

No. 740,413.

PATENTED OCT. 6, 1903.

J. L. FRUIN.
PLUMBER'S SANITARY CROSS.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 1, 1902.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

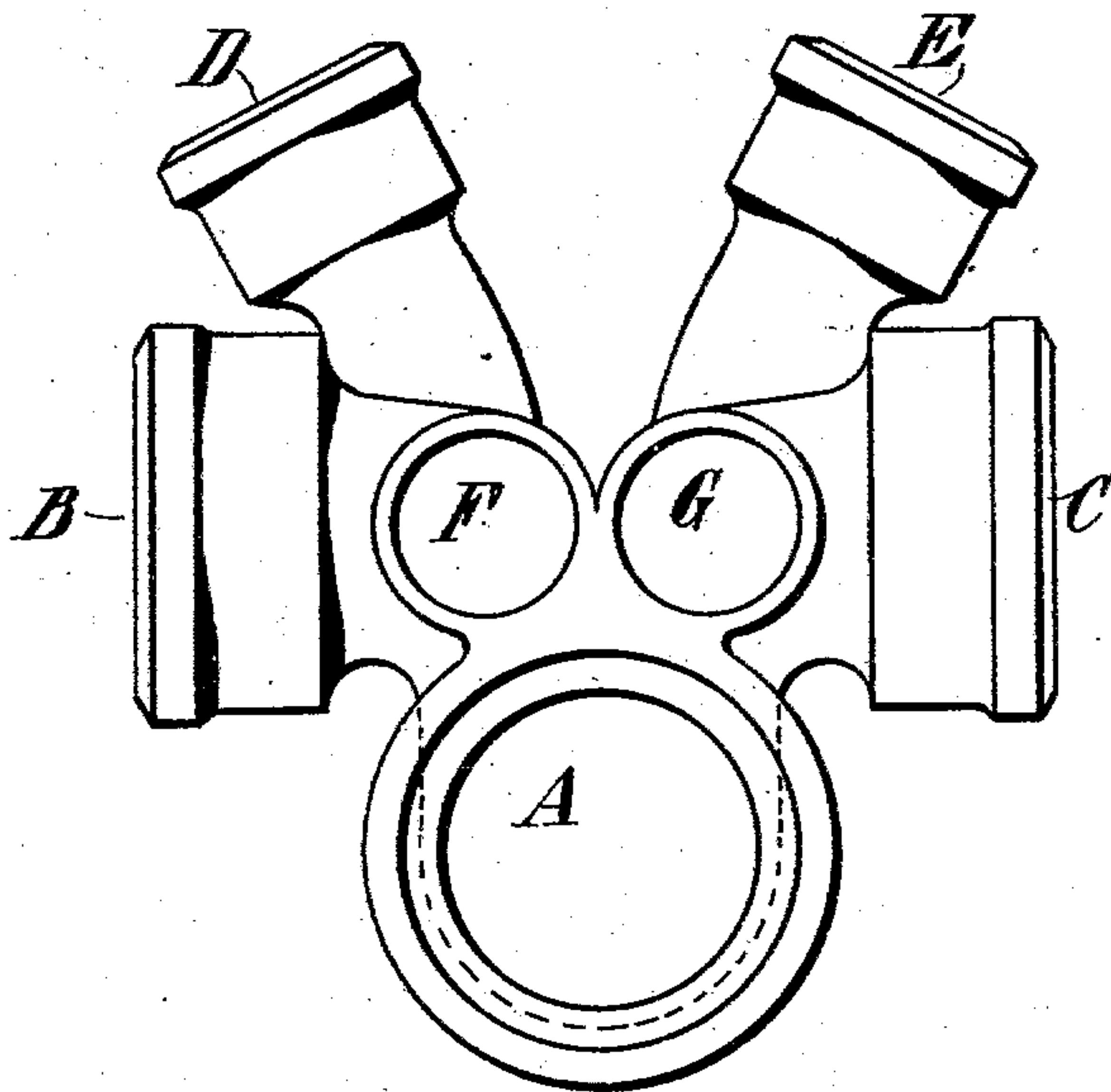
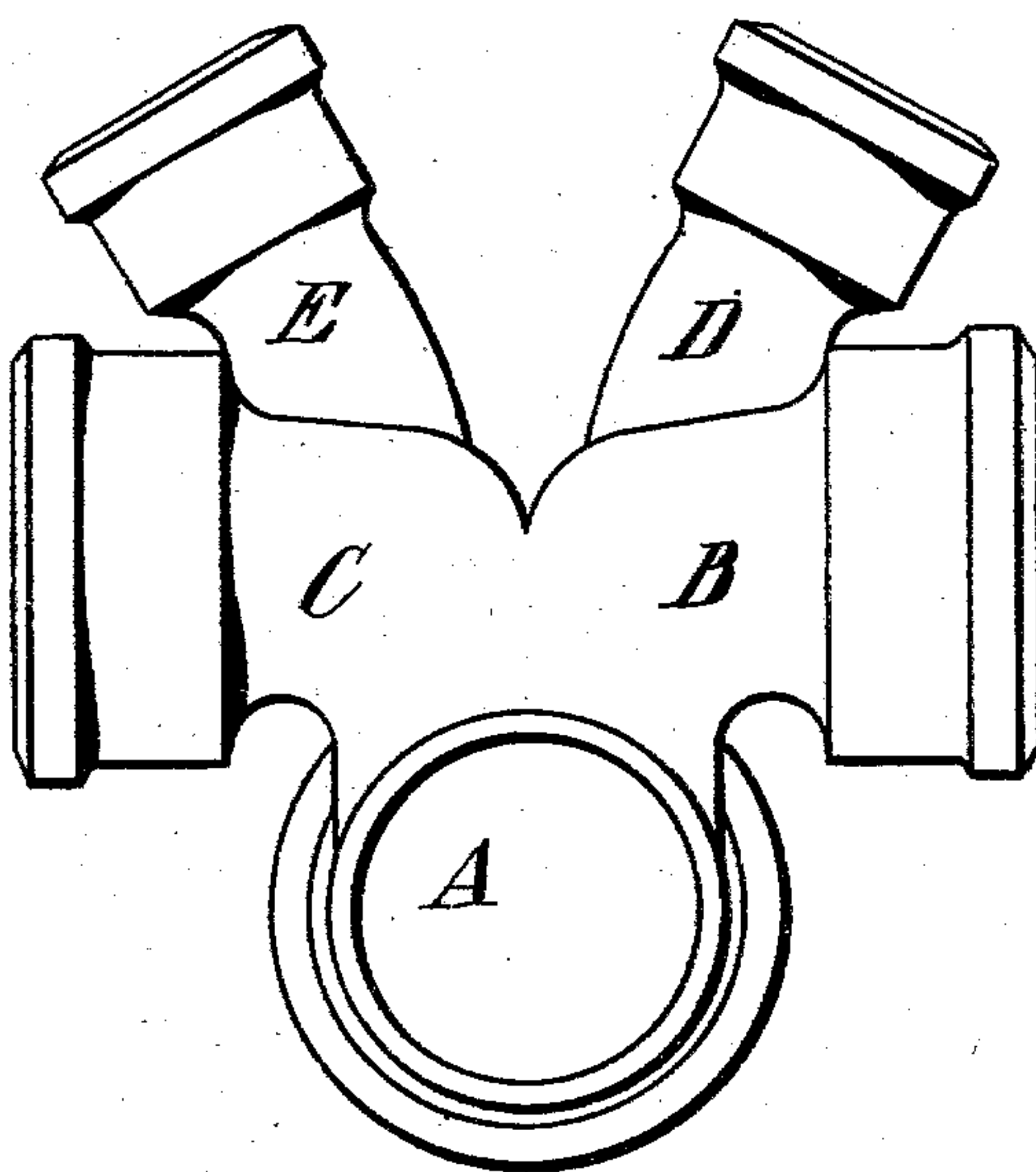


