

No. 769,584.

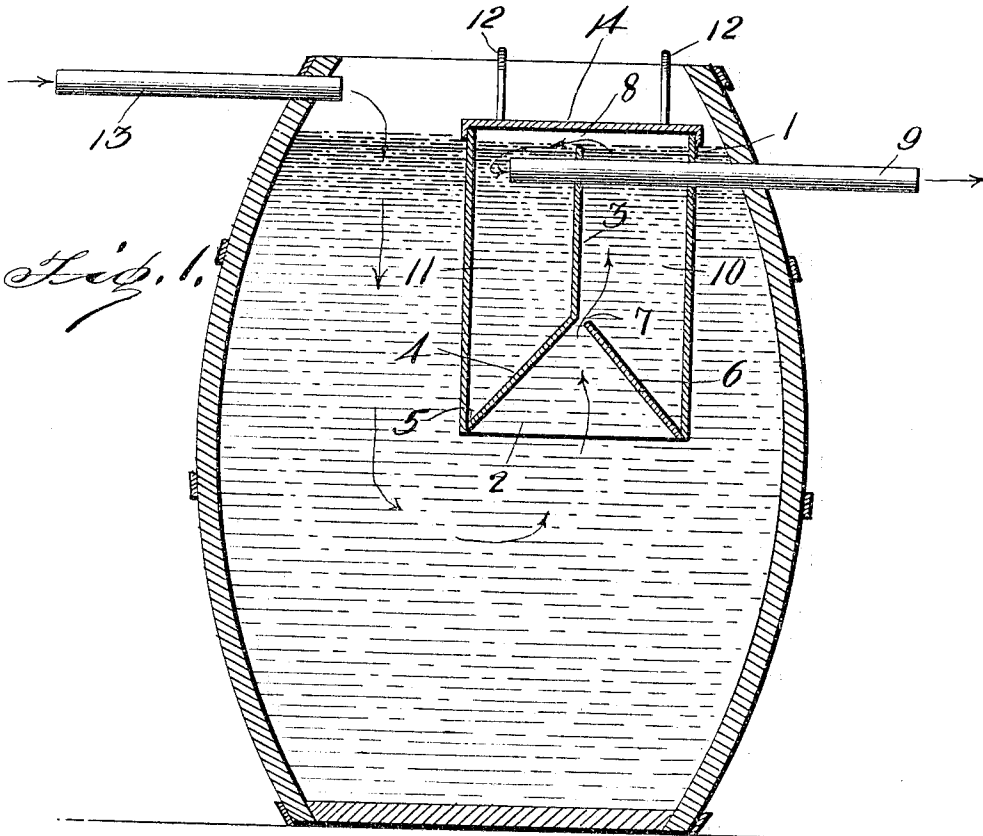
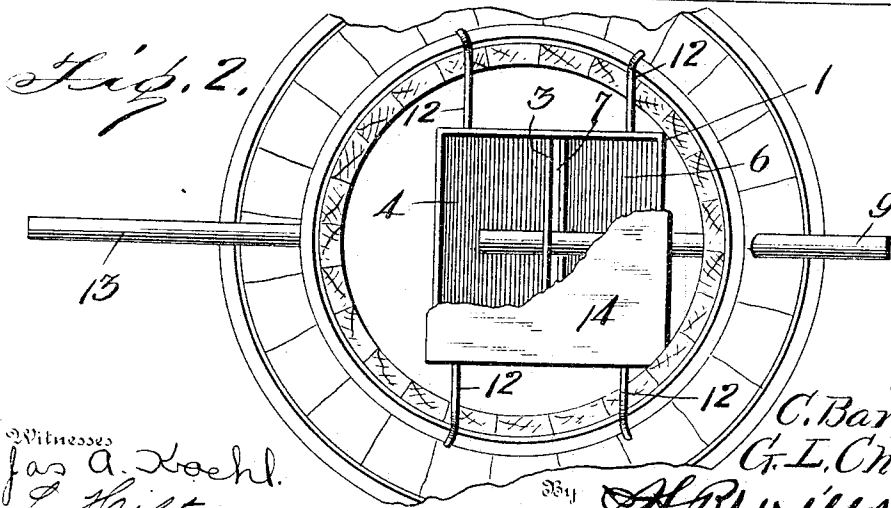
PATENTED SEPT. 6, 1904.

