

J. B. H. NOLTE.  
Catch-Basin.

No. 213,832.

Patented April 1, 1879.

Fig. 1

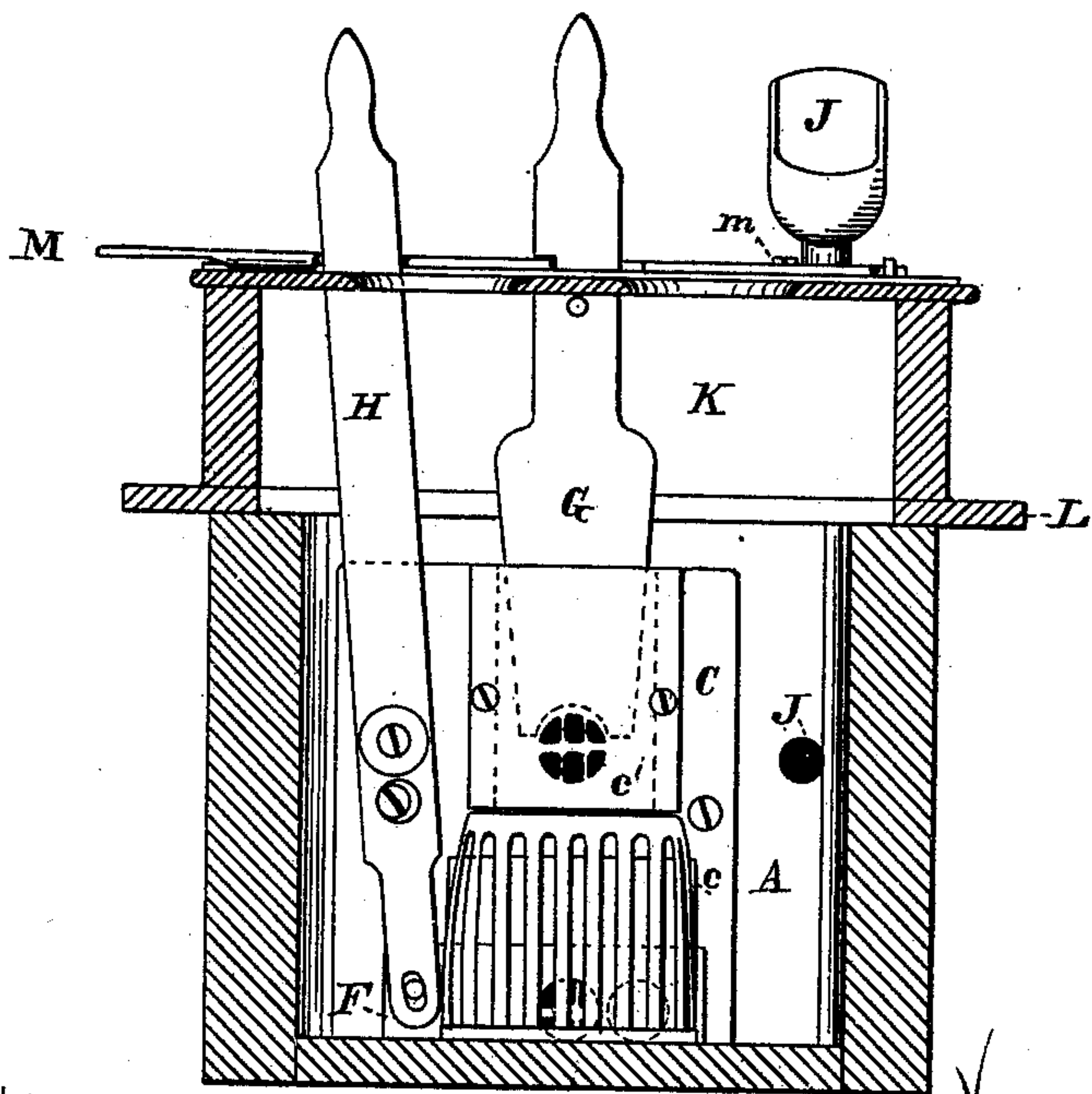
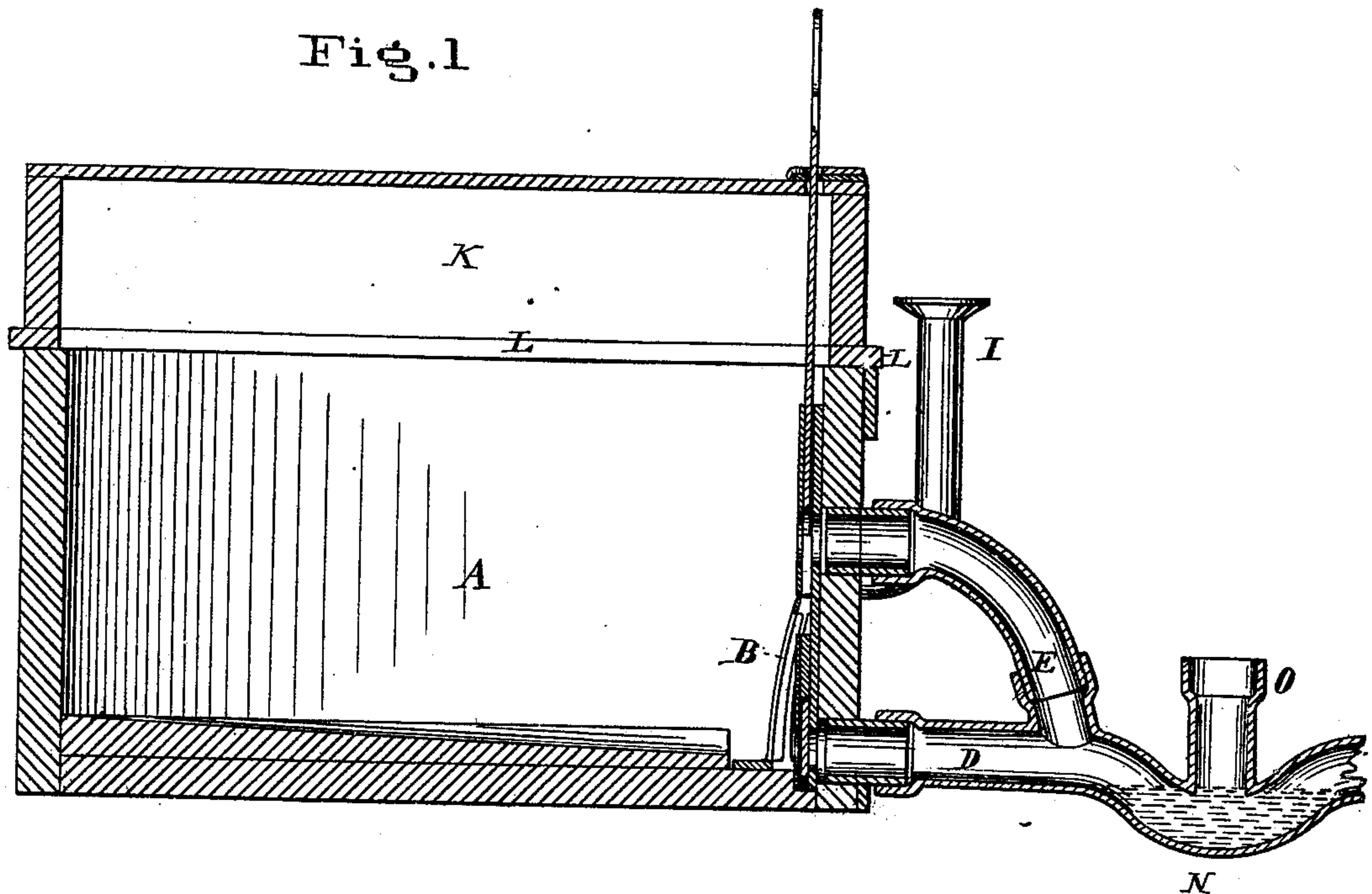


