G. W. SCHODDE.

WATER ESCAPE OR SCUPPER.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 24, 1913.

1,078,700. Patented Nov. 18, 1913.

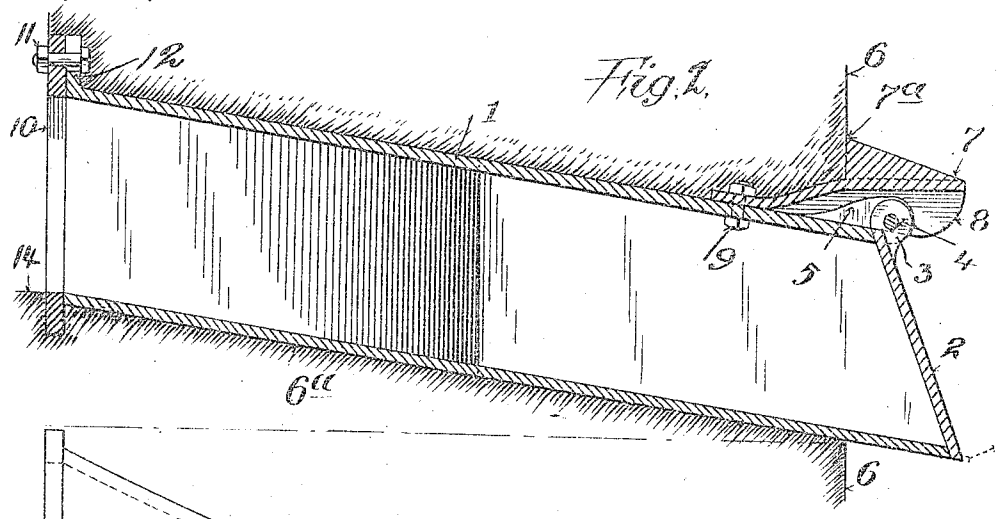


Fig. 2.

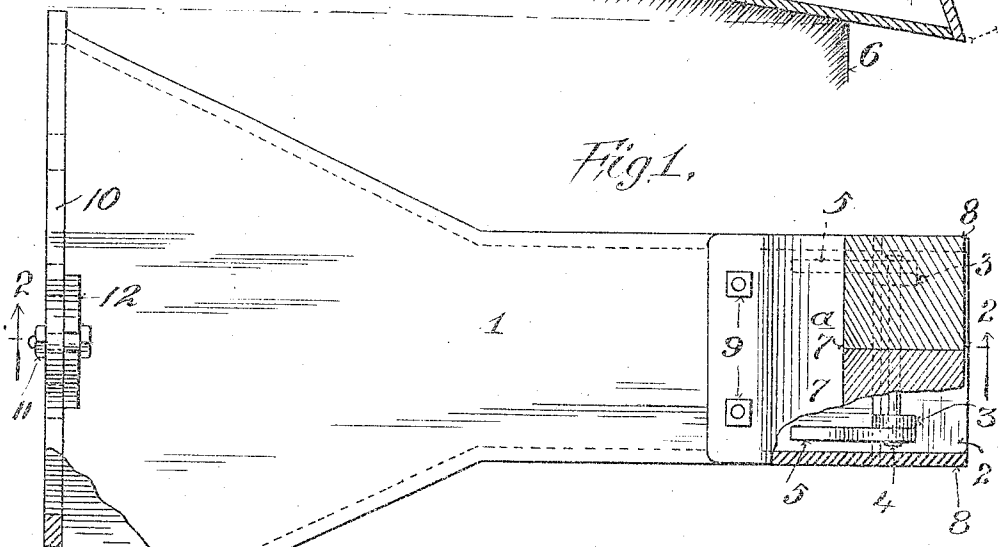


Fig. 1.

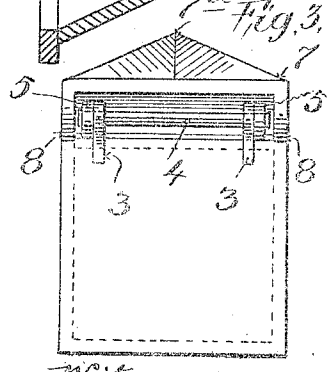


Fig. 3.

