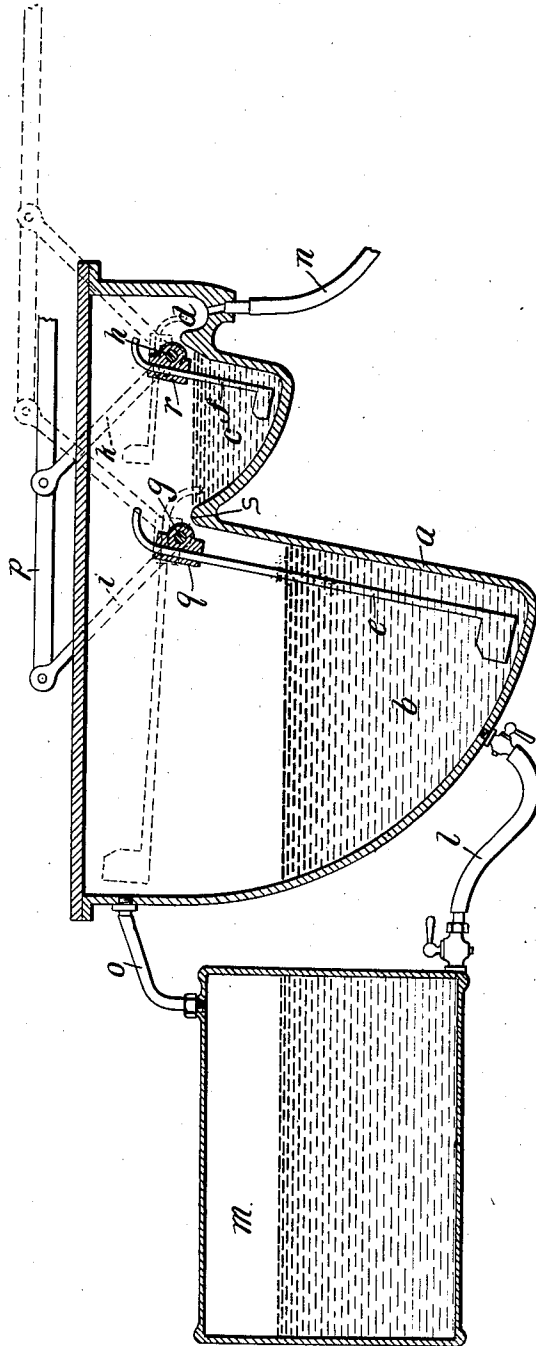


A. A. LOUIS.
 DISTRIBUTER FOR APPARATUS FOR CARBURETING AIR.
 APPLICATION FILED NOV. 10, 1906.

932,150.

Patented Aug. 24, 1909.



Witnesses
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DISTRIBUTER FOR APPARATUS FOR CARBURETING AIR.

932,150.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 24, 1909.

Application filed November 10, 1905. Serial No. 286,721.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDRÉ ADOLPHE LOUIS, a subject of the Republic of France, residing at 75 Boulevard Strasburg, Paris, France, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Distributers for Apparatus for Carbureting Air, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to a distributor for apparatus for carbureting air and the object of the invention is to provide a distributor which may be attached directly to the ordinary tanks of commerce while still maintaining a uniform feed of liquid from the distributor to the carbureter notwithstanding the changing level of the liquid in the tank to which the distributor is attached. Moreover I obtain this result without having any of the parts, which are subjected to friction, traveling in the liquid in the distributor, such as is the case in the distributors having chains with buckets attached thereto which are liable to get rusty and stop working when some time has gone by.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing in vertical section.

a is a reservoir formed with three chambers *b*, *c* and *d*. In the chambers *b* and *c* work two pipes *e* and *f* which are mounted by means of securing blocks *g* and *v*, on shafts *g* and *h* connected by means of links *i* and *k* to an operating lever *p*. The pipe *e* is larger than the pipe *f*. The chamber *b* of the reservoir *a* communicates with an ordinary liquid containing tank *m* by means of tubes *l* and *o*, and the chamber *d* communicates with the carbureter (not shown) by means of a tube *n*.

The operation of the device is as follows: The pipes *e* and *f* are elevated to the position shown in dotted lines by means of the lever *p* and liquid flows from the pipe *f* to the chamber *d* and through the tube *n* into the carbureter where it is mixed with air in the customary manner. The liquid taken from the chamber *c* is replaced by the liquid passing out from the pipe *e* and as the amount of liquid conveyed by the pipe *e* is greater than that conveyed by the pipe *f*, overflow takes place in the chamber *c* and a certain amount of liquid runs back over the rim *s* into the chamber *b*. The level of the liquid in the chamber *c* is therefore always kept constant and a uniform amount of liquid is consequently conveyed by the pipe *f* to the

carbureter. The level of the liquid in the chamber *b* will of course change during the working of the distributor and the amount of liquid conveyed through the pipe *e* will decrease accordingly, but, by reason of the pipe *e* being of much greater dimensions than the pipe *f*, the amount of liquid conveyed by the pipe *f* will still be less than that conveyed by the pipe *e* until the liquid in the chamber *b* and in the tank *m* is pretty near exhausted.

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

1. In a device of the character described, a reservoir having a liquid containing chamber, a conveyer operating in said chamber to convey liquid therefrom, a second liquid containing chamber, and a conveyer operating in said second chamber for conveying liquid from the second chamber to the first-named chamber to keep the supply of liquid in said first-named chamber constant.

2. In a device of the character described, a reservoir having a liquid containing chamber, a conveyer operating in said chamber to convey liquid therefrom, a second liquid containing chamber, a conveyer operating in said second chamber for conveying liquid from the second chamber to the first-named chamber to keep the supply of liquid in said first-named chamber constant and means connecting said conveyers causing them to operate in unison.

3. In a device of the character described, a reservoir having a liquid containing chamber, a pipe-conveyer swingingly mounted in said chamber to convey liquid therefrom, a second liquid containing chamber, and a pipe conveyer swingingly mounted in said second chamber for conveying liquid from the second chamber to the first-named chamber to keep the supply of liquid in said first-named chamber constant.

4. In a device of the character described, a reservoir having an outlet chamber and two liquid containing chambers, means for conveying liquid from one of said liquid containing chambers to the outlet chamber, means for conveying liquid from the other liquid containing chamber to the first liquid containing chamber to keep the amount of liquid in said first liquid containing chamber constant and means connecting said two liquid conveying means to cause them to operate in unison.

5. In a device of the character described, a reservoir having an outlet chamber and two liquid containing chambers, a conveyer operating in one of said liquid containing chambers to convey liquid to said outlet chamber, and a larger conveyer operating in the other liquid containing chamber to convey liquid to the first liquid containing chamber to keep the amount of liquid constant in said first liquid containing chamber. 10

The foregoing specification signed at Paris (France) this 27 September, 1908.

ANDRÉ ADOLPHE LOUIS.

In presence of two witnesses—

SVEND OLSEN,

LOUIS MICHELS.