A. E. MacDONALD.

REFRIGERATOR DRAIN.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 6, 1913.

1,096,441.

Patented May 12, 1914.

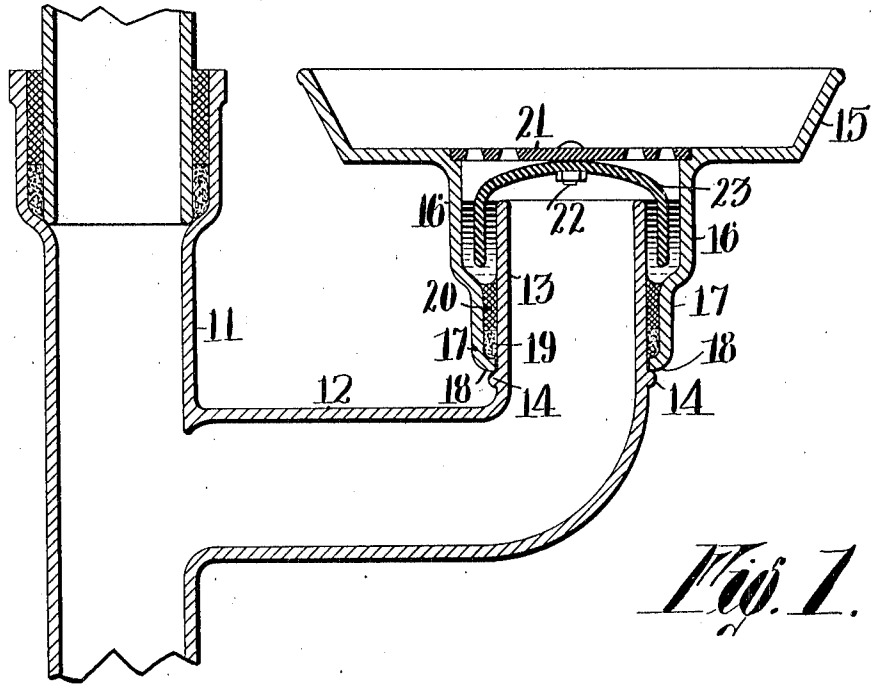


Fig. 1.

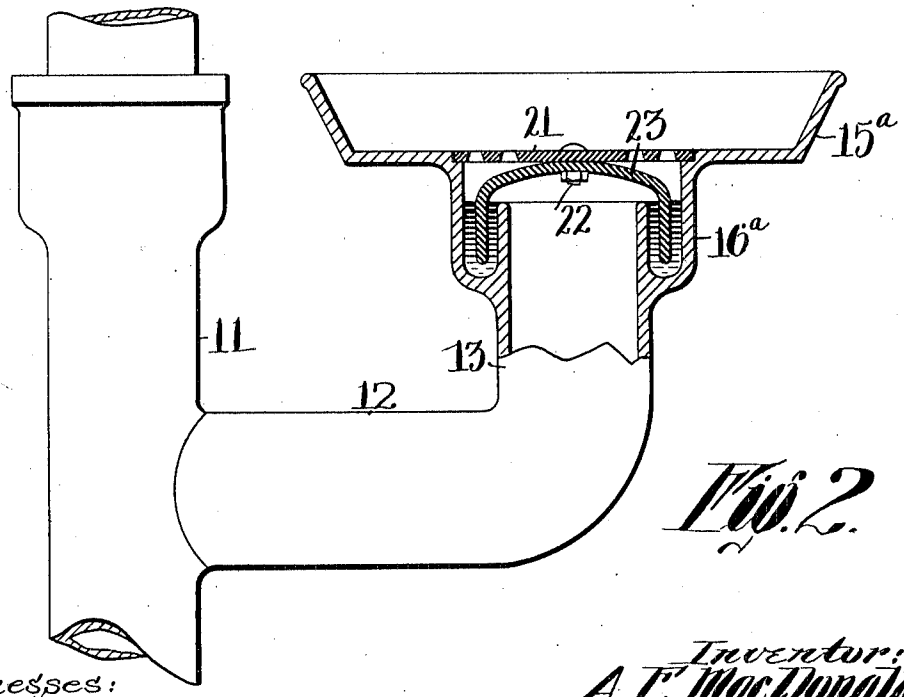


Fig. 2.

