Jan. 3, 1933. J. M. GEGA 1,892,831

WATER PRESSURE DRIVEN MOTOR

Filed March 11, 1932 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

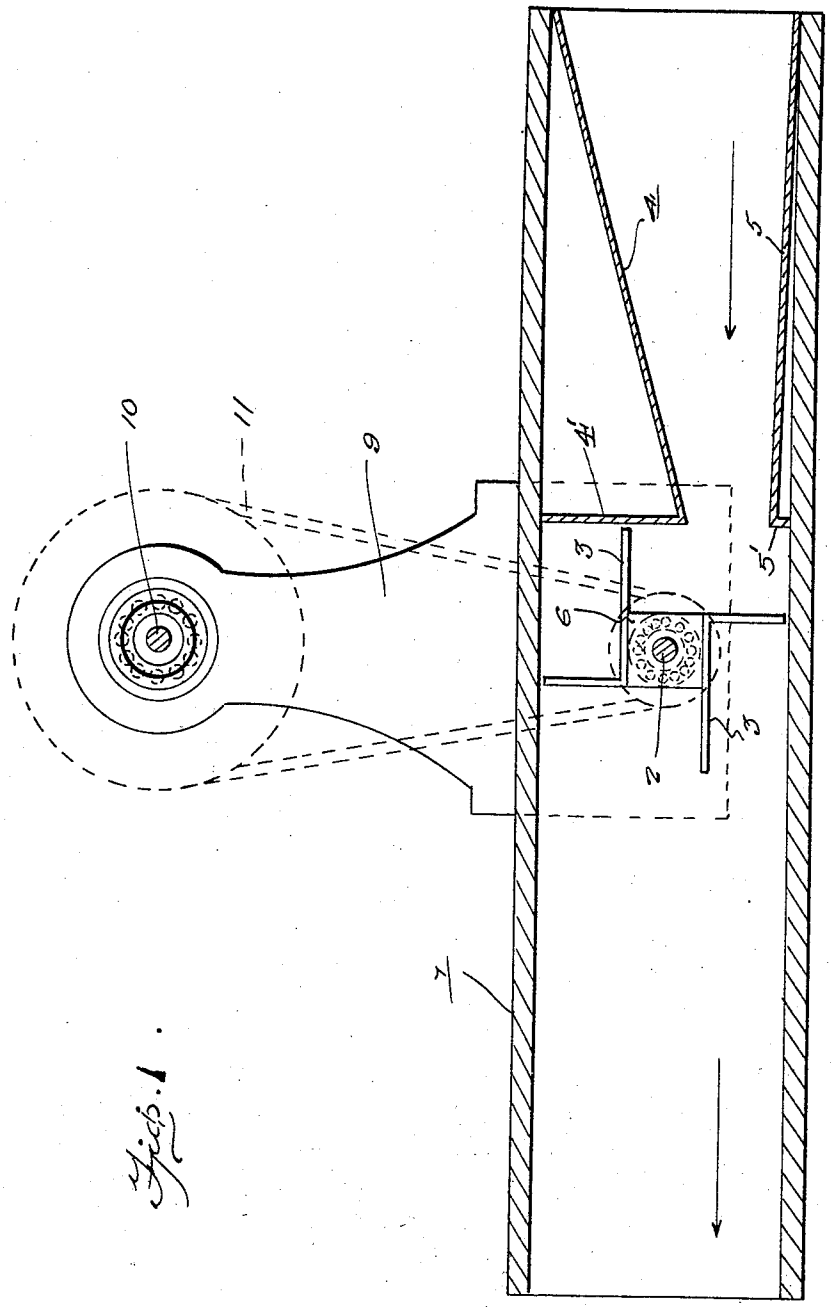


Fig. 1.

