A. R. KONSALIK.

RELIEVING ATTACHMENT FOR CLOGGED WATER CONDUCTORS, DRAIN SPOUTS, &c.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 31, 1919.

1,383,547. **Patented July 5, 1921.**

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

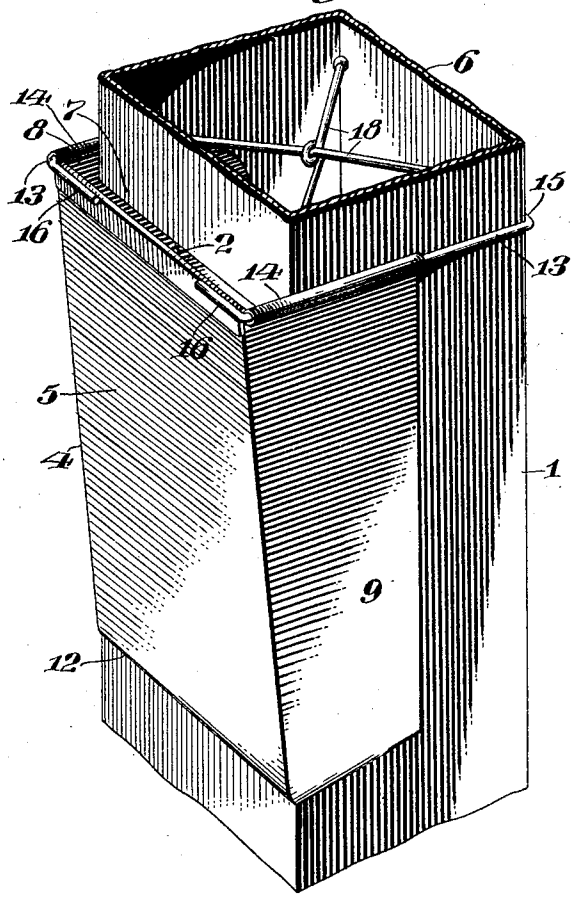
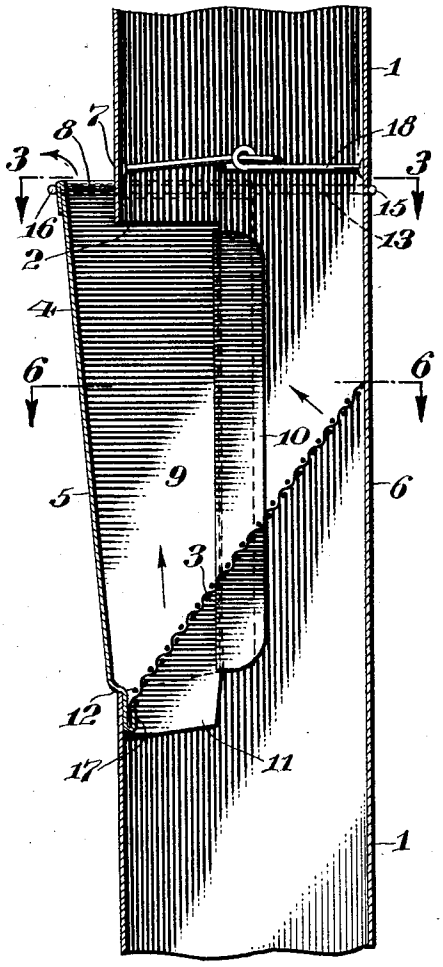


Fig. 2.



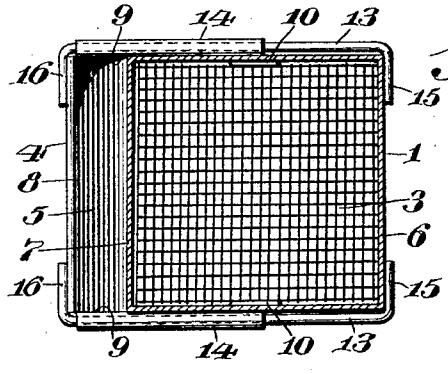


Fig. 3.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4.

