P. MIHAN.

Sewer-Gas Trap.

No. 214,424. **Patented April 15, 1879.**

Fig. 1.

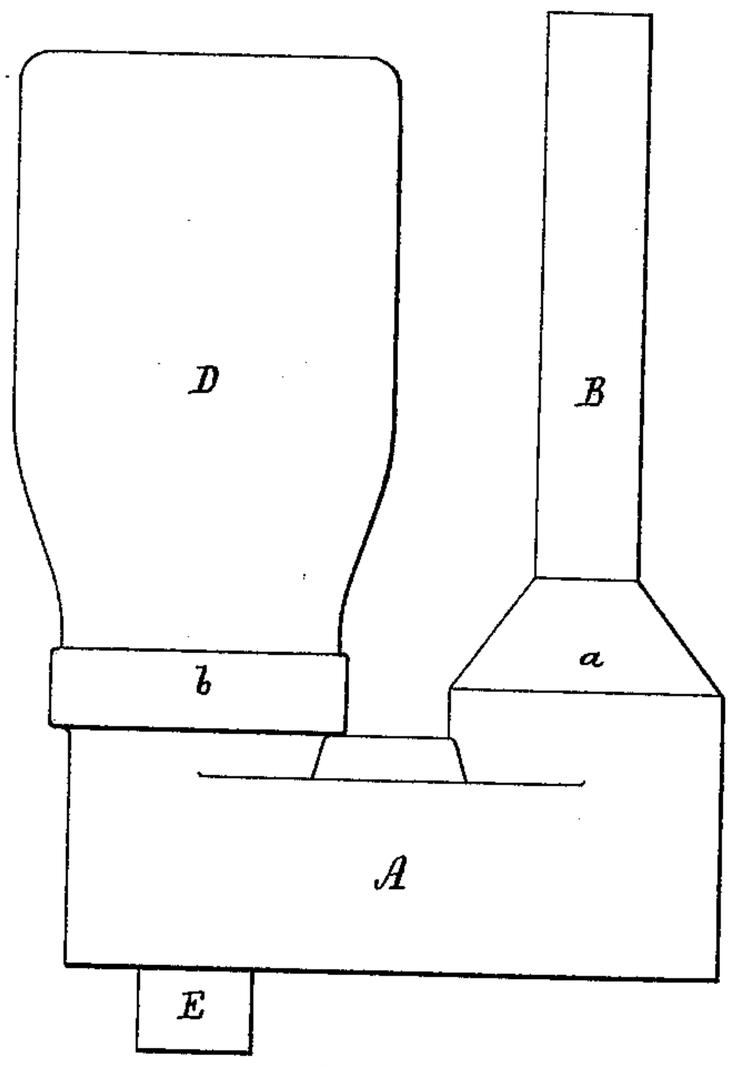
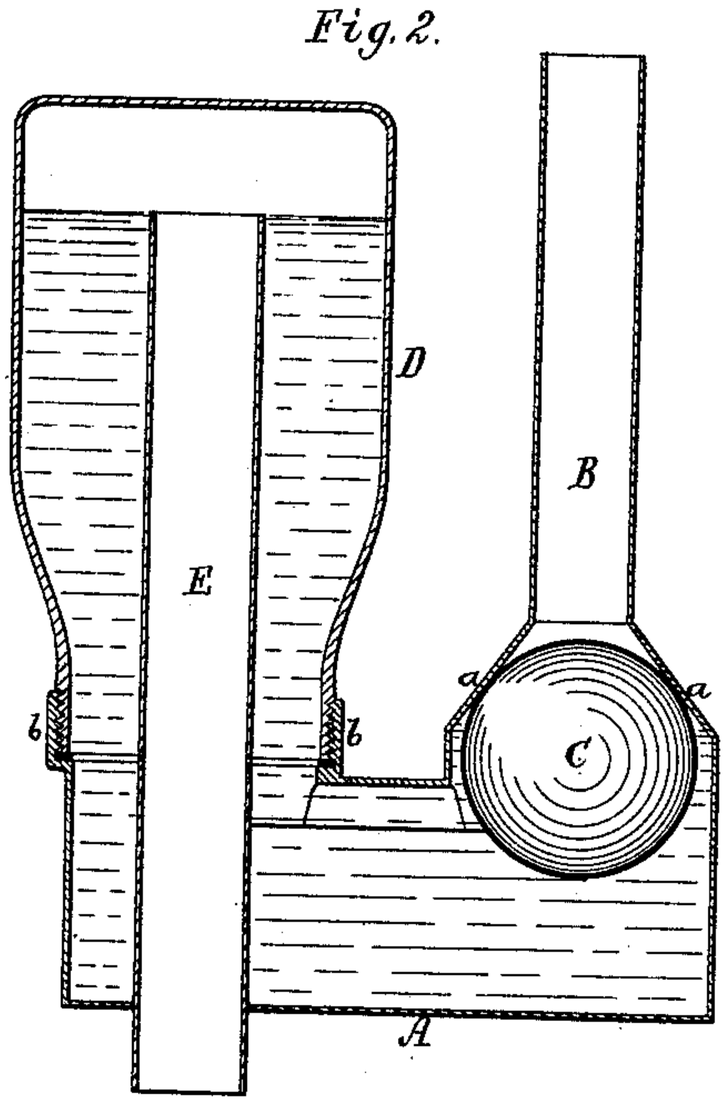


