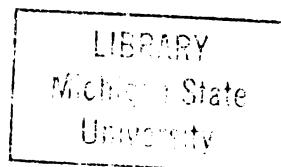




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THS



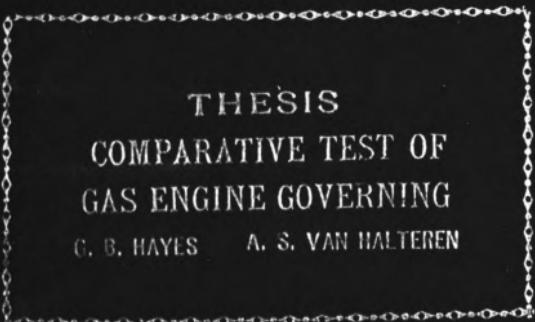
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THESIS
COMPARATIVE TEST OF
GAS ENGINE GOVERNING

G. B. HAYES A. S. VAN HALTEREN

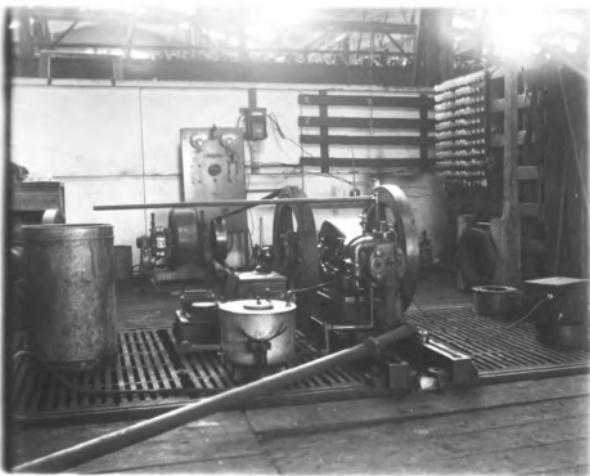
THESIS

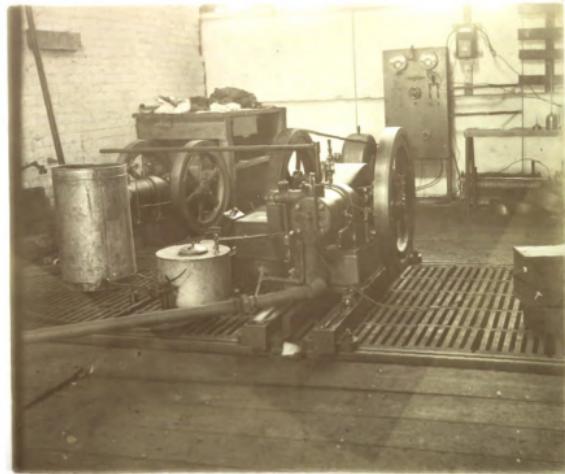
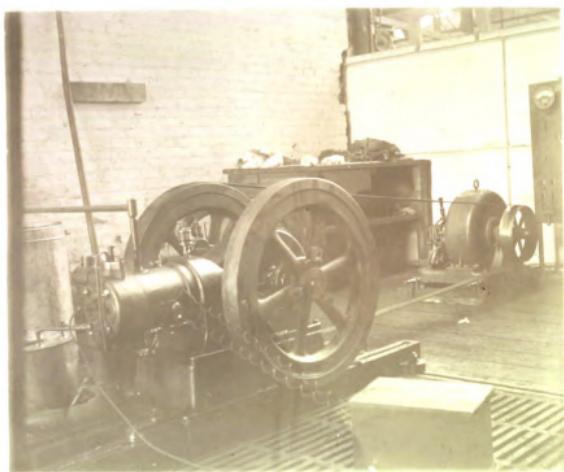
This thesis was contributed by

Mr. A. S. Van Haltern

under the date indicated by the department stamp,
to replace the original which was destroyed in
the fire of March 5, 1916.







THESIS

12-4-51

F

o b j e c t s .

The objects of this test were to determine the relative efficiency and the relative regulation of the Throttling and of the Hit and Miss types of governing when applied to the same engine.

A p p a r a t u s .

Engine.

A 6 H.P. (5 1/2" x 7 1/2") engine of the horizontal type made by the Olds Gas Power Company of Lansing was used. This engine as built for Hit and Miss governing is equipped with two 200 lb. fly wheels 32" in diameter, while for Throttling governing 350 lb. fly wheels of equal diameter are fitted to the same crank shaft. The engine as used throughout these tests was fitted with the latter. The old crank shaft was somewhat light for the heavy wheels as evidenced by the vibrations but no trouble was experienced from this source. The engine was built to run at 425 R.P.M. However, the efficiency curve of the generator used as a power absorber was plotted at 125 volts and, with the pulleys at hand, it was necessary to run the engine at 475 R.P.M. in order to bring the generator up to normal voltage. The ignition was of the jump spark type. Fuel was supplied to the cylinder with a

pump discharging into a reservoir in which a constant level was maintained by means of an overflow leading back to the supply tank. The gasoline was piped from this reservoir directly to the needle valve at the base of the carburetor. Jacket water was supplied from the main. Either type of governor was easily applied to this engine. Both were of the centrifugal single weight type mounted on fly wheel. The ball on the Throttling governor was about three times the weight of that on the Hit and Miss. A separate type of carburetor was used with each governor. For sketch see plate VIII.

Switch board.

The voltmeter and the ammeter were both of the Weston switch board type. The limit of the voltmeter was 150 volts while that of the ammeter was 250 amperes. As no currents exceeding 30 amperes were used the range of the instrument was much greater than desirable. A shunt field rheostat was used for voltage control. The switch board was connected to a bank of about one hundred 16 c.p. 110 volt incandescent lamps which constituted the load.

Generator.

The generator used for load was a Crocker-Wheeler four-pole, compound wound, direct current 9 K.W. machine designed to give 125 volts at 950 R.P.M. The diameter of the

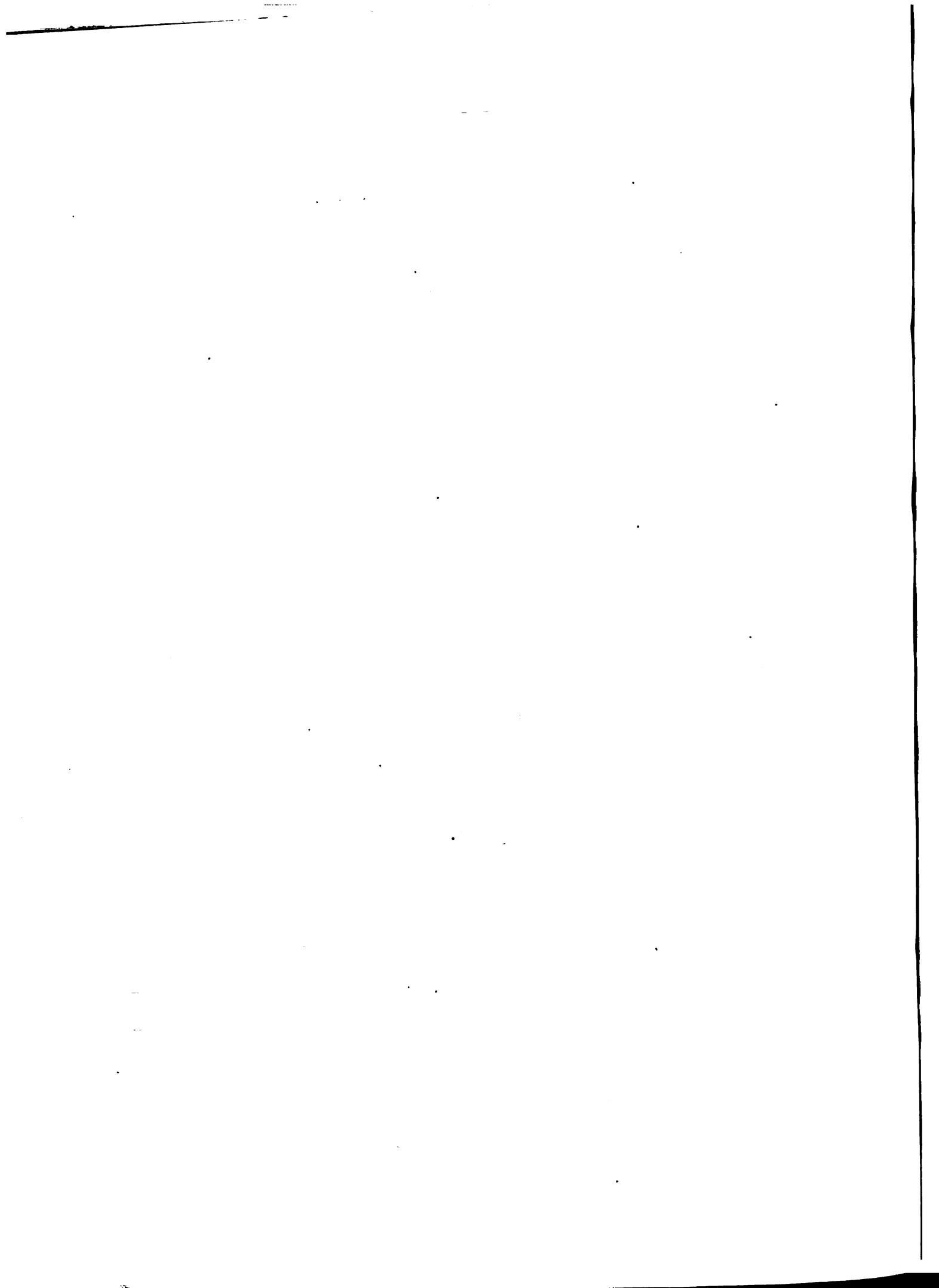
pulley was 16". For efficiency and B.H.P. curves see plate II.

