

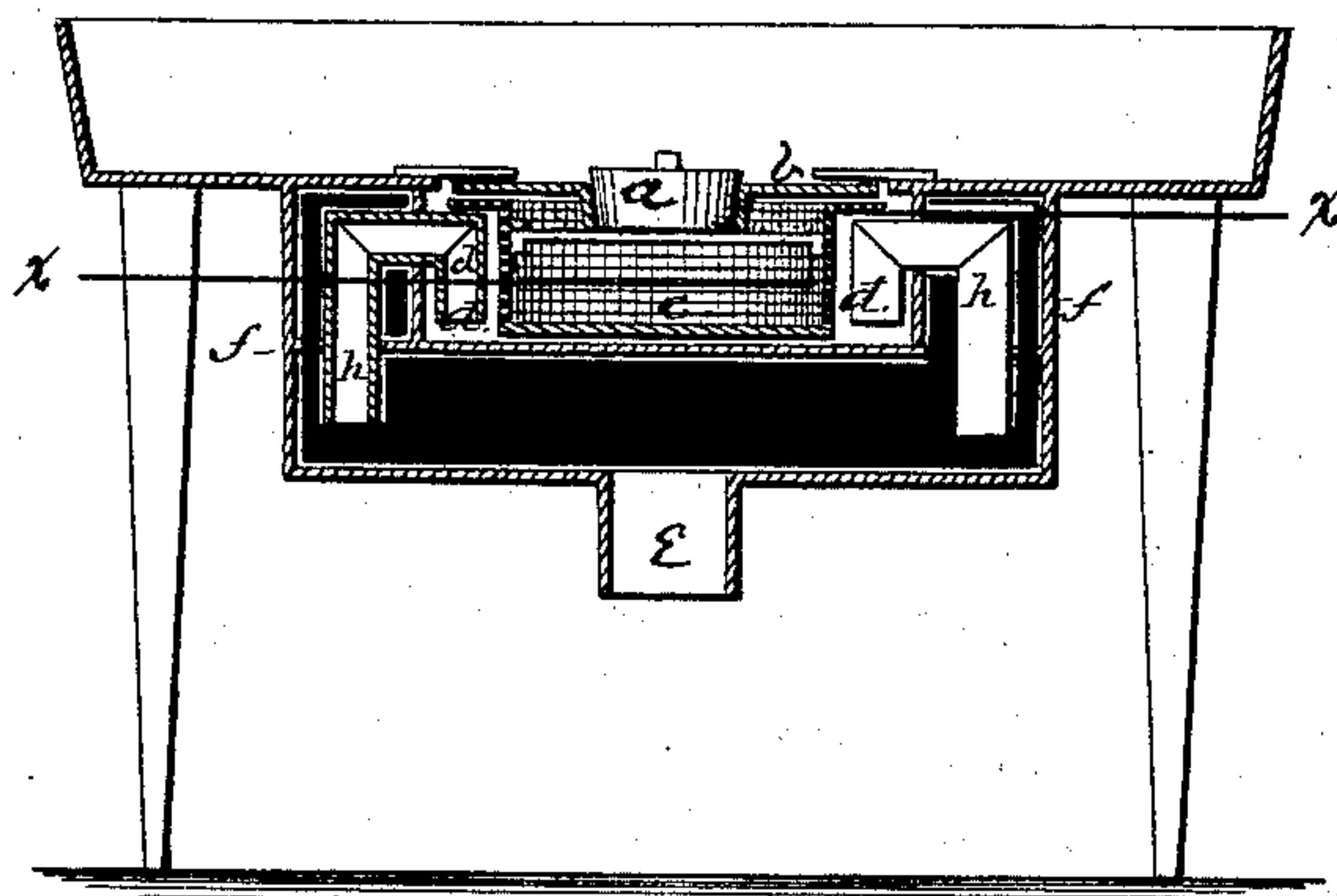
G. R. MOORE.

Drains.

