(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. BARRETT.

GREASE TRAP.

No. 527,580. Patented Oct. 16, 1894.

Fig. 1.

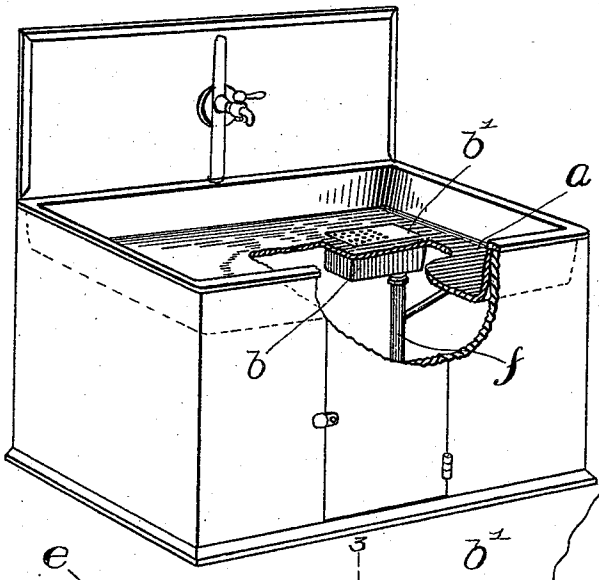


Fig. 2.

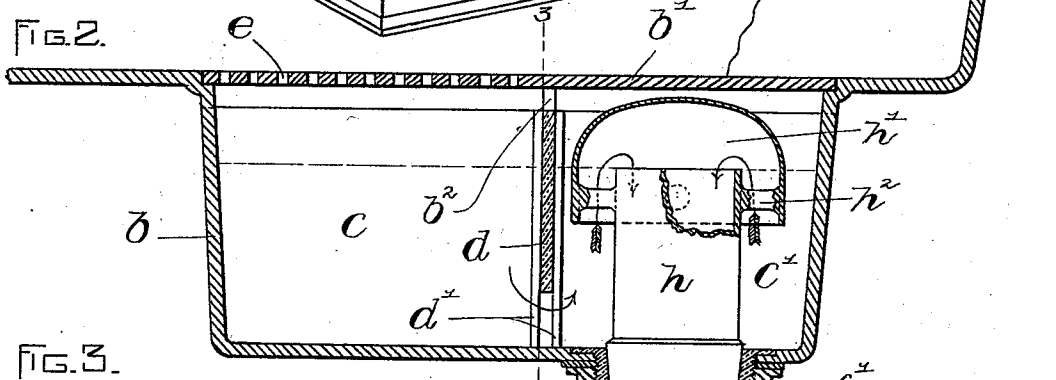
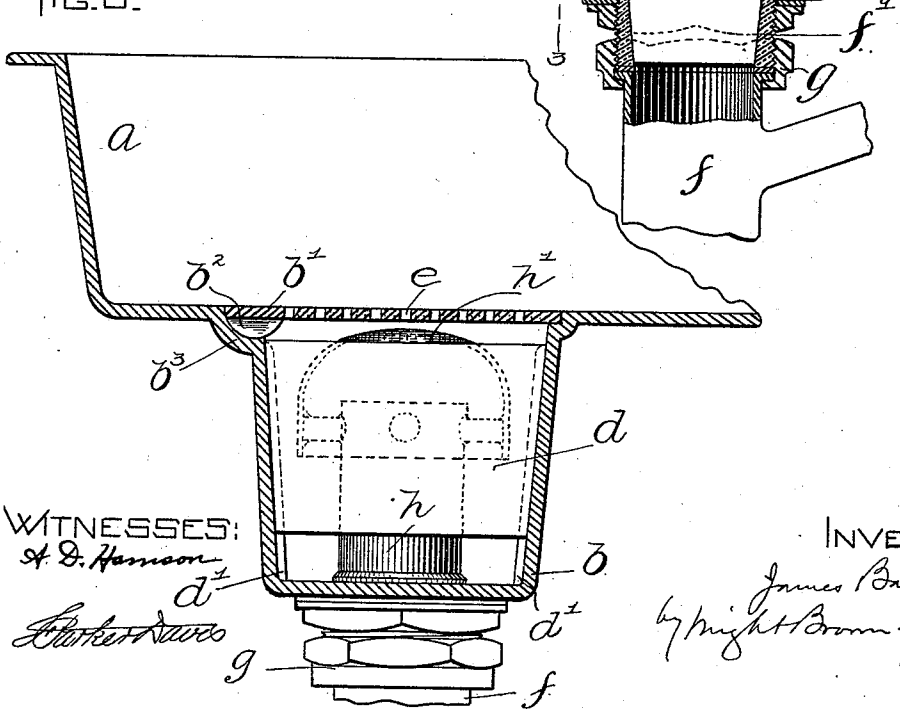


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:
A. D. Harrison
Parker Davis

INVENTOR:
James Barrett
by Wright Brown Quinby & Otty

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 4.