Reducing Motion.

A reducing motion of common type was used. A 3/8" steel rod was screwed into the piston and locked with a jam nut. This rod was led out parallel with the axis of the cylinder and bent to meet the horizontal link which in turn was pivoted to the vertical link. The last was pivoted to the engine base. Due to the high speed and the reduction of area by threading, the lead rod, after the engine had run a short time, whipped off at the point where it entered the piston. To remedy this a new rod was made by welding about 2 1/2" of 5/8" wrought iron rod to a 7/16" wrought iron rod and leading the latter to the link as before. This arrangement was rigid and proved very satisfactory.

Indicator.

A Thompson indicator was used with piston area of 1/4 square inch, making the 100# spring with piston area of 1/2 square inch equivalent to 200#. The connection to cylinder was made by a short pipe through back of combustion chamber about 3/8 of an inch above the spark plug (See plate VIII). This arrangement allowed the spark to jump from spark plug to indicator pipe which was remedied by placing a glass tubing over the spark plug. The object of running pipe into cylinder



at this point was to avoid going through the jacket, although the latter would be advisable to avoid trouble with spark plug.

Tachometer.

A tachometer was used direct connected to engine with a flexible spring coupling consisting of a small generator so designed as to give voltage in direct proportion to speed, a milli-ammeter for reading the speed directly within 1 R.P.M., and a resistance which was previously determined. The tachometer showed variations on different loads very plainly, and during each cycle, although not the precise variation because of inertia of the needle.

Speed Indicator.

As a check for the tachometer and in order to determine the belt slippage, speeds were taken simultaneously from the engine and the generator with Starrett speed indicators.

Water Tank.

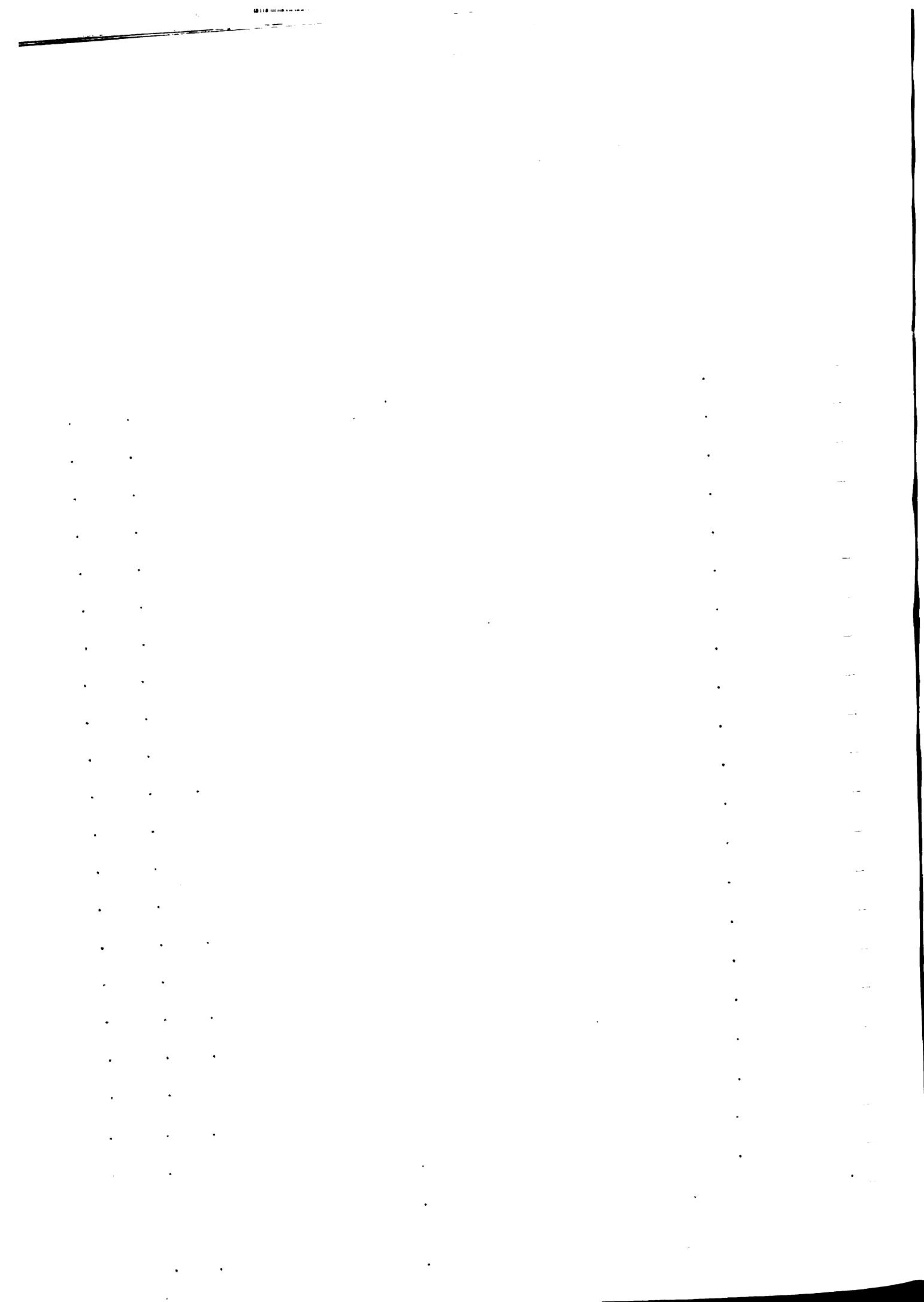
A cylindrical sheet iron tank was used for determination of the amount of jacket water used. This tank had an outlet at the bottom and an overflow near the top. The tank was calibrated and contained 218# between overflow and outlet.

