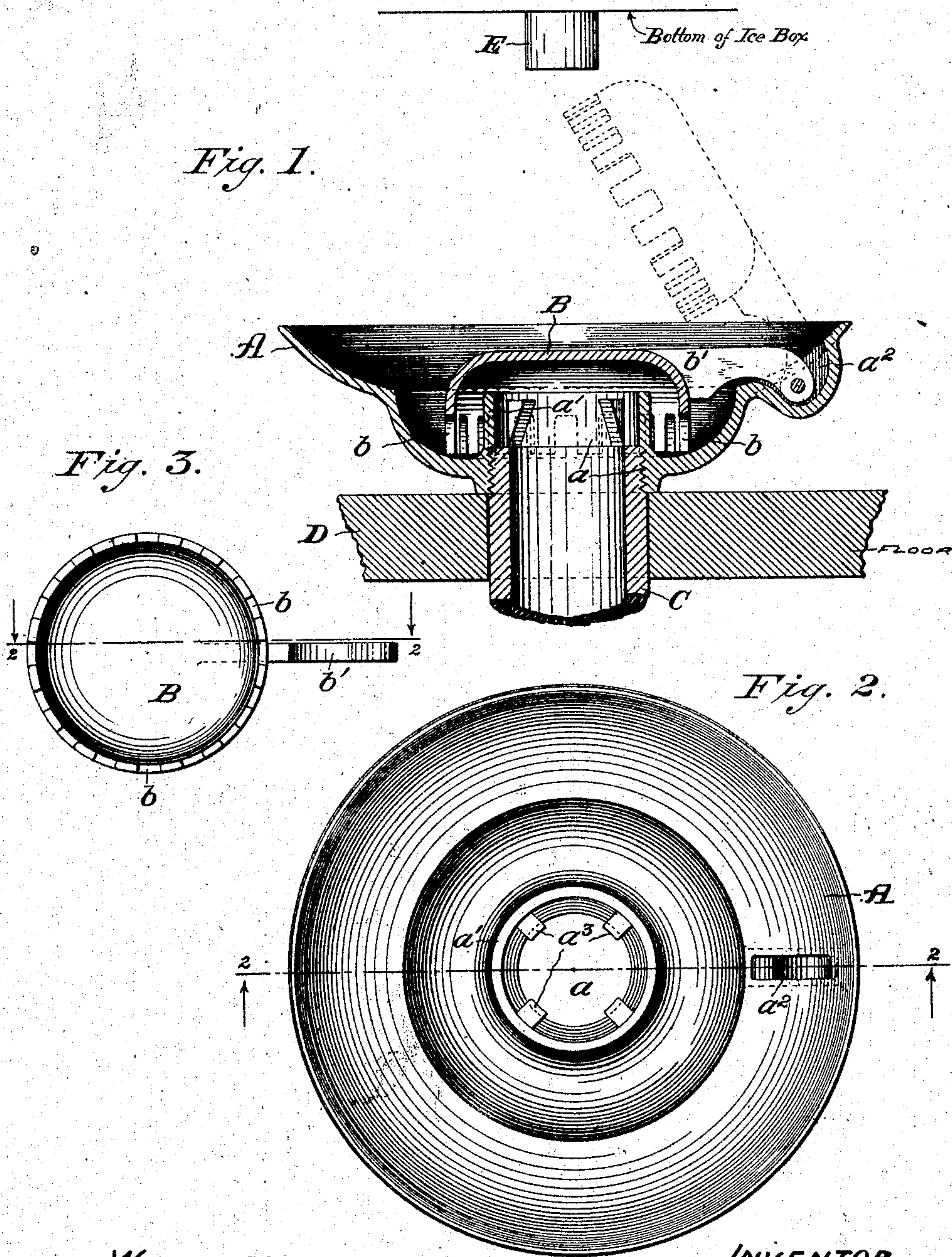


No. 815,420.

PATENTED MAR. 20, 1906.

A. GOLDFEIN.
TRAP FOR LIQUIDS.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 9, 1904.



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TRAP FOR LIQUIDS.

No. 815,420.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 20, 1906.

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To all whom it may concern.

Be it known that I, AUGUST GOLDFEIN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Cleveland, county of Cuyahoga, and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Traps for Liquids, of which the following is a specification, the principle of the invention being herein explained and the best mode in which I have contemplated applying that principle, so as to distinguish it from other inventions.

