

Specification of Francis Erskine and William Samuel Denby : gully or stench trap.

Contributors

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A.D. 1873, 17th JANUARY. N° 192.

SPECIFICATION
OF
FRANCIS ERSKINE
AND
WILLIAM SAMUEL DENBY.

—
GULLY OR STENCH TRAP.
—

LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY :

AND PUBLISHED AT THE GREAT SEAL PATENT OFFICE,
45, SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS, HOLBORN.

1873.





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A.D. 1873, 17th JANUARY. N° 192.  
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Gully or Stench Trap.

(This Invention received Provisional Protection only.)

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION left by Francis Erskine and William Samuel Denby at the Office of the Commissioners of Patents, with their Petition, on the 17th January 1873.

We, FRANCIS ERSKINE, of Salford, in the County of Lancaster, and
5 WILLIAM SAMUEL DENBY, of Heaton Norris, in the said County, Ironfounders, do hereby declare the nature of the said Invention for
“AN IMPROVED GULLY OR STENCH TRAP FOR PREVENTING THE ESCAPE OF NOXIOUS EFFLUVIA OR GASES FROM DRAINS OR SEWERS, AND FOR PREVENTING THE INGRESS OF SOLID MATTERS INTO THE SAME,” to be as follows:—

10 Our Invention consists of a peculiarly constructed chamber or receiver into which the fluid and solid matters pass through a grid or grating in the upper part, the solid matters being retained in such chamber or receiver, whilst the fluid passes through the sides into
15 an outer casing and thence into the drain or sewer as herein-after described.

The sewage passing through a grid or grating of the usual construction enters a chamber or receiver loosely fitting in and resting upon the bottom of an outer casing; in the sides of the chamber or receiver are

Erskine & Denby's Improved Gully or Stench Trap.

perforations (preferably perpendicular) to allow the fluid to escape into the outer casing, the chamber or receiver tapering off from the top towards the bottom, leaving a clear space all round for the free egress of the liquids; such perforations do not however extend to the bottom of the chamber or receiver the object being to leave sufficient space below for 5 the reception and detention of such solid or other matters as may fall into the same.

The sides of the chamber or receiver are continued below the level constructed to receive solid or other matters and finally rest upon the bottom of the outer casing, spaces being left in the lower part of 10 the chamber or receiver to permit the escape of fluid flowing from it.

In the centre of the bottom of the outer casing cast thereto or otherwise attached, and connected with the drain or sewer is a vertical pipe rising up somewhat higher than the top part of the spaces before-named in the 15 base or feet of the chamber or receiver, thus forming a water joint when the fluid is level with the top of the vertical pipe, thereby entirely preventing the escape of noxious effluvia or gases from the drain or sewer, the fluid rising above which point passes through the vertical pipe direct to the drain or sewer. 20

As a further means of preventing the escape of noxious effluvia or gases from the drains or sewers it may in some cases be desirable to employ a flat or ball valve of light construction which would find a seating on the top of the vertical pipe when the fluid fell below this point, thus effecting the required object; the fluid rising higher would 25 float the valve away from the orifice in the outlet pipe, leaving it free for the escape of the fluid.

LONDON:

Printed by GEORGE EDWARD EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty. 1873.



