

(No Model.)

R. CLARKE.
BOTTLE TRAP.

No. 408,215.

Patented Aug. 6, 1889.

Fig. 1.

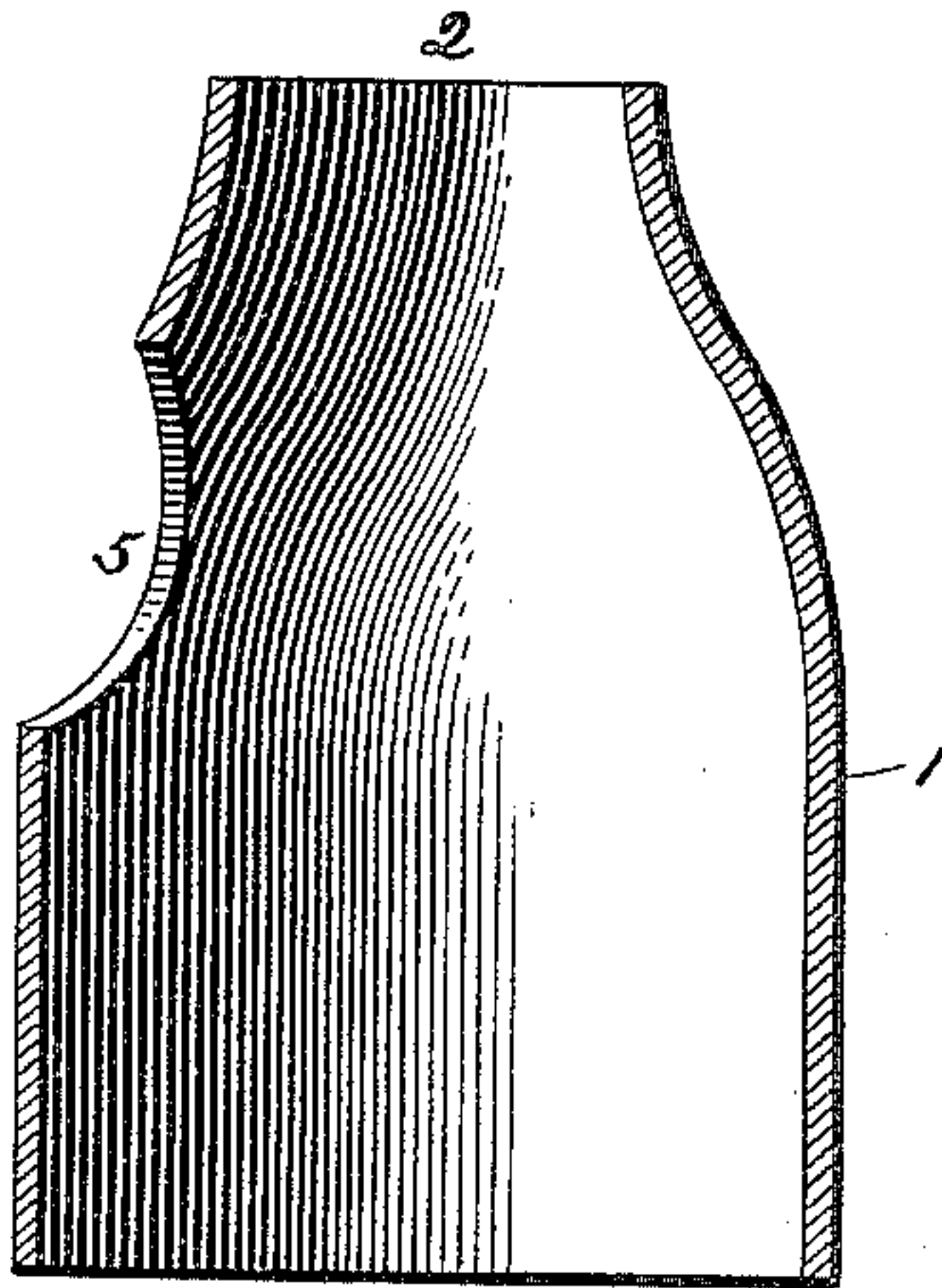


Fig. 2.

