J. M. CARSON.

KITCHEN SINK.

No. 185,819. Patented Jan. 2, 1877.

Fig 1.

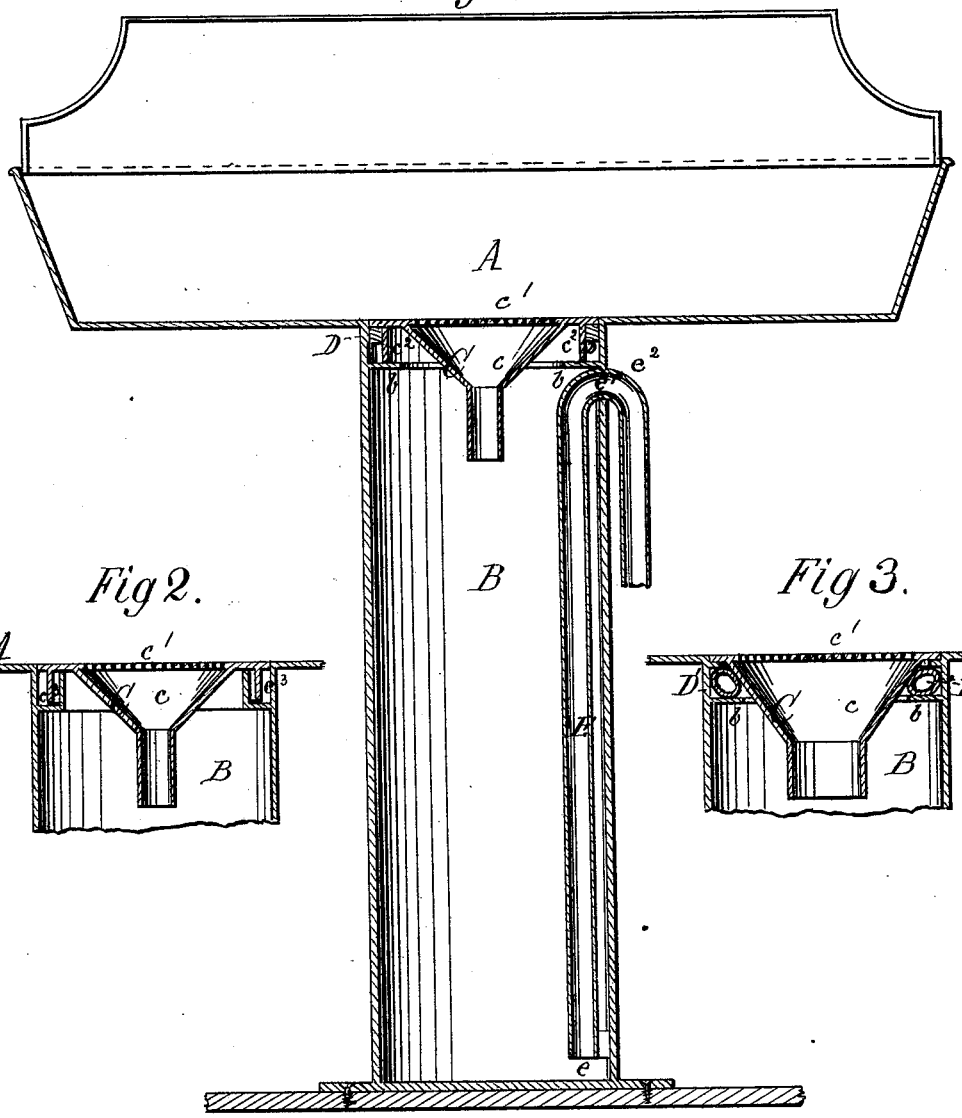


Fig 2.

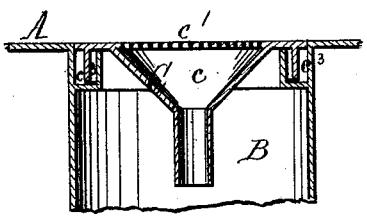


Fig 3.