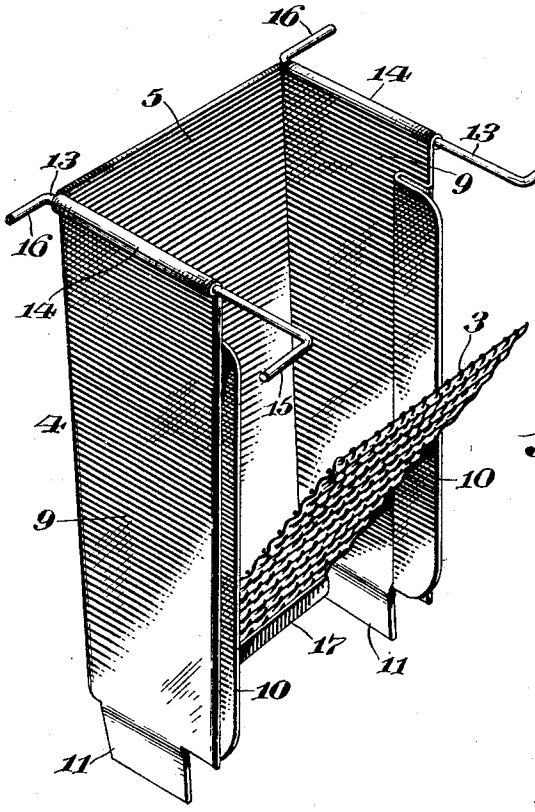


Fig. 5.

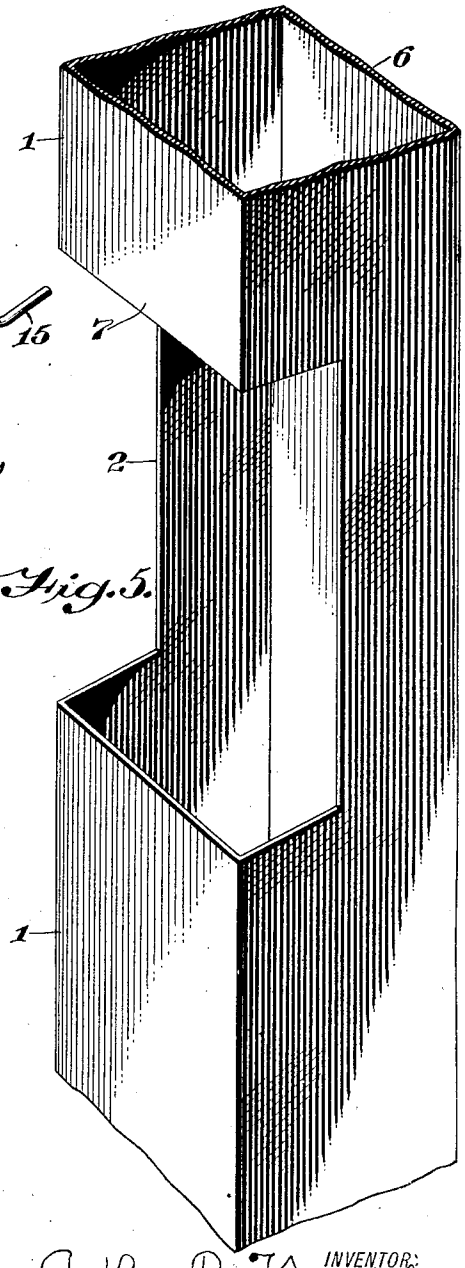
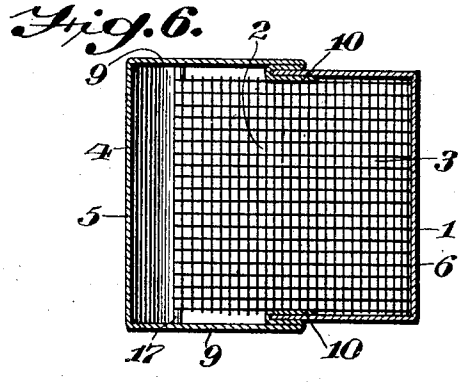


Fig. 6.



