

J. M. McKERCHEY.

TRAP FITTING.

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930,682.

Patented Aug. 10, 1909.

FIG. 1.

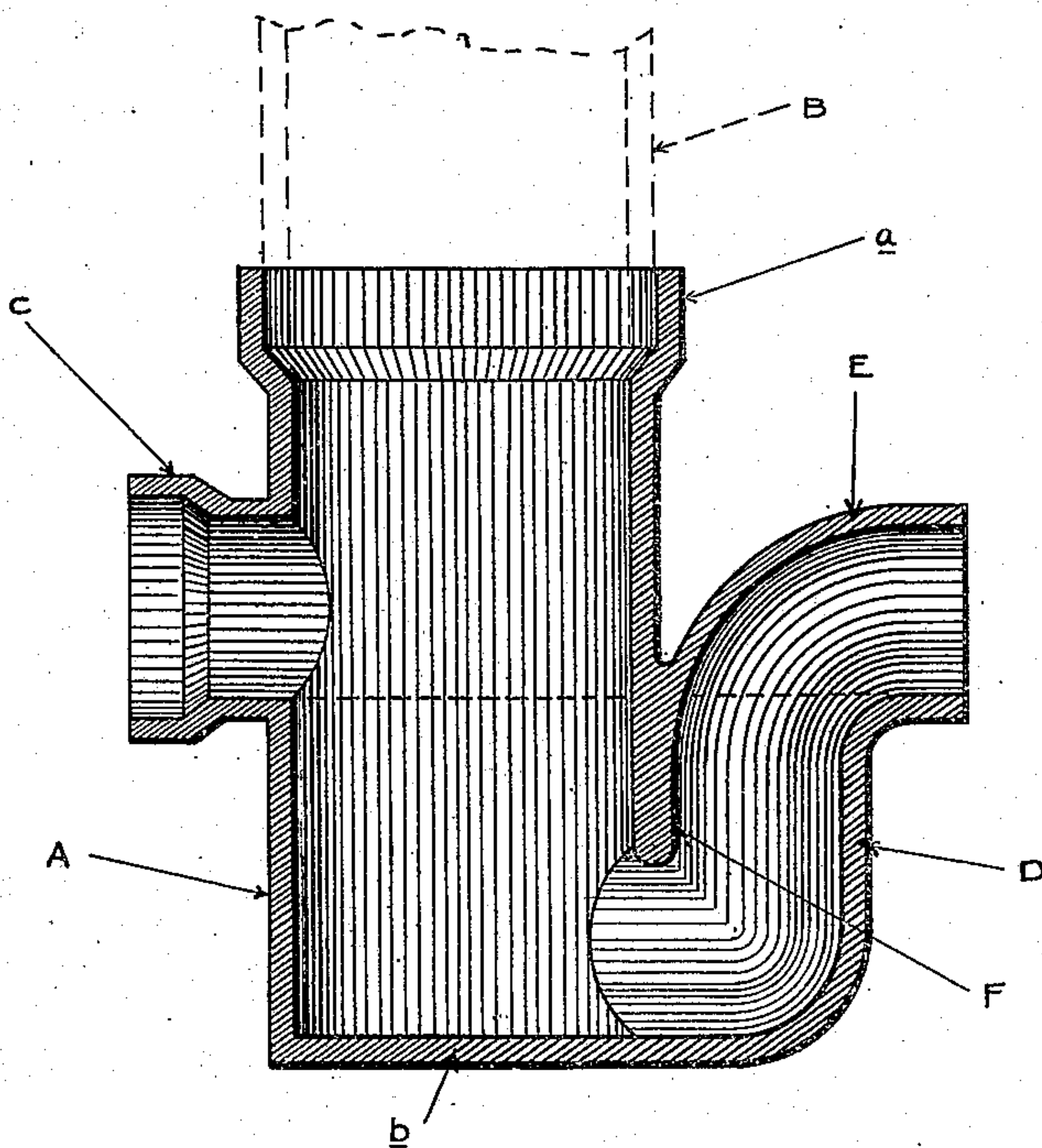


FIG. 2.

