

No. 617,057.

Patented Jan. 3, 1899.

H. SIEBEN.
GREASE TRAP.

(Application filed Mar. 30, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

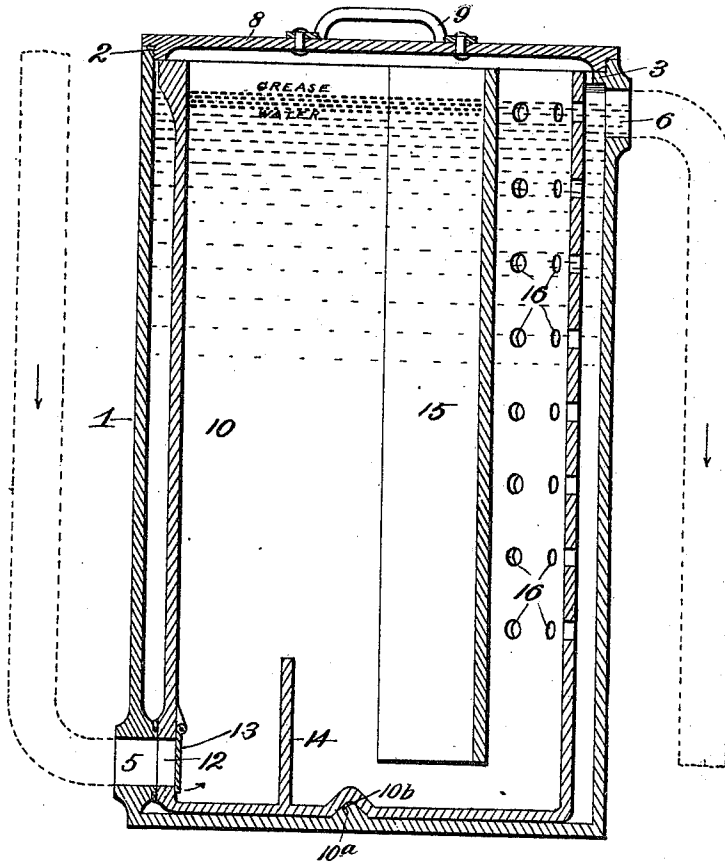
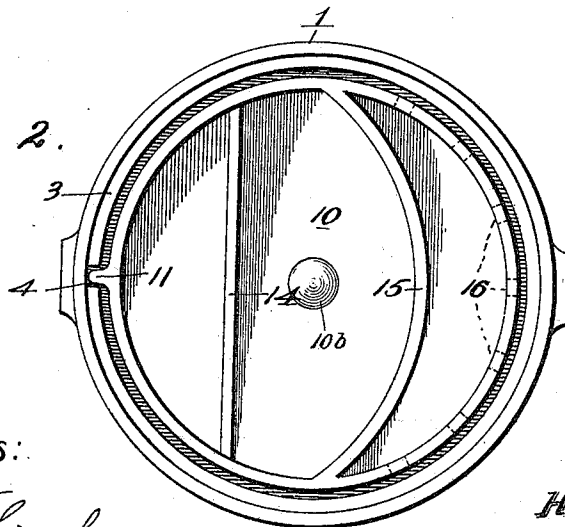


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY SIEBEN, OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
B. H. SMITH, OF SAME PLACE.

GREASE-TRAP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 617,057, dated January 3, 1899.

Application filed March 30, 1898. Serial No. 675,829. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY SIEBEN, of Kansas City, Jackson county, Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Grease-Traps for Fixtures, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to grease-traps for use in connection with sinks and other fixtures, and it is designed more especially as an improvement over the grease-trap, No. 559,663, patented to me February 22, 1898, which was found defective in that hot water when it entered the trap dissolved the grease which had caked therein, and as a consequence a large quantity of grease escaped with the water through the discharge-pipe.

The chief object of the present invention is to absolutely prevent any quantity of grease entering the discharge-pipe, so as to obviate all danger of the latter being choked up.

Other objects of the invention will hereinafter appear and be pointed out in appended claims, and in order that the invention may be fully understood I will proceed to describe it with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a vertical section of a grease-trap embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the same with the cover omitted.

In the said drawings, 1 designates a cylindrical tank internally threaded at its upper end, as at 2, and flanged, as at 3, the annular flange 3 being provided with a notch 4 for a purpose which will hereinafter appear. The tank at its lower end is provided with an opening 5, connected in practice with the fixture to be drained by a suitable pipe, said pipe being shown in dotted lines, and at its upper end, diagonally opposite the opening 5, with a similar opening 6, with which is connected the upper end of the drain-pipe. (Shown also in dotted lines.) The opening 5 is preferably formed in a thickened portion of the tank, which projects inwardly a suitable distance.

8 designates the threaded lid or cover, provided with a handle 9, by which it may be screwed down into or removed from the tank.