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ALEXANDER E. MacDONALD, OF WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

REFRIGERATOR-DRAIN.

1,096,441. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 12, 1914.

Application filed October 6, 1913. Serial No. 793,561.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER E. MacDONALD, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at Worcester, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Refrigerator-Drain, of which the following is a specification.

The principal object of this invention is to provide a construction by the use of which the labor and difficulty in connecting a refrigerator drain with the soil pipe will be greatly reduced, thereby reducing the expense of installation and permitting of installation by less skilled men; also to provide a construction in which a convenient form of trap is provided and in general to improve and simplify drains for this purpose.

Further objects and advantages of the invention will appear hereinafter.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 is a central, vertical, sectional view of a preferred embodiment of the invention; and Fig. 2 is a similar view of a modification.

Ordinarily refrigerator drains are connected with a vertical soil or waste pipe by providing a section of soil pipe with an ordinary Y in proper position, placing a brass ferrule in the end of the Y, and connecting a lead drain pipe from the refrigerator with the brass ferrule by an ordinary wiped joint. This involves considerable labor in the installation of the device. This labor has to be performed on the premises, to which, of course, it is necessary to transport the required tools and supplies.

This invention is designed primarily for the purpose of eliminating the special work required on the premises and provide a simplified construction with which the above mentioned operations are not required, so that most of the local labor is replaced by a smaller amount performed at the factory.

Referring particularly to Fig. 1 the Y of the soil pipe is replaced by a section 11 having a horizontal arm 12 extending therefrom which at the end is provided with a vertical open-ended section or portion 13 constituting an elbow therewith. These three parts 11, 12 and 13 are cast in one piece so as to form a single integral construction which provides the parts taking the place of the usual Y and joint described above. The section 13 is provided with a circumferential rib 14 for a purpose that will appear. For the purpose of connecting these parts with the pan 15 into which the refrigerator directly drips, this pan is provided with a downwardly projecting cylindrical extension 16 which is reduced at 17 to form a small cylindrical wall into which the open-ended vertical portion 13 is adapted to project. The end 18 of the extension 16 is adapted to rest on the rib 14 when the parts are assembled. Then oakum is packed in at 19 to fill the joint and a space above it. After that lead is cast in at 20 to complete the joint and after being cast, it is calked down at the top as is well understood in the art of making lead joints. After this a strainer 21 is put in the bottom of the drip pan and on which strainer is fixed, by a bolt 22, an open bottomed bell 23. This extends between the top of the section 13 and the enlarged part 16 of the projection extending down from the pan 15. It will be obvious that this constitutes a trap which can be inspected and cleaned very readily by lifting out the strainer and the bell.

The parts are made in standard sizes and so arranged as to bring the drip pan preferably at the same height as the top of the section 11 and flush with the top of the floor. The parts are also designed preferably so that in ordinary practice the edge of the drip pan will come substantially to the wall of the building but these dimensions, of course, are not essential.

In the form shown in Fig. 2, the parts 11, 12 and 13 are the same as those above described but the parts 15^a 16^a, which correspond to the parts 15, and 16 in Fig. 1, are cast integrally with the parts 11, 12 and 13. This can be used in cases where it is desired to avoid the making of the lead joint as, for example, in places remote from a town or village, but of course it is not as cheap to make originally on account of the coring required in casting.

Although I have illustrated and described only two embodiments of the invention I am aware of the fact that other modifications can be made therein by any person skilled in the art without departing from the scope of the invention as expressed in the claim,

therefore, I do not wish to be limited to all the details of construction herein shown and described, but

What I do claim is:—

A refrigerator drain comprising a drip pan and a strainer having a depending bell attached thereto, said pan having an integral cylindrical extension depending therefrom with a contracted portion at its lower end and being supported upon a circumferential rib formed on the outside of a supporting pipe section, said pipe projecting upwardly with the said cylindrical portion and spaced therefrom and the space between said contracted portion and said pipe being packed to form a tight joint, the lower edge of the bell projecting downwardly between the pipe and the extension to form a trap.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALEXANDER E. MacDONALD.

Witnesses:

ALBERT E. FAY,

C. FORREST WESSON.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."