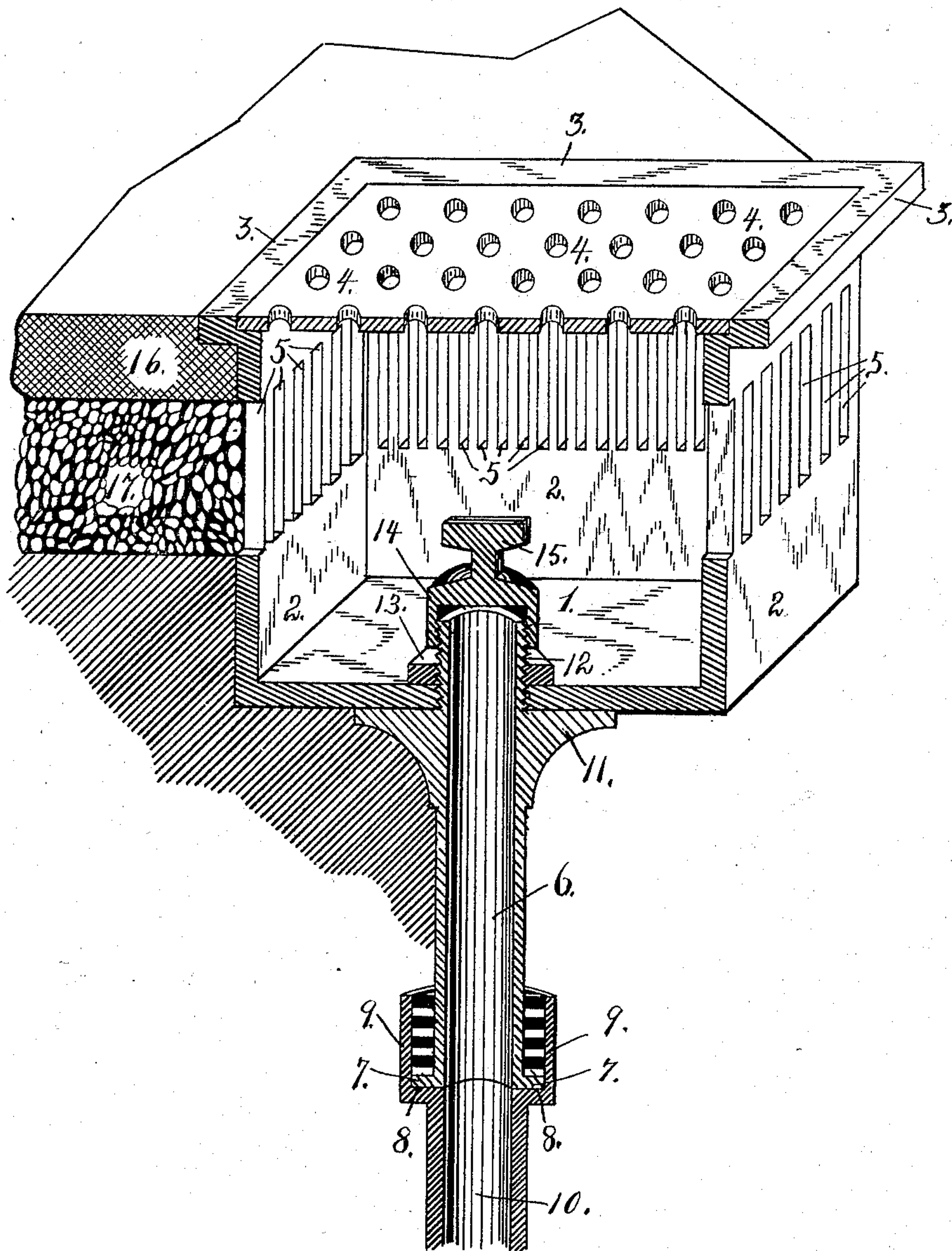


(No Model.)

G. P. BRINTNALL.
CELLAR DRAIN.

No. 540,297.

Patented June 4, 1895.



Witnesses:

J. B. Hewston
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE P. BRINTNALL, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

CELLAR-DRAIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 540,297, dated June 4, 1895.

