

(No Model.)

R. D. DUNCAN & A. WALLACE.

GREASE TRAP.

No. 346,432.

Patented July 27, 1886.

Fig. 1.

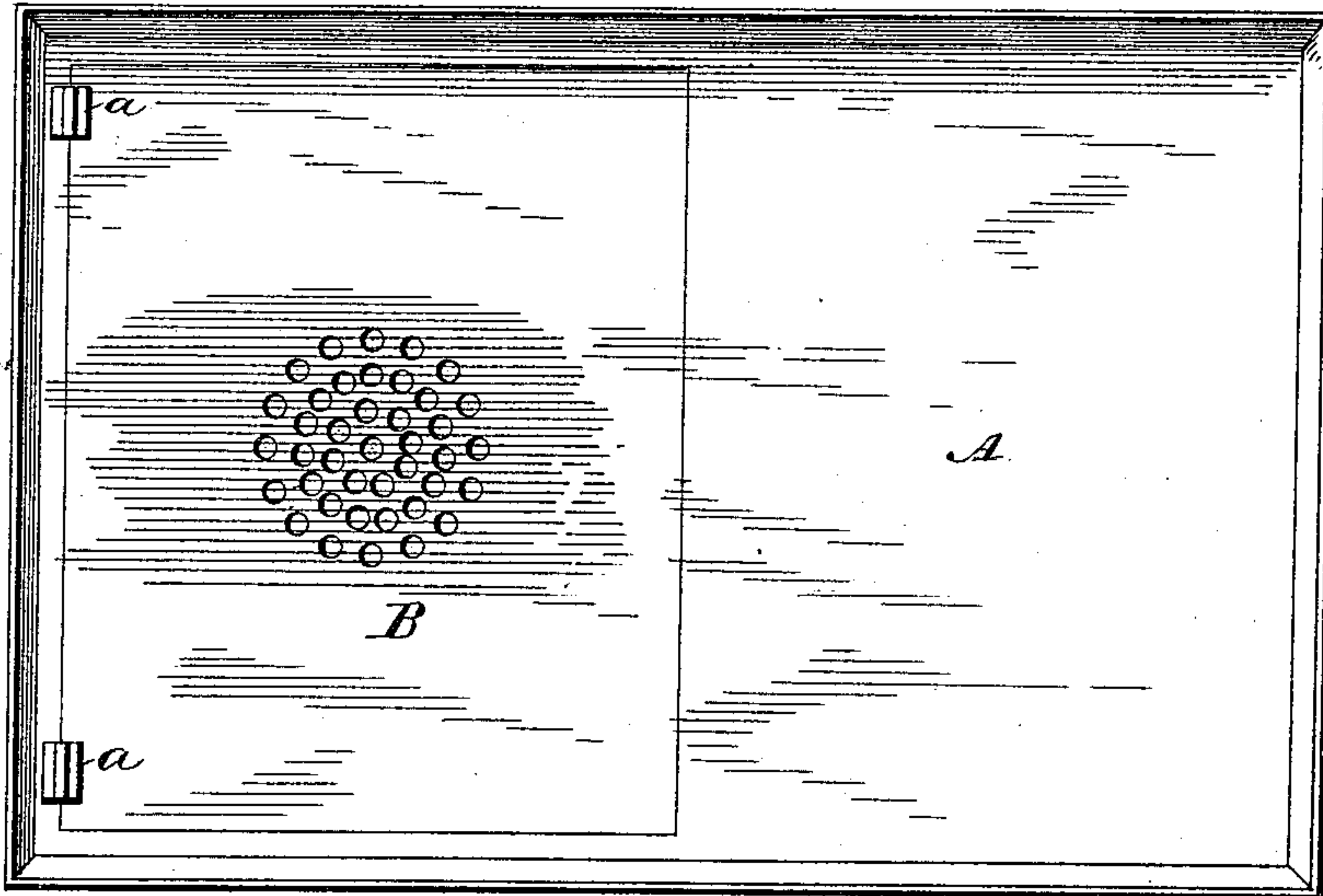
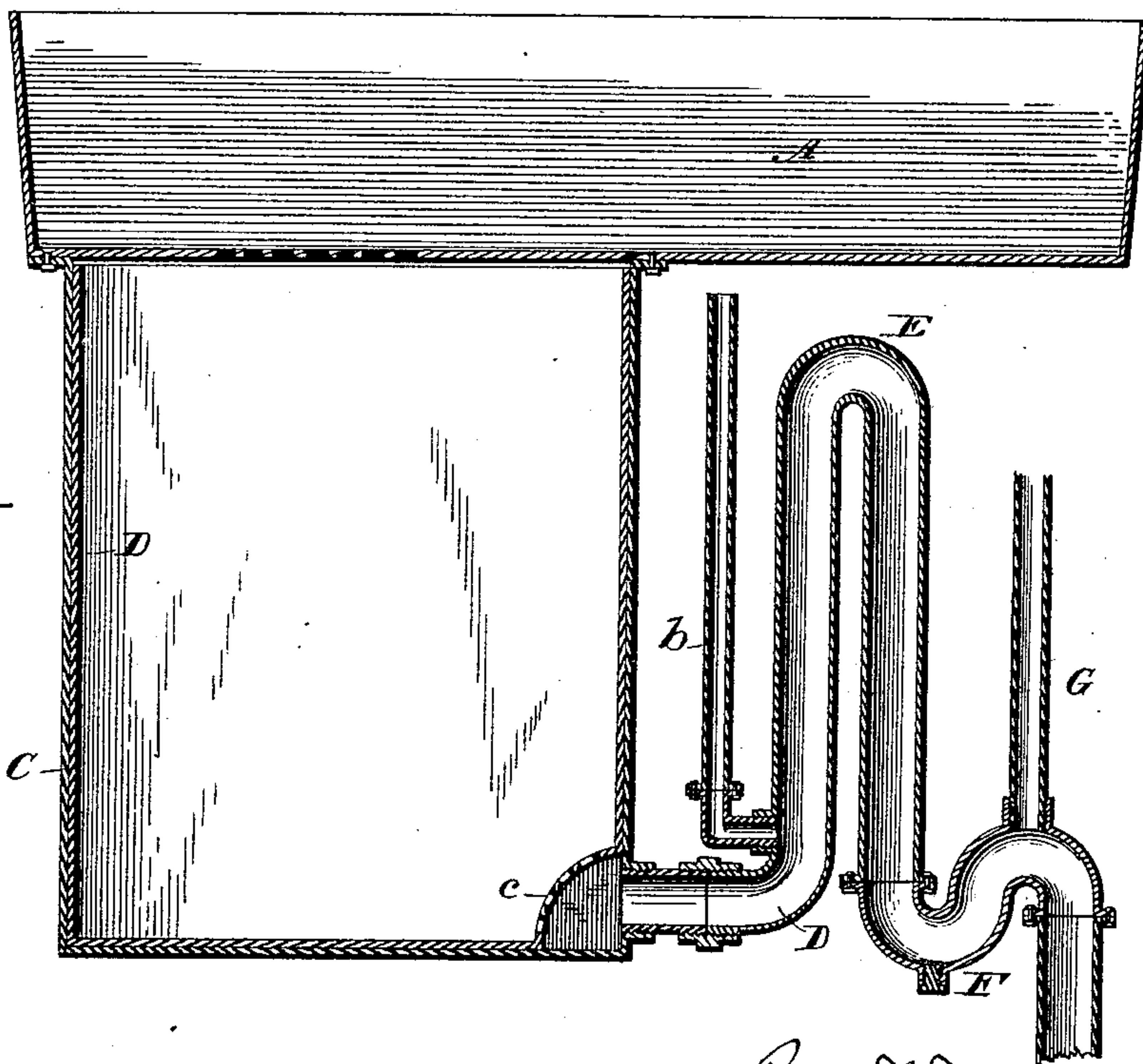


