No. 849,383. PATENTED APR. 9, 1907.

J. L. FRUIN.

SANITARY T.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 17, 1904.

Fig. 1.

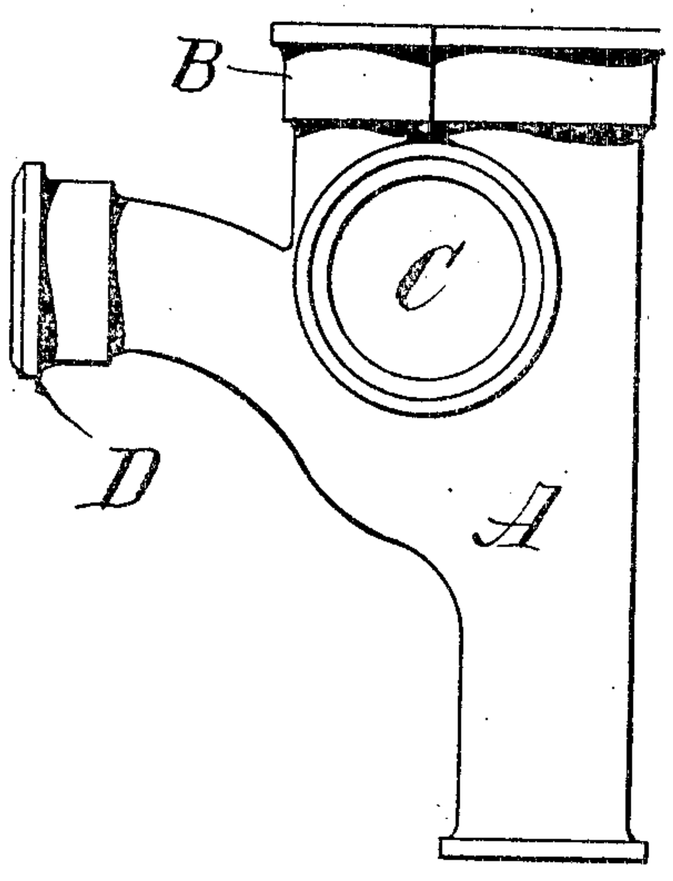


Fig. 2.

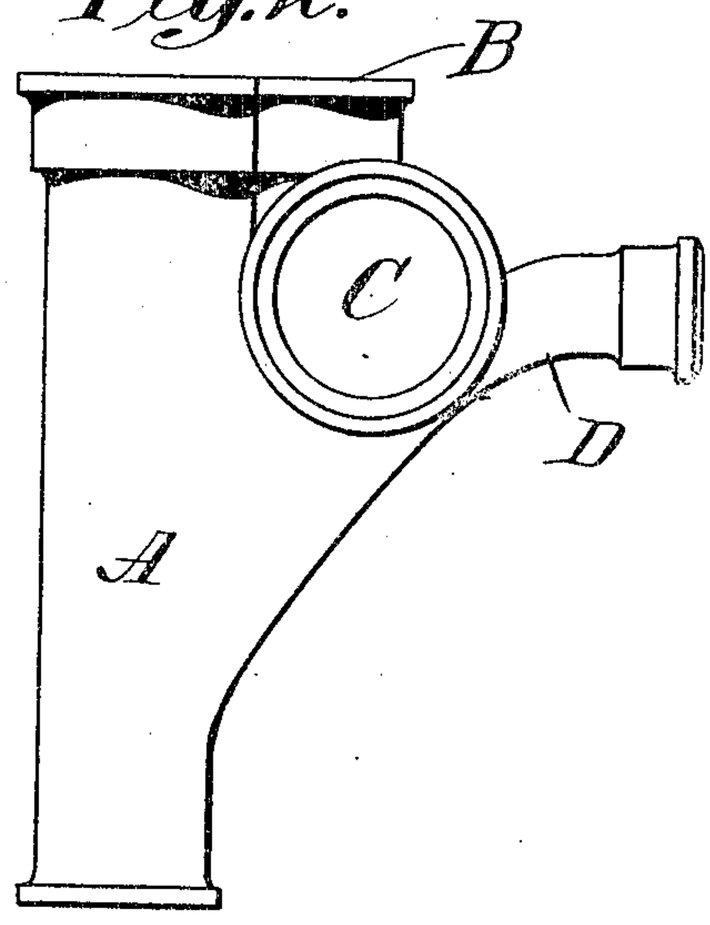
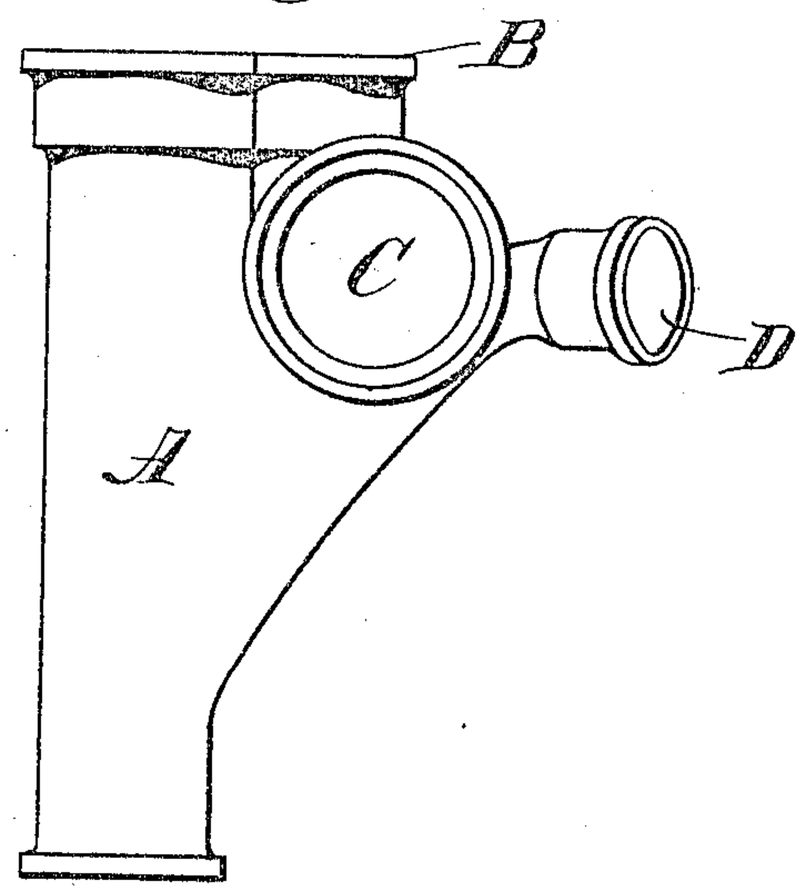