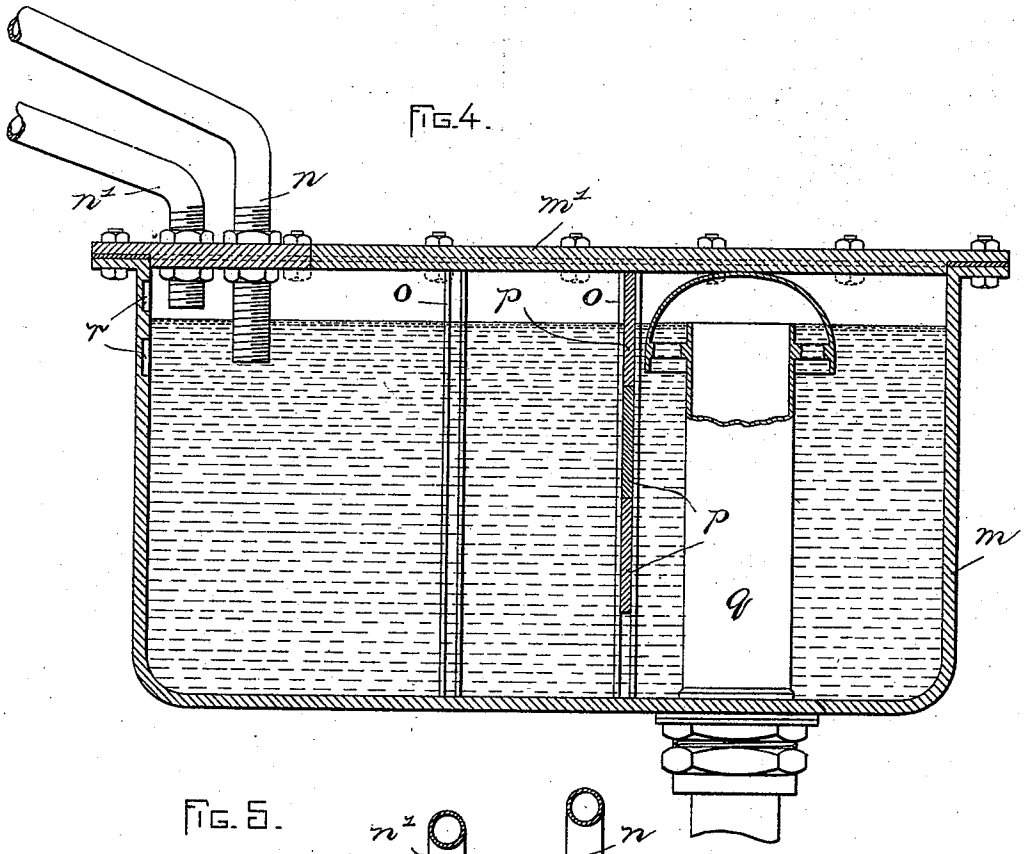
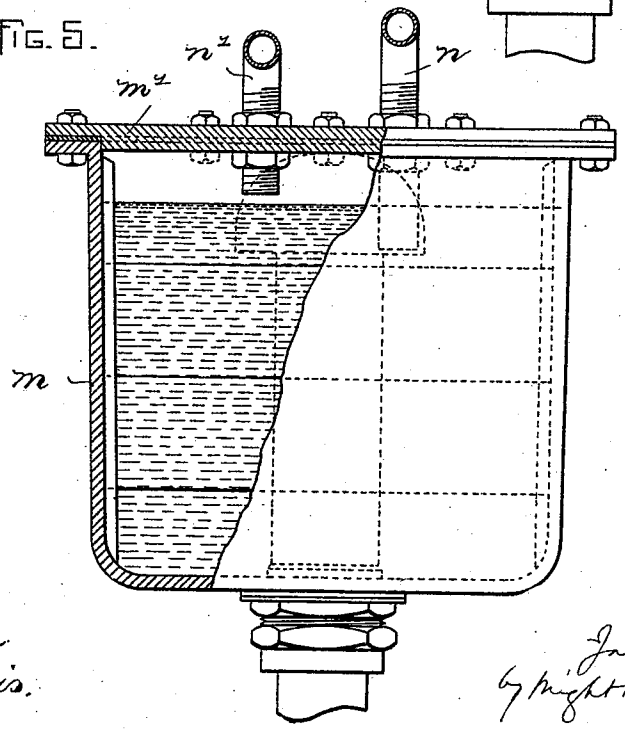


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES:
A. D. Harrison
Parker Davis.

INVENTOR:
James Barrett
by Wright Brown Quinby & Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES BARRETT, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

GREASE-TRAP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 527,580, dated October 16, 1894.

Application filed November 20, 1893. Serial No. 491,505. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES BARRETT, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Grease-Traps, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide an improved attachment for sinks, which will effectually prevent foul air which arises from drains and pipes from entering the room where the sink is located, and also to provide means for the arrest of grease in the water passing through the trap, so that the grease can be readily removed.

To these ends, the invention consists in a trap of novel construction, as hereinafter described and claimed.