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
Comitshup
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By his Attorney W. P. Preble Jr

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3

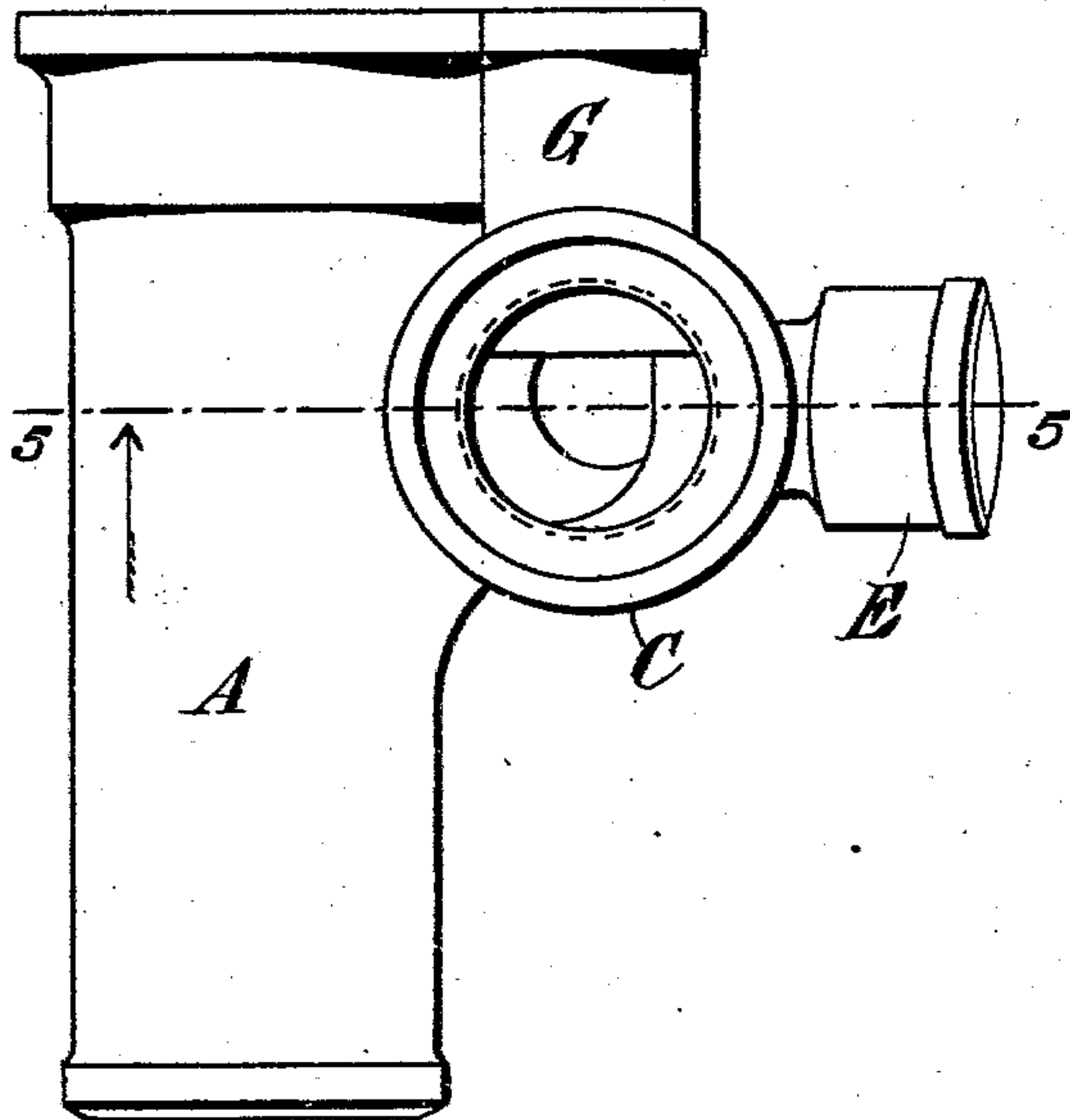


Fig. 4.