Fig. 3.



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SANITARY T.

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Application filed October 17, 1904. Serial No. 228,739.

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 T's, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that type of plumber's fitting which is known as a "sanitary T," being a fitting intended to form an integral part of a waste-pipe and provided with an opening through its side by which water or other matter to be carried away by the waste-pipe can be received and with another opening whereby said T may be vented independently of such venting as would naturally arise from its being a part of the main waste-pipe, which of course serves as a vent, provided the part above said T is not at the same time acting as a waste-pipe for something above it.

There are objections, as I have found, to having the waste-opening in the direct line of the main pipe both as to the discharge function and as to the vent function; and one object of my invention is so to construct the T as to have this waste-opening substantially or wholly offset from the direct line of the main waste-pipe, being in the lateral enlargement of the T, so that whatever is received through said opening flows first down the incline of the enlargement instead of falling directly into the waste-pipe. By this construction I am able to have the discharge enter the T immediately under the vent-opening, so that the venting is instantaneous and uninterrupted, and all danger of interruption by a discharge coming down the waste-pipe from a higher level is avoided.

Another object of my invention is so to construct the T that it has a lateral horizontal branch intended to lie wholly within the wall of the room and to receive what may be called "auxiliary" waste and transmit it to the main waste-pipe by causing it to pass directly under the vent-opening, whereby said auxiliary waste is also directly vented without the aid of the main waste-pipe. The main waste-opening is ordinarily intended for such articles as water-closets, while the auxiliary waste is intended for washbasins, bath-tubs, or sinks.

My invention, therefore, consists in a sanitary T composed of a straight portion adapted to form a length of a main waste-pipe, a lateral enlargement provided with a suitable vent-passage, a main waste branch opening into said enlargement and adapted to project within the interior of the room and discharging immediately under said vent-passage and out of line with the main waste, and an auxiliary vent-passage adapted to lie wholly within the wall and entering said enlargement between the main waste and the vent-passage, whereby the discharge from said auxiliary waste is caused to pass under said vent-passage in entering the main waste.

In the accompanying drawings I have shown three slightly-different forms of my improved sanitary T.

In Figure 1 the main waste is set somewhat lower than in Fig. 2, while in Fig. 3 the auxiliary waste is shown as a two-inch angle-inlet instead of a straight inlet, as shown in Fig. 2.

Same letters indicate similar parts in the different drawings.

A is the straight portion of the T. B is the vent-passage. C is the main waste. D is the auxiliary waste.

From the description already given the operation of this T will, I think, be readily understood without further explanation.

I claim—

A sanitary T composed of a straight portion, adapted to form a length of a main waste-pipe, a lateral enlargement provided with a suitable vent-passage, a main waste branch opening into said enlargement and adapted to project within the interior of the room and discharging immediately under said vent-passage and out of line with the main waste, and an auxiliary waste-passage adapted to lie wholly within the wall and entering said enlargement between the main waste and the vent-passage whereby the discharge from said auxiliary waste is caused to pass under said vent-passage in entering the main waste.

JOHN L. FRUIN.

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