

(No Model.)

J. REID.

GREASE TRAP FOR SINKS.

No. 323,532.

Patented Aug. 4, 1885.

Fig. 1.

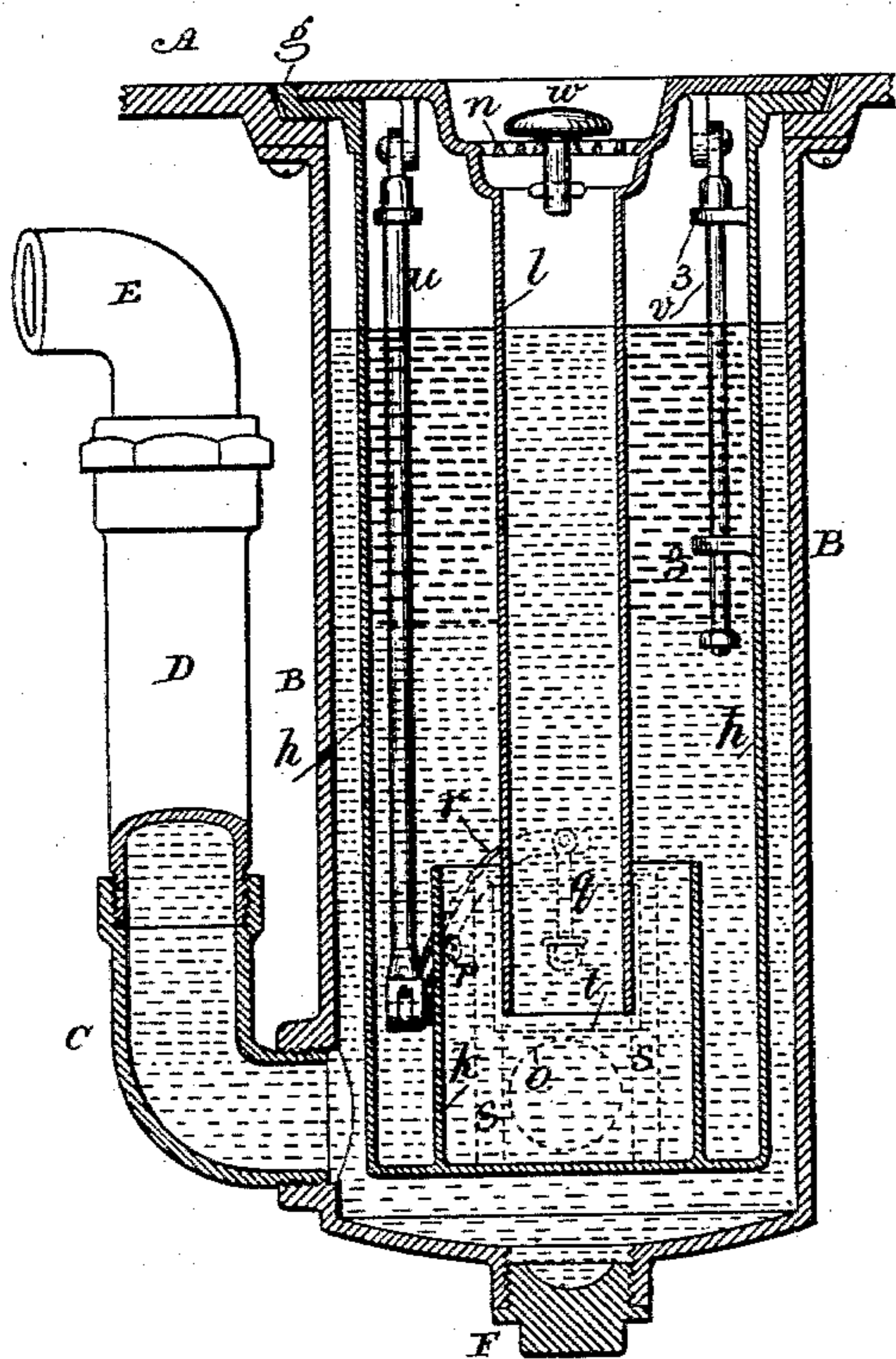


Fig. 2.

