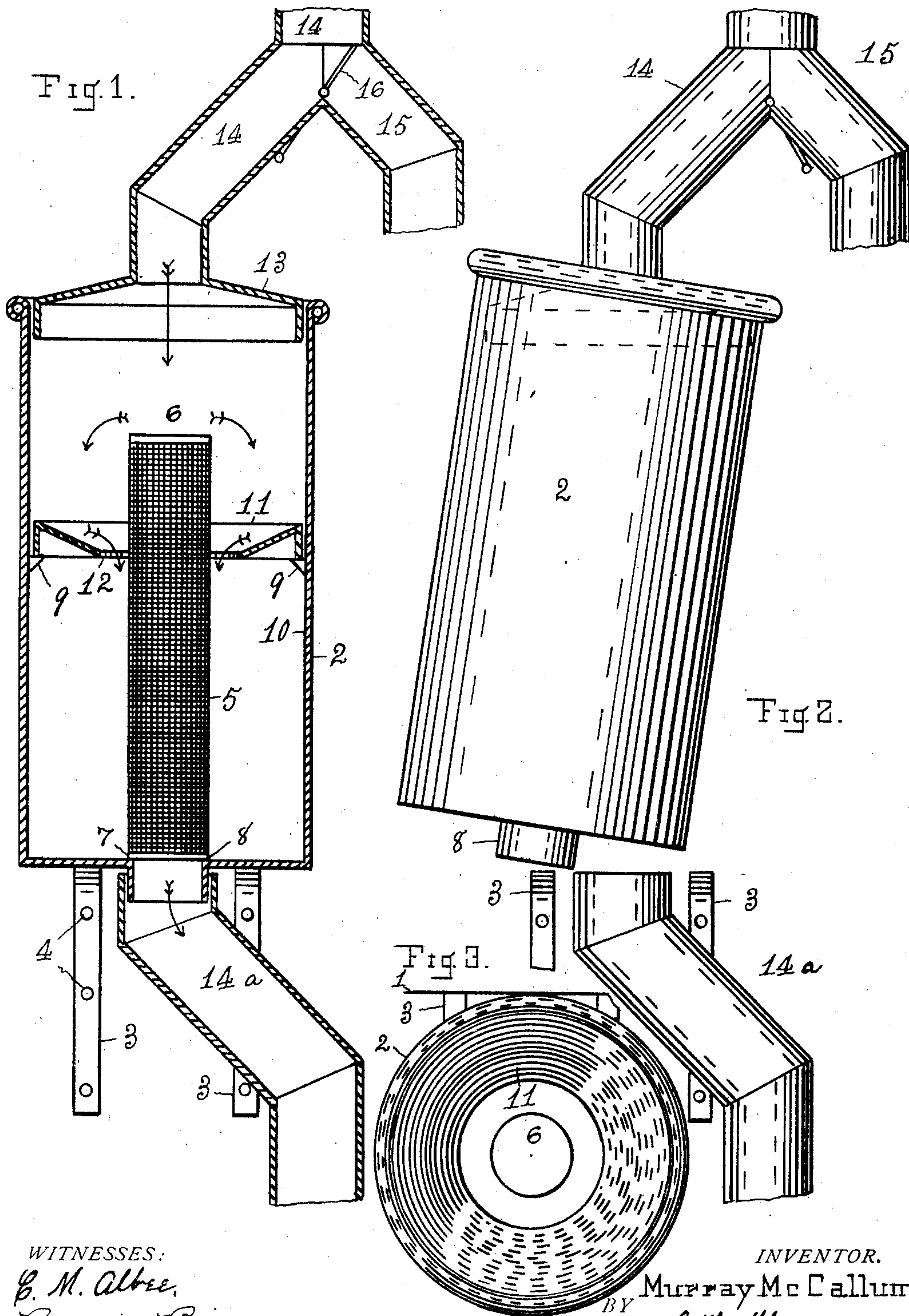


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RAIN WATER STRAINER.  
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Patented July 4, 1911.



WITNESSES:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MURRAY McCALLUM, OF NEENAH, WISCONSIN.

RAIN-WATER STRAINER.

996,994.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 4, 1911.

