

No. 791,381.

PATENTED MAY 30, 1905.

J. M. THOMPSON.
RECEIVER OR CATCH BASIN.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 27, 1904.

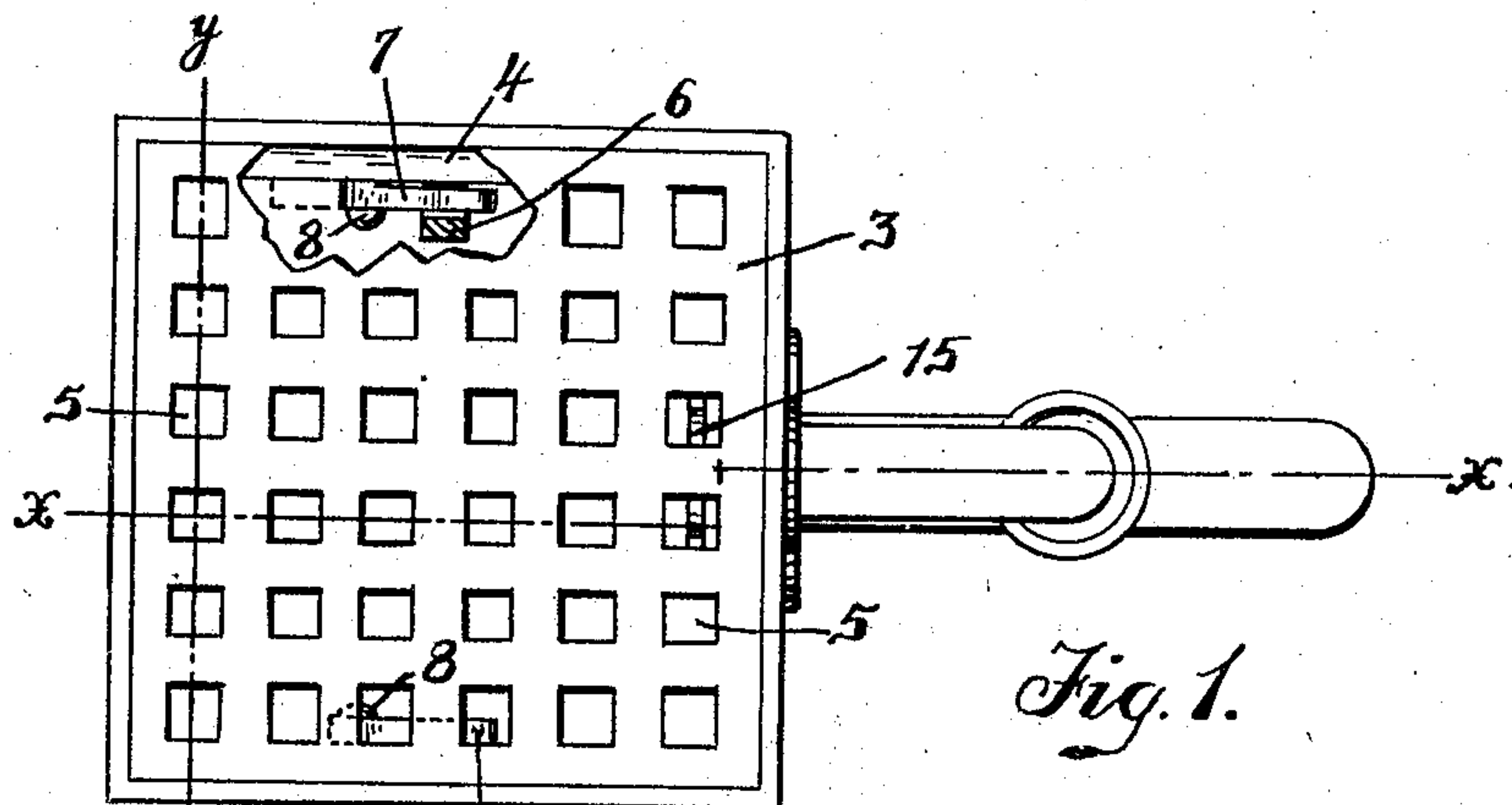


Fig. 1.