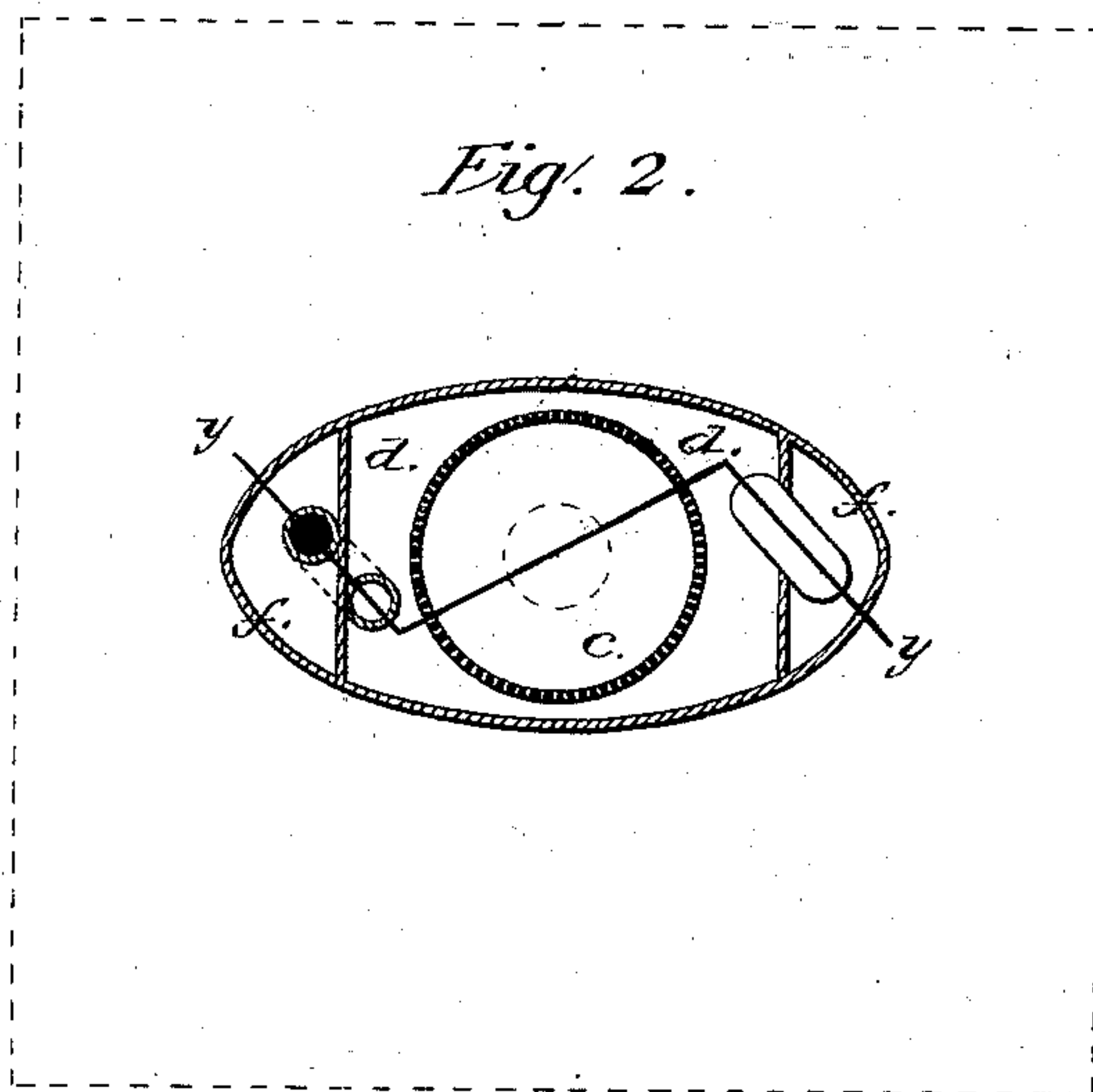
No. 135,723.

Patented Feb. 11, 1873.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



Witnesses.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE R. MOORE, OF LYONS, IOWA.

## IMPROVEMENT IN DRAINS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 135,723, dated February 11, 1873.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEO. RODNEY MOORE, of Lyons, in the county of Clinton and State of Iowa, have invented certain Improvements in Drains, of which the following is a specification:

The object of my invention is to prevent the clogging of drain-pipes without detracting from their conveniences in connection with culinary sinks, stationary wash-bowls, and such like vessels, sometimes to be emptied by drainage of fouled water or liquid with sediment or floating hard substances.

My device, in one form, is shown in the accompanying drawing, which makes a part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a transverse vertical section of a plain culinary sink, with my invention applied just below the outlet in the central part of the bottom, where there is shown a stopper, *a*. This stopper *a* is encircled by a ring or larger stopper, *b*, and thus the whole bottom of the sink is closed up entirely when desired. Let *a* be removed, and the drainage from the sink will then fall into a perforated sediment-cup with solid bottom *c*, which is loosely dropped into a larger receptacle, *d*. Now, it will be seen that *d* is drained by two siphonic pipes *h h*, which communicate to the common drain-pipe *e*. Fig. 2 is a top view of my device separate from the sink; also, with the top portion of one of the siphonic passages removed. The siphonic passages are marked *h h* in Fig. 1 and *h h* in Fig. 2. In all other cases same

letters indicate the same parts in both figures. *b* is an outside casing, affording a finish to the whole, and a passage for the drainage to the common pipe *e*.

The operation is as follows: The sink, after ordinary use and the stopper *a* removed, is first drained of its contents into the perforated cup with solid bottom *c*. This also drains the most fluid part of its contents into the receptacle *d*, which is also emptied of its most fluid part by the siphonic passages *h h*, which communicate to the common drain *e*. The sediment cup *c* is a matter of convenience, as, if made with a solid bottom, it will retain much of the sediment, and can be emptied at pleasure, and more easily than to clean out the receptacle *d*.

It is obvious that this construction may be simplified, if desired, and only one siphonic passage used. The leading idea is to have a convenient receptacle for hard substances, which receptacle is drained by an arched or siphonic passage, so as not to take into the common drain that which will clog it.

I claim—

The sediment cup *c* in combination with the ring *b* and outside receptacle *d*, and arched passage to the outlet *e*, substantially as and for the purpose herein set forth.

GEO. R. MOORE.

Witnesses:

RD. A. HYDE,  
A. R. ALLEN.