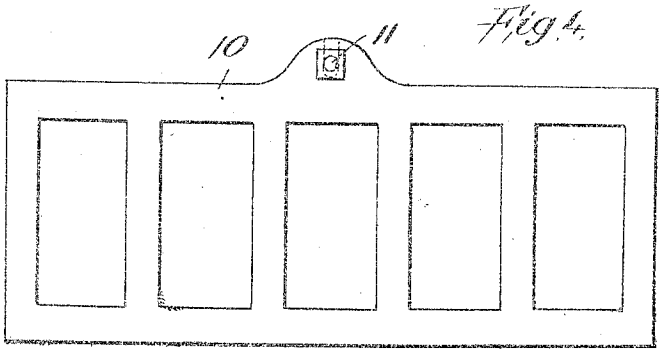


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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WATER-ESCAPE OR SCUPPER.

1,078,700. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 18, 1913.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. SCHODDE, a citizen of the United States, and resident of New York city, borough of Manhattan, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Water-Escapes or Scuppers, of which the following is a specification.

In installing water-escapes or scuppers in the walls of buildings when the latter are being erected, there is danger that the mortar, plaster and the like will fall upon the outer ends of the scuppers and interfere with the proper working of the water delivery valves, and it is the object of my invention to provide an improved water-escape or scupper having means to prevent injury to or clogging of the escape valve, from the causes stated, and to improve the general construction of such device, whereby relatively large volumes of water may be automatically delivered therethrough from the room with expedition.

In carrying out my invention I provide a water-escape or scupper comprising a hollow casing adapted to be fitted in the wall of the building with its inner end adjacent to the floor of a room, and provided with a valve at or adjacent to the outlet end pivotally supported at its upper part to be opened by the flow of water through the device, with a hood secured over the hinge of the valve and above the latter to protect the same from falling objects and the elements. In my improved form of water-escape or scupper I provide the inner end thereof with its face adapted to be flush with the inner wall of a building, and with the bottom of the device inclined with respect to such face, so that when set in the wall of the building there will be a considerable outward inclination to cause the free flow of water therefrom, while at the same time the inner face of the casing will be flush with the wall or surbase of the building so as not to interfere with the use of the room.

Further details of my invention will be hereinafter set forth and then pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming part hereof, wherein, Figure 1 is a partly broken plan view of a water-escape or scupper embodying my invention; Fig. 2 is a section on the line 2, 2, in Fig. 1, showing the water-escape or scupper in position in the wall of a building; Fig. 3 is an end view disclosing the valve and its hood, and Fig. 4 is a view looking from the left in Fig. 2.

My improved water-escape or scupper comprises a hollow casing 1 of suitable dimensions, which may be of metal or concrete, at the outer or water delivery end of which is located a valve 2, shown pivotally supported at its upper end to rest at the outer end of the casing. Said valve is shown provided with ears 3 pivotally supported by pin 4 upon ears 5 upon the casing, and the valve is shown resting upon the end edges of the casing, the bottom wall of which extends beyond its upper wall, whereby the valve is maintained in a position inclining outwardly and downwardly respecting the wall 6 of the building. At 7 is a hood fitted upon casing 1 and extending outwardly therefrom above and over valve 3, said hood thereby extending beyond the wall 6 of the building, and being shown provided with depending webs 8 on opposite sides of the valve hinges, whereby the latter are inclosed on the sides as well as being covered by the hood. The hood is shown in a separate piece from the casing, and may be secured thereto by bolts, screws or the like 9, the arrangement being such that valve 2 is free to lift beneath said hood. The top of hood 7 is shown inclined downwardly on opposite sides in several directions from the peak 7^a, somewhat in the nature of a portion of a pyramid or peaked roof, having a tendency to shed the water as well as mortar or the like that may drop upon the same when the building is being erected.