Application filed January 6, 1911. Serial No. 601,098.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MURRAY McCALLUM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Neenah, in the county of Winnebago and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and useful Rain-Water Strainer, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a strainer for straining the rain water as it runs through the rain water pipes of a building, at some point either in or outside of its walls and above the cistern into which said pipes are directed, and it consists of a receptacle of a suitable length and diameter, which receptacle is adapted to be detachably connected with the rain water pipes by means of a cover which depends from the rain water pipe above it and enters said receptacle, the receptacle being provided with a tubular strainer having a closed upper end which extends upward from the outlet pipe at its lower end nearly to the top of the receptacle, a concave ring being detachably supported upon the inside wall of the receptacle whose inner circumference is spaced from said tubular strainer a short distance below its top, for the purpose of directing the water against the outside of the strainer as it enters the receptacle for the purpose of washing away any leaves, cinders, &c., from its outer surface which may stick to said strainer, and the object of the invention is, to separate all leaves, cinders, &c., from the rain water before it is delivered to the cistern.

The invention is shown in the accompanying drawing, in which,

Figure 1, is a vertical section of the strainer receptacle with brackets underneath it for its support, the down pipe of the rain water pipe above the receptacle with the receptacle cover, the strainer with its concave ring within the receptacle, and the discharge pipe from its lower end. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the receptacle and its receiving and delivery pipes, their outer ends broken, with the receptacle partly removed from its normal position upon its supporting brackets. Fig. 3 is a top view of the receptacle upon its supporting brackets with its cover removed.

Similar numerals and letters indicate like parts in the several views.

1, indicates the wall of a building upon which the strainer receptacle 2, is supported upon brackets 3, which brackets may be se-

cured to the wall with nails or screws through holes 4, therein, but no particular means of supporting it is essential.

The receptacle may be of any dimensions which the amount of water to be strained may require, and of any convenient form in its cross section, and be made of any non-rusting sheet metal. The strainer 5, should be made of copper wire cloth or perforated brass sheet metal for their non-rusting qualities and be of tubular form, it being provided with an imperforate cover 6, and its lower end 7, being of the same inside diameter as that of the discharge pipe opening through the thimble 8, and be soldered to and around said opening. The strainer should extend upward nearly to the top of the receptacle. At a short distance below its upper end, brackets 9, are attached to the inside wall 10, of the receptacle, upon which the concave sheet metal ring 11, is mounted loosely, its inner circumference being spaced from the outside of the strainer a short distance.

Into the upper end of the receptacle 2, a cover 13, is loosely fitted, and from which the inlet pipe of the down pipe 14, extends upward, said down pipe being provided with the usual branch pipe 15, and valve 16, for directing the rain water from entering said receptacle. At the lower end of the receptacle 2, the down pipe 14<sup>a</sup>, receives the discharge from the opening through the thimble 8, for delivering the strained water to the cistern. It will be observed that the receptacle 2, is easily detachable from the pipes 14 and 14<sup>a</sup>, by lifting it and swinging its lower end toward one side, as is shown in Fig. 2. This will allow the receptacle to be emptied of any accumulation of leaves, &c., after its concave ring 11 has been removed. The strainer and inside of the receptacle can then be rinsed out and the ring replaced in position ready for use.

The rain water as it is delivered from the pipe 14, will fall to some extent upon the upper end of the strainer, while some of it will wash down the sides of the strainer, that striking upon the flat top 6, will be deflected to the concave surface of the ring 11, and then will strike the outside of the strainer and assist in keeping its outer surface clear of undesirable material, so that the strainer will be in a measure, self cleaning. With a reasonably fine mesh to the strainer, as all of the water which reaches



the cistern must pass through it, water which is free of all deleterious substances, will be delivered to it.

Having described my invention, and the manner of its operation, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is,—

In a rain water strainer, the combination of a suitable receptacle having an open top, a cover for the receptacle depending from the rain water pipe and through which cover the water to be strained is run, the cover being adapted to enter loosely and nearly fill said top, a bottom in said receptacle, a thimble adapted to enter the rain water delivery pipe to the cistern depending from said bottom, a tubular strainer secured to, and extending upward from around the junction of said bottom and thimble to near the top of said receptacle, an imperforate top upon said strainer, a

concave ring supported loosely upon the inside wall of said receptacle at a distance below the top of said strainer, its inner circumference being spaced from said strainer, said receptacle being adapted for being supported upon a building and be detachably connected with the rain water down pipes thereof, whereby it may be removed from connection with said pipes, the concave ring removed, the receptacle turned bottom side up, any accumulations of leaves, or other matter therein removed, its inside around the strainer rinsed out, the ring replaced, the receptacle turned right side up, replaced in position, and again connected with said rain water pipes.

MURRAY McCALLUM.

Witnesses:

FRED C. MASON,  
D. K. BROWN.

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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."

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