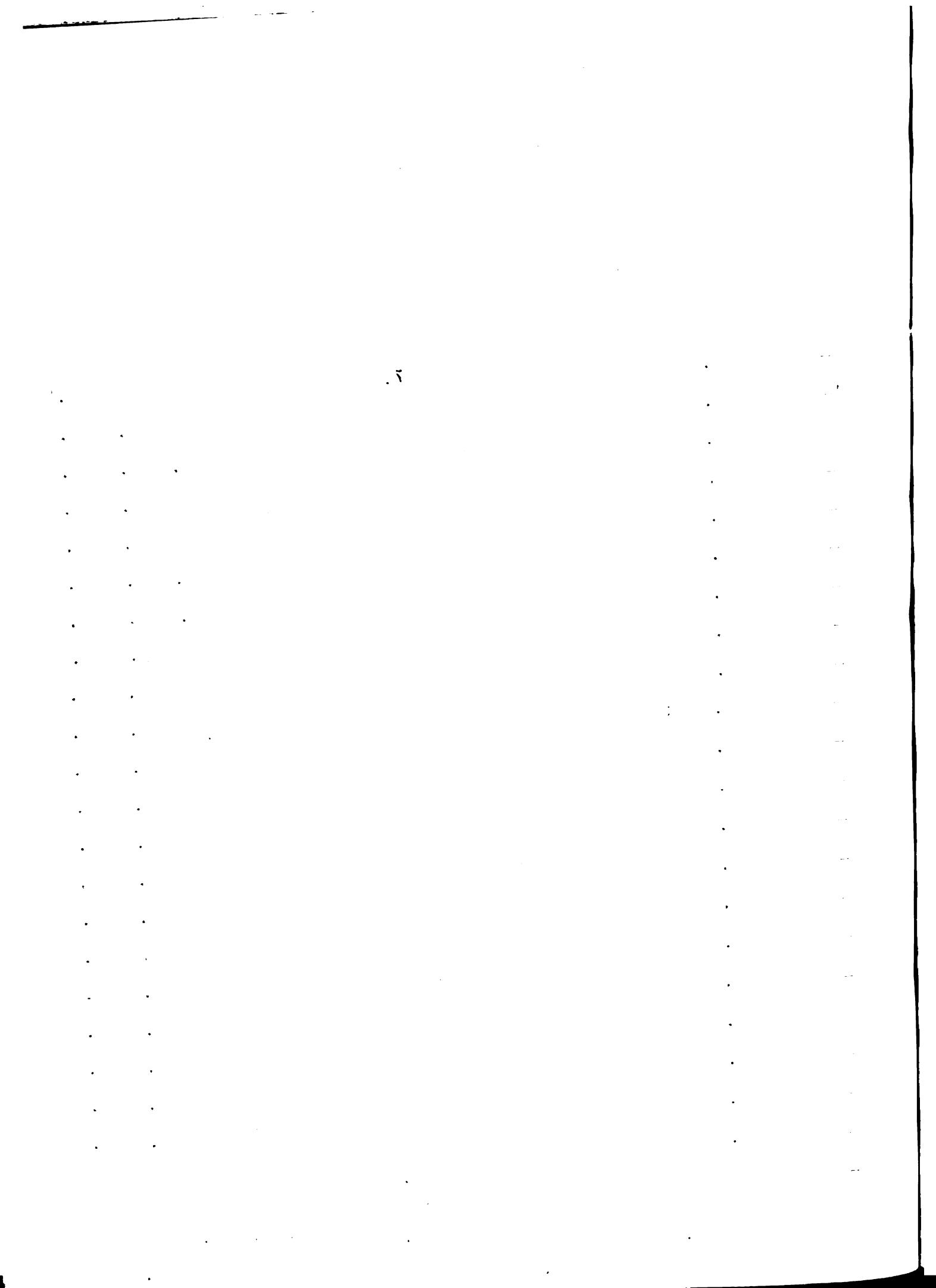
Calibration of Instrument.

The voltmeter was calibrated by the potentiometer method and the ammeter by direct comparison with a standard instrument. For calibration curves of both instruments see plate I.

The indicator spring used was calibrated cold on a test pump since there was not a sufficiently high pressure at hand to calibrate it hot. The spring was found to be slightly stiff but, as a spring is weakened 2 to 3% by heating, this error was practically compensated.

Quarter Load - Throttling Governor.





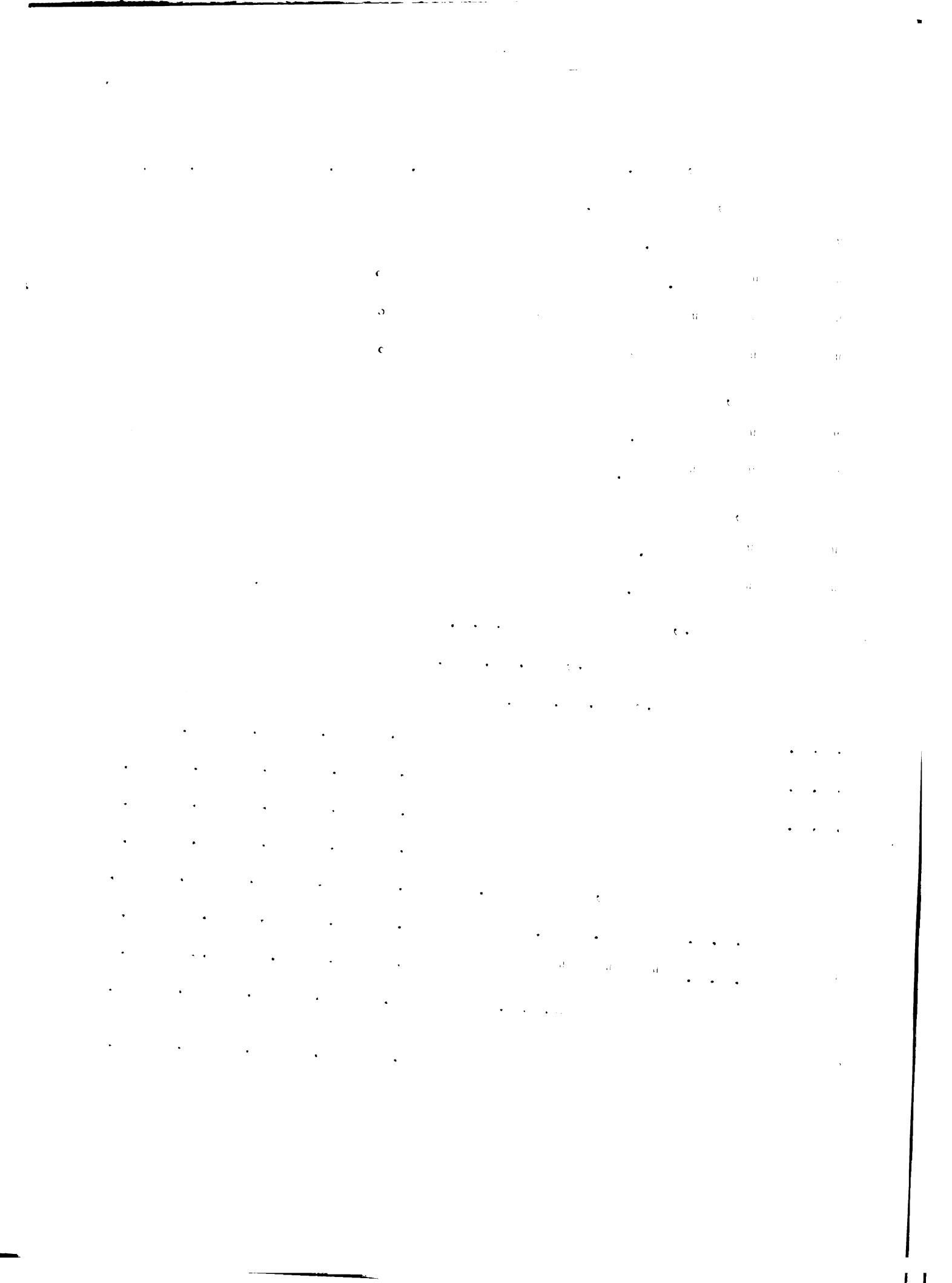
Overload - Throttling Governor.