Application filed May 28, 1894. Serial No. 512,590. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE P. BRINTNALL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cellar-Drains; and I 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 drawing, and to figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to certain improvements in drains adapted for use in the cement floors of cellars. Heretofore no effort has apparently been made to drain the water which collects under the cement floor, the surface water only being taken care of.

The object of my invention therefore is to drain both the surface and under side of the layer of cement and in this manner keep the cellar dry at all times.

To that end my invention consists of certain details of construction which will be fully hereinafter described and claimed.

The figure of the drawing represents in perspective and vertical section my improved cellar-drain. The receiver forming a part thereof is preferably of rectangular configuration of which 1 is the floor and 2 the side walls. The top is made open and has an outwardly projecting horizontal flange 3 on its four sides and 4 is a perforated cover or strainer removably seated inside the flange 3 and flush with the same.

At a short distance below the top edges of the side walls 2 of the receiver and surrounding the same are the series of openings 5 preferably shown as narrow elongated slots extending partly down the side walls, the remaining unbroken portions below the openings forming a catch-basin.

6 is a pipe connecting the trap with the receiver having at its lower end the annular flange 7 which rests upon the shoulder 8 of the enlarged end 9 of the pipe 10 opening into the trap where it is securely calked and sealed with lead to form a tight joint.

11 is an annular shoulder or shelf upon the pipe 6 and upon this shelf the bottom of the receiver rests the upper screw-threaded end

12 of the pipe 6 extending centrally up through the bottom of the receiver. A lock-nut 13 is screwed down around the projecting end 12 of the pipe 6 thus holding the bottom of the receiver firmly against the shelf 12 upon the pipe.

14 is a screw-threaded cap adapted for engagement with the open end of the pipe 6 it being manipulated by the T shaped handle 15.

The receiver is set in position so that the upper surface of the flanges 3 and strainer 4 will lie flush with the upper surface of the layer 16 of cement which constitutes the floor of the cellar. Below this layer 16 of cement is the layer 17 of broken stone or gravel upon which the cement 16 rests. The openings 5 in the side walls of the receiver abut against or are in line with the layer 17 of broken stone or gravel as clearly shown in the drawing.

In operation the surface water in the cellar drains into the receiver through the strainer 4 and the water from below when it reaches the layer of broken stone or gravel finds an outlet through the openings 5, into the receiver. Thus the moisture both above and below the layer of cement drains into the receiver and from thence passes into the sewer through pipe 6 the cap 14 being of course removed, and in this manner the cellar can be effectively dried at all times.

In dry weather the cap should be secured over the top of pipe 6 to prevent any escape of sewer-gas or back-water.

The catch-basin in the bottom of the receiver catches and retains any sand or other fine material washed in through the opening 5 and prevents the same from passing into the trap below. Access to these accumulations can be had by lifting out the perforated cover or strainer 4 when they can be readily removed. Any suitably shaped openings other than the openings 5 can be used provided they are sufficiently small to prevent the passage therethrough of the broken stone or gravel.

I claim—

1. In a cellar drain for cement floors a receiver the side walls of which are provided with openings in line only with the layer of broken stone or gravel the bottom and lower portion of the side walls being closed and a

pipe connecting the receiver with the trap its upper end secured in the floor of the receiver and extending above the same said closed portion of the receiver with the said upper end
5 of the pipe forming a catch-basin in the receiver for the reception and retention therein of any sand or other fine material as and for the purpose stated.

2. In a cellar drain for cement floors the
10 combination with a receiver the side walls of which are provided with openings in line with the layer of broken stone or gravel upon which the cement is laid, of a pipe connecting the receiver with the trap, provided at its lower

end with an annular flange for securing it to 15 the trap pipe, an annular shoulder upon which the floor of the receiver rests a lock-nut for engagement with the upper screw-threaded projecting end of the connecting pipe and a removable cap for closing the upper end of 20 such pipe as and for the purpose stated.

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

GEORGE P. BRINTNALL.

Witnesses:

W. T. MILLER,

GEO. D. WIGHTMAN.