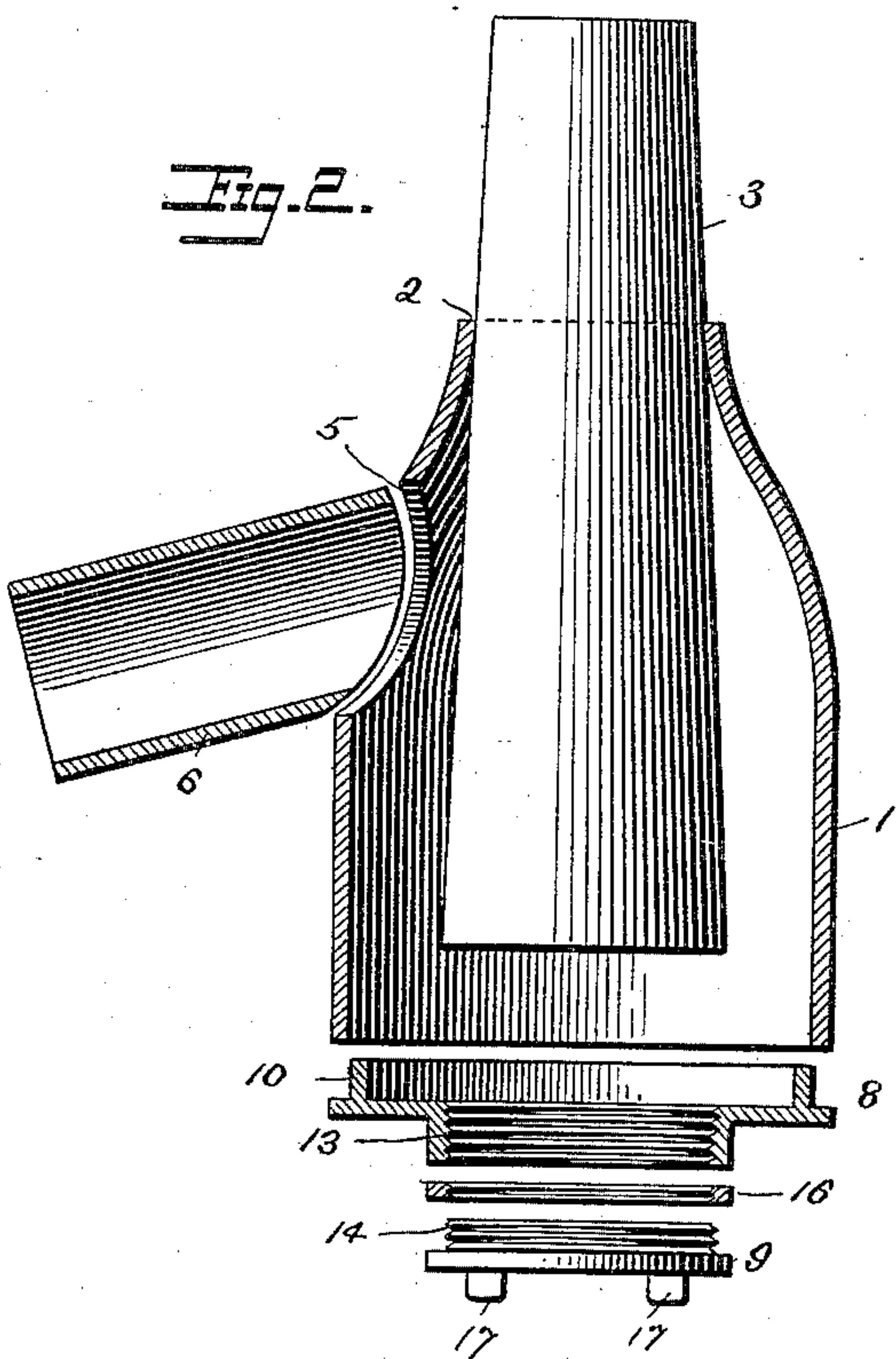
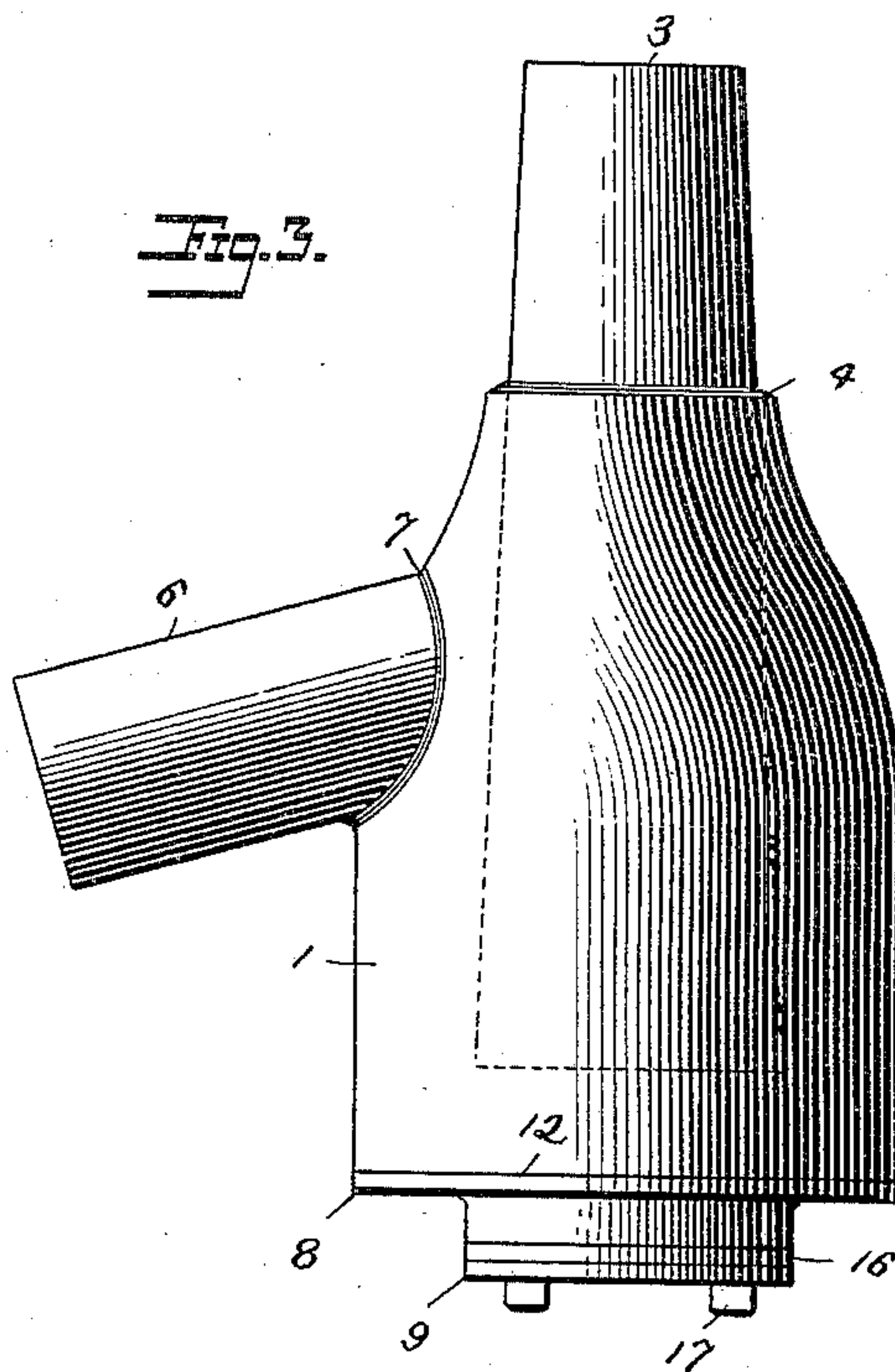