Time	Switch board	Jacket water	Gasoline	Revolutions										
	Voltmeter	Ammeter	Voltmeter Variations	Temperatures	Initia l Time	Weight	Temperature	Engine	Speed Indicator	Generator Speed Indicator	M.E.D.	T.H.P.	B.H.P.	
6-15	116	34.5	2	51	104		65	34.87	460	452	894	90	9.16	6.65
6-25	118	34.5	1	51	127		65		460	457	901	92	9.37	6.76
6-35	117	34.5	1	50	129		65		460	455	892	90	9.22	6.70
6-45	118	34.5	1	52	118		66		460	459	903	88	9.08	6.76
6-55	117	34.5	2	51	121		66		460			90	9.23	6.70
6-59						109		29.75						
Averages & Totals		1.4	51	120	109	65	5.12	456	898	90	9.21	6.71		

190 14 21 190

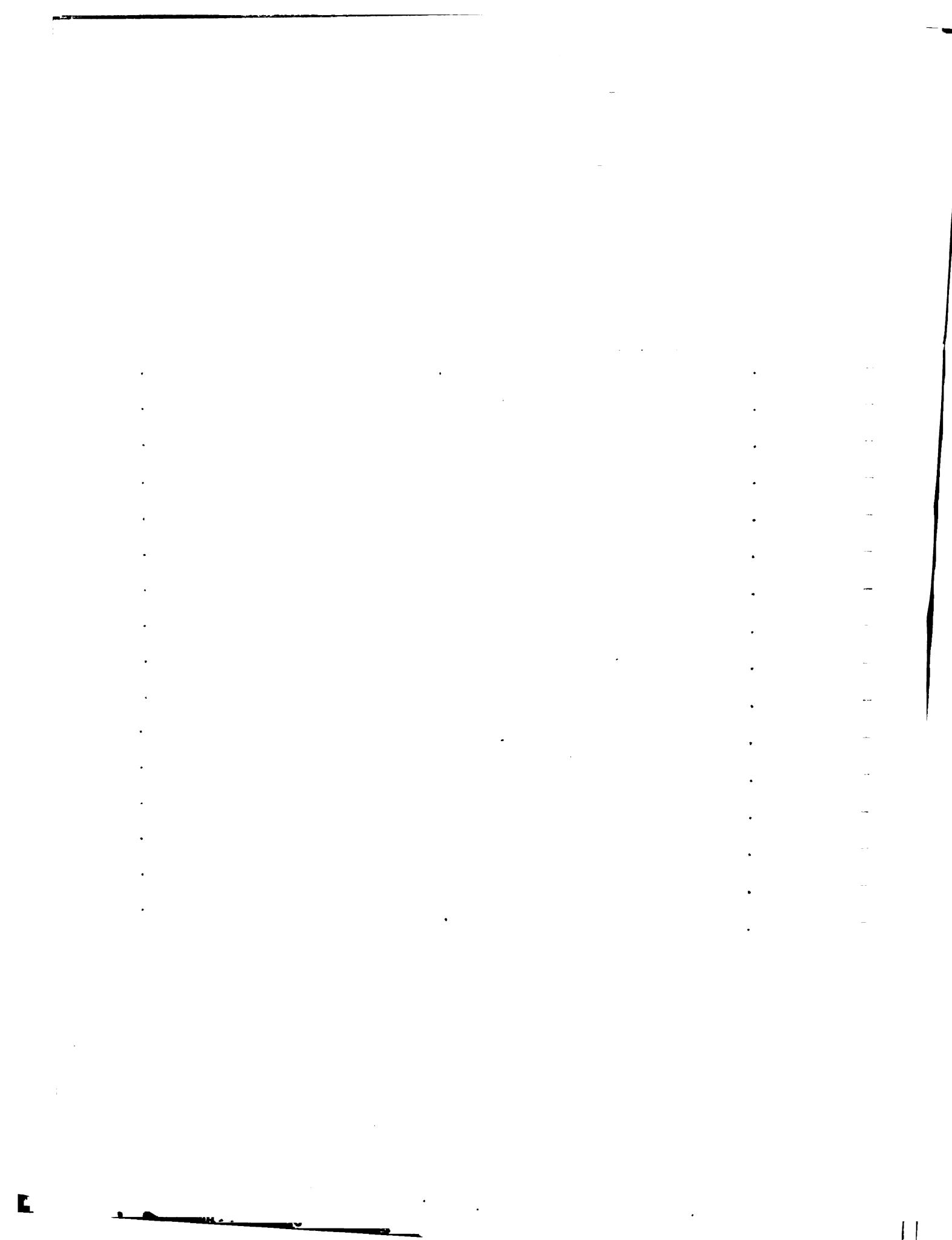
-11-
Report of Test - Throttling Governing

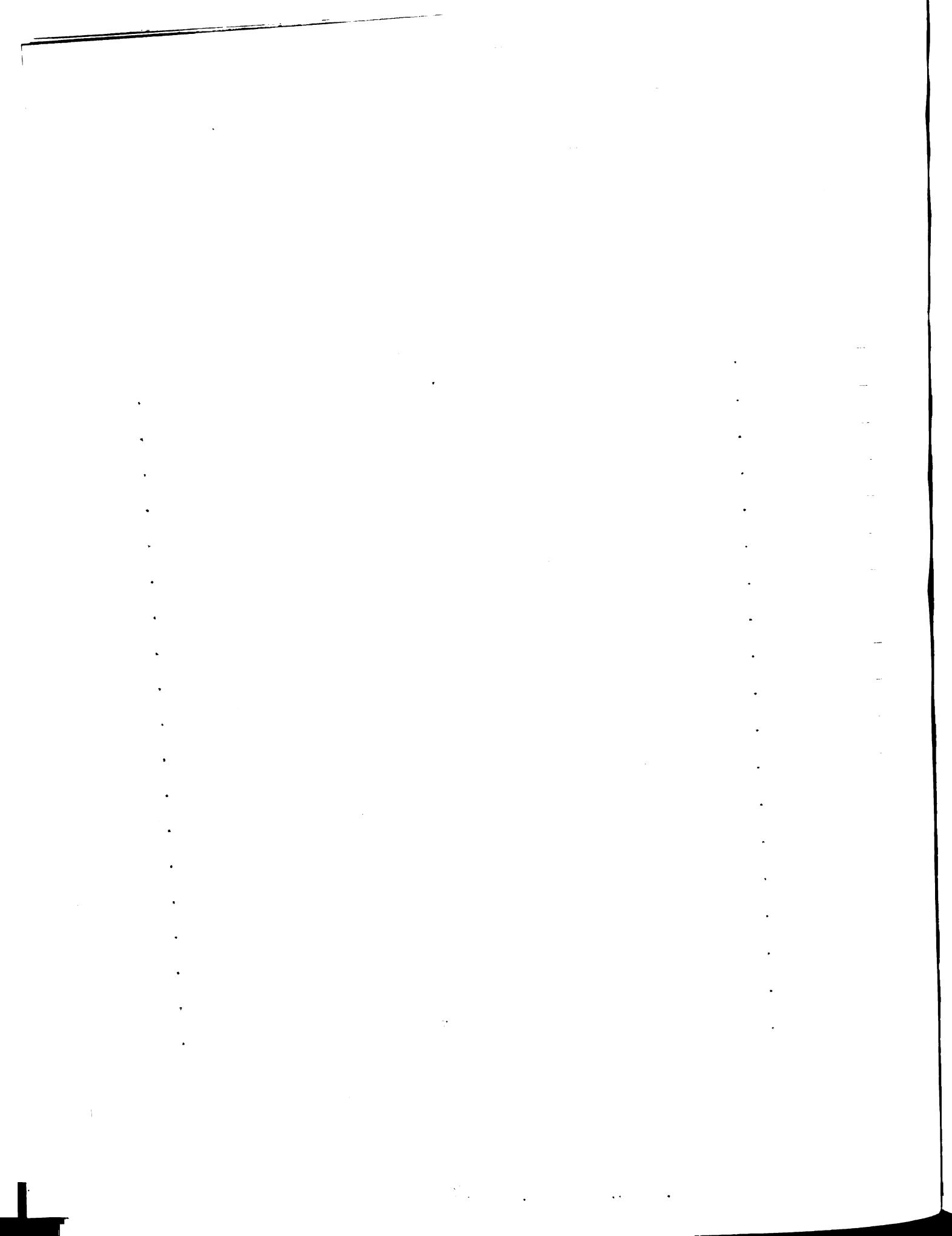
	Load				
	1/4	1/2	3/4	Full	Over
Duration trial, hrs.	1.66	3.5	3	3.5	.733
Jacket water, total lbs.	331	820	689	1140	109
" " per hr.	198	234	230	326	149
" " temp. entering F°	53°	52	52	52	51
" " " leaving F°	151°	160	140	143	120
" " range F°	98°	108	88	91	69
Revolutions, total	46600	99000	84500	97500	20080
" " per hr.	27960	28200	28140	27840	27360
" " " min.	466	470	469	464	456
Explosions, total	23300	49500	42250	48750	10040
" " per hr.	13980	14100	14070	13920	13680
" " " min.	233	235	234.5	232	228
Thermal equiva., 1# gasoline B.T.U.	19290	19290	19290	19290	19290
Maximum effective press., lbs.sq. in.	116	130	154	374	426
Compression press., lbs.sq. in.	58	56	58	64	65
M.E.P. power stroke	56.5	62.6	75.1	67.9	90
I.H.P.	5.92	6.63	7.87	8.44	9.21
B.H.P.	.88	2.82	4.53	5.58	6.71
Friction horse power	5.04	3.81	3.34	2.86	2.50
Mechanical efficiency, per cent.	14.85	42.5	57.6	66.1	72.9
Gas per 1.H.P. per hr. lbs.	.61	.51	.45	.491	.75
" " B.H.P. " " "	4.09	1.19	.773	.691	1.04
Thermal efficiency from I.H.P.	21.6	26.1	29.6	26.6	17.7
Efficiency of engine	work done Heat in fuel %				
	3.23	11.1	17.2	17.3	17.3



