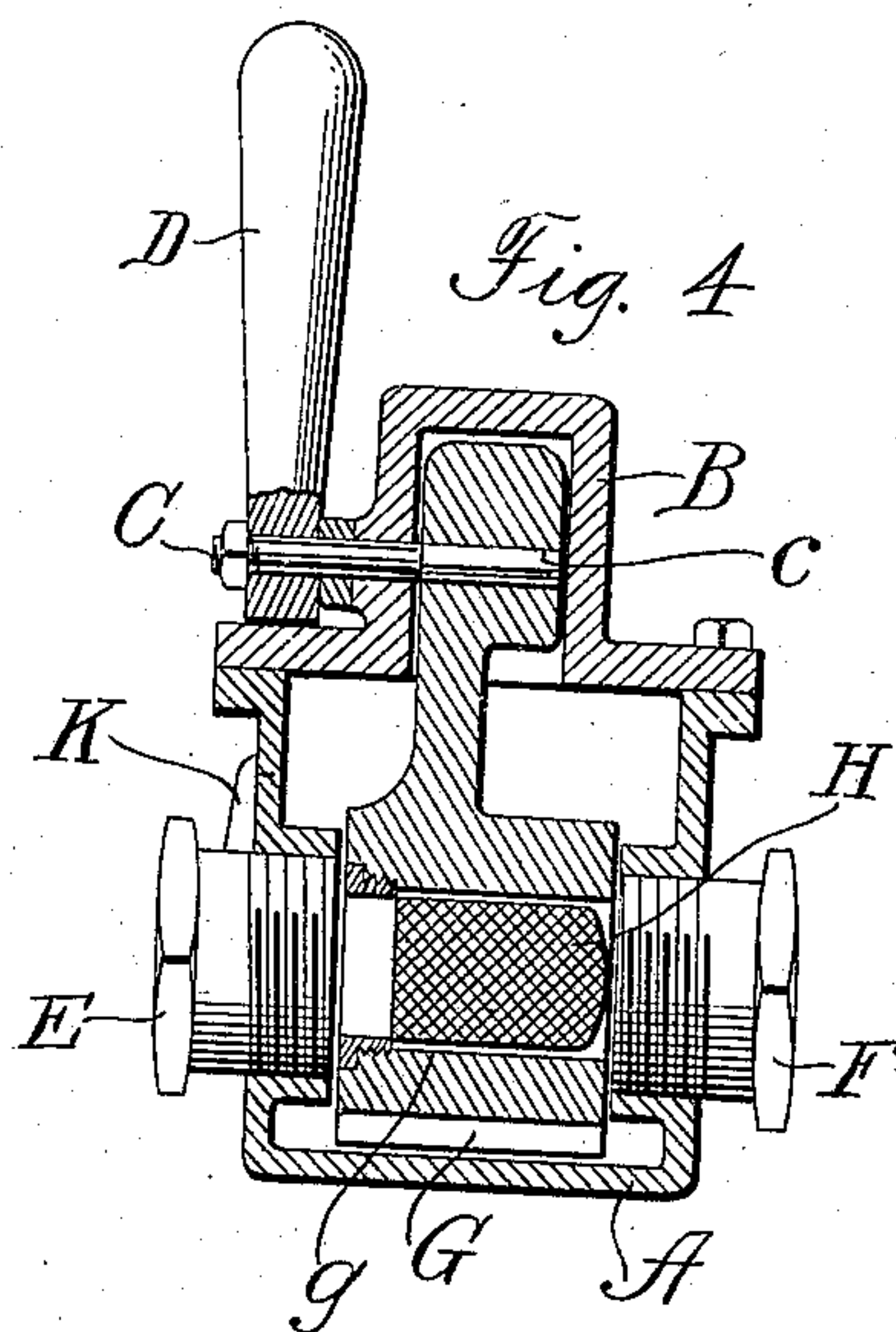