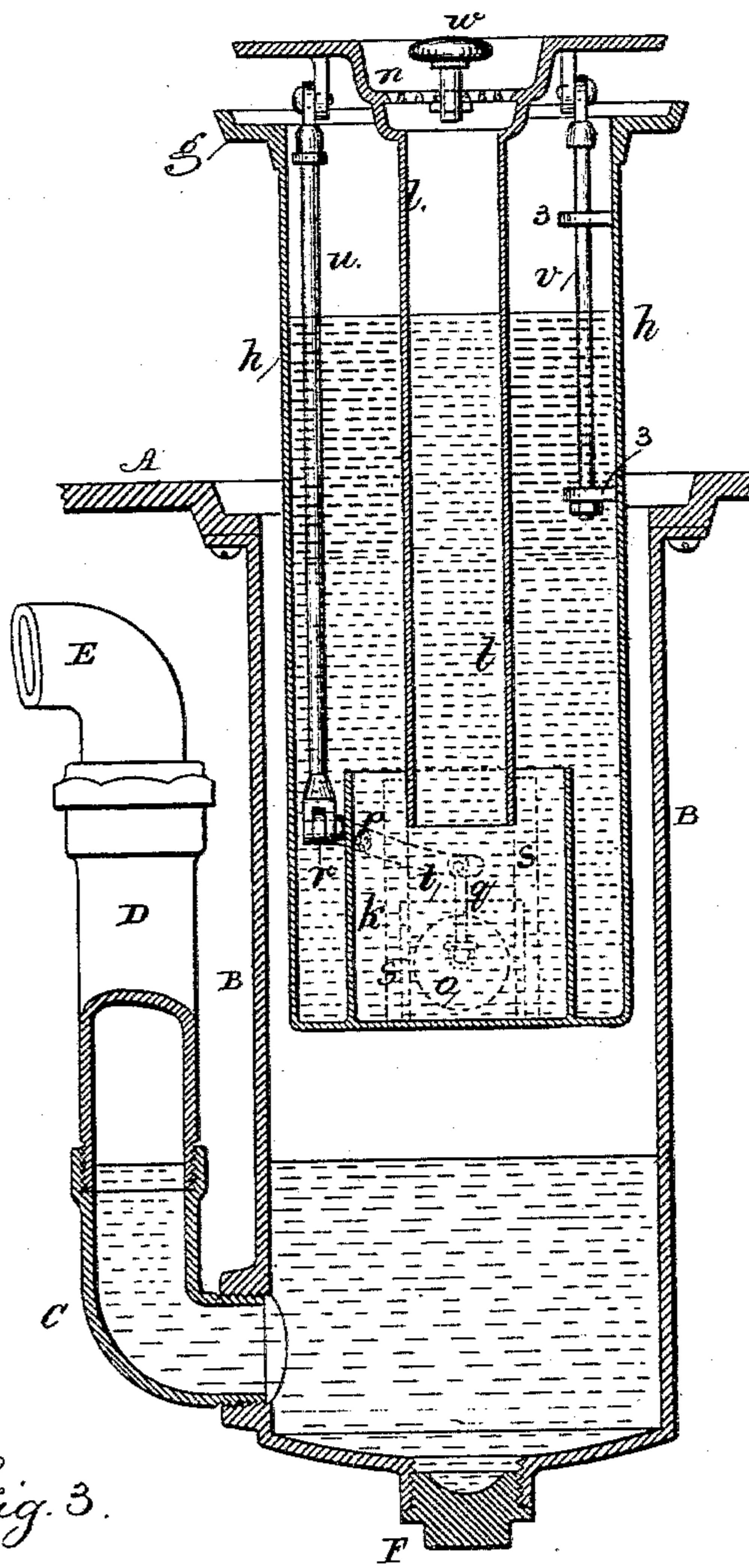