quarter Load - Hit and Miss Governor

Time	Voltmeter	Switch board Ammeter	Jacket water Vol/Voltmeter Variations	Gasoline	Revolutions					
			Temperatures		Engine	Speed Indicator	Generator Speed Indicator	M.E.P.	I.H.P.	B.H.P.
			Initial / Final	Weight	Tachometer					
3-00	126	3.3	6	52	140	66	37.75	475	472	937
3-10	126	2.9	6	52	104	66		478	475	948
3-20	126	3.3	5	52	100	66		478	475	945
3-30	127	3.3	4	52	158	67		475	476	944
3-40	126	2.9	5	52	138	68		475	476	947
3-50	126	3.3	5	52	145	218	68	478	479	957
4-00	126	3.3	5	52	134		68	480	479	957
4-10	126	3.3	5	52	136		69	478	477	952
4-20	126	2.9	5	52	140		69	478	477	952
4-30	126	3.3	5	52	140		69	478	476	950
4-40	126	3.3	6	52	136		69	478	476	952
4-50	126	3.3	6	52	140		69	478	478	954
5-00	126	3.3	6	52	158	218	69	478	477	953
5-10	126	2.9	6	52	149		69	478	476	952
5-20	126	3.3	6	52	149		69	478	476	953
5-30	126	2.9	5	52	125	109	69	475		
						31.75				
Averages & Totals			5.37	52	137		68.1	6.00	476	950





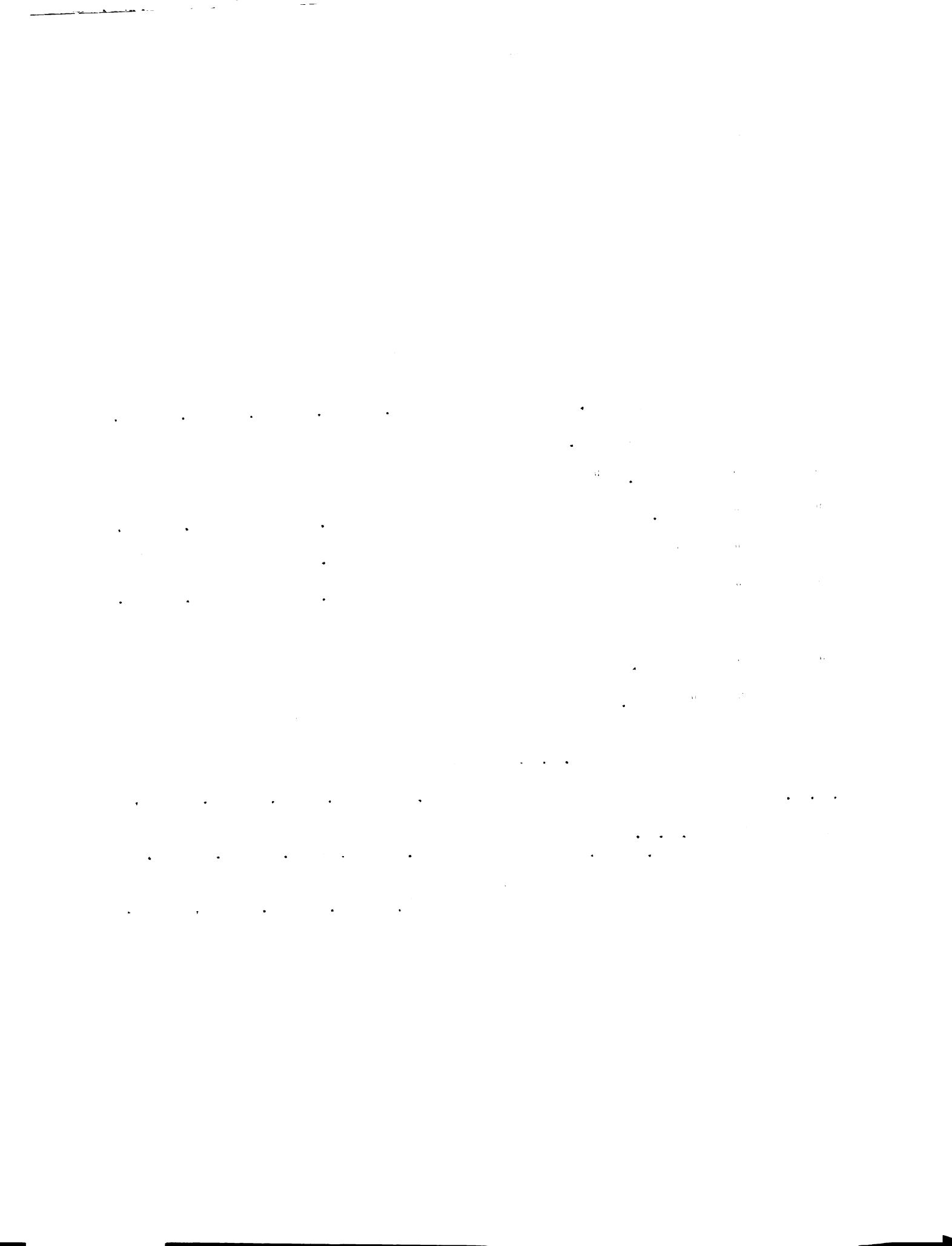
Over Load - Hit and Miss Governor.

Time	Switch board		Jacket water		Gasoline		Revolution		I.H.P.	B.H.P.			
	Voltmeter	Ammeter	Voltmeter variations	Temper- atures	Initial	Fins	Weight	Temperature	Tachometer	Speed Indicator	Generator Speed Indicator	M.E.P.	
3-45	121	37	4	53	185		73	27.25	460	469	927		7.29
3-55	121	36.5	4	52	200		74		455	467	928		7.18
4-05	120	37	4	52	152		74		450	468	929		7.21
4-15	121	37	4	52	149	218	74		450	467	925		7.29
4-25	121	36.5	4	52	157		74		450	468	927		7.18
4-35	121	37	4	52	155		74			468	927		7.29
4-45	121	37	4	52	157	141	74	21.50		468	926		7.29

R e p o r t o f T e s t

H i t a n d M i s s G o v e r n i n g

	Load				
	1/4	1/2	3/4	Full	Over
Duration of trial, hrs.	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.5	1.0
Jacket water total, lbs.	545	654	636	1072	359
" " per hr. "	218	218	212	306	359
" " temp. entering F°	52	53.5	53	52.9	52.1
" " " leaving F°	137	143.8	164	160	165
" " range F°	85	90.3	111	107.1	112.9
Revolutions total	71400	65680	84780	97650	28080
" " per hr.	28560	28560	28260	27900	28080
" " " min.	476	476	471	465	468
Thermal equivalent 1# gasoline B.T.U.	19290	19290	19290	19290	19290
D.H.P.	.993	2.8	4.25	6.23	7.25
Gasoline per D.H.P. per hr. lbs.	2.42	1.13	.804	.757	.793
Efficiency of engine Heat in fuel %	5.4	11.7	16.4	17.4	16.6



R e m a r k s .

