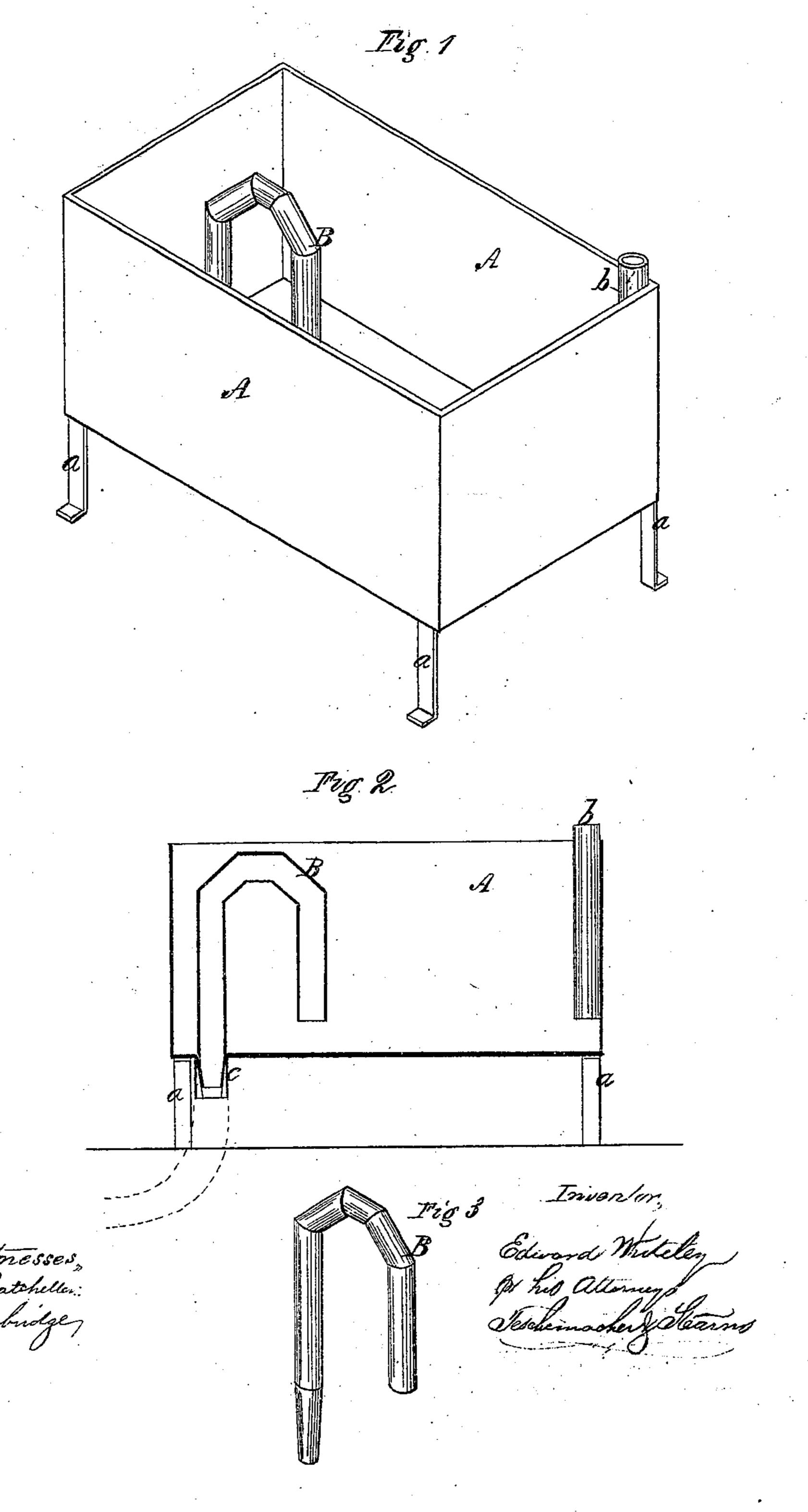
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NO. 93250.

Fatented Aug. 3. 1869.



United States Patent Office.

E. WHITELEY, OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN GREASE-TRAPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 93,258, dated August 3, 1869.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD WHITELEY, of Cambridge, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented a Trap for Collecting and Saving Grease from Sink-Pipes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved trap. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section through the center of the same. Fig. 3 is a view of the removable siphon detached.

In hotels, restaurants, and other similar places a large quantity of grease passes with the water down the sink-pipe into the sewer or drain, which is frequently obstructed thereby, while the value of the grease thus lost amounts in the aggregate to a considerable item.

My invention has for its object to provide a means for collecting and saving this grease which has heretofore passed into the sewer; and it consists in a tank to be placed beneath the sink so as to receive the water therefrom, the water passing out through a siphon to the pipe leading to the sewer, while the grease floats at or near the top of the tank from which it may be collected and saved.

To enable others skilled in the art to understand and use my invention, I will proceed to describe the manner in which I have carried it out.

In the said drawings, A represents a tank which is formed of sheet metal or other suitable material, and is supported upon legs a. This tank is intended to be placed in the cellar or other suitable position below the sink, so as to receive the water from the sink-pipe b, which extends nearly down to the bottom of the tank, so as to insure its outlet being covered by water, which will prevent the ascent of any disagreeable odor.

B is a removable siphon or bent pipe, which passes through the bottom of the tank A and fits into the upper extremity of the pipe c, which leads to the sewer or drain.

The operation is as follows: The grease and water from the sink flow down the pipe b into the tank A, when the grease will rise to the top of the water, from which it is skimmed off and collected in a suitable vessel. As soon as the tank becomes filled to a height above the top of the siphon B the water will commence to flow through it into the pipe c, by which it is conducted into the drain or sewer as required, and as the open end of the siphon within the tank is below the surface of the water the odor from the drain will be prevented from escaping therefrom.

The siphon B is made removable, so at to facilitate the operation of cleaning out the tank, and after the siphon has been replaced a sufficient quantity of water is let into the tank to cover the ends of the siphon B and pipe b, which effectually prevents the escape of any disagreeable odor. Instead, however, of making the siphon removable, it may be made stationary, the tank being provided with an outlet in its bottom, closed by a plug, which may be removed when the tank is to be cleaned.

By supporting the tank A upon legs a, as above described, convenient access is afforded to the pipe c when it is desired to connect it with the drain-pipe or to make repairs.

It will thus be seen that by the employment of the above-described trap the grease is readily separated from the water, so that it may be easily collected and saved; and although my invention is more particularly applicable for hotels and restaurants, yet it is evident that it may be used with advantage in private houses, if desired.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The within-described grease-trap, consisting of the tank A, in combination with the sink-pipe b and the siphon B, connected with the pipe leading to the drain or sewer, all arranged to operate substantially as described.

E. WHITELEY.

Witnesses:

P. E. TESCHEMACHER, W. J. CAMBRIDGE.