that with 5 the switch lever m in the position in which it is shown in the drawings, there will be produced on the plug b one spark by means of the operation of the electrode  $c_i$  and a second spark between the terminals of the wires w10 and x, the latter being a jump-spark and being produced by the interruption of the line p through the coil s by the rotation of the cam r. This cam is designed to be carried by any suitable shaft of the engine and 15 is so timed in its rotation as to follow the action of the cam d whereby the contactspark is operated a little in advance of the jump-spark. When it is desired to cut out the jump-spark, using the electrode alone. 20 the switch-lever m will be thrown to the right swinging on the post y and will bridge the space between said post and the post 2, thereby cutting out the line p and cutting in the line n. Similar movement of the 25 lever to the left will cut out the line n and render the contact-sparking devices inoperative and cut in the line p.

It is seen from the foregoing description that this construction is so arranged that either the contact-spark or the jump-spark may be used separately, or that both of them may be used together; in the latter case, however, the contact-spark, as already stated, is operated a little in advance of the

35 jump-spark.

It is to be understood that the devices shown herein are illustrated in a conventional and diagrammatic form, and their arrangement may be varied without causing any change in the operation of the device.

I claim:

1. In an internal combustion engine, a

contact-sparking device, and a jump-spark device, and one spark-plug in the cylinder constituting the common terminal for said 45 sparking devices, and means to operate said two devices either singly or in substantial unison.

2. In an internal combustion engine, an electric igniter comprising a jump-spark de- 50 vice and a contact-sparking device each being comprised in a suitable electrical circuit, means to make and break each of said circuits periodically, either separately or in sub-

stantial unison.

3. The combination with the cylinders of an internal combustion engine, of a spark-plug located in the wall thereof in the usual manner; an electrode, and devices to reciprocally move the same against and away 60 from the plug, an electric circuit comprising a source of electricity, and a suitable spark-coil, said plug and electrode constituting the terminals of said circuit, together with a second circuit comprising an induction coil, and a source of electricity, and an interrupter in said second circuit to make and break the latter, said spark-plug constituting one terminal of said second circuit, the opposite end of the circuit being grounded on the cylinder. 70

4. The combination in an internal combustion engine, of two sparking devices included in circuits carrying primary and secondary currents respectively, and means to actuate said devices substantially at the 75

same time, or separately.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHAS. R. GREUTER.

Witnesses:
C. R. Monofair,
Frank L. Lescault.