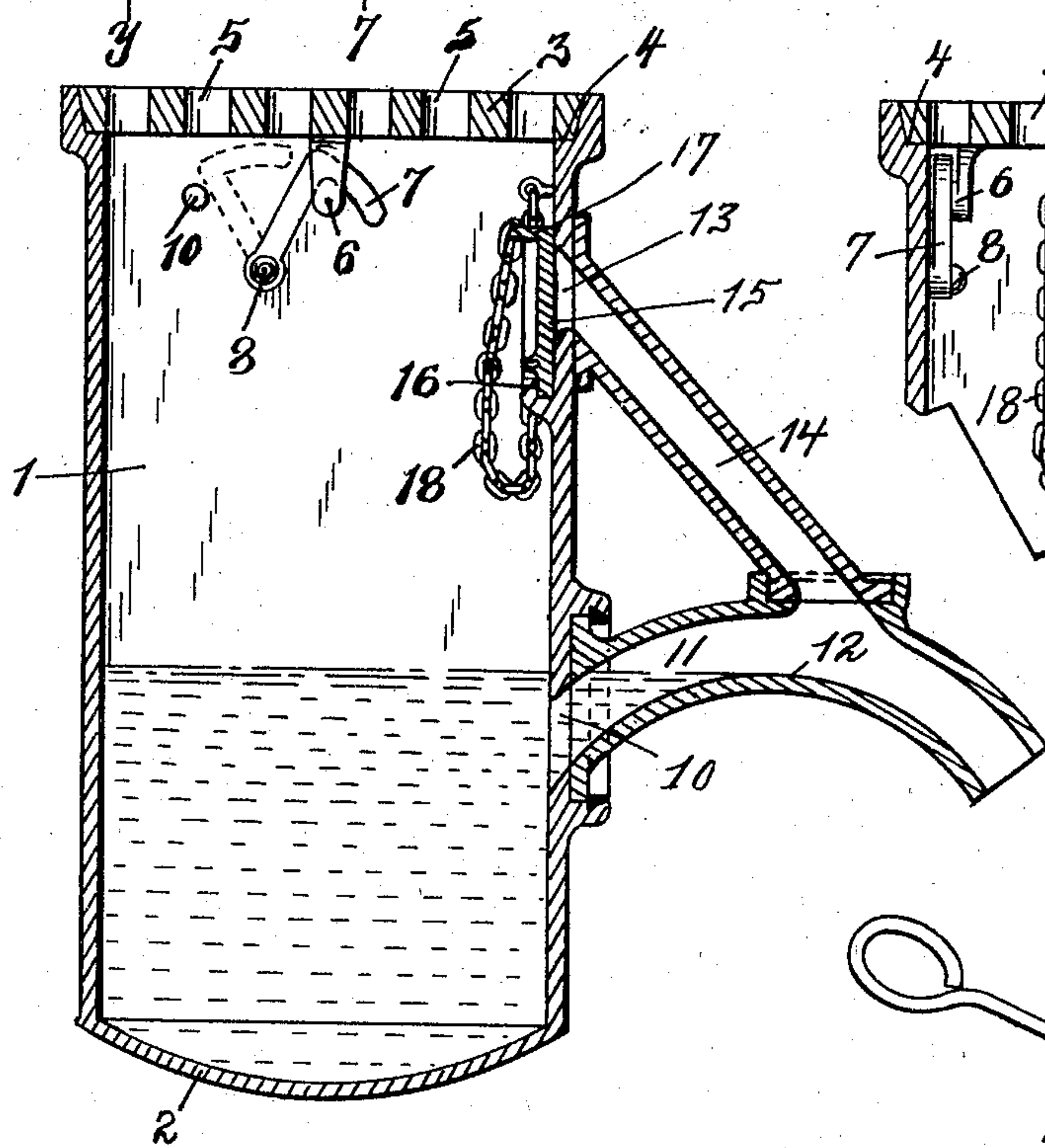


Fig. 2.