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES

G. S. Elliott
M. Johnson

Robert D. Duncan
Alexander Wallace
INVENTORS

Edw. J. Davis

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT D. DUNCAN AND ALEXANDER WALLACE, OF OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

GREASE-TRAP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 346,432, dated July 27, 1886.

Application filed March 18, 1886. Serial No. 195,694. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ROBERT D. DUNCAN and ALEXANDER WALLACE, citizens of the United States of America, residing at Omaha, in the county of Douglas and State of Nebraska, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Grease-Traps; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Our invention relates to grease-traps for sinks; and it consists in the improvements hereinafter described and set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a plan view of a sink illustrating the removable section for the application of the grease-trap, and Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section of the sink with the grease-trap attached.

A refers to the sink, a part of the bottom of which is formed by a removable plate, B, provided with a series of perforations, and engaged at one side by means of catches *a*. Bolted to the underside of the sink is a vessel, C, which is provided with an opening, with which communicates the discharge-pipe D, the said pipe having a vertical and return bend, as illustrated by E, and communicates with a seal, F, communicating with the sewer and intersected by a ventilating-pipe, G.

b refers to a vent-pipe, which communicates with the atmosphere, and intersects the pipe D at the base of its vertical bend E.

Within the vessel C is placed a grease-tank, D', which is removable, and is provided adjacent to the discharge-pipe D, with a perforated shield-guard, *c*.

In practice the water rises in the tank D' until the top of said bend is reached, after which the water flows down the other vertical bent portion and creates a siphonage upon

the body of the water in the tank, which is drawn off until it reaches the level, where the vent-pipe *b* intersects the vertical bend, at which time the air furnished by said vent breaks the siphon created in the vertical bend, and prevents the further discharge of the water from the tank D', the water remaining in the latter being amply sufficient to float the grease and prevent its withdrawal.

It will be observed that the vent-pipe *b* is of higher altitude than the bend E.

When necessary the section B can be removed from the sink and the tank D' removed for cleansing purposes.

It will be noticed that by confining the grease accumulation to the tank D' the clogging of the discharge and vent pipes will be prevented, and the latter remain at all times free and unobstructed, the siphon action being regular and automatic in its operation.

We claim--

1. The combination, with a vessel, C, of a removable perforated section, B, a pipe external to the vessel C, having a vertical bend, connected at one end with an opening in the vessel C, near the bottom thereof, and the other end connected with the trap, and a vent-pipe communicating with said vertical bend near its connection with the vessel C, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with the perforated sink A, of the vessel C, bolted directly on said sink, as described, a removable perforated section, B, a pipe external to said vessel C, and bent to form a siphon communicating with said vessel, and a vent-pipe, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

ROBERT D. DUNCAN.
ALEXANDER WALLACE.

Witnesses:

HERMAN F. HERNBLOM,
F. N. KILE.