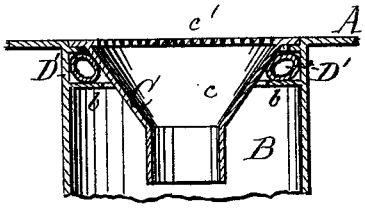
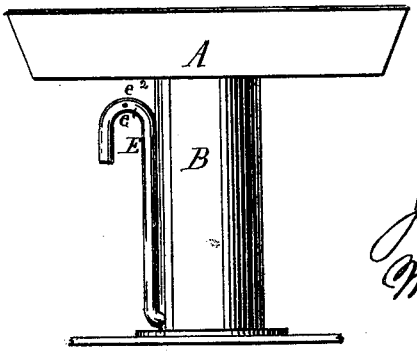


Fig 4.



Witnesses:
James Martin Jr.
J. P. Theodore Lang.

Inventor:
John M. Carson.
by
Mason Fenwick & Lawrence
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN MAXWELL CARSON, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

IMPROVEMENT IN KITCHEN-SINKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **185,819**, dated January 2, 1877; application filed October 5, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN M. CARSON, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Kitchen-Sinks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical central section of my improved kitchen-sink. Figs. 2 and 3 are modifications in the construction of a removable strainer of the same. Fig. 4 is a modification of my improved kitchen-sink on a reduced scale.

The main object of my invention is to save all fatty matter mixed with the water which is removed through the sink as waste, and utilize the same as an article of commerce, and to so locate the receptacle for the same that it is out of the way, and shall form the standard or support for the sink.

The nature of my invention consists in a kitchen-sink having a sealed removable strainer, which acts as a trap, in combination with a hollow grease-detaining reservoir, which serves as a supporting standard for the sink, and is provided with a siphonic waste-pipe, extending from near the top to near its bottom, and leading outside of the same near its top.

By this invention the pedestal serves a twofold purpose—first, as the stand or support for the sink, and, second, as a reservoir for catching and holding the valuable and lighter matter, such as grease mixed with the dish-water, while the heavier surplus matter, such as water, is flowing off freely.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents a sink, which rests on a cylinder, B. At the lowest place of the said sink a strainer, C, is inserted, which consists of a funnel, *c*, closed by a perforated top, c^1. The cylinder B has, near the top, a flange, *b*, upon which a rim, c^2, of the strainer C rests. The space between the said rim c^2 and the cylinder B is packed by a leather or india-rubber ring, D, whereby leakage of foul air or water is prevented, and the strainer is held very steady in its place. A drain-pipe, E, is so attached to the cylinder B that its open end *e* is very near the bottom of the cylinder, and its upper bent portion e^1 is near the top of the said cylinder, so that the water in the cylinder will run off when it rises above the bent portion e^1.

To prevent the pipe E from acting as a siphon and drawing all the water from the cylinder, its highest part is provided with an air-hole, e^2.

The pipe E may be attached to the cylinder from the outside, as seen in Fig. 4, without change in the principle of my invention.

The packing of the strainer is subject to modifications, of which I have shown some in Figs. 2 and 3.

Fig. 2 shows a modification wherein the rim c^2 of the strainer C rests in an annular groove, c^3, at the top of the cylinder B, which groove becomes filled with water, and so forms a very effectual stench-trap.

The modification shown by Fig. 3 consists in the omission of the rim c^2 of the strainer, the widening of the funnel *c*, and the pipe-packing D′, which, by the weight of the strainer, is forced against the inside of the cylinder, and so prevents leakage.

Operation: The waste-water of the kitchen is, as usual, poured into the sink A; it passes through the strainer C into the cylinder B. When the cylinder becomes so near filled that the water reaches the bend e^1 of the pipe E it freely runs off until its surface is even with the said bend. As the water can enter the pipe E only near the bottom of the cylinder the fatty matter which was mixed with it has time to rise to the surface and become cooled. From time to time the strainer C is removed and the fat skimmed off, to be sold or made into soap, or to be otherwise utilized.

Having described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The kitchen-sink A, having a removable strainer, C, in combination with a hollow grease-retaining reservoir, B, which serves as the supporting pedestal or standard, and is provided with a siphon-drain or waste-pipe, E, substantially in the manner and for the purpose described.

Witness my hand in the matter of my application for a patent for an improved kitchen-sink this 30th day of September, 1876.

JOHN MAXWELL CARSON.

Witnesses:

W. N. MAYFIELD,

ED. MEGLEMRY.