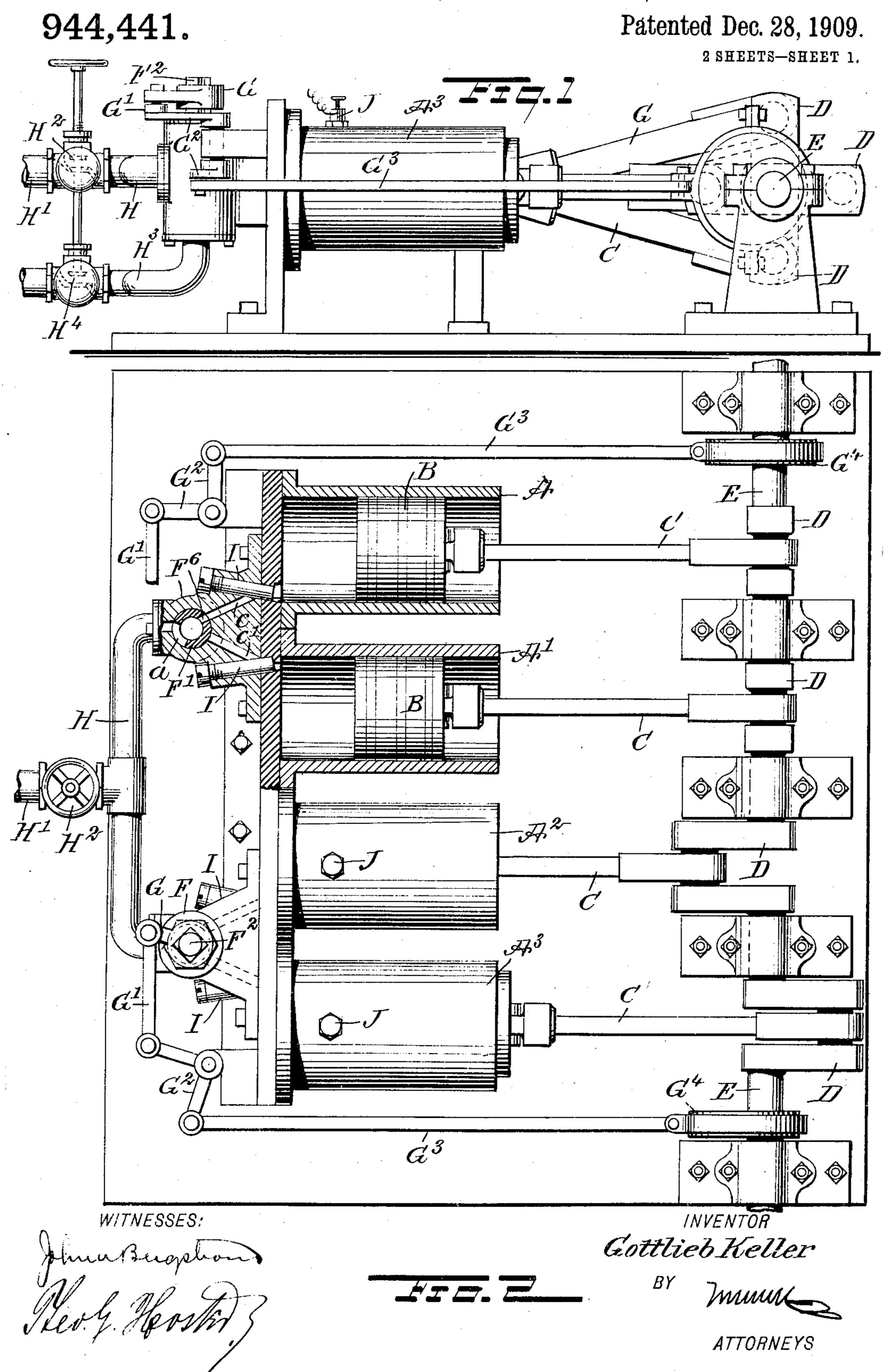
G. KELLER.

MOTOR.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 2, 1905. RENEWED MAY 19, 1909.



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> INVENTOR Gottlieb Keller

WITNESSES:

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GOTTLIEB KELLER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

MOTOR.

944,441.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GOTTLIEB KELLER, a citizen of the Republic of Switzerland, and a resident of the city of New York, borough 5 of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Motor, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a 10 new and improved motor or explosion engine of the two-cycle type arranged to utilize the motive agent to the fullest advantage by giving continuous impulses in proper rotation to a plurality of pistons connected with 15 the main shaft, to insure a steady and uniform running of the engine and hence permit the use of the motor on automobiles and the like.

The invention consists of novel features 20 and parts and combinations of the same which will be more fully described hereinafter and then pointed out in the claim.

A practical embodiment of the invention is represented in the accompanying draw-25 ings forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improvement; Fig. 2 is a plan view of the 30 same, parts being in section; Fig. 3 is an enlarged sectional side elevation of the valve for controlling the admission and exhaust of the motive agent; Fig. 4 is a sectional plan view of the same, on the line 4-4 of 35 Fig. 3; Fig. 5 is a similar view of the same, on the line 5-5 of Fig. 3; Figs. 6 and 7 are similar views, showing the valve plug in a shut-off position; and Fig. 8 is a cross section of the valve, on the line 8-8 of Fig. 3.

