

**Nov. 11, 1924.**

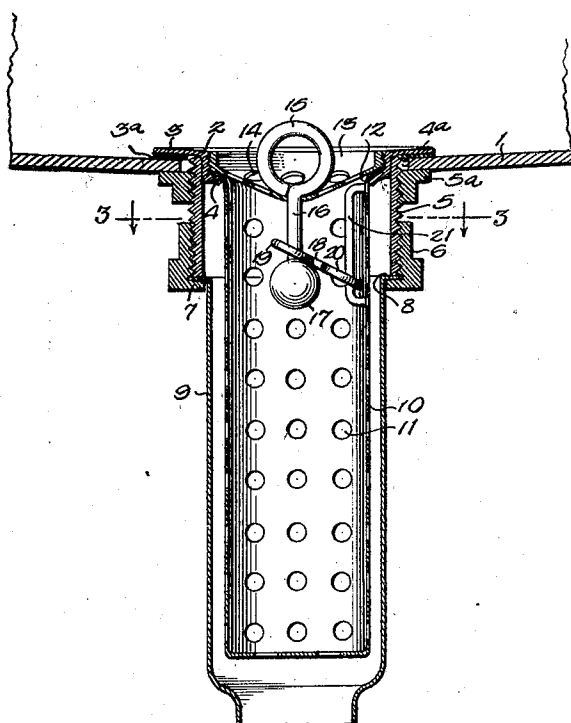
**A. SAVARD**

## SINK TRAP

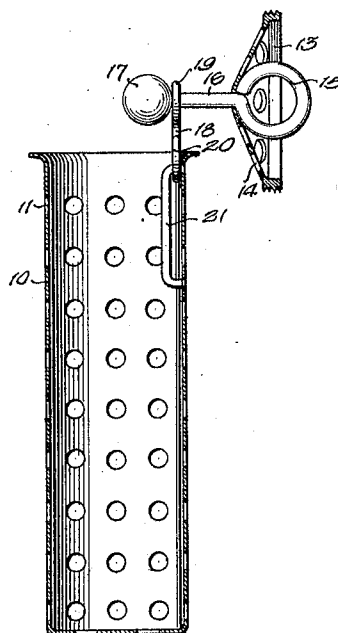
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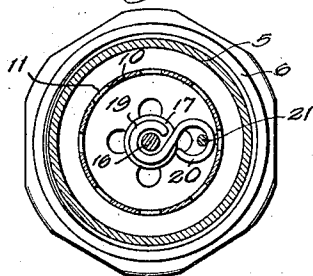
*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



**WITNESSES**

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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR SAVARD, OF OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

## SINK TRAP.

Application filed September 18, 1923. Serial No. 663,432.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ARTHUR SAVARD, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Omaha, in the county of Douglas and State of Nebraska, have invented a new and Improved Sink Trap, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to a sink trap, and has for an object the provision of a simple, durable, efficient and easily manipulated device which can be applied to any standard form of sink, to be disposed in the discharge pipe to collect grease, dirt and other material which would tend to line the pipe and interfere with the proper discharge of fluid from the sink. The device can also be used for lavatories, bathtubs, urinals, etc.

Another object comprises the provision of means whereby the device can be very quickly and easily removed from the discharge pipe, the contents emptied and the trap cleaned out.

The invention is illustrated in the drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section taken through the device in place in the discharge pipe of a sink;

Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the device removed from the sink; and

Fig. 3 is a horizontal section taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

The form of the invention shown in the drawings is a preferred form, although it is understood that modifications in the construction and arrangement of the parts and in the character of the materials used may be adopted without departing from the spirit of the invention.

The invention as shown in the drawings is applied to a sink 1, the bottom of which is provided with the usual threaded discharge plate 2 having a flange 3 bearing against a suitable washer 3<sup>a</sup> on the bottom of the sink, and a lower inner flange 4 against which the usual perforated drain plug bears when the plug is screwed into the plate. An exteriorly threaded sleeve 5 bears against the outer wall of the plate 2 within the aperture 4<sup>a</sup> in the bottom of the sink, and this is engaged by a clamping ring 5<sup>a</sup> which holds the sleeve in position and bears against the lower face of the sink around the aperture. The bottom of this sleeve is provided with a threaded ring 6 having an inwardly projecting flange 7 at

its bottom to clamp the flange 8 of the discharge pipe 9 against the lower end of the sleeve 5. This construction just enumerated is one of the usual standard forms of construction for the discharge elements of a sink.

I wish to dispose within the discharge pipe 9 a chamber or cylinder 10 provided throughout with a plurality of perforations 11 and at its upper end a flared flange portion 12. This flared flange portion is adapted to rest on the upper surface of the flange 4 of the plate 2. This flared flange 12 of the perforated receptacle is adapted to be pressed against by the bottom of a perforated drain plug 13 provided with a plurality of perforations 14 and threaded on its outer edges into the drain plate 2. To a central perforation in this drain plug 13 the stem 16 of a link is suitably fastened, such as by soldering, this stem having at its upper end a loop 15. The lower end of the stem is provided with an enlarged ball-shaped head 17. The lower end of the stem above the ball is embraced by a loop 19 of a link 18, the other end of which is looped at 20 to slidably engage a guide bar 21 fastened to the sides of the trap cylinder 10.

This construction will, therefore, be understood to be such that when the drain plug 13 is screwed from the plate 2, the stem 16 being firmly connected thereto will be withdrawn therewith and the flexible link 18 will travel up the guide bar 21 until the upper end of the guide bar is reached, at which time the positive connection thus established would later tend to lift the trap cylinder 10 out of the pipe 9 so that the contents can be discharged and the trap cleaned. The ease with which the trap can be removed from the discharge pipe 9 is obvious, and the way in which the flexible connection between the trap and the drain plug 13 is established is observable by a consideration of Fig. 2, illustrating how easily the trap can be removed for the purpose of removing the contents thereof to clean the trap.

What I claim is:—

1. A trap for sinks having a flanged drain plate therein, which comprises a perforated trap cylinder loosely supported on the flanges of the drain plate, a perforated drain plug engageable in the opening of the drain plate to clamp the upper ends of the trap

against the flanges of the drain plate, and flexible connections between the trap and the plug.

2. A trap for sinks having a flanged drain  
5 plate, which includes a perforated cylinder to be disposed in a drain pipe leading from the sink, the upper ends of the receptacle bearing against the flanges of the plate, a  
10 perforated drain plug adapted to be screwed into the plate and press the upper edges of

the trap against the flanges of said plate, a stem connected rigidly to the plug and having an enlarged head portion on its lower end, a guide bar connected rigidly to the inner walls of the trap, and a link 15 loosely connecting the stem with the guide bar whereby the removal of the plug from the sink will insure the removal of the trap.

ARTHUR SAVARD.