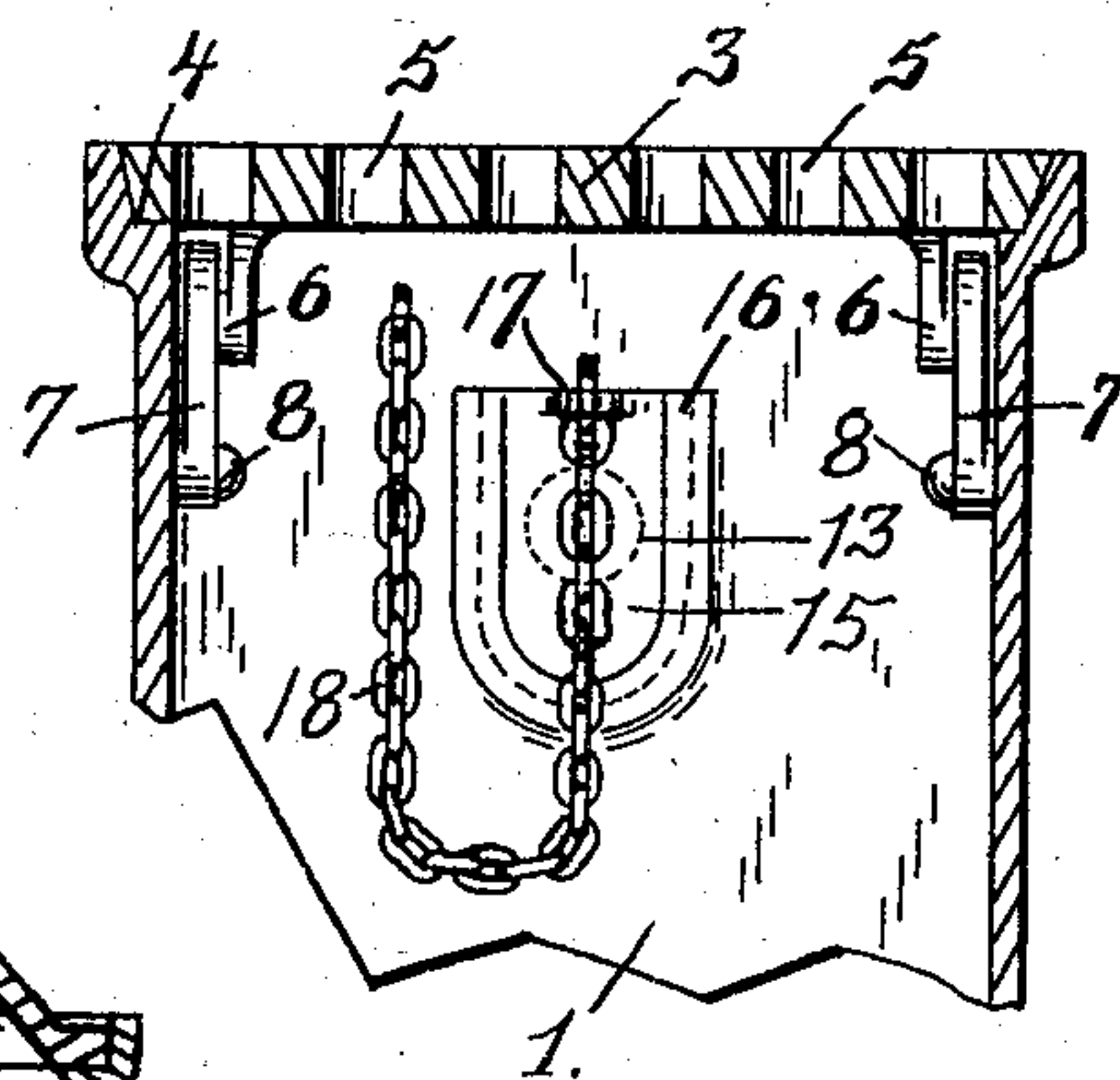


Fig. 3.