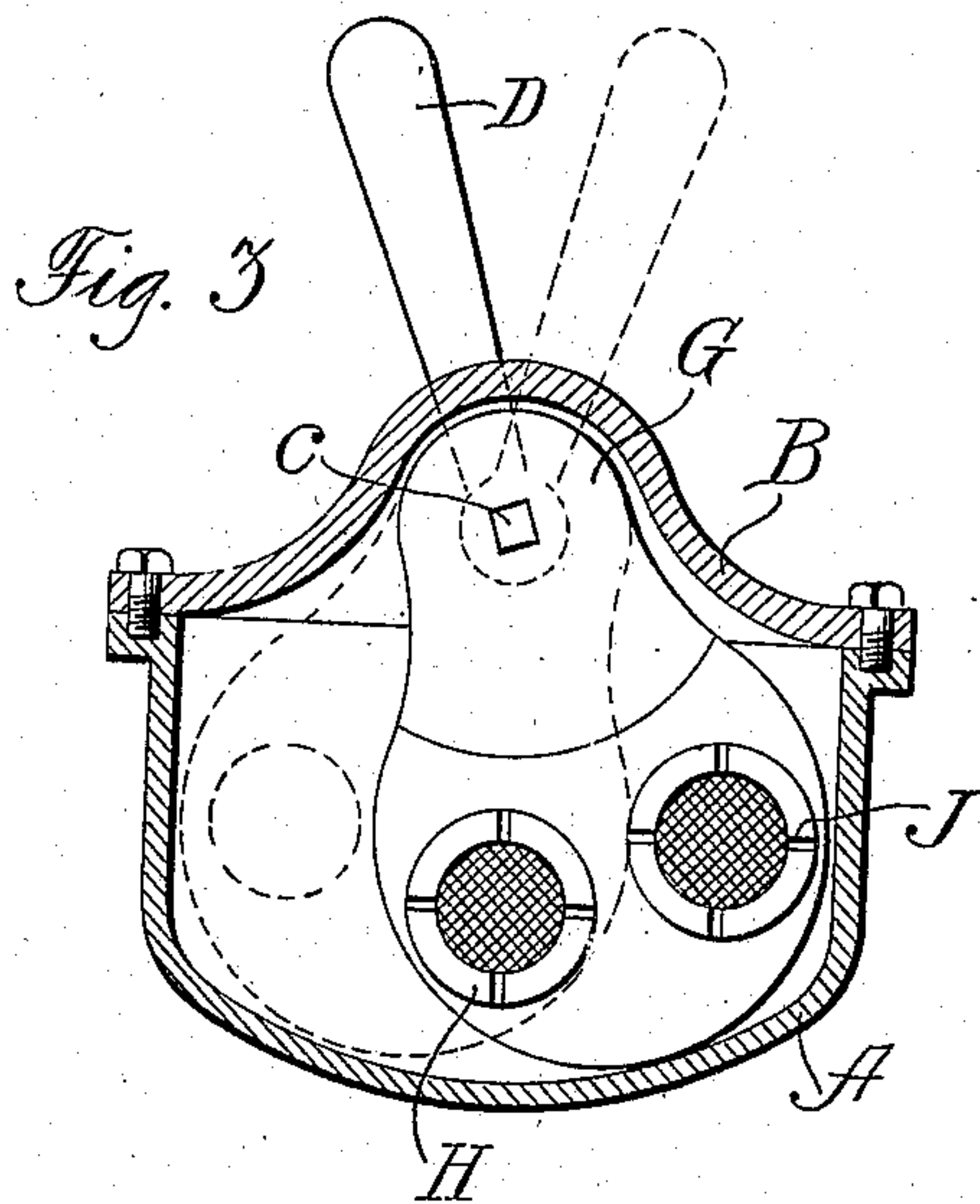
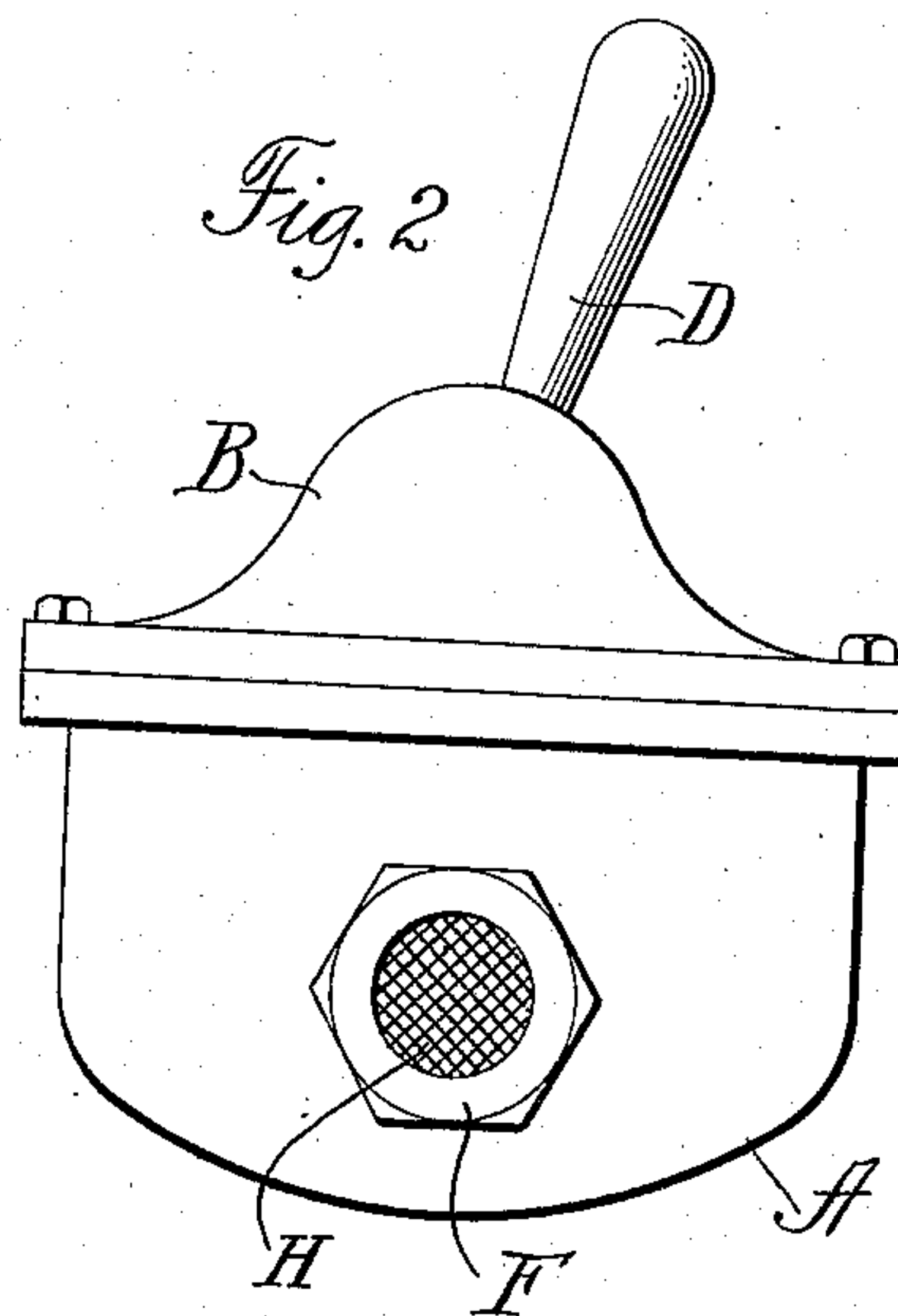
