(No Model.)

H. FISCHER & L. SCHANTZ.

SINK OUTLET.

No. 563,030. Patented June 30, 1896.

Fig. 1.

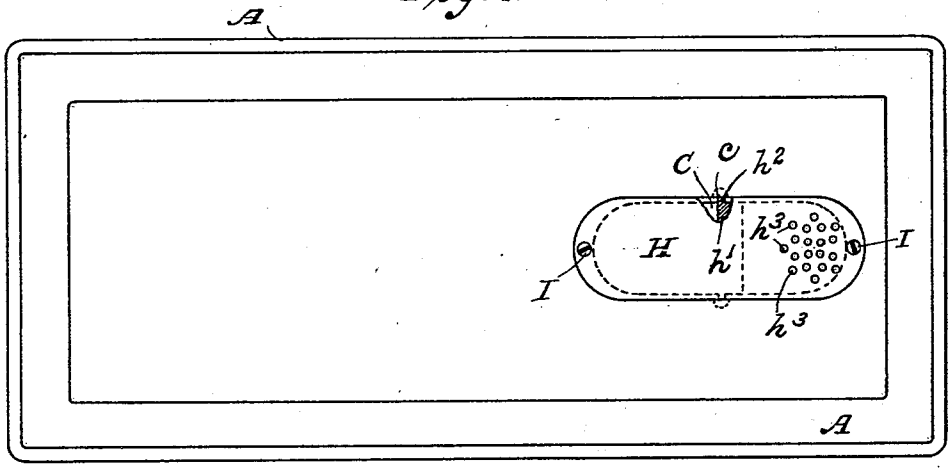

Fig. 2.

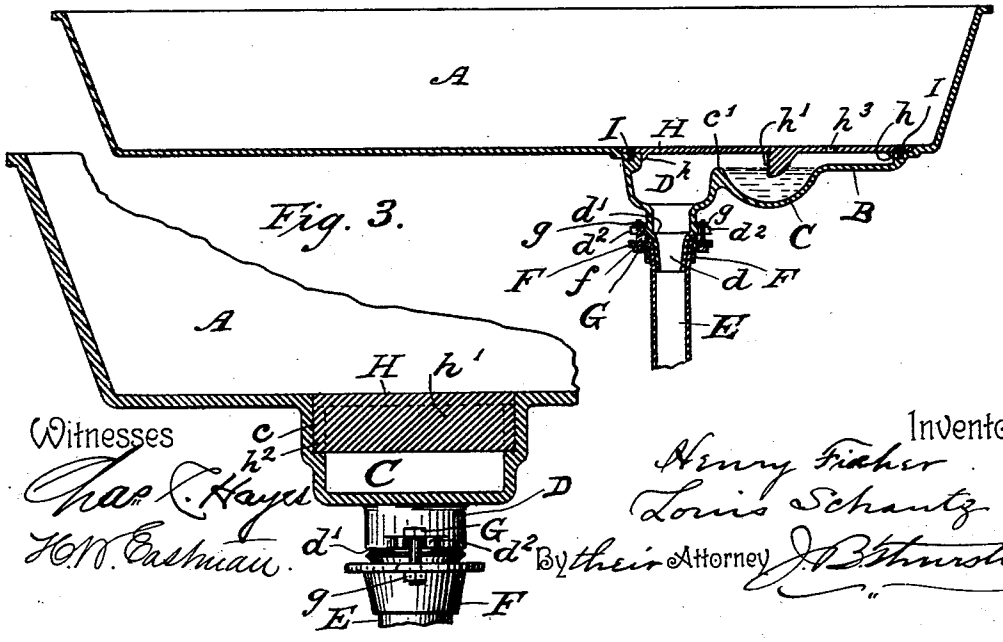

Fig. 3.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY FISCHER AND LOUIS SCHANTZ, OF MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

SINK-OUTLET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 563,030, dated June 30, 1896.

Application filed August 17, 1895. Serial No. 559,594. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HENRY FISCHER and LOUIS SCHANTZ, citizens of the United States, residing at Manchester, in the county of Hillsborough and State of New Hampshire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sink-Outlets; and we do hereby 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.

This invention relates to ordinary sinks, especially those which are placed in the kitchen or pantry of a dwelling.