The inner portion of casing 1 is shown flaring inwardly toward the inner part of the building, and the inner end thereof opens into the room through wall 6. At the inner end of the casing is a protecting plate, shown in the form of a screen or grid 10, fitted against the inner edges of the casing and shown secured thereto by a bolt or screw 11 passing through said screen or grid and entering a lug 12 on the upper part of the casing. The inner edges of casing 1 are shown disposed in an angular direction to the bottom and top walls of the casing, so that the screen or grid 10 may fit against said angular edges in a vertical position along the inner face of the wall, whereby

the casing may be inclined downwardly and outwardly in the wall, as in Fig. 2.

In installing my improved water escape or scupper in the wall of a building the wall is shaped with a downwardly inclined part 6^a upon which the water-escape or scupper is rested, the screen or grid 10 being fitted along the inner face of the wall, so that the upper surface of the bottom of the water-escape and the lower edges of the openings in the screen or grid will come substantially flush with the floor 14. A suitable downward and outward inclination for the casing is at the ratio of two inches to the foot. The outer part of the casing projects through the wall, and the hood 7 projects beyond the wall so that the latter may be built close up to the apex 7^a of the inclined portion of the hood to exclude water, etc., the wall around and above the casing being continued upwardly.

My improvements permit the installation of the casing within the wall while the latter is being built, and protect the valve and its hinge from cement, mortar and the like that is liable to drop, since the latter would fall upon the hood and not accumulate upon the valve and hinge, and thereby the valve is left free to be opened automatically by water flowing through the casing from the room. This overcomes the difficulty found in installing this class of devices in buildings where the workmen allow cement and the like to drop upon the valve and its hinge of such devices, and do not remove the same, thereby preventing the free use of the valve. The hood 7 also protects the valve hinge from the elements and keeps it in good working condition. By having the inner portion of the casing flaring toward the room and leading through the wall at the floor, a relatively large amount of water may be accumulated to pass into the neck or outer portion of the casing to have the effect of increasing the volume of water against the valve to cause its free and ready opening, and thereby tending to assist the free flow of water from the floor of the building.

While I have set forth the hood 7 as secured to the casing and the wall built over the inner portion of said hood, it will be understood that the hood may be built directly into the wall without regard to being fastened to said casing.

Having now described my invention what I claim is:—

1. A water-escape comprising a hollow casing having a valve at one end thereof and provided with a hood overlying the valve to protect the same from matter dropping from above.

2. A water-escape comprising a casing having a valve at its outer end hinged upon the casing at the upper portion of the valve, said casing having a hood above the hinge and projecting outwardly thereover.

3. A water-escape comprising a hollow casing having a valve at one end thereof and provided with a hood overlying the valve to protect the same from matter dropping from above, said hood having an upper surface inclining downwardly and outwardly.

4. A water-escape comprising a hollow casing having a valve at one end thereof and provided with a hood overlying the valve to protect the same from matter dropping from above, said hood having an upper surface inclining downwardly and outwardly from a central point in opposite directions.

5. A water-escape comprising a casing having a valve hinged at the outer end thereof, and a hood above the hinge extending outwardly over the same and having side webs inclosing the hinge.

6. A water-escape comprising a casing having a valve hinged at the outer end thereof, and a screen at its inner end, the bottom of the casing extending at an angle to the plane of said screen.

7. A water-escape comprising a hollow casing having a flaring inner portion and a reduced outer portion communicating therewith, a valve hinged to the casing at the outer end of its reduced portion, and a screen at the inner end of the flaring portion.

8. The combination of a wall, with a water escape comprising a hollow casing fitted within and opening through opposite sides of the wall, said casing having a valve hinged at the outer end, and a hood located over said hinge to protect the same from matter dropping from above.

9. The combination of a wall and a floor adjacent thereto, with a water escape comprising a hollow casing fitted within and opening at one end through the outer face of said wall, said casing having a valve hinged at the outer end, the inner end of said casing opening through the inner face of said wall, and the bottom at the inner end of said casing being substantially on a level with said floor, and a hood located over said hinge to protect the same from matter dropping from above.

Signed at New York city, in the county of New York, and State of New York, this 8th day of May A. D. 1913.

GEORGE W. SCHODDE.

Witnesses:
MARIE F. WAINWRIGHT,
T. F. BOURNE.