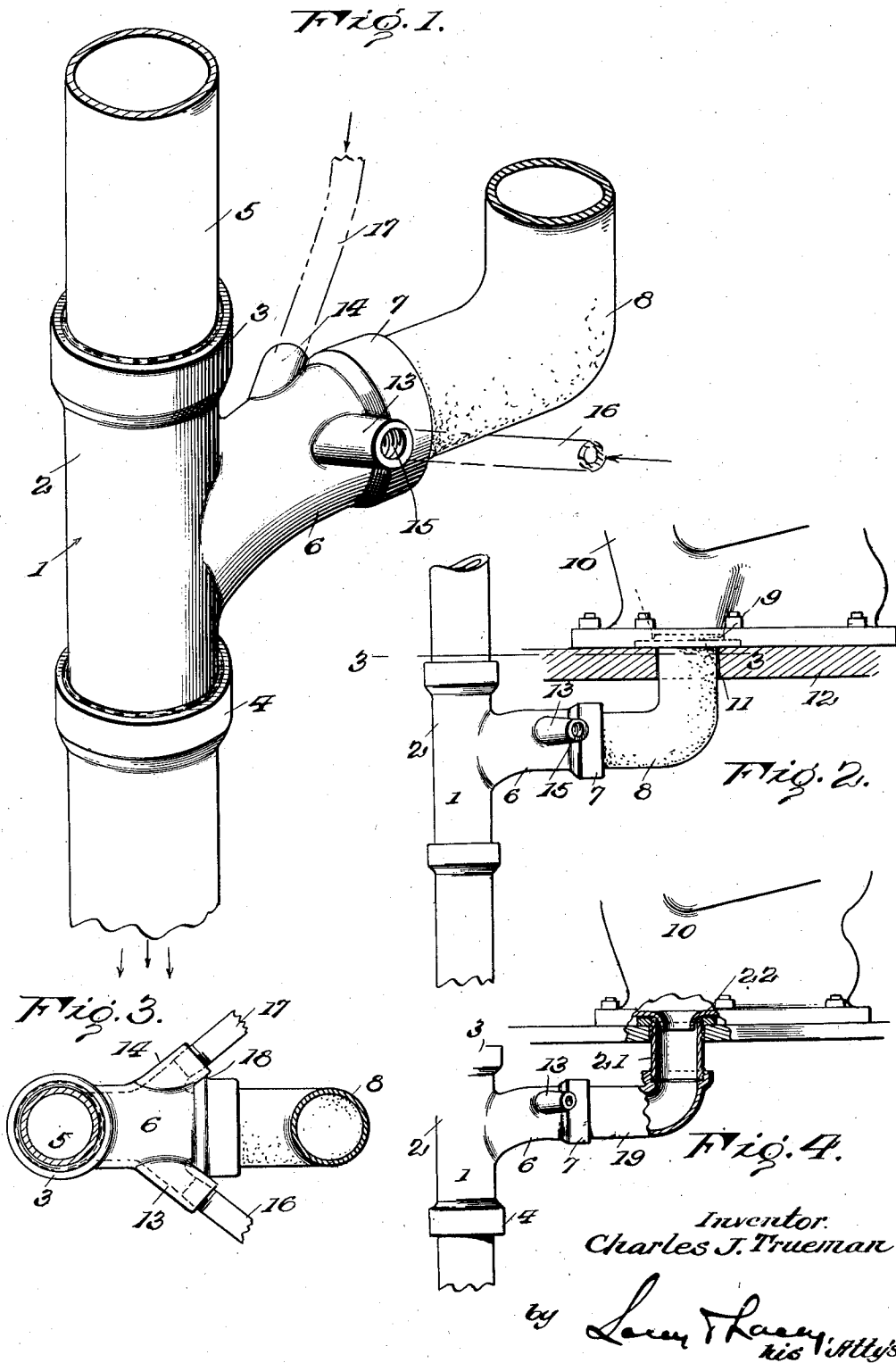


C. J. TRUEMAN.
 PIPE FITTING.
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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES J. TRUEMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pipe-Fittings, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention has as its object to provide an improved form of T for establishing communication between the lead bend of a closet bowl and the soil pipe and likewise between the bath tub drain, lavatory drain, and if desired a shower bath drain, and the said soil pipe.