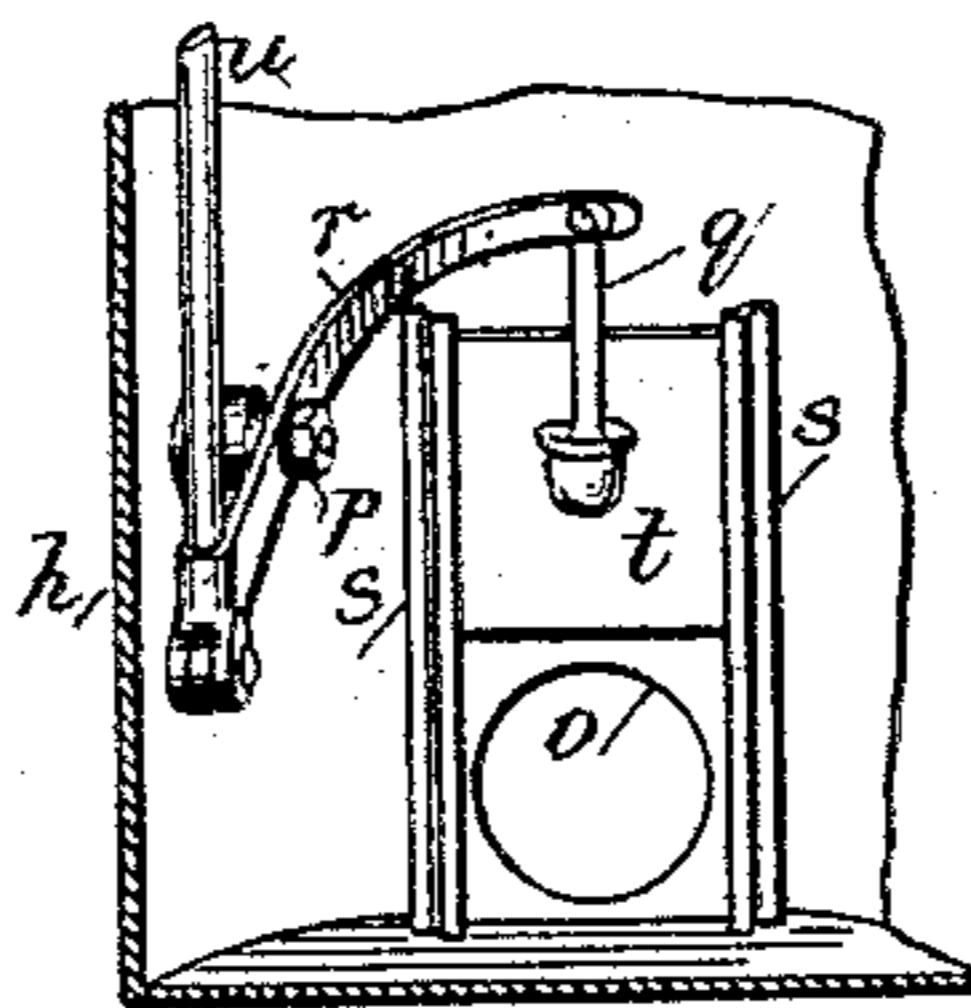