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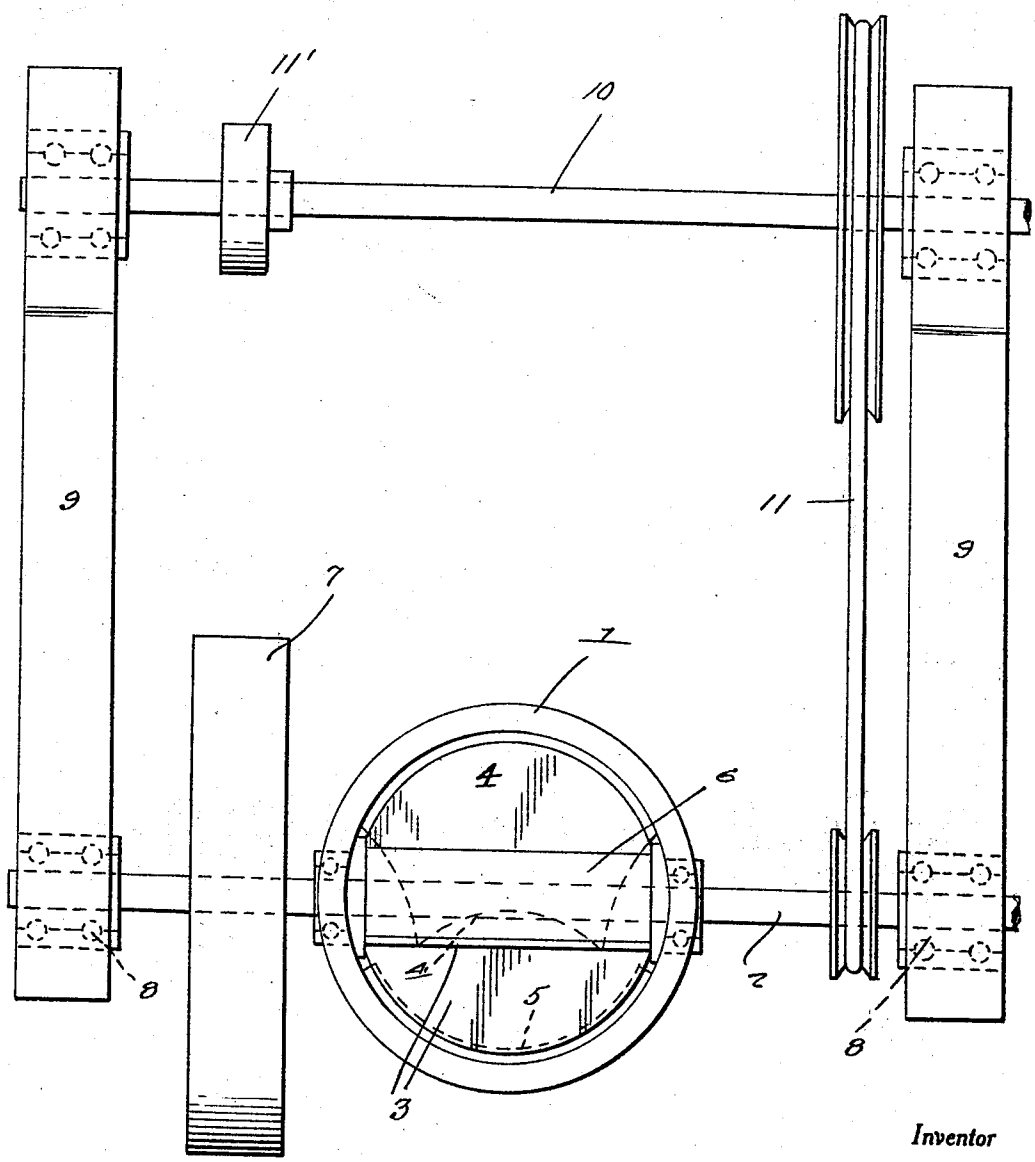
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Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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WATER PRESSURE DRIVEN MOTOR

Application filed March 11, 1932. Serial No. 598,250.

This invention relates to an attachment for a boat, the general object of the invention being to provide means whereby the passage of the boat through the water will cause the water pressure to operate water wheels which in turn operate various kinds of machinery on the boat.

This invention also consists in certain other features of construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts to be hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and specifically pointed out in the appended claim.

In describing the invention in detail, reference will be had to the accompanying drawings wherein like characters denote like or corresponding parts throughout the several views, and in which:—

Fig. 1 is a vertical sectional view showing the invention used to operate a shaft which may be attached to other machines.

Fig. 2 is an elevation showing but one tube.

In the drawings, I provide a substantially horizontal arranged tube 1 which has its ends open and which is suitably supported from a boat in such manner that the water through which the boat is passing will flow through the tube.

A shaft 2 passes transversely thru an intermediate part of the tube and carries the blades 3. The inlet end of the tube is restricted by the plates 4 and 5 which are both formed and located so as to provide a Venturi effect which will cause the water to strike the blades 3 with considerable force and thereby rotate the blades which are carried by the hub 6 suitably attached to the shaft 2.

As will be seen the tube 1 is of circular shape in cross section and as will be seen from Figure 2 the upper plate 4 is of arcuate shape in cross section and slopes downwardly and forwardly from the inlet end of the tube 1 and at its rear end is formed with a vertical flange 4′ which extends upwardly and engages the upper part of the tube 1 in advance of the blades 3. The plate 5 is also of arcuate shape and has a narrow depending flange 5′ on its rear end for engaging a portion of the lower part of the tube 1 so that this plate slopes upwardly and rearwardly, slightly, from the inlet end of the tube. Thus the discharge end of the passage formed by the plates 4 and 5 is of substantially elliptical shape and the water discharging from this passage will strike the straight blade 3 with considerable force. As shown in Figure 1, the hub 6 is of rectangular shape in cross section and each pair of blades can be formed of an angle-shaped member having one limb longer than the other with the lower limb attached to a face of the hub in such a manner that the projecting part of this long limb is of the same width as the other limb of the blade forming member.

As shown in Fig. 2 the fly wheel 7 is attached to the shaft 2 and said shaft is journalled in the bearings 8 carried by the frame 9 and this frame supports a second shaft 10 which may be connected to the shaft 2 by the belt and pulleys shown generally at 11. Power can be taken off the shaft 10 in any suitable manner though I show a pulley 11′ thereon.

It is thought from the foregoing description that the advantages and novel features of the invention will be readily apparent.

It is to be understood that changes may be made in the construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts provided that such changes fall within the scope of the appended claim.

Having thus described my invention what I claim as new is:

A water motor comprising a tube of circular shape in cross section, a lower plate located in the lower part of the front end of the tube, said plate being of arcuate shape in cross section with its concave face uppermost, a narrow flange depending from the inner end of the plate and engaging a portion of the

lower part of the tube, an upper plate sloping downwardly and rearwardly from the front end of the tube, said plate last mentioned being of arcuate shape in cross section with its concave face lowermost, a flange of considerable length connected with the inner end of the upper plate and extending upwardly and contacting portions of the upper part of the tube and a water wheel located in the tube in rear of the flanges of the plates and having straight blades thereon which are engaged by the water flowing from the passage formed by the plates.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

JOSEPH M. GEGA.