Heretofore in establishing a connection of this kind one method of procedure has been to employ a T having a relatively short branch or bell to receive the discharge end of the lead bend which leads from the closet bowl, and to wipe into the lead bend the drain pipes from the bath tub and lavatory but this method has many disadvantages. To wipe the joints requires considerable time and it is not practicable to calk in the lead bend until these joints are wiped. Where galvanized iron pipe is run from the bath tub drain and lavatory drain, the old method is to wipe a soldering nipple into the lead bend into which the galvanized iron drain pipe may be fitted, but in this method as in the first described method, considerable time must be consumed in wiping the joints and furthermore the joints are liable to be weakened in setting the bend into place or in connecting up the galvanized iron drain pipes from the bath tub and lavatory basin. Also, where the branch or drain pipes are wiped into the lead bend, it is usually a difficult matter to throw the bend at an angle or beat it over to one side or the other to obtain the desired connection especially if the partition which conceals the soil pipe is set too far away from the lead bend or too near the lead bend, as a quarter of an inch one way or the other will not permit the flush tank to set flush with the finished wall. Under these conditions the lead bend can be beat one way or the other but the iron bend would require to be melted at the calked joint where it enters the branch of the main T of the soil pipe and this would be a very difficult matter if the drain pipes from the bath, etc., were led into the bend as all of these branches would have to be removed. This is particularly true where the siphon

jet bowl with top flush connection from the closet tank is used as the distance must be exact, and where a bend lies too close to the wall the closet seat will be prevented from standing up or lying back against the flush tank.

In view of the foregoing it is a further object of the invention to provide a novel construction of cast iron T for establishing communication between the soil pipe and the lead bend from the closet bowl and the drain pipes from the bath tub and lavatory or shower, the T being of such construction as to permit of the lead bend being calked into its branch as the soil pipe or stack is being run up past the bath room and to a bath room on a higher floor, and which will also permit the lead bend being more conveniently distorted to insure proper connection than would be possible if the drain pipes from the bath tub and lavatory were wiped into or otherwise connected with the bend itself.

Another object of the invention is to so construct the T as to practically dispense with the necessity of wiped joints in establishing communication between the drain pipes from the bath tub and lavatory and the soil pipe or stack, the T being provided with the required number of branches which are threaded to permit of the ready connection therewith of the threaded ends of the galvanized drain pipes leading from the bath tub and the lavatory.

A further object of the invention is to so construct the T that the branches into which the drain pipes from the bath tub and lavatory are connected, will be positioned out of the way in calking the lead bend into the main branch or bell of the T, these drain pipe branches being located in rear of the bell instead of in front of the bell as is usually the case. Likewise, the T is so constructed that the bell branch thereof will extend sufficiently far from the vertical arm of the T as to avoid any interference by floor joist, which is usually found close to the partition which conceals the vertical soil pipe, in fitting the drain pipes to the threaded branches.

In the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view illustrating the T embodying the present invention,

Fig. 2 is a side elevation thereof coupled with a closet bowl,

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Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view taken substantially on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2 and looking in a downward direction, and

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 2, illustrating a slight modification of the invention.

In the drawings, the numeral 1 indicates in general the T embodying the present invention, provided at the upper and lower ends of its vertical arm 2 with the usual bells indicated respectively by the numerals 3 and 4 for the connection of the sections of the soil pipe or stack 5. The T 1 further includes the lateral arm 6 which has heretofore been made very short but in the present instance relatively long as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings. This lateral arm is provided with a bell 7 at its outer end into which may be calked the discharge end of the usual lead bend which is indicated by the numeral 8, the intake end of this bend being connected in the usual manner as at 9 with the down leg of the closet bowl which is indicated by the numeral 10, the said upper or intake end of the bend extending through an opening 11 in the bath room floor which is indicated by the numeral 12.