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

Chas. H. Smith  
J. Stair

Inventor

John Reid  
per Lemuel W. Terrell

att'y

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN REID, OF YONKERS, ASSIGNOR TO THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS, OF  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

## GREASE-TRAP FOR SINKS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 323,532, dated August 4, 1885.

Application filed February 2, 1885. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN REID, of Yonkers, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have invented an Improvement  
5 in Grease-Traps for Sinks, of which the following is a specification.

In sinks there is often considerable grease that passes off with the water into the waste-pipe, and cooling, adheres to the interior of  
10 such waste-pipe. Efforts have been made to detain such grease, so as to allow of its removal. My improvement is for simplifying the construction of the parts of the trap and for facilitating the removal of such grease. I  
15 make use of a cylinder permanently connected to the bottom of the sink, and from the lower part of this cylinder a pipe rises and passes off to the sewer. Within the cylinder is a removable grease-bucket, having an opening in  
20 one side and a slide valve or cover, and there is within the grease-bucket the inlet-tube that opens at its upper end through a removable strainer-plate. The grease accumulates within the bucket and between the same and the central inlet-tube, and when the grease is to be  
25 removed the strainer-plate and inlet-tube are raised, and in so doing the valve is closed to retain the water and grease, and the further movement lifts the grease-bucket bodily out  
30 of the stationary cylinder, so that the same can be emptied and cleansed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section of the grease-trap in position for use. Fig. 2 is a similar view with the grease-bucket  
35 partially lifted out, and Fig. 3 is a detached perspective view of the outlet and valve of the grease-bucket.

A represents a portion of the bottom of a sink, through which there is an opening, and  
40 the cylinder B is bolted firmly thereto, the joint being made water tight. The elbow C, rising-pipe D, and elbow E are at one side of the cylinder B, and open in through the side of such cylinder near the bottom. I prefer  
45 to make this cylinder B of cast-iron, enameled on the inside, and there is a trap-screw, F, at the bottom that allows the water to be drawn off when the trap is being cleaned or scrubbed out. The sink bottom is recessed  
50 for the reception of the ring *g* forming the top

flange of the grease-bucket *h*, which latter is preferably of tinned copper, and within the same is a cylindrical deflector, *k*, and the inlet-pipe *l* passes at its lower end within this  
deflector, so that water poured in the sink 55 runs through the strainer-plate *n* into the pipe *l*, and the deflector *k* gives such water an upward direction, so that the grease rises to the top of the water in the trap and remains in the same around the inlet-pipe *l* and within the  
60 bucket *h*. There is an opening at *o* in one side of the grease-bucket *h*, through which the water runs and flows off by the pipe C D E to the sewer.

Upon the inside of the grease-bucket *h* there 55 are slides *s*, one at each side of the opening *o*, and in these slides is a valve, *t*. The lever *r* is pivoted at *p* and connected by the rod *q* to the valve, and by the rod *u* and joint to the under side of the strainer-plate *n* and pipe *l*,  
70 and there is a rod, *v*, through the eyes *z* upon the inside of the grease-bucket and jointed at its upper end to the underside of the strainer-plate *n*. A knob, *w*, with a cross-pin or head at the lower end of its stem, is used to lift the  
75 strainer-plate, and with it to raise the rods *u* and *v*. The rod *u* moves the lever *r* and forces down the valve *t* and closes the opening *o* sufficiently tight to retain the water and grease in the bucket *h*, and on further lifting the knob  
80 *w* and strainer-plate *n* and tube *l* the rods *u* *v* lift the grease-bucket out bodily, and the grease can be poured off, or the entire contents discharged into a vessel, and the grease  
85 allowed to float and be separated. By this construction the grease is detained so that it does not pass off into the sewer, and it is taken  
out from time to time, and all portions of the trap can be easily washed out and thoroughly  
cleansed. When returned to place, the valve  
90 *t* is opened by the action of rod *u* and lever *r*.

The strainer-plate and inlet-tube may be separately removable, and the valve *t* be closed by hand, if desired, before lifting out the  
grease-bucket *h*. 95

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, with the sink, the cylinder B, and the rising discharge-pipe C D E, of the movable inlet-tube *l*, and strainer *n* connected therewith, the grease-bucket *h*, having 100

an opening, *o*, at one side and a slide-valve, *t*,  
to close such opening, the lifting-rods *u v*, the  
lever *r* and connections between the rods and  
the movable strainer, substantially as set forth.

- 5 2. The combination, with the cylinder *B*  
and rising discharge-pipe, of a removable  
grease-bucket *h*, having an opening in one side  
thereof, a slide-valve to close the opening, the

removable inlet-tube *l*, and strainer *n*, sub-  
stantially as set forth. 10

Signed by me this 28th day of January, A.  
D. 1885.

JOHN REID.

Witnesses:

MAX GOEBEL,  
HENRY MOSFORD.