The improved motor as illustrated in the drawings is preferably provided with two pairs of cylinders A, A' and A2, A3, and in each of the cylinders is mounted to reciprocate a piston B connected by a pitman C 45 with a crank arm D on the main driving shaft E, the crank arms D for the pistons in the cylinders A and A' being arranged di- | the outer end of the corresponding cylinder. ametrically opposite each other, and the crank arms D for the pistons in the cylin-50 ders A² and A³ being likewise arranged diametrically and at right angles to the crank arms D for the pistons of the cylinders A and A'; thus the several crank arms stand in quarter positions relative to each other, 55 as will be readily understood by reference to Fig. 1. The motive agent to and from the

pairs of cylinders A, A' and A2, A3 is controlled by valves F, each of which is provided with a rocking conical valve plug F', provided at its stem F2 with an arm G con- 60 nected by a link G' with a bell crank lever G² connected with the eccentric rod G³ of an eccentric G4 secured on the main shaft E. Thus, by the arrangement described each valve plug F' is turned in unison with the 65 movement of the pistons B, as the latter are connected with and impart rotary motion to the main shaft E.

Each valve plug F' is provided with two chambers or compartments F³ and F⁴, of ⁷⁰ which the chamber F³ is the inlet chamber and the chamber F4 is the exhaust chamber. The inlet chamber F³ is provided, in its side wall, with a port a at all times in register with a supply pipe H connected by a pipe 75 H' with a suitable source of motive agent supply, the valve H' being provided with a suitable valve H2 for controlling the flow of the motive agent to the pipe H. Each of the inlet chambers F³ is also provided with ⁸⁰ an admission port b adapted to alternately register with ports c and c' leading to the outer ends of the cylinders A, A' or A2, A3 so as to alternately admit motive agent from the chamber F³ to the corresponding cylin- 85 der A er A' and A2 or A3. In each of the ports c and c' is arranged a check valve I to prevent accidental back firing. The exhaust chamber F4 in each valve plug F' is provided in its side wall, with two ports d and d' 90 adapted to register alternately with exhaust ports e and \bar{e}' leading from the cylinders A and A' or A² and A³. The bottom of each chamber F4 connects with an exhaust pipe H³ for carrying off the exhaust to a 95 suitable place of discharge, the pipe H³ containing a valve H4 connected with the valve H², so that both valves H² and H⁴ can be opened and closed simultaneously by the operator. Each of the cylinders A, A' and 100 A², A³ is provided with a sparking plug J or other device for igniting the charge in

The operation is as follows: When the several parts are in the position as illus- 105 trated in Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, then the valve plug F' of the valve F for the cylinders A and A' connects, by its port b, with the port c opening into the cylinder A, while the port c' for the cylinder A' is cut off. The cylin-110 der A', however, is connected by the port e with the port d' (see Fig. 5) opening into

the exhaust chamber F⁴. Now, the motive agent entering the chamber F³ of the valve F for the cylinders A and A' passes into the cylinder A, to be ignited therein by the ig-5 niting device J so as to give an impulse to the piston B in the cylinder A to rotate the shaft E. At the same time the piston B in the cylinder A' is on the return stroke, so that the gases of the previous explosion pass 10 by way of the ports a' and d' into the chamber F⁴ and through the pipe H³ to a suitable place of discharge. While this takes place in the cylinders A and A', the valve F for the cylinders A² and A³ is about to connect 15 with the cylinder ports, to allow gas to pass into one cylinder, while the products of combustion from the previous explosion in the other cylinder are discharged as soon as the piston is on its return stroke. It is under-20 stood that when the pistons B in the cylinders A and A' are at or near the ends of their strokes, then the pistons in the cylinders A² and A³ are in middle position, or nearly so, and one of the same receives an 25 impulse by an explosion. Thus, during each revolution of the shaft E, the latter receives four impulses, one from each of the cylinders A, A' and A², A³ and the pistons contained therein.

30 By having each inlet port c, c' provided with a check valve I, it is evident that no back firing takes place at the time a charge is ignited, as the check valve I will close and consequently prevent back firing through the 35 ports c and b into the chamber F³ of the

valve plug F. It is further understood that the charge passing into a cylinder may have been previously compressed by a suitable pump or other means, so that further compression in the cylinder previous to igniting 40 the charge is not necessary.

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

Patent:—

In an explosion engine, the combination 45 with the shaft having four cranks, said cranks being arranged at right angles to each other, of two pair of cylinders, pistons in the cylinders, rods connecting the pistons and the cranks, the rods connecting the pis- 50 tons of each pair with oppositely projecting cranks, a controlling valve for controlling the admission and exhaust for each pair of cylinders, said valve comprising a valve plug provided with an inlet chamber connected 55 with the gas supply, and a port adapted to register alternately with the admission ports for the cylinders, said plug also having an exhaust chamber connected with an exhaust, and having ports adapted to alternately con- 60 nect with the exhaust ports for the cylinders, and a check valve in each of the admission ports for the said cylinders.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of 65

two subscribing witnesses.

GOTTLIEB KELLER.

Witnesses:

F. W. Hanaford, Everard B. Marshall.