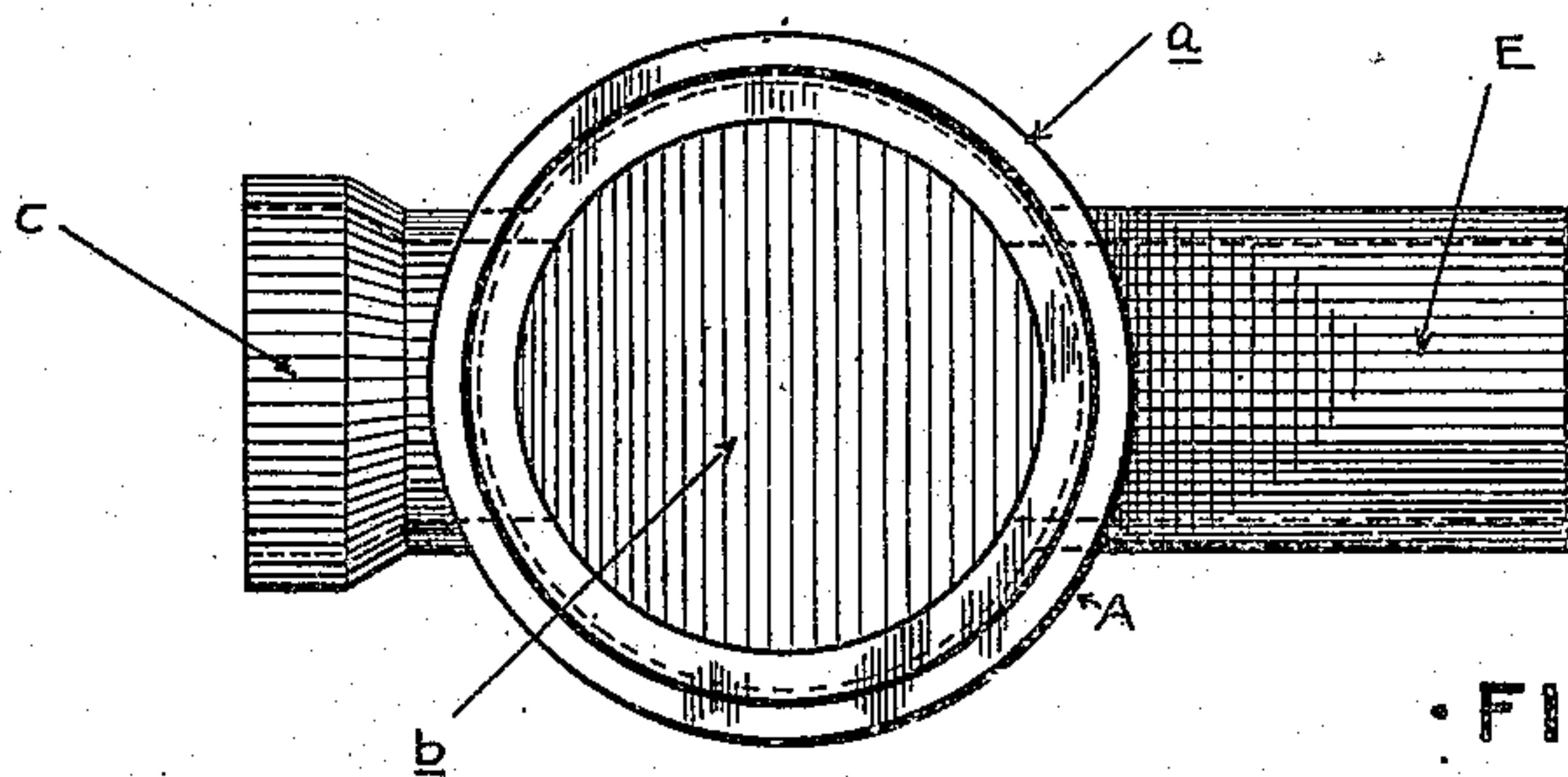


FIG. 3.

WITNESSES

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TRAP-FITTING.