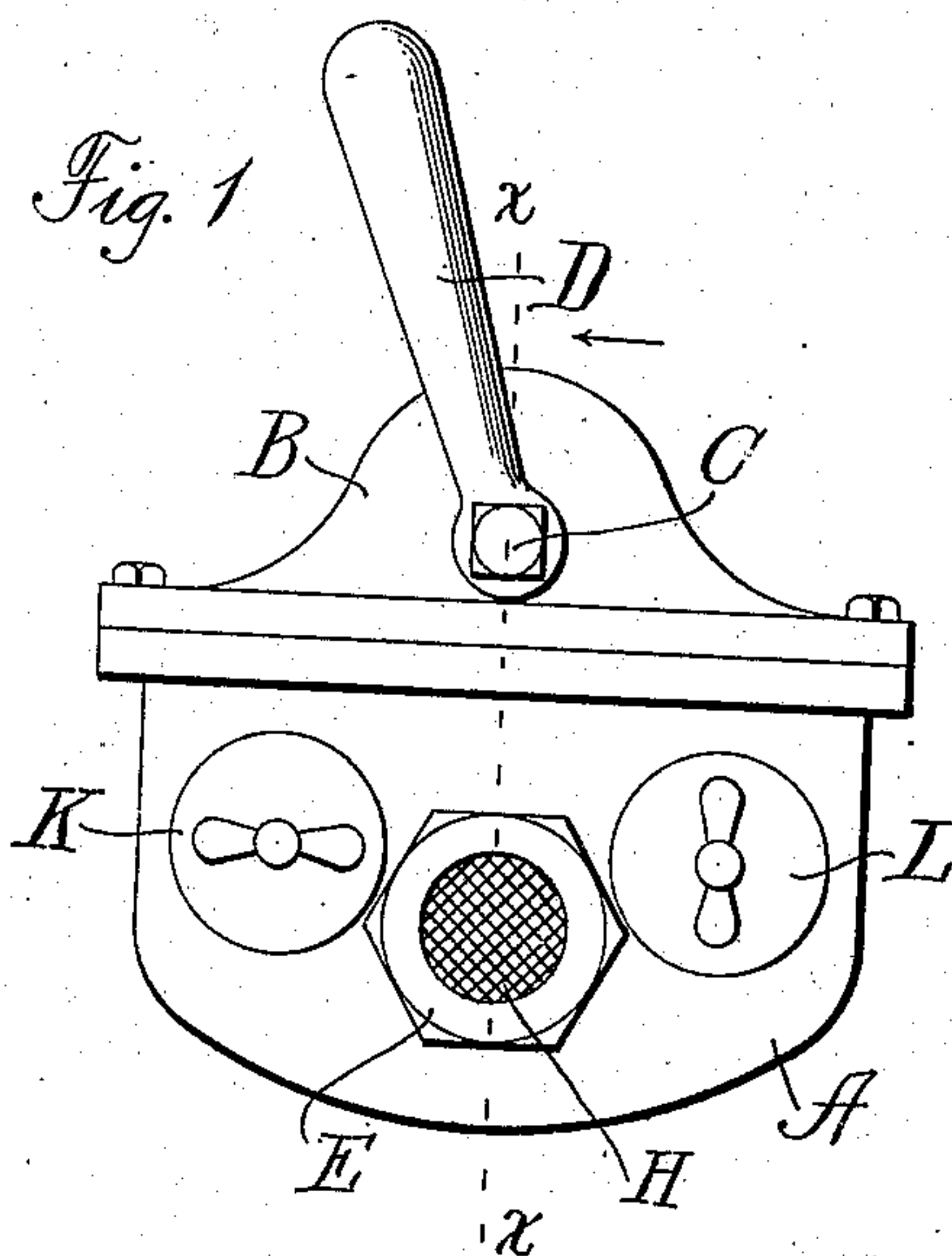