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
S. N. Piper
W. W. Lund.

Inventor
Patrick Mihan.
by attorney.
R. H. Eddy

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PATRICK MIHAN, OF CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN SEWER GAS-TRAPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **214,424**, dated April 15, 1879; application filed March 14, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PATRICK MIHAN, of Cambridgeport, of the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Sewer Gas-Traps; and do hereby declare the same to be described in the following specification and represented in the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation, and Fig. 2 a vertical section, of my new or improved trap.

It consists not only of a conduit or chambered base, and an induct-pipe leading up therefrom, and having a ball-valve and a conical extension or seat therefor, but of an intercepting-receiver and its educt, all being arranged and applied substantially in manner and to operate as set forth.

In the drawings, A denotes the chambered base, and B an induct or pipe, whose lower part is a conical frustum, *a*, which opens through the top of the base, and is provided with a ball-valve, C. Into a tubular neck, *b*, opening out of the top of the chamber of the base, an inverted receiver, D, is secured or fitted water and air tight, it being closed at top and open at its bottom or lower end. A pipe or educt, E, arranged within and extending out of the receiver in manner as shown, completes the apparatus, which is to be used and to operate in manner as hereinafter explained—that is to say, the induct is to lead waste-water from the bottom of a wash-bowl into the chambered base, such water flowing from the base up into the inverted receiver, and to the top of the educt, the surplus escaping by the educt, which is to lead into a pipe or conduit communicating with a sewer. It is not necessary for the educt to be placed within the receiver, as it may be outside of it, and lead out of it at or near the upper part thereof.

The water will stand within the receiver up to a level with the mouth of the educt, and will force the ball-valve back upon its seat. As further waste-water may be discharged from the bowl, such water will force the valve off its seat and escape into the base, thence into and out of the receiver. The ball-valve and the water in the receiver will effectually prevent sewer-gas from passing into the induct. The water in the intercepting-receiver cannot be drawn therefrom by any quick rush of air through it and into the educt, caused by a sudden outflow of water or air from the sewer, or inflow of such into the waste-pipe below the educt.

Thus, so long as there may be enough water in the receiver and the connecting-base to force the ball-valve up to its seat, no sewer-gas can pass into the induct, and thence into the bowl.

I claim—

As a sewer gas-trap, the combination of the induct, having the ball-valve and conical seat, with the chambered base and the separate intercepting-receiver and its educt, arranged and to operate substantially as set forth.

PATRICK MIHAN.

Witnesses:
R. H. EDDY,
W. W. LUNT.