Preliminary run.

A two hour preliminary run was made to assure that the engine was running normally. The engine was new, having just been erected, and had never been worked out on the stand. This fact explains the high frictional horse power and consequent low mechanical efficiency of the early runs (See Plate VII) which respectively diminished and increased as the test progressed. On the preliminary run the engine was set to ignite at 30° before dead center. Even at this point, however, the cards showed late ignition. The spark was then set at 36° and the cards showed the ignition to be normal.

The effect of the temperature of cooling water was partially shown by the following experiment:

The engine was overloaded with the jacket water at about 212° F. The mixture was so proportioned as to cause the engine to miss fire about five times per minute. The jacket water was then gradually cooled. At about 100° F. the engine was exploding every cycle and the speed decreased until, finally, with the temperature at 55° the engine stopped. Since the mixture remained constant, this gradual decrease in the power developed by the engine was without doubt largely due to a decrease in the efficiency of combustion with the lowering of the temperatures, but the final stopping of the engine may have been partly due to the tightening of the piston with

the contraction of the cylinder.

The maximum power that could be obtained from the engine while running Throttling was 7 1/2 H.P. but when running on Hit and Miss governing 8 1/3 H.P. was developed with no difficulty other than a slight drop in speed.

It will be noticed that no cards were taken throughout the test of Hit & Miss Governing for the reason there was no indicator soims at hand of sufficient stixness for the cylinder pressures, which were considerably higher than on the throttling test.

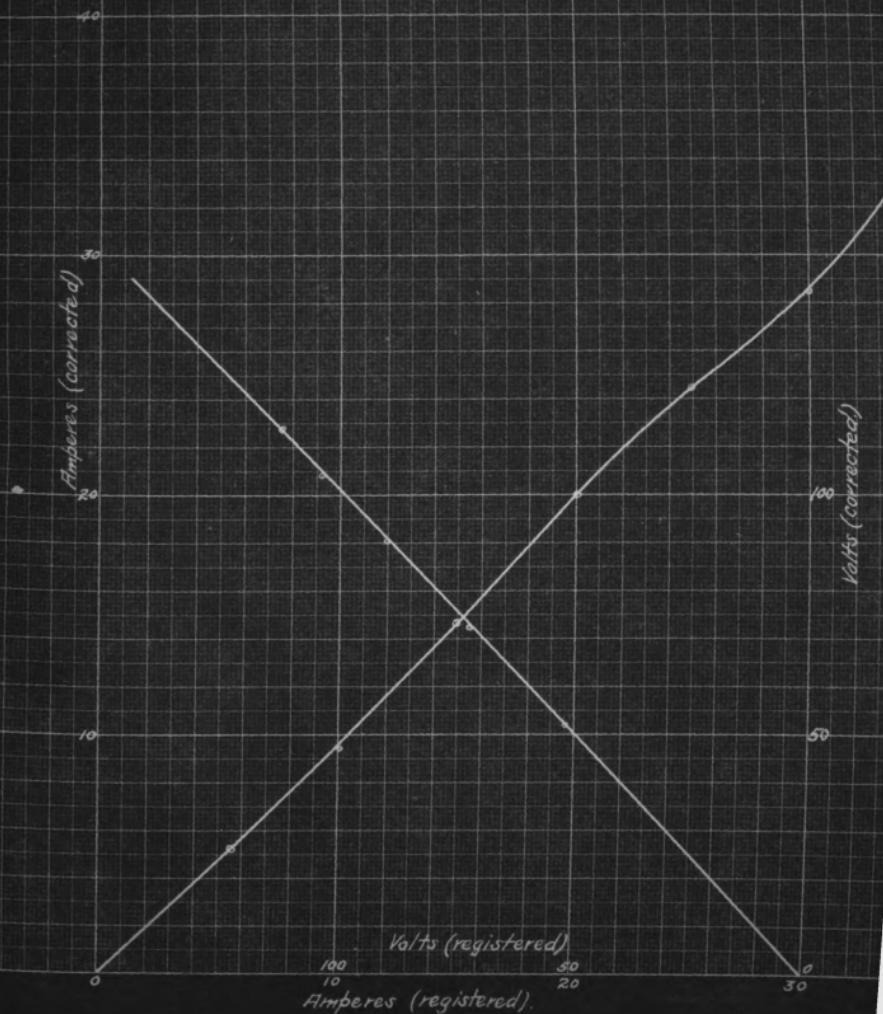
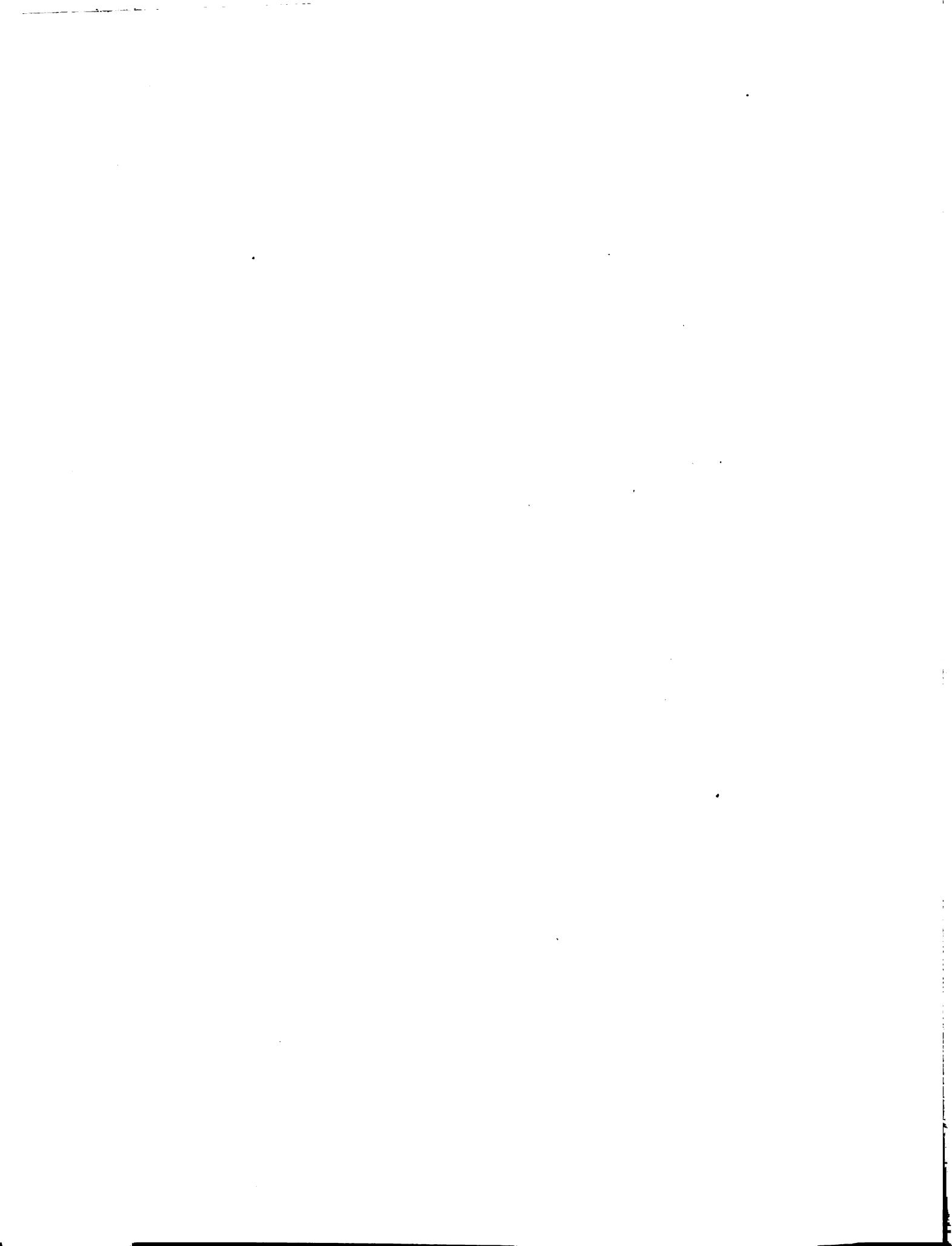


Plate I.



