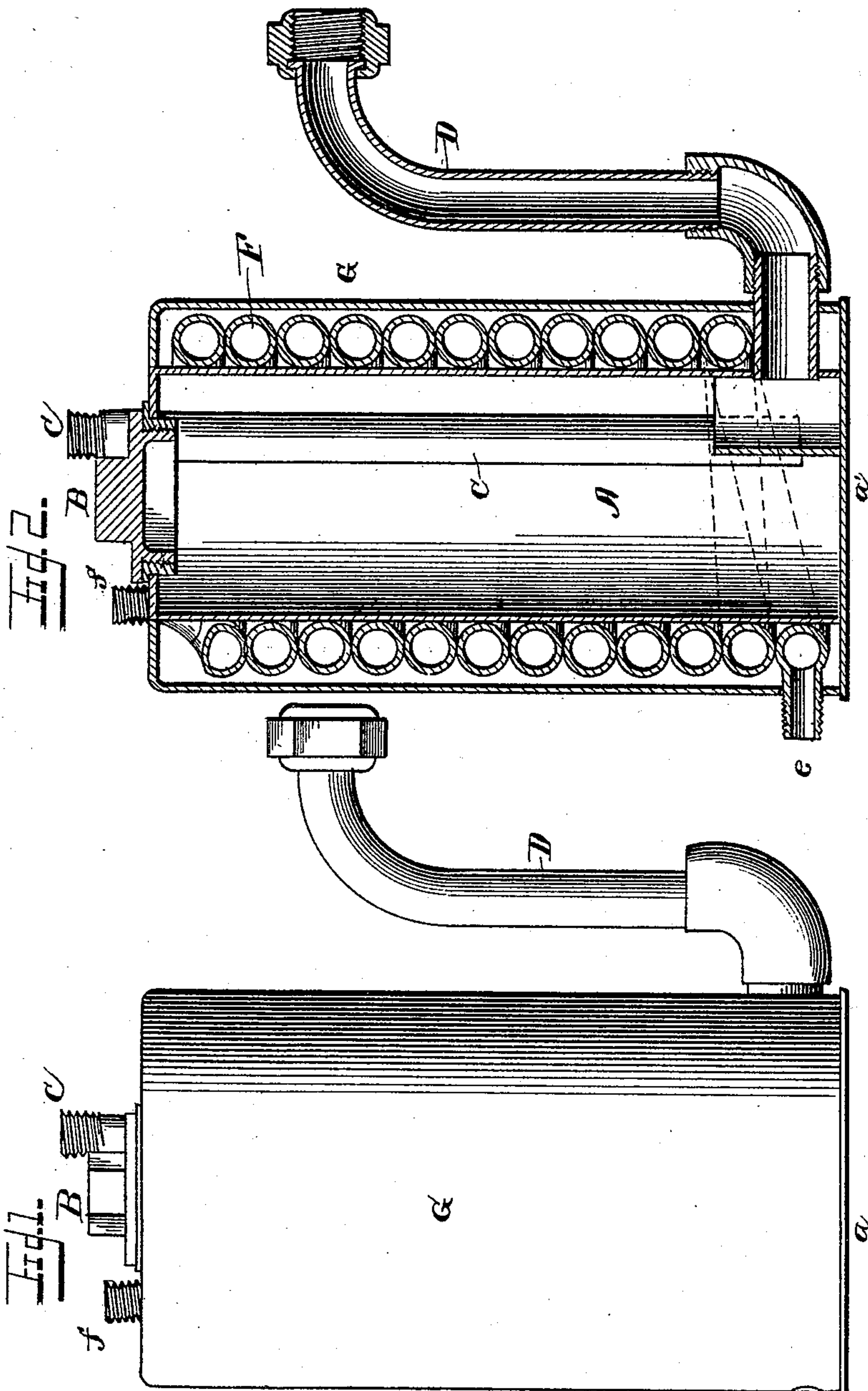


(No Model.)

J. & J. F. PRENDERGAST.  
GREASE TRAP FOR SINKS.

No. 454,665.

Patented June 23, 1891.



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES PRENDERGAST AND JOHN FRANCIS PRENDERGAST, OF ST. PAUL,  
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## GREASE-TRAP FOR SINKS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 454,665, dated June 23, 1891.

