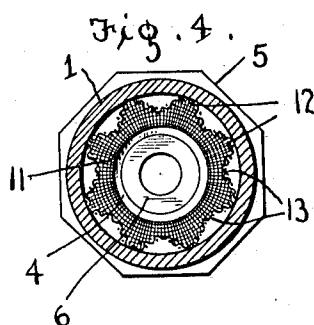
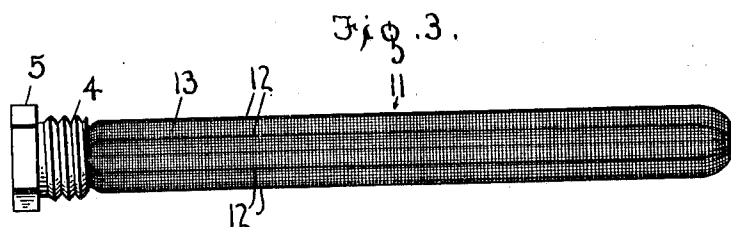
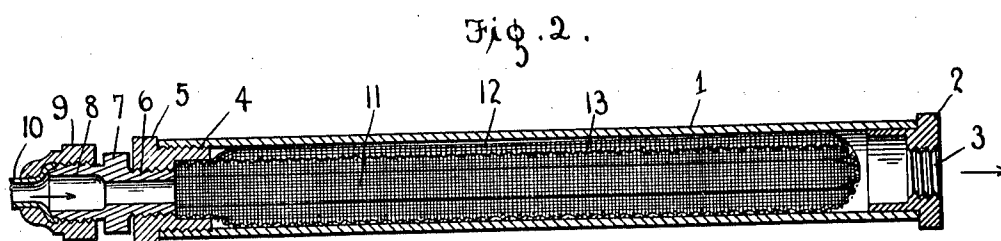
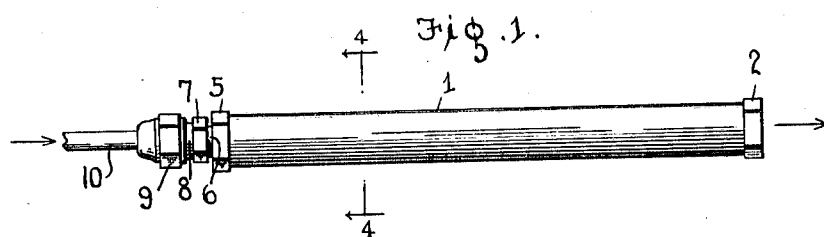


C. A. HAAS.
GASOLENE STRAINER.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 11, 1912.

1,048,828.

Patented Dec. 31, 1912.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CYRUS A. HAAS, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

GASOLENE-STRAINER.

1,048,828.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 31, 1912.

Application filed January 11, 1912. Serial No. 670,690.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CYRUS A. HAAS, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gasolene-Strainers; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to gasolene strainers, and is designed more particularly for removing impurities from gasolene before the same is delivered to the gas engine, the strainer being especially constructed for use on automobiles whereby it can be conveniently located in the usual pipe leading from the gasolene tank to the engine.

The object of the invention is to produce a simple, practical and efficient device of the character referred to, and further one that has a large straining surface or capacity and can be conveniently cleansed when necessary.

Briefly stated the invention consists of a tube or casing adapted to form a continuation and part of the gasolene supply pipe to the engine, a detachable exteriorly screw threaded head for said casing and carrying a strainer sack which is removably located in the tube and supported thereby, said strainer sack being fluted longitudinally throughout its entire length and contracted at its receiving connecting end, and having its opposite end spaced a suitable distance from the delivery end of the tube.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists of certain novel features of construction, and the combination and arrangement of parts as will be more fully described and claimed.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a side elevation of the complete invention; Fig. 2 is an enlarged longitudinal section of the same; Fig. 3 is a side view of the sack and coupling head for the same detached; Fig. 4 is an enlarged cross section taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

In the illustrative embodiment of the invention 1 represents a casing which is preferably constructed from ordinary tubing of the desired length and size in cross section. To one end of the casing is preferably permanently secured a head 2, having a reduced screw threaded opening 3 to which the ordinary gasolene pipe is removably at-

tached which leads to the engine of the automobile.

The opposite end of the casing 1 is internally screw threaded and is adapted to removably receive the reduced externally screw threaded portion 4 of the polygonal head 5, the latter having a screw threaded bore for detachably receiving the externally screw threaded end 6 of the nipple 7. The opposite extension 8 of the nipple 7 is likewise externally screw threaded upon which a coupling 9 is secured for bindingly holding and clamping the end of the pipe 10 leading from an ordinary gasolene tank not shown. It will thus be seen that the parts are detachably connected and that the head 5 together with the strainer sack 11, attached thereto can be conveniently removed from the casing 1 when it is necessary to cleanse the sack and casing. The strainer sack 11 is especially constructed for the purpose and is composed of woven wire gauze of fine mesh contracted at its gasolene receiving end and permanently attached within the bore of the detachable head 5, the opposite end of said sack being rounded and practically closed and positioned a suitable distance from the adjacent end of the casing. Should the strainer sack through inattention to same become unnecessarily filled with foreign particles and the meshes thereof more or less clogged or filled, the perfect flow of the gasolene would be interrupted to a great extent and the particles would have a tendency to return to the receiving end of the sack as hereinafter described. Thus it will be seen that by contracting the gasolene receiving end of the strainer sack 11 the foreign particles are deposited and retained in the sack and prevented from returning to the gasolene supplying end of the device.

As clearly shown in Fig. 4 the strainer sack 11, is fluted longitudinally throughout its entire length and is of a size in cross section to be snugly but freely received by the casing, the plurality of convex ribs or portions 12 contacting with the inner periphery of the casing, with the alternate concave surfaces 13 of the sack spaced a suitable distance from the casing.

By constructing a strainer sack in the manner shown and described the same is not only properly and yieldingly supported, but the gasolene passing through the same

can freely circulate therethrough and along the entire expanded length of the sack to the delivery end thereof without interruption, and all impurities contained in the gasoline are retained within the sack and subsequently removed when necessary.

It will thus be seen that the invention embodies a very cheap and practical construction and one that will be positive in its operation under all conditions, and further one that can be cleansed and operatively connected by an inexperienced person.

Various changes in the form, proportion and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention claimed.

What is claimed is:—

A gasoline strainer comprising a tubular casing internally screw threaded at one end, a polygonal-shaped plug having a reduced exteriorly screw threaded portion adapted to be inserted in the screw threaded end of

the casing, a head secured to the opposite end of said casing, suitable pipes attached to the heads thus arranged and a strainer sack of wire gauze the open contracted end of which is secured within the bore of said plug, thereby preventing the release of foreign particles contained within the sack, said sack being fluted longitudinally and thereby expanded throughout its entire length beyond the contracted secured portion thereof to the rounded end of the same and adapted for movable contact with the inner periphery of the casing, thus permitting the sack to be inserted into the casing and guided thereby and subsequently turned.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CYRUS A. HAAS.

Witnesses:

WM. H. COOPER,
THOMAS S. BASKETT.