Fig. 3.



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ROBERT CLARKE, OF GRAVESEND, NEW YORK.

BOTTLE-TRAP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 408,215, dated August 6, 1889.

Application filed October 12, 1888. Serial No. 287,908. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT CLARKE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Gravesend, Kings county, New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bottle-Traps, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of traps generally known among plumbers as "bottle-traps," and my invention consists in constructing the trap as fully set forth hereinafter, so as to facilitate and cheapen its manufacture and permit it to be more readily cleansed than bottle-traps of the ordinary construction.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional view illustrating the form of the body of my improved trap. Fig. 2 shows the same with the inlet-pipe in position in connection with the outlet-pipe and the parts constituting the bottom of the trap detached. Fig. 3 is an outside view of the trap complete.

The body 1 of the trap is a continuous piece of metal—preferably of lead—generally cylindrical in shape, but reduced at one end by spinning or otherwise to form a contracted opening 2, of a diameter to be closed by the inlet-pipe 3, which, as shown, is tapering in shape, increasing in diameter toward the inner end, and which when placed in position, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, is there secured by a line of solder 4. At one side of the body is an opening 5, affording communication between the trap and the discharge-pipe 6, also consisting of a tube of soft metal, which is placed in position and secured by a line of solder 7, as shown in Fig. 3. The bottom portion or end of the body is as large or larger in diameter than the remaining portion of the trap, and this end is closed to form the bottom of the trap by means of a ring 8 and a plug or cap 9, the ring 8 having an annular flange 10, which extends upward into the open end of the body 1, and the ring is then secured to the body by a line of solder 12, as shown in Fig. 3. The ring 8 has internal threads 13 to receive the threaded portion 14

of the cap 9, which also has a flange 15, upon which to place a packing 16, which serves to seal the joint between the cap and the ring when the cap is in its position, as shown in Fig. 3, ears 17 17 upon the cap serving as a means of turning the same and thereby compressing the packing in the joint.

The trap constructed as above described can be cheaply made, owing to the simple character of each of the parts and to the ready means of connecting them together, and it is also capable of being quickly and thoroughly cleansed, inasmuch as the opening in the ring 8 closed by the cap can be made of a diameter nearly equaling that of the body, which cannot be done when both ends of the body of the cap are contracted, as usual.

By increasing the diameter of the inlet-pipe 3 toward the lower end I am enabled to avoid the siphoning which is apt to result when inlet-pipes of uniform diameter are employed. The cap 9, instead of being a screw-cap, may consist of a flat plate secured to the ring 8 by screws, clamps, or any other suitable appliances.

Without limiting myself to the precise construction and arrangement of parts shown, I claim—

The within-described improved trap, provided with a body contracted at the upper end, and the lower end of which is equal to or greater in diameter than the remaining portion, with a bottom consisting of a ring secured to the lower end of the body, and a cap connected detachably to the ring, and with an outlet-pipe and an inlet-pipe increasing in diameter toward the lower end, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ROBERT CLARKE.

Witnesses:

CHAPLIN MOORHEAD,
JOHN McMULLAN.