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RELIEVING ATTACHMENT FOR CLOGGED WATER-CONDUCTORS, DRAIN-SPOUTS, &c.

1,383,547. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 5, 1921.

Application filed January 31, 1919. Serial No. 274,182.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR R. KONSALIK, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Relieving Attachment for Clogged-Water Conductors, Drain-Spouts, &c., of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists of an attachment for a water conductor, drain spout, or the like, which is adapted when the latter is clogged with foreign matters to allow the water to escape from the conductor and permit access to such matters to remove the same and so relieve the conductor, etc.

The invention is satisfactorily illustrated in the accompanying drawing, but the important instrumentalities thereof may be varied, and so it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the specific details shown and described, as long as they are within the spirit or scope of the claims.

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a relieving attachment for a clogged water conductor, etc. embodying my invention.

Fig. 2 represents a vertical section thereof, the conductor, etc. being of greater length than shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 represents a horizontal section on line 3—3 Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 represents a perspective view of the attachment removed from the conductor, etc.

Fig. 5 represents a perspective view of the conductor member.

Fig. 6 represents a transverse section on line 6—6 Fig. 2.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in the figures.

Referring to the drawings.

1 designates a section of a water conductor or drain spout the side of which is cut away forming the passage 2 therein. 3 designates a sieve or strainer which occupies the interior of the three sided frame 4, the latter being adapted to be fitted to the section 1 in the passage 2, it being open throughout in vertical direction and so comprises a continuity of the interior of said section so that the water entering the upper portion of the section 1 may flow through the frame and reach the lower portion of said section, it being noticed that the strainer 3 is in inclined position and occupies the width of the frame and extends from the bottom of the front wall 5 of the frame 4 upwardly to the rear wall 6 of the section, it being firmly secured in position and formed of reticulated, foraminous or other material, as a sieve, so that water may flow freely through the same, and dirt, leaves, sticks or other foreign matters may be trapped thereon.

The front wall 5 of the frame is inclined in vertical direction so that its upper end is set out from the lower portion 7 of the top wall of the passage 2, thus forming the outlet 8 at the top of the frame for the escape of water therethrough, as will be hereinafter more fully referred to.

On the sides 9 of the frame 4 are the inwardly extending flanges or tongues 10, and on the bottom of said side are the depending tongues 11. On the lower end of the front wall 5 of said frame is an offset forming the shoulder 12, it being noticed that the frame is placed in the passage 2 and so closes the passage 2, said flanges 10 and tongues 11 forming water tight joints for the frame with the walls of the passage, while the shoulder 12 rests on the top edge of the lower wall of said passage, thus assisting in supporting the frame in position on the section 1 as said passage 2 as most plainly shown in Fig. 2.

In order to retain the frame in position on the section, I employ the crank arms 13 which are rotatably mounted in the sleeves 14 on the upper ends of the sides 9 of said frame, the rear limbs 15 of said crank arms being adapted to engage the rear wall 6 of the section 1 and interlock therewith. The front limbs 16 of said crank arms form handles for the operation of the latter, it being evident that by properly rotating said crank arms the limbs 15 are turned out from the rear wall of the section 1, when the frame is unlocked and so may be removed from the passage 2, and consequently from the section.

When the frame is in the position as shown in Fig. 2, the water may enter the frame 4 from the upper portion of the section 1 and flow through the strainer 3 into the lower portion of said section. Foreign matters will be trapped by said strainer, and this may clog the latter, in which case the water will rise in the frame from the clogged strainer to the throat 8 and escape thereat and overflow outwardly on the front of the frame, thus preventing the water from filling the upper portion of the section, while on the contrary permitting the water to flow out of the conductor. As the water appears at the throat 8 it indicates that the strainer

3 is clogged. Then the frame 4 is unlocked and withdrawn from the section, when the matters on the strainer are accessible and may be removed and the strainer cleared thereof. Then the frame is returned to the passage 2 and adjusted therein and then interlocked with the section 1 when the water may flow through the strainer and consequently through the conductor below the same to its place of discharge, as usual.