O. ZSCHOGGE,
GASOLENE STRAINER.
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900,638.

Patented Oct. 6, 1908.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OSCAR ZSCHOGHE, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

GASOLENE-STRAINER.

No. 900,638.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 6, 1908.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OSCAR ZSCHOGHE, citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gasolene-Strainers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to gasolene strainers, and is intended particularly for use with needle valves or the like applied to all fluid-burning motors, to prevent the needle valve from becoming clogged, thus necessitating the stopping of the motor.

The object of this invention is the production of a strainer having special construction and arrangement of parts, and wherein more than one strainer cup, all made substantially alike, are employed, the arrangement being such that one strainer cup may be removed for cleaning or repairs while another is in use, and without stopping the motor.

The stated object is accomplished by fashioning and associating the various parts as shown in the accompanying drawings, of which

Figure 1 represents a front view. Fig. 2 is a rear view. Fig. 3 is a vertical cross-section, and Fig. 4 is a vertical section on the line $x-x$ of Fig. 1.

Like letters of reference are used to designate like parts throughout the description and drawings.

Considering the drawings, the casing will be seen to comprise the bowl A and the cover B, the cover being dome-shaped as illustrated. Into the cover passes a valve rod C having within the cover a squared end c . The rod is turned by the handle D on the outside.

The pipe couplings by way of which the fluid enters and leaves the bowl A are marked E and F.

The letter G refers to the swinging, strainer-holding block within the casing, and having its upper portion engaging the squared end c of the valve rod. Thus, it is thought to be made clear that the lower part of the block G may be swung back and forth within the casing. The block G has a plurality of passages g in which are placed the strainer cups H as illustrated. The passages through the block are so situated that by swinging the block either passage and the strainer cup within it may be caused to register with the inlet and outlet pipe couplings

E and F which have a common axial line. The letter J refers to notches formed in the rims of the strainer cups for the purpose of enabling the cups to be removed by a screw-driver, when, as illustrated they are threaded into the passages g .

To permit of the removal from the casing of the strainer cups, there are provided the caps K and L in the front of the bowl as shown in Fig. 1. It is thought to be now made out that, for example, when the right hand strainer cup is not in use, as indicated in Fig. 3, it may be taken out of the casing by way of the cap L.

Under suction the fluid passes in through the coupling E, thence directly through the strainer cup and out through coupling F. The block G occupies practically the entire interior space between the couplings, and the strainer cup is in that way made practically to occupy the only course open to the fluid from one coupling to the other.

Having now described my invention and explained the mode of its operation, what I claim is:

1. In a strainer, the combination with the casing having oppositely located inlet and outlet, of a movable block within the casing having a plurality of passages arranged to register with the said inlet and outlet of the casing, strainers placed in the said passages and movable with the block, and means for moving the block from the outside, substantially as described.

2. In a strainer, the combination with a casing having oppositely located inlet and outlet, said casing being also provided with additional openings and removable caps for closing the said additional openings, a movable block having a plurality of passages arranged to register with the said inlet and outlet and the additional openings of the casing, strainers placed in the said passages of the block and movable with the block, and means for moving the block from the outside, substantially as described.

3. In a strainer, the combination with the casing having oppositely located inlet and outlet, of a swinging block within the casing having a plurality of passages arranged to register with the said inlet and outlet of the casing, strainers placed in the said passages and movable with the block, and means for moving the block from the outside, substantially as described.

4. In a strainer, the combination with a

casing having oppositely located inlet and outlet, said casing being also provided with additional openings and removable caps for closing the said additional openings, a swinging block within the casing having a plurality of passages arranged to register with the said inlet and outlet and with the additional openings of the casing, strainers placed in the said passages of the block and movable

with the block, and means for moving the block from the outside.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

OSCAR ZSCHOGGE.

Witnesses:

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