C. BARBER & G. L. CHACE.

WASTE TRAP.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 16, 1904.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses
Jas A. Kochl.
L. Hilton

Inventors
C. Barber,
G. L. Chace,
By *H. R. Wilson*
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES BARBER AND GEORGE L. CHACE, OF ATTLEBORO, MASSACHUSETTS.

WASTE-TRAP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 769,584, dated September 6, 1904.

Application filed June 16, 1904. Serial No. 212,911. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES BARBER and GEORGE L. CHACE, citizens of the United States, residing at Attleboro, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Waste-Traps; and we do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

Our invention is an improved waste-trap employed for saving the precious metals contained in jewelers' waste; and it consists in the construction and arrangement of devices hereinafter described and claimed.

The object of our invention is to provide a cheap and simple trap which is adapted to be placed in a barrel or other vessel and which is efficient to cause the precious metals contained in the waste discharged into the barrel to be deposited in the latter, and thereby saved.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional view of a trap embodying our improvements, showing the same arranged in a barrel into which the waste is discharged; and Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the same, partly in section.

Our improved waste-trap has a body 1, which is here shown as of rectangular form and with its lower side open, as at 2. A vertically-disposed partition-plate 3 extends from side to side of the body 1, its upper end extending to within a slight distance from the top of the body, as at 8, and the lower portion of the said partition-plate is inclined laterally, as at 4, and extends to the front side of the body and is connected thereto at its lower end, as at 5. An oppositely-inclined plate 6 is also arranged in the lower portion of the body 1, its lower edge being secured to the rear side of the body and its upper edge approaching the inclined portion 4 of the partition-plate 3 and being spaced therefrom, as at 7. A discharge-pipe 9, which is here shown as horizontally disposed, extends through the rear chamber 10 of the body 1, formed between the rear side thereof, the partition 3 and the inclined plate 6, the said discharge-

pipe also extending through an opening in the said partition-plate and projecting into the front compartment of chamber 11 of the body. The length of the discharge-pipe is such that its rear end projects through and is closely fitted in an opening in the rear side of the barrel at a suitable distance from the upper end thereof and under the water-line. The trap is suspended in the barrel or vessel by means of a suitable number of suitably-constructed hooks 12 or other suitable devices which engage the upper edge of the barrel.

The waste, together with a stream of water, is discharged into the barrel through a pipe 13. The current of water is downward in the barrel, thence upwardly through the lower end of the body 1 between the inclined plates 4 6, through the space 7, into the rear chamber 10, upward through the said chamber, thence forwardly through the space 8 into the front chamber 11, an eddy being there formed in the current and the water being discharged through the pipe 9. It will be understood that such fine particles of the precious metals as are carried by the current of water will be deposited in the barrel and in the chambers 10 11 of the trap, and hence are saved. The cover 14 of the trap-body is removable therefrom to enable the trap to be readily emptied and cleaned when desired.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the construction and operation of the invention will be readily understood without requiring a more extended explanation.

Various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be made without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A trap of the class described comprising a body having its lower side open and provided with upwardly-converging inclined plates, the upper ends of which are spaced apart, a partition-plate rising from one of the said inclined plates to within a suitable dis-

tance of the top of the body, thereby forming trap-chambers in the body, and a discharge-pipe extending from one of the said trap-chambers, substantially as described.

5 2. A trap of the class described comprising a body open at its lower side and having front and rear trap-chambers communicating with each other at their upper sides, the rear trap-chamber having a water-intake at an elevated
10 point, and a discharge-pipe extending from the front trap-chamber through the rear trap-chamber, and communicating only with the former, substantially as described.

15 3. In combination with a receiving vessel to which water and waste is supplied, a trap in the receiving vessel having front and rear trap-chambers communicating with each other

at an elevated point, the rear trap-chamber having a water-intake communicating with the bottom of the trap, and a discharge-pipe 20 extending from the front trap-chamber through the rear trap-chamber and through one side of the receiving vessel, and communicating solely with the front trap-chamber, substantially as described. 25

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES BARBER.
GEORGE L. CHACE.

Witnesses:

EDWARD C. CASWELL,
CLARENCE A. FISHER.