Fig. 2

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## IMPROVEMENT IN CATCH-BASINS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **213,832**, dated April 1, 1879; application filed July 16, 1878.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JURGEN B. H. NOLTE, of the city of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Catch-Basins, of which the following is a specification:

The object of this invention is a catch-basin for water-closets, &c., so constructed that it can be effectually flushed or washed out with the waste-water, and so as not to afford an outlet at any point for the gases of the sewer.

The invention consists of a certain construction of the basin, and in a peculiar arrangement of protected valves for the main discharge and overflow pipes, which are not liable to become clogged, by means of which the basin and pipes can be effectually flushed, as hereinafter more fully described.

In the accompanying drawings, in which similar letters of reference indicate like parts, Figure 1 is a central vertical section through the basin, the discharge and overflow pipes; and Fig. 2, a transverse vertical section taken in front of the discharge end of the basin.

A is the basin, which I build, preferably, of brick, cemented upon the inside to make it perfectly water-tight. There is a depression in the bottom near the discharge end, upon which the basket-grating B rests. The slide-valve plate C is secured to the discharge end of the basin, and is perforated in front of the main discharge-pipe D and overflow-pipe E, and has plates *c* and *c'* secured to it, with grated openings, which register with its discharge-openings, a space being left between the plates to receive the sliding valve-plates F and G, by which the discharge from the basin is regulated.

The bottom of the basin is slightly concave in cross-section and inclined in the direction of the discharge end, so as to carry the contents in that direction.

I is the yard-sink, and J the urinal, both of which empty into the basin. K represents the seat-frame, which rests upon the framing L of the privy-house.

H is the actuating-lever of the slide-valve F. It is fulcrumed on a pin secured in plate C, and secured to the valve-slide by a pin passing through a slot in its lower end. Its handle extends up through a slot in the seat.

G is the sliding plate of the overflow-orifice, (its handle also projecting up through the seat,) and M is a locking-lever, pivoted to the seat at *m*. It has two notches in its edge nearest

the valve-handles, one of which, when the handle is forward, locks the valve F in its closed position, (shown in the drawings,) and the other holds the overflow-valve open by a notch in the arm of the slide.

N is the stench-trap, which, being constantly sealed with water, prevents the gases of the sewer from returning. It has a stand-pipe, O, covered with a cap, usually, which can be readily lifted to clean the trap in case of sediment settling in it.

In use, the main discharge-orifice is kept closed by the valve F, and the overflow-discharge left open to prevent the water rising above it in case of heavy rains. As the waste-water from the house-pipes and the drainage from the house-gutters and yard are all made to empty into the basin, it is evident that all the more solid sediment will be, so long as the lower valve is closed, carried into the forward or discharge end of the basin, owing to the inclined and concave shape of its bottom, to be forced through the main discharge-aperture by the water above when the valve F is opened.

The basket B prevents any substance thrown into the basin from getting in front of and clogging the discharge-orifice, while the gratings in plates *c* and *c'* exclude anything large enough to obstruct the valves or pipes; and as all the pipes leading from the basin connect with a main discharge-pipe between the basin and the trap N, it is evident that no gases from the sewer can return into the basin.

Should any light substance—such as paper—floating upon the water in the basin be carried between the gratings in plate *c* or *c'*, the obstruction can be readily removed or sheared off by reciprocating the slide of the valve.

I claim—

1. The catch-basin A, constructed substantially as shown and described, with its bottom concave and inclined in the direction of the discharge end, and having a depression at said discharge end, for the purpose specified.

2. In combination with the basin A of the register slide-valves F and G, the grated openings and basket B, substantially as shown and described.

JURGEN B. H. NOLTE.

Witnesses:

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