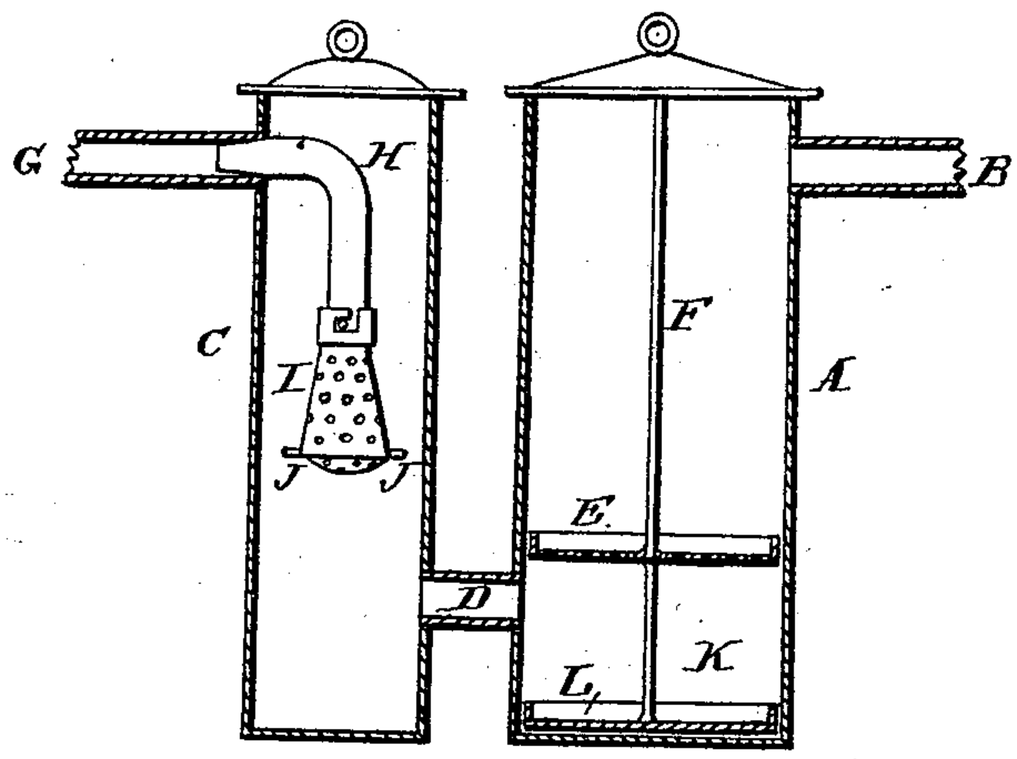
(No Model.)

I. HEFFRON.

GREASE TRAP.

No. 519,501. Patented May 8, 1894.



Witnesses
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ISAAC HEFFRON, OF GALVESTON, TEXAS.

GREASE-TRAP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 519,501, dated May 8, 1894.

Application filed December 19, 1893. Serial No. 494,095. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC HEFFRON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Galveston, in the county of Galveston and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Grease-Traps; and I do 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 letters of reference marked on the accompanying drawing, which forms a part of this specification.

The drawing represents a central vertical section of the grease trap apparatus to which I have applied my improvement.

The present invention is an improvement upon Letters Patent for improvements in sewer traps, No. 506,690, granted to me October 17, 1893.

The object of this invention is to provide a strainer device for sewer traps, and the like, which will prevent any solid matter passing therethrough, and at the same time capable of being removed for the purpose of cleansing, repairs or other purposes.

For this purpose my invention consists in the following construction and combination of parts which will be first fully described in detail and the features of novelty contained therein then pointed out and claimed.

In the drawing—A represents the receiving cylinder connected with a sink or other receptacle for receiving refuse matter by a pipe B.

C is a second cylinder connected thereto near the bottom by a pipe D, forming a communication between the two cylinders A and C.

E is an intercepting strainer and holding device, removable through the top of cylinder A, whereby the contents thereon may be removed.

The second cylinder C is connected with a sewer pipe, or other suitable discharge by a trapped connecting pipe G.

H is a pipe within the second cylinder C and forming a continuation of the discharge pipe G. This pipe H is preferably elbow shaped so as to project downwardly into the cylinder.

I represents my improved strainer, which is preferably of the inverted form shown and is removably secured to the lower end of the elbow pipe H so that it may be detached from said pipe for the purpose of cleansing it, or for other purposes.

In its improved form my strainer device flares downwardly, the exterior conformation being that of a truncated cone, the sides and bottom of which are perforated for the purposes of a strainer.

The rod F connecting the strainer E in cylinder A is continued to the bottom of the cylinder where it is connected with an imperforate flanged disk L fitting snugly therein at the bottom.

The downwardly projecting strainer I may be provided with lugs J, and a downwardly projecting removable spanner secured to the cover of cylinder C may be arranged to engage the strainer I for the purpose of detaching and removing the same.

It will be noticed that the space K below the strainer E, and below the pipe B, forms a receptacle within which a large proportion of the sediment which may pass through the strainer E is caught and deposited upon the disk L, the discharge pipe D being so high up that it does not disturb the sluggish character of the contents by any agitating currents. The cylinder A is cleaned as often as required by simply removing the rod F and its attached strainer E and disk L.

Any sedimentary matter which may pass through the discharge pipe D into the second cylinder C is intercepted therein and prevented from being discharged into the sewer by the peculiar arrangement of the strainer I which is submerged therein at a point midway thereof. This position of the strainer in the second cylinder is such that the tendency to clog the meshes thereof is prevented as much as possible owing to its position. The heavier extraneous matter received in said cylinder settles at the bottom thereof so as not to be subject in a marked degree to the suction action, while the lighter particles which may seek the surface level pass above the strainer, so that the latter draws from a point least subject to the intercepted sediment.

I claim—

The combination of two upright cylinders, the first being provided with an intercepting

strainer device or piston normally resting some distance above the bottom, an imperforate disk located upon the bottom of said cylinder, a rod connecting the strainer and disk for the purpose of removing the same, a collecting chamber between the strainer and disk, a second cylinder having a discharge outlet near the top, a downwardly projecting strainer located midway of the second cylinder and connected with the discharge, means as described for detaching and removing said strainer from the second cylinder, a pipe uniting both cylinders at a point some distance above the bottoms thereof, and an inlet at the upper end of the first cylinder.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

ISAAC HEFFRON.

Witnesses:
A. W. SPAIGHT,
W. S. GRIFFIN.