Application filed November 7, 1890. Serial No. 370,711. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, JAMES PRENDERGAST and JOHN FRANCIS PRENDERGAST, of St. Paul, in the county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Grease-Traps for Sinks; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

This invention relates to that class of grease-traps designed for application to the waste-pipes of sinks or other greasy-water receivers, the purpose being to arrest and effect the accumulation of all grease which is in the liquid passed through the trap, thereby saving the grease and preventing any accumulation in the interior of the waste-pipe connections.

The object of the invention is to provide a device composed of few and simple parts, easily cleaned by inexperienced hands and not likely to affect the pure-water supply should the walls of the escape-water chamber be defective or become destroyed; and the invention therefore consists in certain novel details of construction and combinations and arrangements of parts to be hereinafter described, and pointed out particularly in the appended claims.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a trap constructed in accordance with our invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical section through the same, showing the interior arrangement.

Like letters of reference indicate the same parts.

A indicates the receiving-chamber of the trap, having a removable screw-cap B for the removal of accumulations, and into which the greasy waste water from the sink or other source flows through a pipe C, extending nearly to the bottom of the receiving-chamber. The waste water from the receiving-chamber finds its exit through a siphon-pipe connection D, which communicates with the chamber at the bottom, and is carried up on the outside to any desired height, preferably, however, only so high as to keep the water-

level in the chamber slightly below the top. 50  
A guard or partition *a* is secured within the chamber around the mouth of the exit-pipe to prevent the establishment of a current directly from the entrance to the exit-pipe, the object being to give the water a moment of comparative rest to permit the grease to separate and rise to the top of the chamber. 55  
The separation of the grease, it is obvious, would be materially facilitated if the same were cooled, and in order to reduce the temperature of the receiving-chamber it is surrounded by a coil E, through which flows the cool pure-water supply, such water entering the coil at *e* near the bottom of the chamber and flowing thence upward through the coil and out 60  
at the connection *f* to the faucet over the sink above. 65

From the drawings and foregoing description it will be seen that the device is intended for attachment to the waste-pipes of sinks, and the entrance-pipe C is therefore provided with a screw-threaded upper end, and is located to one side of the center of the grease-chamber, thereby enabling a comparatively large opening to be formed for the removal of the grease, &c. 70 75

The whole device is inclosed by a casing G, provided with cut-out portions for the passage of the pipe-connections, and a central opening at the top through which projects the top of the receiving-chamber, and removable cap or closure B; but the trap may, if preferred, be constructed with or without the casing without departing from the essential principle of my invention. 80 85

This trap, it will be seen, is exceedingly simple, being composed of few and easily made and assembled parts, either of which may be readily detached for repairs, and the device as a whole is capable of being quickly and easily applied by ordinary mechanics. 90  
In use the grease is condensed in the receiving-chamber, and when a quantity has accumulated or at regular intervals the closure is removed and the accumulation removed with a spoon or other convenient appliance. 95

Should the wall of the casting forming the receiving-chamber be imperfect or become



corroded the water in the pure-water-supply pipe cannot be affected, as the pipe itself forms a perfect protector.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new is—

1. In a grease-trap, the combination, with the receiving-chamber for the condensed grease, having the water inlet and exit openings, of the independent cold-water-supply pipe extending in proximity to said chamber, whereby the temperature of the chamber is reduced and the cold-water supply protected from exudation from the foul water in the receiving-chamber, and the closure in the top of the chamber independent of the inlet-pipe, substantially as described.

2. In a grease-trap, the combination, with the receiving-chamber for the condensed grease, having the water inlet and exit openings, the bottom thereof, and the tight-fitting removable closure at the top independent of the inlet-pipe, of the independent cold-water-supply pipe coiled around the receiving-chamber, whereby the temperature of the chamber

is reduced and the cold-water supply protected from exudation from the foul water in the receiving-chamber pipe, substantially as described.

3. In a grease-trap, the combination, with the grease-chamber having the inlet-pipe permanently attached thereto and having its opening near the bottom of the chamber, the exit-pipe, the partition between the entrance and exit pipes, and the closure at the top of the grease-chamber independent of the inlet-pipe, of the fresh-water-supply pipe coiled around the outside of the grease-chamber, and the casing inclosing said coil, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JAMES PRENDERGAST.

JOHN FRANCIS PRENDERGAST.

Witnesses:

J. H. CHEEVER,

THOS. BUMUNT.