(No Model.)

F. DRILLER.

CUT-OFF FOR SPOUTS.

No. 381,990. Patented May 1, 1888.

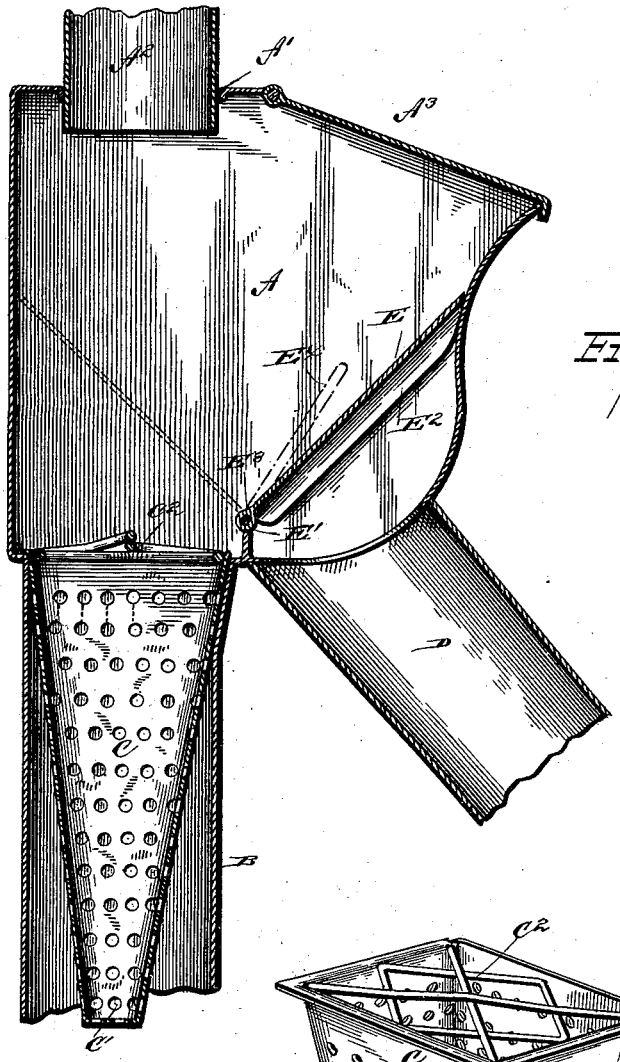


Fig. 1.

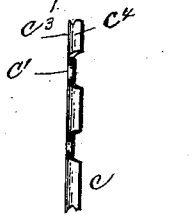
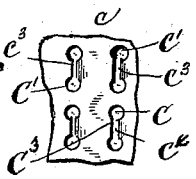


Fig. 3.



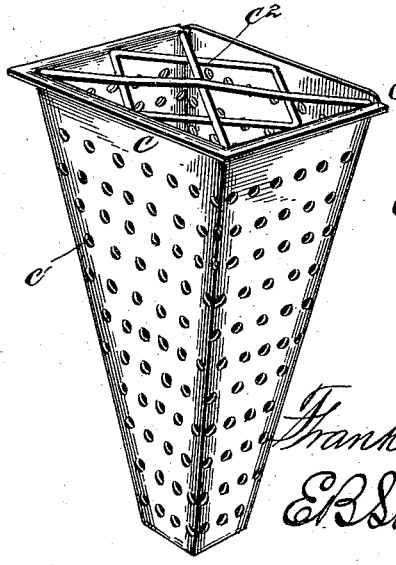


Fig. 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK DRILLER, OF PORT JERVIS, NEW YORK.

CUT-OFF FOR SPOUTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 381,990, dated May 1, 1888.

Application filed April 14, 1887. Serial No. 234,768. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK DRILLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Port Jervis, in the county of Orange, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cut-Offs for Spouts, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention has relation to cut-offs for eaves-troughs.

Among the objects of the invention are to provide a cheap cut-off for connection to an eaves-trough—that is, adapted to receive and strain or filter water directed therein for use—and which, if desired, may simply direct the water to the usual discharge-pipe.

Other objects and advantages will hereinafter appear, and be particularly pointed out in the claim.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a substantially central vertical section of a cut-off constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a detail in perspective of a strainer adapted to be inserted in said cut-off. Fig. 3 are details in section and side elevation showing the perforations employed in the strainer.

Like letters indicate like parts in all the figures.

A represents the cut-off or water-receptacle, which is constructed of sheet metal and provided with an opening, A′, adapted to receive the discharge-pipe A^2, leading from the trough. An opening provided with a hinged cover, A^3, affords access to the water-receptacle, whereby leaves and sticks accumulating therein may be removed.

B represents a pipe leading to any cistern or other water-receptacle in which water is kept for use.

C represents a conical-shaped strainer (see Fig. 2) which is adapted to be seated in the pipe B flush with the bottom of the water-receptacle A, and is provided with perforations C′, to allow the escape of the water into the pipe B. A reticulated screen, C^2, is affixed to the mouth or upper end of the strainer C, which prevents the passage of large sticks, leaves, and other débris likely to clog the apertures in the strainer. The screen C^2 in this instance consists of wires interwoven across the mouth of the strainer and soldered thereto, the mesh of said wires being large enough to permit of a ready passage of water from the receptacle A. As there are certain seasons of the year in which sticks, leaves, and like débris are apt to be washed into the receptacle, I have made the strainer removable from the pipe B, so that it may be drawn out through the opening in the top of the receptacle and be replaced by one of finer mesh or openings. This removable feature also affords a means of clearing the strainer and freeing it from dirt, &c. The screen C^2 may also be made removable for the above purposes, and may, if desired, be formed of cast metal of different fineness of perforations.

D represents a discharge-pipe leading to the gutter or sewer, into which water may be directed when a sufficient quantity has been strained and caught.

Intermediate the two pipes B and D is a cut-off plate, E, hinged as at E′, and provided with side flanges, E^2, adapted to bear against the side walls of the receptacle A. The pintle E^3, upon which the plate E is hinged, extends outside of the receptacle A, and is bent to form a crank-handle, E^4, (see dotted lines, Fig. 1,) by which the plate or cut-off E may be shifted from side to side of the receptacle A, so as to direct the water into either of the pipes D and B.

In Fig. 3, which is a detail in side elevation and vertical section of the strainer C, I have shown a desirable manner of forming the perforations or openings therein; and it consists in forming slots C^3, extending from each of the perforations C^2 to an adjacent perforation and turning the edges the slits or slots inwardly to form protective flanges C^4. By such a formation of the slits leaves and other similar débris that escape into the strainer are prevented by said flanges from coming in contact with and closing the apertures C′ against the ready escape of the water flowing therein.

Having described my invention and its construction, what I claim is—

In a cut-off, the combination of the casing A, having the pipes A^2, B, and D, and de-

flector E, with the conical strainer C, located in the pipe B and having its upper edge flush with the bottom of the receptacle and provided with the screen C^2 and perforations C', each pair of perforations being connected by slots C^3, and having flanges C^4 opening inwardly, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

FRANK DRILLER.

Witnesses:
CORNELIUS E. CUDDEBACK,
JACOB KADEL.