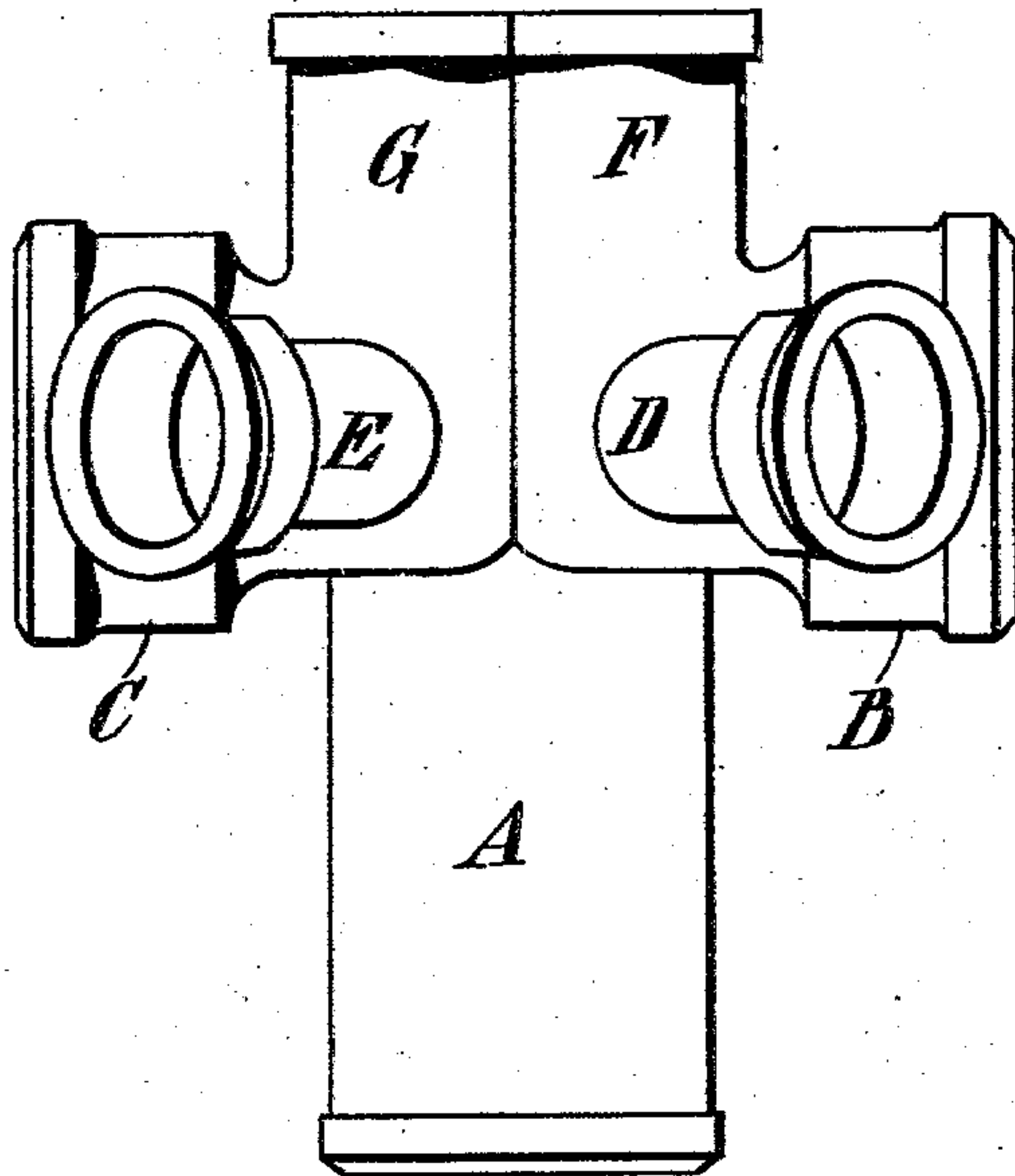
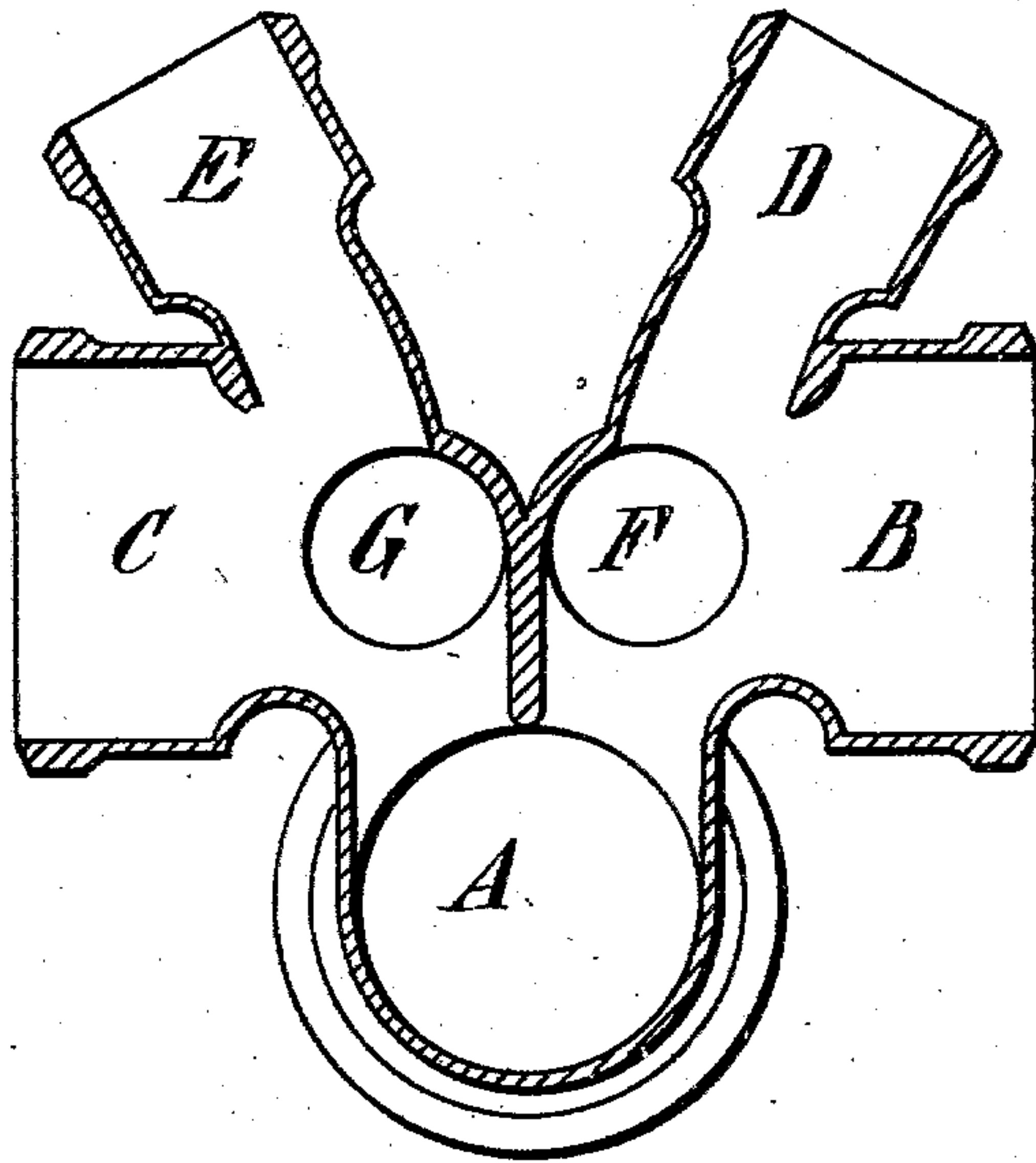


