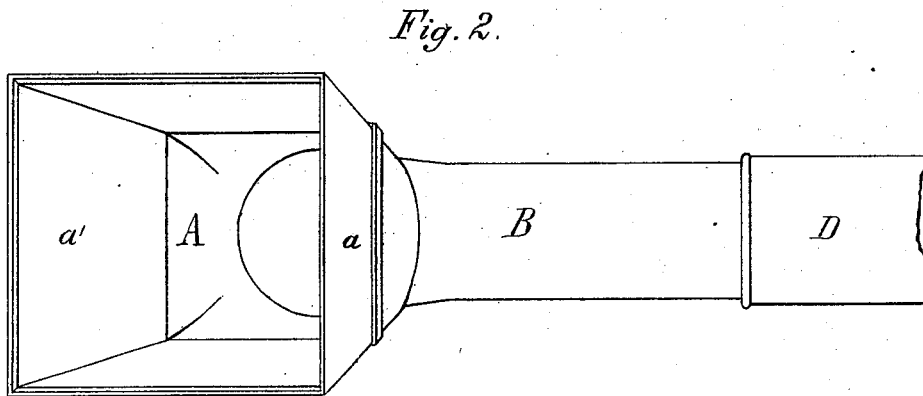
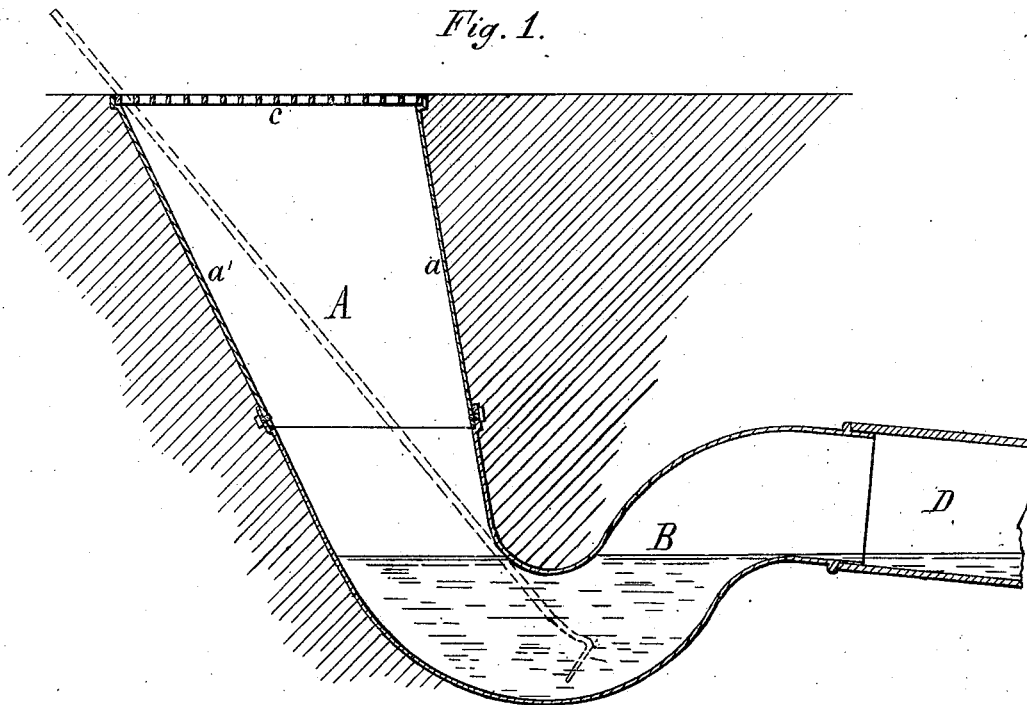


J. GISEL.  
Street-Receiver and Stench-Trap.

No. 200,277.

Patented Feb. 12, 1878.



*Chas. J. Buchheit*  
*George A. Lykes* } Witnesses

*John Gisel* Inventor  
*By Edward Wilhelm*  
Attorney

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN GISEL, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

## IMPROVEMENT IN STREET RECEIVER AND STENCH-TRAP.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **200,277**, dated February 12, 1878; application filed January 30, 1877.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN GISEL, of the city of Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented certain Improvements in Street Receivers and Stench-Traps, which improvements are fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing.

My invention relates to a combined street-receiver and stench-trap which is so constructed that the water entering the receiver will carry off the greater portion of the solid impurities, such as sand, &c., mixed therewith, and also that any sediment which may accumulate in the stench-trap can be removed without requiring the trap to be exposed by digging, and which is readily connected to the sewer-pipe.

My invention consists of the particular construction of the device, as hereinafter fully set forth.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a vertical section, and Fig. 2 a top-plan view with the grate removed, of my improved receiver and stench-trap.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in each of the figures.

A represents the receiver, constructed in the form of a hopper-shaped box, and B the round stench-trap, connecting with the lower portion of the receiver. The receiver A is made rectangular at the top, and gradually changes to a round form at the bottom, where it connects with the stench-trap B, the latter being cast in one piece with the lower portion of the receiver. The front and back walls *a* *a'* of the receiver are so arranged that they incline away from the stench-trap, the front wall *a* being somewhat inclined backward from a perpendicular, while the rear wall *a'* is considerably inclined, so as to form an easy connection with the stench-trap B.

By this arrangement of the walls *a* *a'* the water, entering the receiver through the grate *c* at the top, follows in its descent the inclination of the rear wall *a'*, and enters the stench-trap B without any abrupt or sudden change

of direction, thereby preventing the fine impurities, such as sand, &c., which have passed through the grate *c*, from being deposited in the bend of the stench-trap to any considerable extent. The backward inclination of the wall *a'* of the receiver also permits a hoe, scoop, or other instrument to be introduced into the bend of the stench-trap for the purpose of cleaning the same, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1, thereby dispensing with the objectionable digging in order to reach the stench-trap, as heretofore required.

The mouth of the stench-trap B is made round, so as to fit within the drain tile or pipe D; thereby enabling the stench-trap to be readily connected with the sewer, without requiring any masonry for the purpose.

It will be seen that the entire figure of the receiver is inclined back of the neck of the trap, and is of a regular taper, assuming a rectangular form at the top, so that it can be located at any corner of the street to fit the curb, and the water falling in the trap is necessarily behind the flowing column, and acts as an impelling cumulative power to force the sediment out of the trap. The receiver and trap are made practically in one piece, though they may, if more convenient in casting, be joined, as indicated, so as to present unbroken surfaces.

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

The combined sewer-basin and stench-trap herein described, the said basin being so formed that its entire figure is inclined back from the neck of the trap, and is of a regular taper, assuming a rectangular form at the mouth, whereby it may be set at the street-corners, and the water caused to flow into it, in the manner described, and for the purposes set forth.

JOHN GISEL.

Witnesses:

GEORGE H. SYKES,  
EDWARD WILHELM.