The object of the invention is to provide an effective trap for the drain-pipe which shall be less expensive than those in common use, more convenient to cleanse, and easily connected with a drain-pipe.

The invention consists, broadly, in the peculiar construction of a sink which combines the trap, thus rendering it unnecessary to attach one, all of which will be fully set forth in the following specification and claims, and clearly illustrated in the drawings accompanying and forming a part thereof, of which—

Figure 1 is a broken plan view showing a sink of our improved construction. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the same, Fig. 3 being a cross-section taken through a portion of the trap.

Similar letters designate corresponding parts throughout the various views.

A is a sink, which may be formed of any material of which they are usually constructed. This sink will be set a little lower at one end than at the other, as is customary, and at the lower end is formed integral therewith, the trap consisting of an oblong depressed portion, the bottom of which is irregular, forming three chambers, that shown at B being horizontal, or nearly so, and terminates at one end in a chamber or well C, which forms the trap proper, said trap having grooves *c* in its sides, the top *c'* of the opposite end of said trap C being on a plane with the shallow chamber B, said chamber or trap C separating the chamber D (provided with outlet or drain D') from the shallow chamber B at the other end of the depression.

The outlet D will be provided with suitable means for connecting the waste-pipe E, one method of easily connecting the drain or waste pipe being to terminate the outlet D in a slightly-tapering tubular portion *d*, the union of which with the said outlet will be curved, as shown at *d'*, and above said curved portion slotted ears d^2 will be provided. The end of a drain-pipe E, having thereon the flanged ring or sleeve F, after being spread so as to conform to the taper and curve of the tubular portion *d* of the outlet D, is then forced upward upon the said tapered portion *d*, and the flanged sleeve F, which is perforated at points registering with the slotted ears d^2, is also pressed upward as far as possible upon said drain-pipe and clamped by suitable bolts G, passing through its perforations *f* and the slotted ears d^2, said bolts being provided with threaded nuts *g*, as shown. The oblong depression comprising the chambers B C D being tightly sealed by means of a disk or plate H, having an annular flange *h*, or otherwise constructed so as to closely fit within said depression, as shown; and at a point about midway of the water trap or well C, which is always full of water, is formed a transverse flange or bridge *h'*, extending crosswise of said plate and provided with tongues h^2, fitting the grooves *c* of said trap or well C, the said flange *h'* forming a partition extending down within said trap-chamber to a suitable point below the water-level, thus forming a seal and preventing the escape of sewer-gas, which otherwise would pass from the chamber D, over the trap or well, and rise through the drain-openings h^3, located in said disk or plate H directly over the shallow chamber B. The disk or plate H is fitted and tightly secured in place by any convenient means, screws I being shown in the drawings for the purpose.

The function of the shallow chamber B is to provide a place, easy of access, upon which the grease may gather, which would otherwise reach the trap or drain-pipe, adhering to their sides, and be much more difficult of removal than it is from this flat chamber B. Most of the grease collects upon the bottom of this chamber B and may easily be taken

off by removing the disk or perforated plate H and avoid stopping up the trap or drain-pipe.

Having described our improvements, what we claim is—

1. A sink having at one end a three-chambered integral depression, comprising two chambers which are substantially flat-bottomed, one of which is shallow, and a central concaved chamber having its side most remote from said shallow chamber on a plane therewith, a disk or plate adapted to cover all said chambers and provided with perforations located over the said shallow chamber and a transverse flange or bridge extending into said concaved chamber and below the sides thereof, and means for connecting a drain-pipe with the deeper of the said flat-bottomed chambers.

2. A sink having at one end a three-chambered integral depression comprising two chambers which are substantially flat-bottomed, one being shallow and the other deep and having a perforation for connection with a drain-pipe, and a central concaved chamber having its side most remote from said shallow chamber on a plane therewith and provided with internal vertical flanges, a disk or plate adapted to cover all said chambers and provided with perforations located over the said shallow chamber and a transverse flange or bridge extending into said concaved chamber below the water-line and fitting the vertical flanges of the latter, and means for connecting a drain-pipe with said perforated chamber, all substantially for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

HENRY FISCHER.
LOUIS SCHANTZ.

Witnesses:
J. B. THURSTON,
H. F. W. LITTLE.