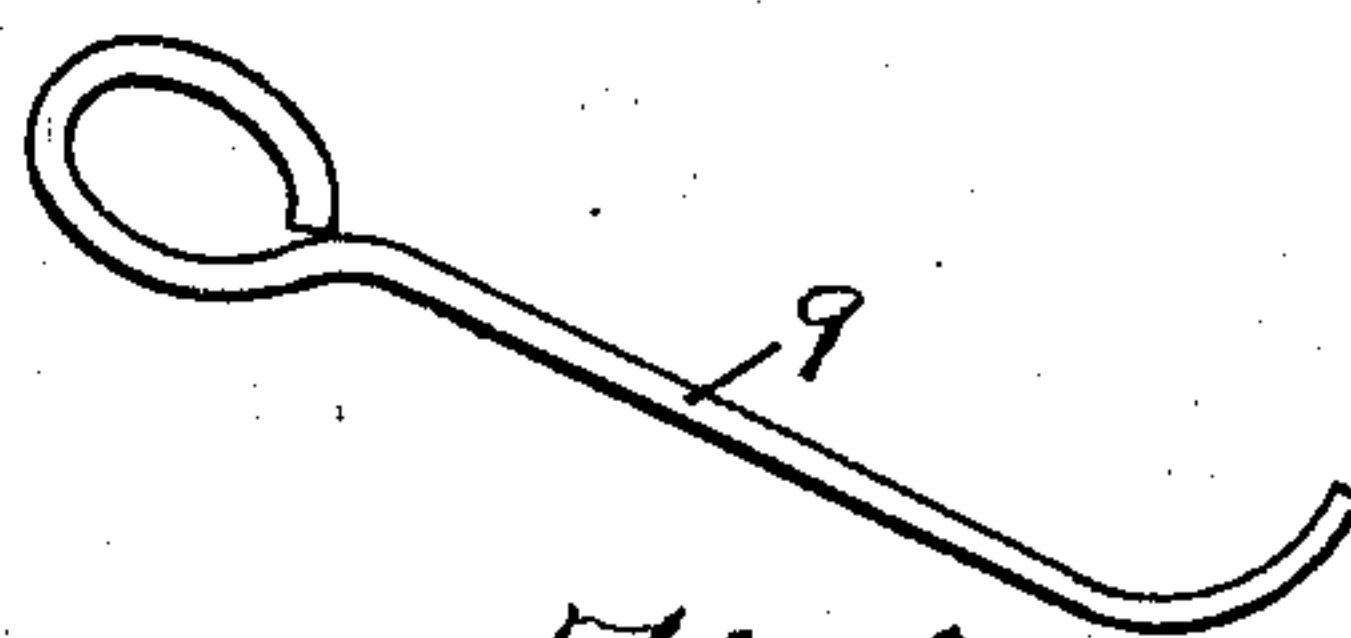


Fig. 4.

Witnesses
J. P. Heister
C. C. Bigelow

Inventor
JOHN M. THOMPSON
By His Attorney
W. T. Miller

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN M. THOMPSON, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

RECEIVER OR CATCH-BASIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 791,381, dated May 30, 1905.

Application filed June 27, 1904. Serial No. 214,251.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN M. THOMPSON, 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 Receivers or Catch-Basins; 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 drawings, and to figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in receivers or catch-basins, and more particularly to that class designed for use in conducting to the sewers the surface water of streets.

The object of my invention is to provide an emergency-outlet which can be instantly utilized in the event of a stoppage of the service-outlet in rapidly clearing the street of backed-up surface water due to such stoppage, such emergency-outlet also incidentally serving as a passage for the introduction of a clearing instrument for removing any obstruction in the pipe connecting the receiver with the sewer.