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN L. FRUIN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

PLUMBER'S SANITARY CROSS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 740,413, dated October 6, 1903.

Application filed November 1, 1902. Serial No. 129,633. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN L. FRUIN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Brooklyn borough, New York city, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sanitary Crosses, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide an improved plumber's fitting, which I have called a "sanitary cross." This fitting is intended to serve as one of the lengths of the main waste-pipe of the building in which it is to be used. This main waste-pipe is generally located inside the partition-wall, and my improved sanitary cross is intended to occur at every floor in the building. It is provided with a sufficient number of hubbed branches or openings to receive the waste from all the closets, bath-tubs, sinks, and basins on both sides of the partition and with other openings or branches for venting the waste branches.

One form of my invention is shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is the top view. Fig. 2 is the bottom view. Fig. 3 is the side view. Fig. 4 is the rear view. Fig. 5 is the horizontal section looking upward on line 5 5 of Fig. 3.

Same letters indicate similar parts in different figures.

A is the main waste-pipe adapted to be connected at top and bottom to adjoining lengths of pipe. This pipe length A is rounded out and enlarged at the rear into the two waste-pipes B C, each of which is large enough and otherwise adapted to receive the end of a

waste or outlet pipe through which one or more closets may be discharged. One of these waste branches is turned to one side of the partition-wall in which the pipe A is located and the other toward the other side. From these waste branches B and C open out the smaller waste branches D E, respectively, for opposite sides of the partition-wall. These smaller waste branches are adapted to receive the ends of the outlet-pipes of the basins and baths. The openings F G open out at the top of the waste branches B C, respectively, and are adapted to receive individual venting-pipes, which may rise parallel with the pipe A or not, as preferred. It is obvious that in this way I have secured a structure by means of which I can lead the various outlet-pipes from the separate bath-tubs, basins, closets, &c., on both sides of the main partition on each floor to the main waste and at the same time have them well vented.

I claim—

A sanitary cross which consists of a straight body portion adapted to serve as a pipe length in a main waste-pipe, horizontal waste branches leading therefrom in opposite directions, additional horizontal waste-openings branching out from each of said waste branches and vertical vent branches leading out of said waste branches.

JOHN L. FRUIN.

Witnesses:

W. T. PREBLE, Jr.,
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