No. 930,682.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 10, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN M. McKERCHEY, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, a citizen of the United States, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trap-Fittings, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

The invention relates to trap fittings and consists in the peculiar construction, being more especially designed for use in connection with the formation of traps for outside closets. Heretofore traps for this purpose have usually been formed by a number of separate fittings. Such constructions have various disadvantages, among which are, 1st, the difficulty in maintaining the several sections in proper relation to each other. 2nd, the danger of clogging and the difficulty of cleaning when once clogged. 3d, the insufficient support for the standpipe and consequent danger of settling. 4th, the time required in construction to properly assemble and secure the various fittings in relation to each other.

With the present invention these objections have been overcome by construction as hereinafter set forth.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical, longitudinal section through the fitting. Fig. 2 is a plan view thereof. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section illustrating modification.

The fitting may be formed of any suitable material, but preferably of crock or tile. It consists of a cylindrical body portion A having a vertical axis, and the upper end being preferably provided with an enlarged flange *a* for connection with the standpipe, such as indicated in dotted lines at B. At one side of the body A is integral nipple C, which forms the inlet connection, the diameter of this connection being considerably less than the diameter of the body portion A.

D is the outlet connection, also preferably formed integral with the body A, and having its opening in said body arranged below the level of the inlet connection C. The outlet D extends upward and at its upper end has the elbow E, which is preferably enlarged substantially in axial alinement with the nipple C.

With the construction described, the wall F which separates the chamber in the body A from the passage in the connection D projects downward a considerable depth below

the water level which is maintained to the height of the bottom of the nipple C and elbow E, thus forming an efficient water seal. The capacity of the outlet connection D is preferably substantially the same as that of the inlet nipple C, and both are considerably smaller than the body portion A. The body portion A is preferably formed with a flat base *b* which is of sufficient area to form a firm support for the fitting in the soil.

The fitting described may be used for the construction of an outdoor closet in which the standpipe B rises to the surface of the ground while the fitting with the inlet and outlet connections C and D is arranged below the frost line. In construction the fitting is placed in position with the base *d* firmly supported on the soil beneath, this base, being of considerable area and being arranged directly beneath the body section A which is connected with the standpipe, serves to form a firm support for said standpipe which will prevent settling. It also forms a straightway passage from the top of the standpipe to the lowest point in the trap, so that in the case of the lodging of clogging material in the trap it may be readily removed through the standpipe. Furthermore, on account of the large diameter of the body portion A the velocity of the water current passing through the inlet C and the outlet D is greatly diminished in the body A, with the consequence that there is less danger of drawing solid material, which would tend to clog the trap, into the outlet connection D.

While I have described the fitting as adapted for the one use, it is evident that it may have other uses to which it is equally applicable.

In Fig. 3 I have shown a modified construction in which the inlet nipple C' connects tangentially to the body A, so that the water entering through said connection will be caused to rotate around in the casing. This will facilitate the cleaning of the fitting and it will also tend to prevent siphonage.

What I claim that my invention is:

1. A trap fitting comprising a vertically arranged cylindrical body portion open at its upper end and having a flat bottom, an integral inlet connection of lesser diameter than said body portion and arranged above the bottom thereof, an integral upturned

outlet connection also of lesser diameter than
said body portion communicating therewith
radially at the bottom and discharging at a
point to maintain the water level within
5 the body below the top of the inlet connec-
tion whereby free air communication is
established between the body portion and
said inlet.

2. A trap fitting comprising a vertically-
10 arranged cylindrical body portion open at
its upper end and having a flat bottom, an
integral tangentially arranged inlet connec-
tion of lesser diameter than said body por-
tion and arranged above the bottom thereof,

an integral upturned outlet connection also 15
of lesser diameter than said body communi-
cating therewith radially at the bottom and
discharging at a point to maintain the water
level within the body below the top of the
inlet connection whereby free air communi- 20
cation is established between the body por-
tion and said inlet.

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

JOHN M. McKERCHEY.

Witnesses:

JAS. P. BARRY,
H. C. SMITH.