10 designates a smaller cylinder which fits down loosely into the cylindrical tank 1 and is provided with a conical cavity 10^a in its

base, which receives a pin or lug 10^b, projecting upwardly from the base of tank 1, and said cylinder is provided at its upper end with a lug 11, engaging the notch 4, so as to hold cylinder 10 from rotatable movement when once secured in position. The cylinder is provided near its lower end with an opening or passage 12, which registers with the opening 5, and this alinement of openings remains unbroken, because the lower end of the cylinder is prevented from movement by the lug 10^b, on which it is mounted, and it cannot move laterally because of the engagement of lug 11 with notch 4, as will be understood.

Closing the opening 12 is a flap-valve 13 of the usual or any preferred construction, carried by the inner cylinder, and opposite said opening 12 and extending from side to side of the cylinder is a vertical partition 14 of height to project above the lower end of the pendent partition 15, which divides the upper part of the inner cylinder into two chambers, this latter partition preferably being of segmental form. The cylinder at the opposite side of said partition 15 and above the plane of its lower end is of foraminous construction, being provided with a large number of perforations 16.

In practice the grease-trap is preferably first charged with sufficient water to more than submerge the lower end of the pendent partition 15, to the end that grease accompanied by water entering the cylinder through openings 5 and 12 and overflowing the partition 14 may, because it is lighter than water, be prevented from passing below the partition 15, submerged as described. As the cylinder fills with water the grease cakes on top of the partition as the opening 12, and the water as it reaches the level of the discharge-pipe escapes in the customary manner. As time passes the cake of grease increases in thickness until ultimately it is of such depth that it reaches the level of the top of partition 14, and consequently chokes the trap and prevents the passage therethrough of water from the fixture to which the trap is attached. When this takes place, the kitchen attendant simply unscrews and removes the lid or

cover 8 and then lifts the cylinder 10 bodily out of the tank and dumps its contents into a suitable receptacle or conveyance. It is then replaced in position and charged with sufficient water to again submerge the lower end of partition 15, to the end that grease may cake upon the surface of the water, but shall not pass below said partition.

From the above description it will be apparent that I have produced a grease-trap which reliably prevents the choking up of the drain or discharge pipe, can be removed and cleaned by the kitchen attendant easily and quickly, thereby dispensing with the services of a plumber, which are always necessary when the drain-pipe becomes choked up, is extremely simple, durable, and cheap of construction, and will be found reliable at all times.

It is to be understood that changes in the detail construction, form, or arrangement of parts may be made or equivalents may be substituted without departing from the spirit and scope or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

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

1. A grease-trap for fixtures, comprising a suitable tank, having an inlet-opening at its lower end and an outlet-opening in a higher plane than the inlet-opening, and a cylinder or receptacle fitting in said tank and provided with an opening registering with the inlet-opening of the tank, and with a pair of partitions, one having its lower end terminating some distance from the bottom of the cylinder, and the other projecting upwardly from the bottom of the same to a point above the lower end of the former, said cylinder being of foraminous construction above the lower end of said former partition and at the side of the same opposite to that occupied by the partition projecting from its base, substantially as described.

2. A grease-trap for fixtures, comprising a suitable tank, having an inlet-opening at its lower end and an outlet-opening in a higher plane than the inlet-opening, and a cylinder or receptacle fitting in said tank and provided with an opening registering with the inlet-opening of the tank, and with a flap-valve, which opens to admit water but closes to prevent its escape back through the inlet-opening of the tank, and with a pair of par-

titions, one having its lower end terminating some distance from the bottom of the cylinder, and the other projecting upwardly from the bottom of the same to a point above the lower end of the former, said cylinder being of foraminous construction above the lower end of said former partition and at the side of the same opposite to that occupied by the partition projecting from its base, substantially as described.

3. A grease-trap, comprising a tank provided with a notch at its upper end, with an inlet-opening at its lower end and a discharge-opening above the plane of the inlet-opening, a cylinder fitting in said tank and provided with a lug engaging said notch, with an opening registering with the inlet-opening of the tank, and with a pair of partitions, one having its lower end terminating some distance from the bottom of the cylinder, and the other projecting upwardly from the bottom of the same to a point above the lower end of the former, said cylinder being of foraminous construction above the lower end of said former partition and at the side of the same opposite to that occupied by the partition projecting from its base, substantially as described.

4. A grease-trap, comprising a tank, provided with a notch near its upper end, an inlet-opening near its lower end, and a discharge-opening above the plane of the inlet-opening, and with a centrally-disposed lug projecting upwardly from its base, a cylinder fitting in the tank and provided with a cavity to receive said lug, with a lug to engage said notch, with an opening to register with the inlet-opening of the tank, and with a pair of partitions, one having its lower end terminating some distance from the bottom of the cylinder, and the other projecting upwardly from the bottom of the same to a point above the lower end of the former, said cylinder being of foraminous construction above the lower end of said former partition and at the side of the same opposite to that occupied by the partition projecting from its base, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

HENRY SIEBEN.

Witnesses:

M. R. REMLEY,
F. S. THRASHER.