As heretofore stated, the old practice has been to provide a wiped joint connection between the drain pipes leading from the bath tub and lavatory or shower bath and the lead bend 8 but in the present instance the lateral arm 6 of the T 1 is provided with short branches or nipples 13 and 14 which are formed integrally therewith and extend forwardly and laterally at an angle as clearly shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings. These branches are interiorly threaded as at 15 to receive the threaded ends of drain pipes 16 and 17 which lead for example respectively from the bath tub drain and the lavatory drain, or one may lead from a shower bath drain. Of course where there is no bath tub or where there is no lavatory, only one of the branches 13 or 14 need be provided and therefore I am not to be limited to the number of branches illustrated in the drawings as the lateral arm 6 of the T may be provided with any required number of branches. The branches 13 are preferably located directly behind the bell 7 and in fact so close thereto that in the casting of the T the exterior surfaces of the branches will merge with the exterior surface of the bell as indicated by the numeral 18 so as to materially reinforce these parts.

It will be evident from the foregoing that by employing the T embodying the present invention the connection of the drain pipes 16 and 17 in communication with the T by wiping joints into the lead bend as has heretofore been done is obviated and thus considerable time is saved and providing furthermore for the connection of these branches without in any way interfering with distortion of the lead bend to properly seat

the same in place. Furthermore, by the use of the T, the bend may be removed whenever desired and replaced without in any way disturbing the connections of the drain pipes 16 and 17 with the T. By forming the arm 6 relatively long and locating the branches 13 and 14 immediately behind the bell 7 and close thereto, these branches are so located that they will ordinarily clear floor joists or beams and furthermore their location is such as to provide for the most convenient assemblage of the drain pipes 16 and 17 therewith.

In that form of the invention shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings, a cast iron pipe 19 is substituted for the lead bend, the outlet end of this pipe being calked into the bell 7 and the inlet end of the pipe being interiorly threaded as at 20 to receive the lower end of a nipple 21 which is connected as at 22 in the usual manner with the down leg of the closet bowl 10, as in a regular screw pipe job.

Where more expensive bowls are required to be replaced, the bend requires to be moved for the reason that nearly all such bowls have top flush connection with the tank. The T of the present invention is so constructed as to bring the branches 13 nearer to the soil pipe 5 and thus minimizes the likelihood of stoppage of the pipes which would, on the other hand, be likely to occur if they were positioned nearer the discharge from the closet bowl.

It will be observed particularly by reference to Figs. 1, 2 and 4 of the drawings, that the branches 13 and 14 are located slightly above the center line of the branch or arm 6 of the T so as to obviate the necessity of cutting deeply into any floor beams that may come in contact or be in the way of these branches under some conditions.

From the foregoing it will be evident that inasmuch as the arm 6 projects substantially horizontally at right angles from one side of the arm 1 and has its outer end portion horizontally disposed and straight and terminating in the bell 7 which is presented laterally, the lead pipe bend 8 may, in accordance with common practice, be beaten over until its end is firmly seated in the said bell 7 and it is thus possible to accommodate for a variation of as much as two inches where the bowl connection is in the nature of a lead pipe bend. In the usual fitting, however, the bell corresponding to the bell 7, is presented in an upward direction and therefore this advantage is not present. Therefore in my improved fitting, in substituting one bowl for another, this may be accomplished readily by the use of a lead pipe bend and then beating the bend over until its end is positioned with relation to the fitting, there being no disturbance whatsoever of the drain pipe connections

16 and 17 and no need to disconnect these pipes in making the change or alteration.

It will also be noted that the connections 13 and 14 are located bodily below the 5 plane of the upper side of the arm 6 of the fitting so the connection of the waste pipes 16 and 17 with these parts may be more readily accomplished than in a structure 10 in which the drain pipe connections are formed upon and above the upper side of the arm and would therefore be located so close to the floor as to render it difficult to make the proper connection. It will be 15 evident that the bell 7 is located a suitable distance from the stand pipe, by reason of the length of the arm 6, so that the bell will be brought clear of the floor 14 which is usually encountered in the installation of such a fitting and therefore, when the end

of the lead pipe bend is fitted into the bell, 20 the joint may be conveniently calked, which however is practically impossible of accomplishment in the use of a fitting in which the corresponding bell is presented in an upward direction. 25

What I claim as new is:

A pipe fitting comprising a T having a relatively long laterally extending arm, the outer portion of which is straight and terminates in a laterally opening bell to receive 30 one end of a lead pipe bend, the arm being provided at a point inwardly of the said bell end and below the plane of the upper side of the arm with means for the connection of a branch pipe with the arm to lead 35 at an angle therefrom.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

CHARLES J. TRUEMAN. [L.S.]