The accompanying drawings illustrate a construction for carrying out the invention.

Figure 1 shows a perspective view of a sink provided with my improved trap, and represented as broken away to disclose the same. Fig. 2 shows a longitudinal section, on an enlarged scale, of a portion of the sink and the trap. Fig. 3 shows a cross-section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2. Figs. 4 and 5 show the invention embodied in a tank, in which drain from various sources may be collected.

The same letters of reference indicate the same parts in all the figures.

In the drawings: the letter *a* designates a cast-iron sink, and in carrying out my invention I cast in one piece with this sink and on the under side of the same a basin *b*, forming around the rim of said basin an offset or rabbet, which is engaged by a cover *b'* closing the sink. In a soap-stone sink, the basin would be made as a separate piece with provision for properly attaching and supporting it. The cover *b'* is designed to be raised as on a hinge, and to this end is formed with semi-circular ears or lugs b^2, which engage correspondingly-formed sockets b^3 in the sink. The basin is divided into two compartments, *c* and *c'*, by a vertical transverse partition *d*, which, however, does not completely separate the compartments, but leaves a passage at the bottom of the sink for communication between the two compartments, the arrangement being such that the grease in the water entering the trap is arrested in the compartment *c*, and rises to the surface of the water in said compartment without passing into the compartment *c'*. Hence the grease can be readily removed from time to time, and cannot reach the outlet-pipe hereinafter referred to. The cover *b'* is provided with perforations *e* in that portion of it which extends over the compartment *c*, whereas that portion which extends over the compartment *c'* is imperforate. The partition *d* is preferably removable, and fits between ribs *d'* formed on the sides of the basin *b*. The sides of the basin slope, and the side edges of the partition are correspondly inclined and snugly engage the sides of the basin, whereby the partition is prevented from dropping to the bottom of the basin.

An outlet-pipe *f* communicates with the compartment *c'*, through the medium of a bushing *f'*, which has a flange resting in a rabbet in the bottom of the basin, and is externally screw-threaded to receive a coupling *g*, connecting it with the pipe *b*. The bushing *f'* has a tapering bore, and forms a seat for the tapered lower end of a standpipe *h*, which rises in the compartment *c'* to a point somewhat above the lower end of the partition *d*, and carries a hood *h'*, extending over its open upper end and overhanging the same, said hood being connected with the standpipe by webs h^2. The standpipe may be lifted from its seat and replaced at will.

The action of the apparatus will be apparent, and, briefly stated, is as follows: The contents of the sink pass through the perforations *e* into the compartment *c* of the basin, and thence by the passage at the lower end of the partition *d* into the compartment *c'*, but must rise to the level of the top of the standpipe before they can discharge through the outlet-pipe. This carries the liquid above the lower edge of the hood *h'*, which overhangs the top of the standpipe, as previously stated. It will thus be seen that gases arising from the outlet-pipe are trapped in the hood *h'* and effectually prevented from gaining access to the room in which the sink is located.

The grease and oil, which pass with other

matter into the basin, rise to the top, and may be removed from time to time, if desired, from the compartment *c*.

When it is desired to cleanse the trap or flush the pipes, the cover *b'*, partition *d* and standpipe *h* are all removed, which leaves the basin clear.

If desired, the trap may be used without the partition *d*, as a receptacle for slops and other liquids not containing grease.

Referring to the construction shown in Figs. 4 and 5, *m* designates a tank, having a cover *m'* bolted to it, and preferably formed in two parts, one of which supports an inlet-pipe *n* and a vent-pipe *n'*, and is intended to remain permanently attached to the tank. The tank is formed on the interior with two sets of ribs *o*, to receive a partition formed of a number of sections *p*, so as to adapt it for insertion where there is not room above the tank to insert a single board of the height of the partition. The partition may be set up in either of the sets of ribs, according to which end of the tank is to constitute the grease-receptacle. The standpipe *q* is arranged in the end of the tank most remote from the inlet-pipe, and is of the same construction as before described.

The pipes *n* and *n'* may enter the end instead of the top of the tank, if preferable, and cavities *r* are made in one end of the tank, and at these points the wall of the tank may be broken through to receive the pipes.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A sink-trap, comprising a basin under the sink and divided by a vertical partition which terminates above the bottom of the basin, a removable cover over said basin and provided with perforations in that part which covers the basin on one side only of the partition, an outlet-pipe on the opposite side of the partition, and a standpipe rising from said outlet-pipe and carrying a hood which covers its upper end and overhangs the same the lower end of said standpipe fitting into and removable from the upper end of said outlet-pipe, substantially as described.

2. A trap, comprising in its construction a suitable receptacle having a removable partition in its upper part, and a standpipe fitting removably therein on one side of the partition and rising nearly to the top of the receptacle and having a hood over its upper open end and depending below said upper end, for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 28th day of October, A. D. 1893.

JAMES BARRETT.

Witnesses:
A. D. HARRISON,
WALTER F. MCLEOD.