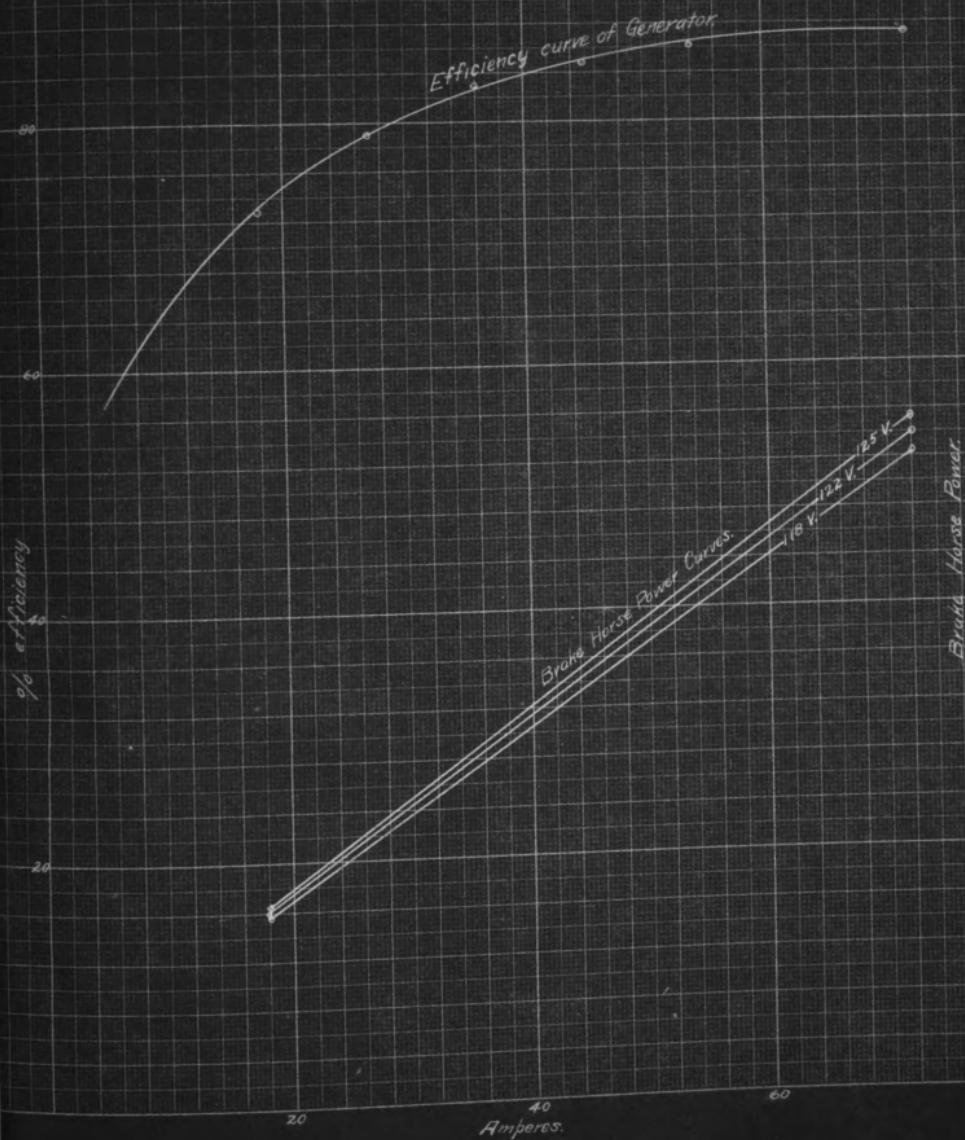


Plate II

20

15

10

5

Efficiency

Hit and Miss
Throttling

0

1

2

3

4

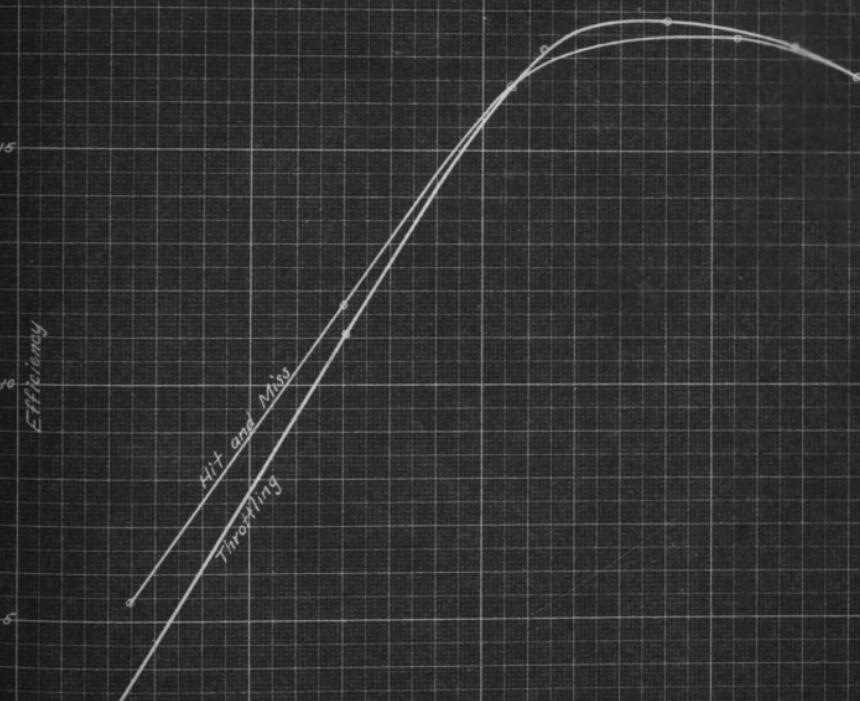
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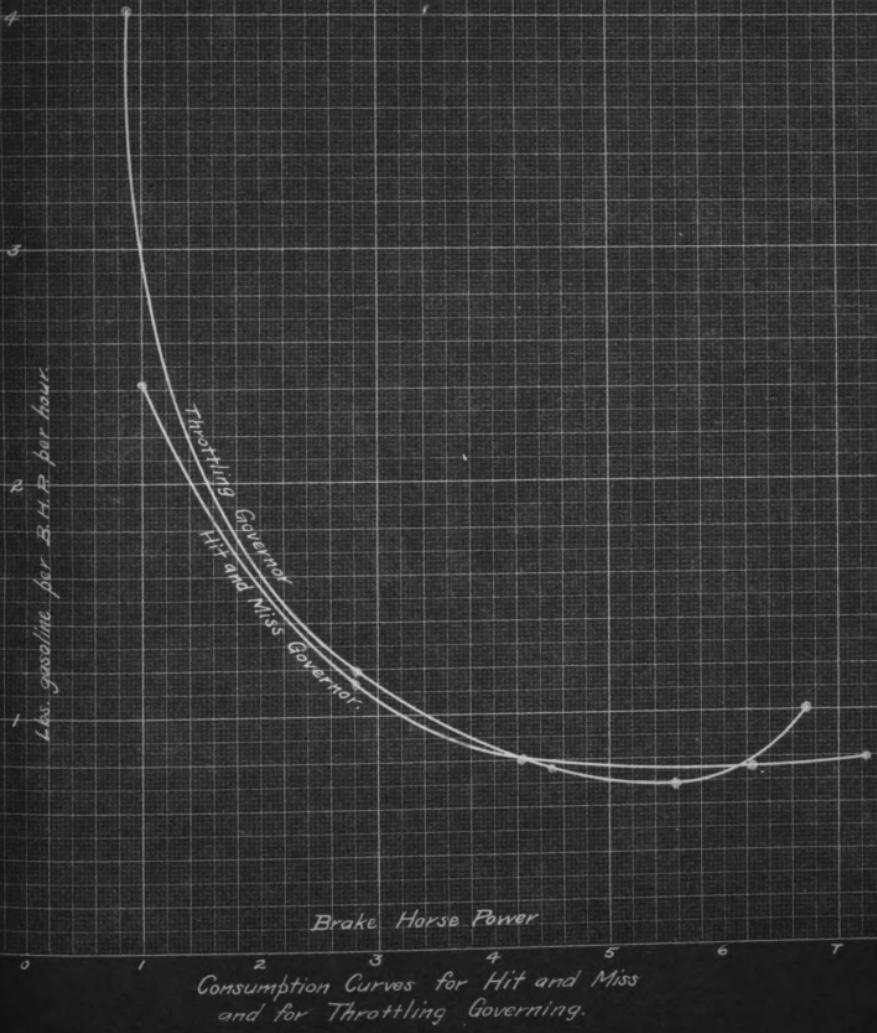
6

7

Brake Horse Power

Efficiency Curve of Engine for
Hit and Miss and for Throttling Governing.





