L. B. CARRICABURU.

SINK AND BASIN TRAP.

No. 185,210. Patented Dec. 12, 1876.

Fig: 1

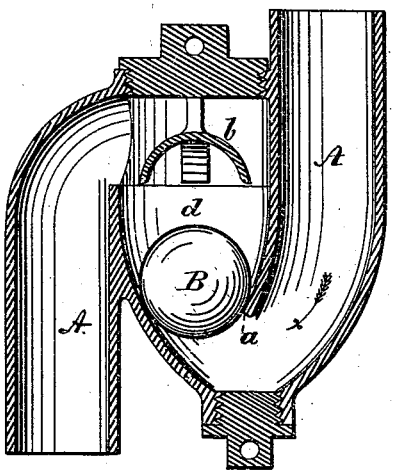


Fig: 2

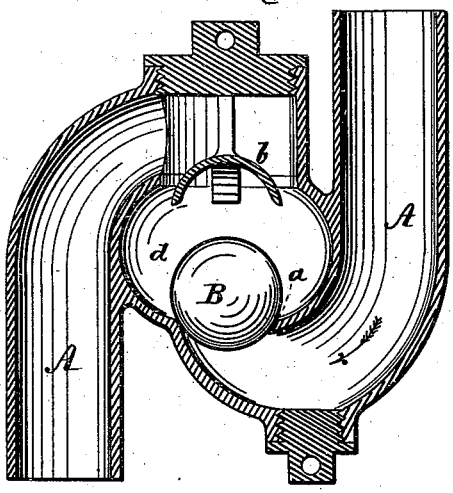


Fig: 3

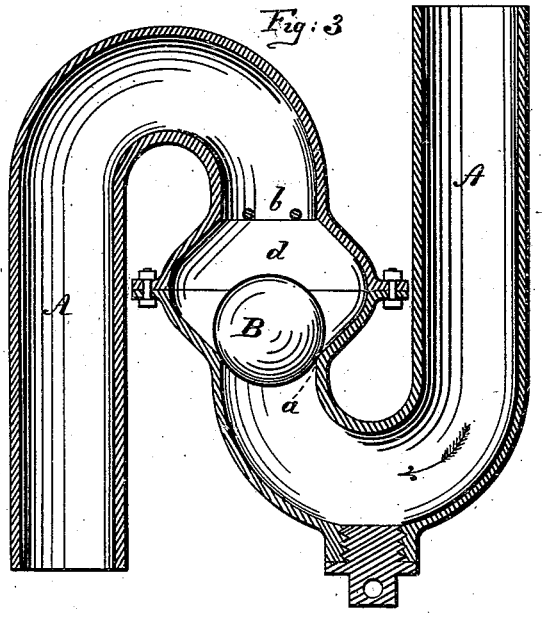
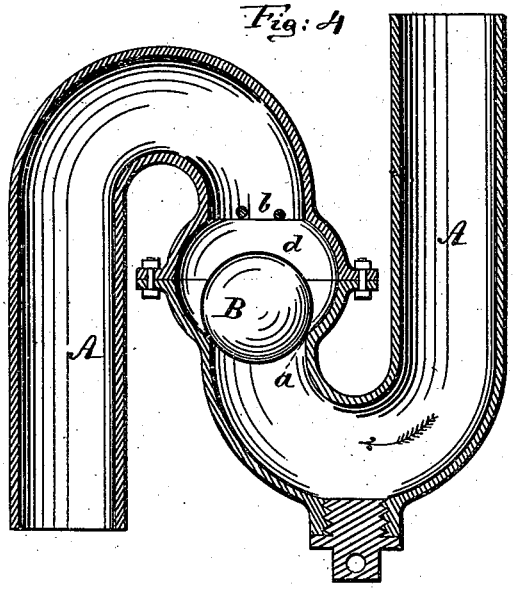


Fig: 4



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEON B. CARRICABURU, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN SINK AND BASIN TRAP.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **185,210**, dated December 12, 1876; application filed November 10, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEON B. CARRICABURU, of New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Sink and Basin Trap, of which the following is a specification:

Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 are vertical longitudinal sections, showing various modifications in the form of the sink and basin trap, having my invention.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

The object of this invention is to make a sink or basin trap self-closing against the returning gases and liquids; and it consists in combining therewith a ball-valve, and a proper seat and cage, all as hereinafter more fully described.

The letter A in the drawing represents a sink or basin trap, of suitable construction. As to the arrangement of its pipe the same may be either in one piece, as in Figs. 1 and 2, or in two or more pieces, as may be desired. Within the bend or neck of this trap is formed an enlarged chamber, *d*, which, at its lower end, is contracted to form a seat, *a*, for the ball-valve B, and above said ball-valve is a stop, *b*, forming a cage to arrest the upward motion thereof. The chamber *d*, in which the valve moves, is larger in diameter than the remaining part of the trap, to allow the liquids that are discharged through the trap to pass around the ball when the same is lifted off its seat.

In operation the water or other liquid passing through the trap in the direction of the arrow will raise the ball B against the stop *b*, and pass freely out; but when the outward flow of the liquid ceases the ball will, by its own weight, drop back upon its seat and close the trap against the influx of gases or liquids from the sewer.

Instead of a ball any other equivalent form of valve may be used; but the ball is preferred, as it is capable of revolving, and of therefore changing the parts that come in contact with the seat. This will prevent it from wearing as rapidly as other valves.

The stop *b* is placed into the chamber *d*, but considerably below the outlet or upper bend, leaving the latter absolutely unobstructed.

I claim as my invention—

The combination of the sink or basin trap A, in which the valve-chamber *d* is formed, with the self-acting valve B, valve-seat *a*, and stop *b*, said stop being located below the upper bend, substantially as described.

LEON B. CARRICABURU.

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