My invention relates to devices for catching the waste water and refuse which is discharged by the waste-pipes of ice-boxes or refrigerators, its object being to provide a device of said character which will be simple, durable, and which will be free from the possibility of becoming clogged. Said invention consists of means hereinafter fully described, and particularly set forth in the claim.

The annexed drawings and the following description set forth in detail certain means embodying the invention, such disclosed means constituting but one of various mechanical forms in which the principle of the invention may be used.

In said annexed drawings, Figure 1 represents a vertical axial section of a device embodying my invention, showing same secured to a waste-pipe passing through the floor and located beneath a waste-pipe connected with a refrigerator. Fig. 2 represents a plan of the main basin embodied in the device with the cup-shaped cap removed. Fig. 3 represents a bottom plan of said cap detached.

The main portion or basin A is round in contour and of suitable depth. In the middle of the bottom is formed an opening *a*, whose upper portion is surrounded by a rim *a'*, projecting upwardly from the bottom of the basin, the lower portion having its walls screw-threaded, as shown. An inverted-cup-shaped cap B has its rim resting upon the bottom of the basin, surrounding the rim *a'*. Said cap-rim is intersected by a number of incisions or openings *b*. The closed end or top of the cap is imperforate, as shown, and formed integral therewith is an arm *b'*, whose end is pivoted in a seat *a²*, formed in the side of the basin. By pivoting the cap in such seat or recess it is obvious that its upward movement will be limited by the engagement of arm *b'* with the upper side of the seat *a²*, thus preventing the trap from being carelessly left open, since the cap cannot be

swung over its center of gravity. At the same time it can be raised sufficiently high to permit ready cleansing, as shown in dotted outline, Fig. 1. Other means, as a lug on the upper side of arm *b'*, might be used to attain the same end, the usefulness of which is at once apparent. The height of rim *a'* from the bottom of the basin is made somewhat less than the depth of the cap. Upon the interior of the rim *a'* are formed four radial and inwardly-projecting lugs *a³*, integral with said rim.

In the application of the above-described device a waste-water pipe C is caused to project up through and from the floor D directly beneath the waste-pipe E of the refrigerator and has its upper end externally threaded to receive the internal thread of the basin. The latter is screwed securely upon the said pipe, as shown, such action being facilitated by lifting the cap, as shown in dotted lines, and inserting into opening *a* a wrench suitably constructed to engage the lugs *a³*, as will be readily understood. In the same manner these lugs also facilitate the disengagement of the basin from the pipe. The cap normally occupies the position shown in Fig. 1. Waste water and refuse dripping from pipe E falls upon the convex imperforate end of the cap and flows from thence down into the bottom of the basin through the openings *b* into the interior of the cap. The rim parts separating the said openings prevent large pieces of solid refuse from entering the interior of the cap and opening *a*, and so clogging the latter, the action in this connection being that of an ordinary trap. When the level of the water exceeds this height—the plane of the top of the rim *a'*—it flows over into opening *a*.

While especially designed to serve as a trap for the waste water from ice-boxes or refrigerators, I do not mean to limit the application of my invention to such service alone, as it is adapted in general to serve as a trap for liquids containing solid matter which would tend to stop up the discharge pipe or opening provided for the liquid.

Other modes of applying the principle of my invention may be employed instead of the one explained, change being made as regards the means herein disclosed, provided the means stated by the following claim or the equivalent of such stated means be employed.

I therefore particularly point out and distinctly claim as my invention—

In a trap for liquids, the combination of an open receptacle provided with a central
5 opening; an upwardly-projecting imperforate rim of a height less than that of the outer wall of said receptacle and surrounding said opening; an inverted-cup-shaped cap having
its rim intersected by a series of openings,
10 such latter rim resting on the bottom of said receptacle and inclosing said projecting imperforate rim; a seat formed in the outer

wall of said receptacle; and an arm formed integral with said cap and pivoted in said seat, such arm being adapted to engage with
15 the upper side of said seat before said cap is raised over its center of gravity.

Signed by me this 24th day of October, 1904.

AUGUST GOLDFEIN.

Attest:

E. M. NORLING

A. E. MERKEL.