To these ends my invention consists of certain details of construction, all of which will be fully hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a top plan view of my improved receiver. Fig. 2 is a vertical section taken in the line $x x$ of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a partial vertical section taken in the line $y y$ of Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 is a view of the hook for manipulating the interior parts of the receiver without removing the cover.

Referring to the drawings, 1 is the body of the receiver, which is preferably of elongated, square, or rectangular configuration with concave bottom 2.

3 is the cover, which rests snugly in the top of the receiver upon its ledge 4. This cover is provided with the spaced openings 5 for the downward passage of the surface water. Upon its under side and near its opposite edges are the depending angular extensions 6 6, adapted for removable engagement with the gravity-hooks 7 7, pivoted at 8 8 out-

side a vertical line passing through the extension 6. This position of the pivot-points 8 8 in the side walls of the receiver causes the hooks 7 to remain in engagement with the extensions 6 under the action of their own weight, which will effectually prevent any accidental unseating of the cover. To remove such cover when necessary, the hand-hook 9 (see Fig. 4) is passed down through an adjacent opening 5, and with such hook 9 the pivoted hooks 7 can be thrown over against the pins 10 on the walls of the receiver, thus disengaging such cover for removal. The cover may be again locked by the hand-hook 9 operating through the openings 5, as before.

10 is the service outlet-orifice, opening into the attached outlet-pipe 11, which is first curved upwardly as it leaves the outlet-orifice 10 and then downwardly to communicate with the sewer.

It will be seen that the highest point 12 in the floor of the outlet-pipe 11 is above the level of the outlet-orifice 10. This causes the level of the standing water in the receiver to remain above such outlet-orifice 10, thus forming a water seal or trap to prevent the sewer-gas from backing up into the receiver.

13 is the emergency-outlet in the wall of the receiver, opening into the straight outlet-pipe 14, which extends down at an angle to and into the service outlet-pipe 11, as shown. This pipe 14 is arranged practically in line with pipe 11 at its entrance-point, thus making it an easy matter for the insertion of a clearing instrument, such as a flexible ash strip, down through the pipe 14 and into pipe 11 in the direction of the main sewer for removing any obstruction in the pipe 11 beyond its junction with pipe 14. This provision for clearing pipe 11 is extremely valuable and forms an important adjunct to my improved construction.

15 is a gate for closing the emergency outlet-orifice 13 when not in use. It slides snugly into position in the frame 16 and can be raised out of such frame to open the emergency-outlet by means of the hand-hook 9 through an adjacent opening 5 in the cover. The lug 17 at the top of gate 15 is for engagement with the hand-hook 9 in removing

such gate and restoring it to its closing position. The chain 18, attached to the gate 15 and to the wall of the receiver, facilitates its restoration to the frame 16.

5 The emergency-outlet above outlined is for use when the service outlet-orifice 10 has become clogged with debris to such an extent that the flow of water to the sewer is checked or stopped entirely.

10 A quick release of the rapidly-accumulating surface water is often highly important. This can be instantly effected by pulling out the gate 15 and permitting the surface water to flow off through the emergency-outlet, after which the obstructing debris can be removed from around the service outlet-orifice 10 at a more convenient time.

I claim—

20 The combination with a receiver, of the service outlet-pipe 11, curved upwardly from

its point of attachment with the receiver and then downwardly to the sewer, the straight emergency outlet-pipe 14 communicating at its upper end with the emergency outlet-orifice 13 and at its lower end with the service outlet-pipe 11, at a point without the receiver, at the beginning of the downwardly-curved portion of the service-outlet, the straight emergency outlet-pipe 14 being arranged in line with the downwardly-turned portion of the service outlet-pipe 11 and the sliding gate 15 for closing the emergency outlet-orifice 13, substantially as and for the purpose stated. 25 30

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses. 35

JOHN M. THOMPSON.

Witnesses:

JOHN O. ADSIT,
W. T. MILLER.