6

4

2

0

Scale of voltmeter variation (volts)

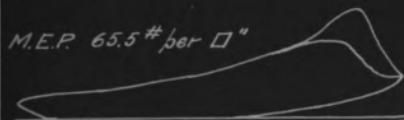
Brake Horse Power.

Curves of Voltmeter Variation at Different Loads.

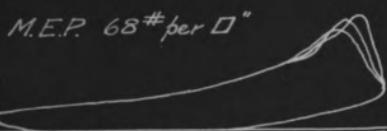
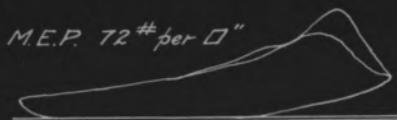
Throttling Governor
Air and Mass Governor

Plate IV

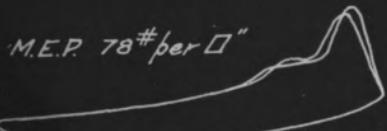
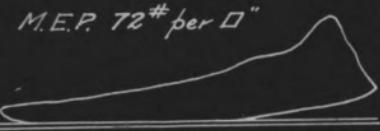
All cards taken with 200 lbs. spring.



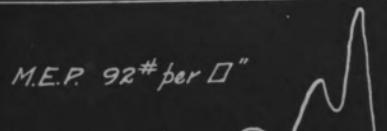
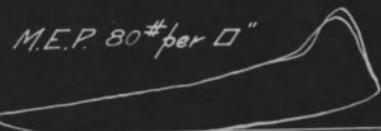
Quarter Load.



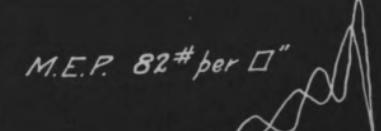
Half Load



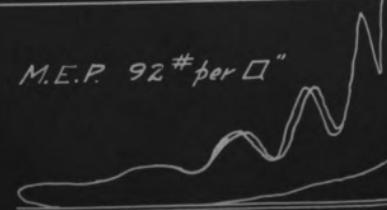
Three Quarters Load



Full



Load



Over Load

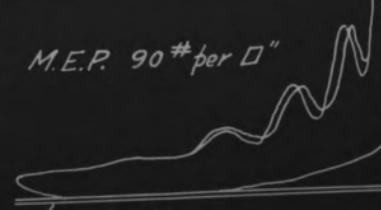
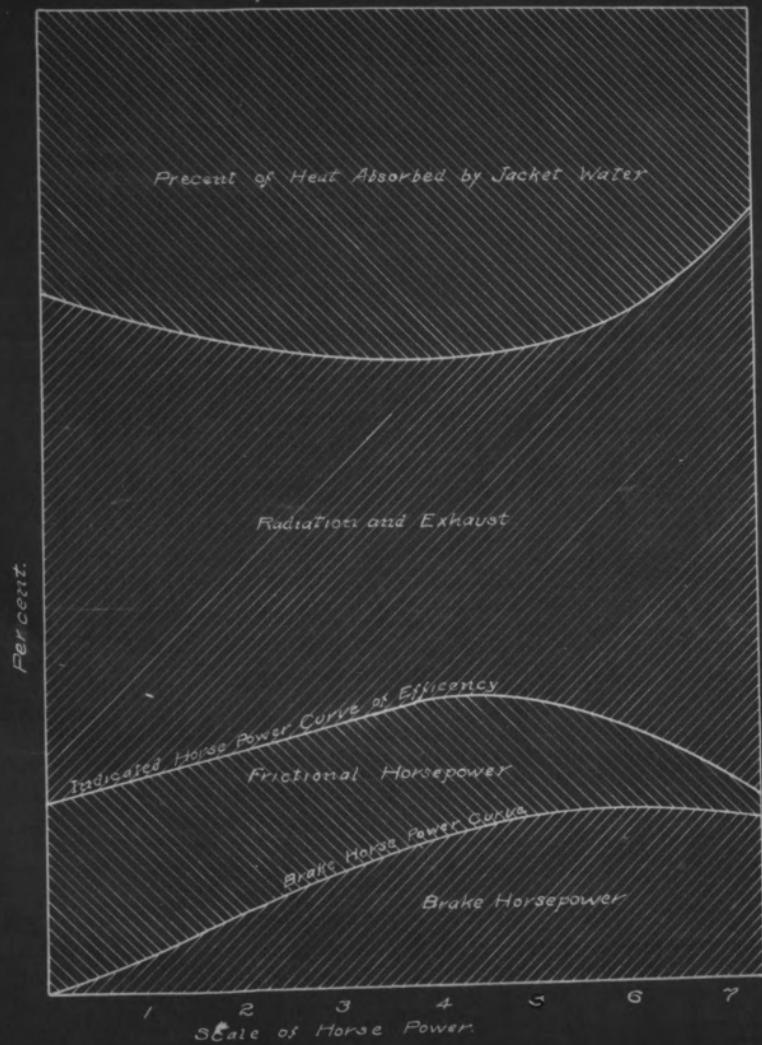
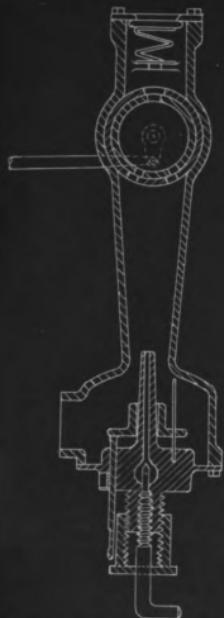


Plate VI

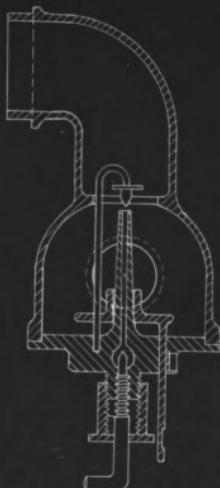


Heat Balance

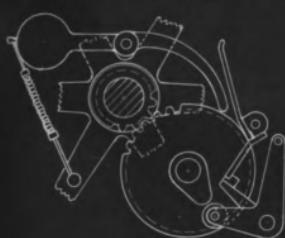
Plate VIII



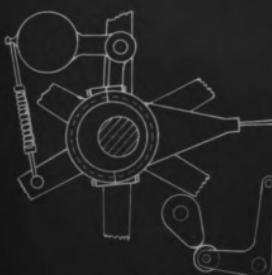
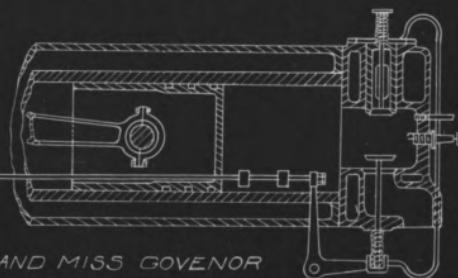
THROTTLING CARBURETOR



HIT AND MISS CARBURETOR



HIT AND MISS GOVERNOR
AND VALVE GEAR IN POSITION TO MISS



THROTTLING GOVERNOR AND VALVE GEAR.



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