The lower end of the front wall of the frame is turned up forming the channel 17 into which the adjacent end of the strainer is seated and soldered or otherwise secured in a firm and durable manner.

In the section 1 above the frame or box 4 is the trap 18 for sticks, twigs, balls, stones or other matters of the kind that may drop into the conductor, the same being formed of cross rods permanently connected at their ends to the interior of the section 1 and having at the center of one of said rods a loop through which the center of the other rod is passed whereby the rods are interlocked centrally by said loop, the rods providing a doubly-sustained grating to prevent such matters from dropping on the strainer 3, such matters being within reach when the frame or box is released and so may be removed through the passage 2, said trap 18 also forming a brace for the wall of the section of the conductor above the cut away portion in said wall forming the passage 2. As said trap is supplemental to the strainer and is in advance of the latter for intercepting the heavy matters and preventing them from dropping on the strainer as above stated, the rods of which said trap are formed are secured to the walls of the conductor, and as portions of said walls are cut-away to form said passage 2 as has been stated, said passage is liable to weaken the conductor thereat, hence said rods strengthen said conductor adjacent to the top of said passage, and so prevent the spreading of the conductor just above said cut away passage.

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

1. In an attachment of the character stated for a water conductor or the like, a removable frame in the length of said conductor, a strainer in said frame and conductor, and a crank arm journaled on said frame, said arm having limbs, one limb of which is adapted to engage said frame, and the other limb of which is adapted to engage with said conductor for removably locking said frame with said conductor.

2. A water conductor or the like having in its wall, a cut-away passage, a removable frame adapted to occupy said passage, a strainer in said frame and conductor, and a grating in the portion of the conductor above said cut-away passage, said grating being composed of members which are secured firmly to the walls of said portion and adapted also to form a brace for said portion.

3. In an attachment of the character stated for a water conductor or the like, said conductor having in its wall a cut-away passage, a movable frame adapted to occupy said passage, said frame having on the lower end of its front wall an inturned offset which is adapted to be seated freely on the lower wall of said passage.

4. A water conductor or the like having in its wall a cut-away passage, a removable frame adapted to occupy said passage, means for retaining said frame in position, and a strainer in said frame, said frame having at its side edges inturned tongues, and on its bottom downwardly extending tongues.

5. In an attachment of the character described for a water conductor or the like, said conductor having in its side wall a passage, a frame substantially as described adapted to occupy said passage, and a strainer in said frame, said frame having on the lower end of its front wall an offset which is adapted to be seated freely on the lower wall of said passage, and on its sides tongues which depend therefrom below said offset.

6. In an attachment of the character described for a water conductor or the like, said conductor having in its side wall a passage, a frame substantially as described adapted to occupy said passage, a strainer in said frame, and means on said frame for removably connecting it with said conductor, said frame having at the bottom an offset which is adapted to be seated on an adjacent wall of the conductor while occupying said passage, the front wall of said frame being set out from the adjacent wall of said passage forming a throat for the escape of water when said strainer is clogged, said frame having thereon means for forming tight joints with the walls of said passage.

7. A water conductor of the character stated having a cutaway passage in its side wall, a frame adapted to occupy said passage, a strainer in said frame, means for removably retaining said frame in its position in said passage, and a supplemental trap in the conductor above said frame and strainer, said trap being formed of cross members permanently connected firmly at their ends with said wall, one member being provided at the center with a loop in which the center of the other cross member is fitted adapting to interlock said members centrally with each other forming also a doubly sustained brace for said wall above the cut-away portion of the conductor.

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Witnesses:
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