(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. GORDON.

SPITTOON.

No. 287,534. Patented Oct. 30, 1883.

Fig. 1.

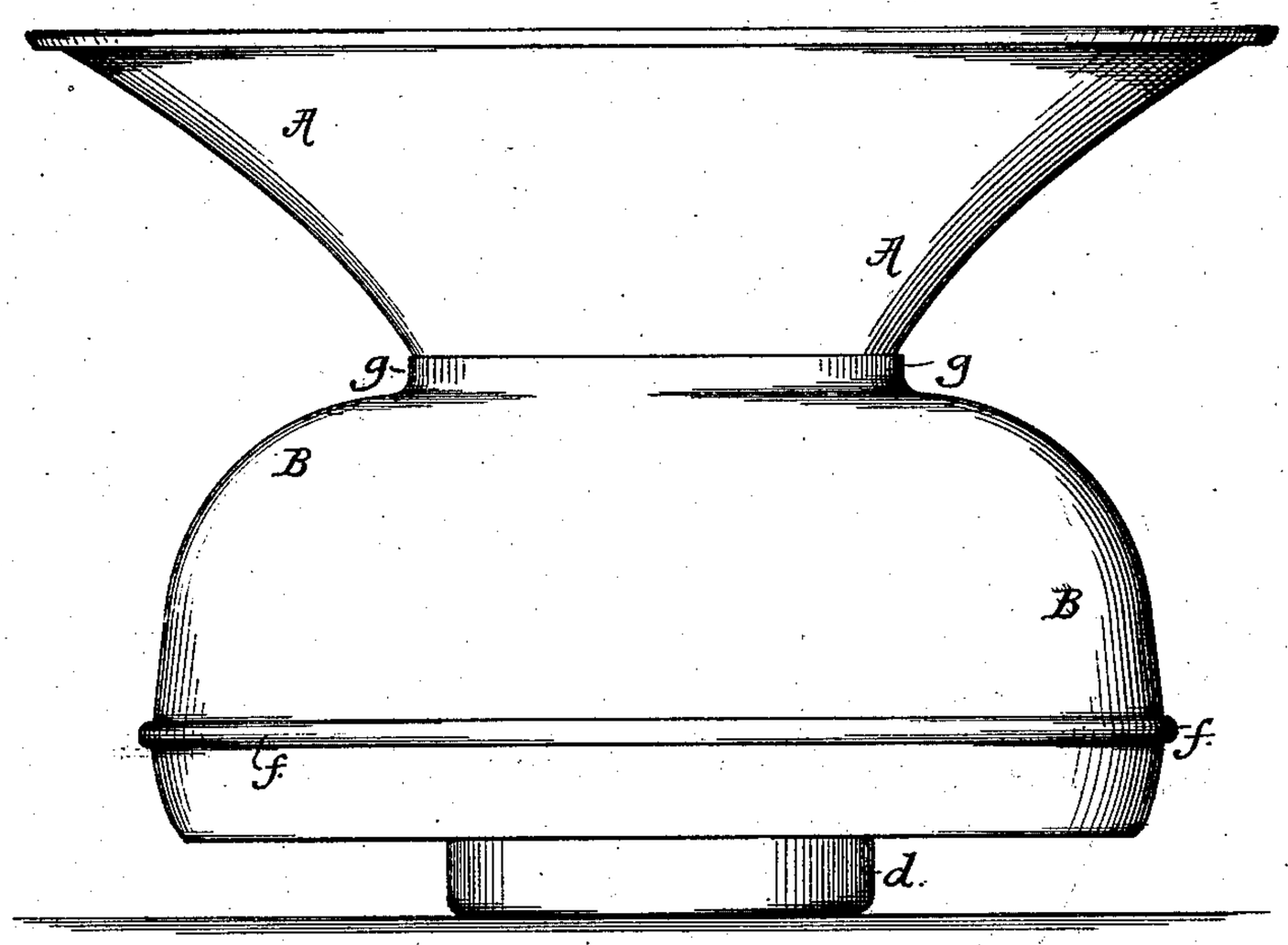
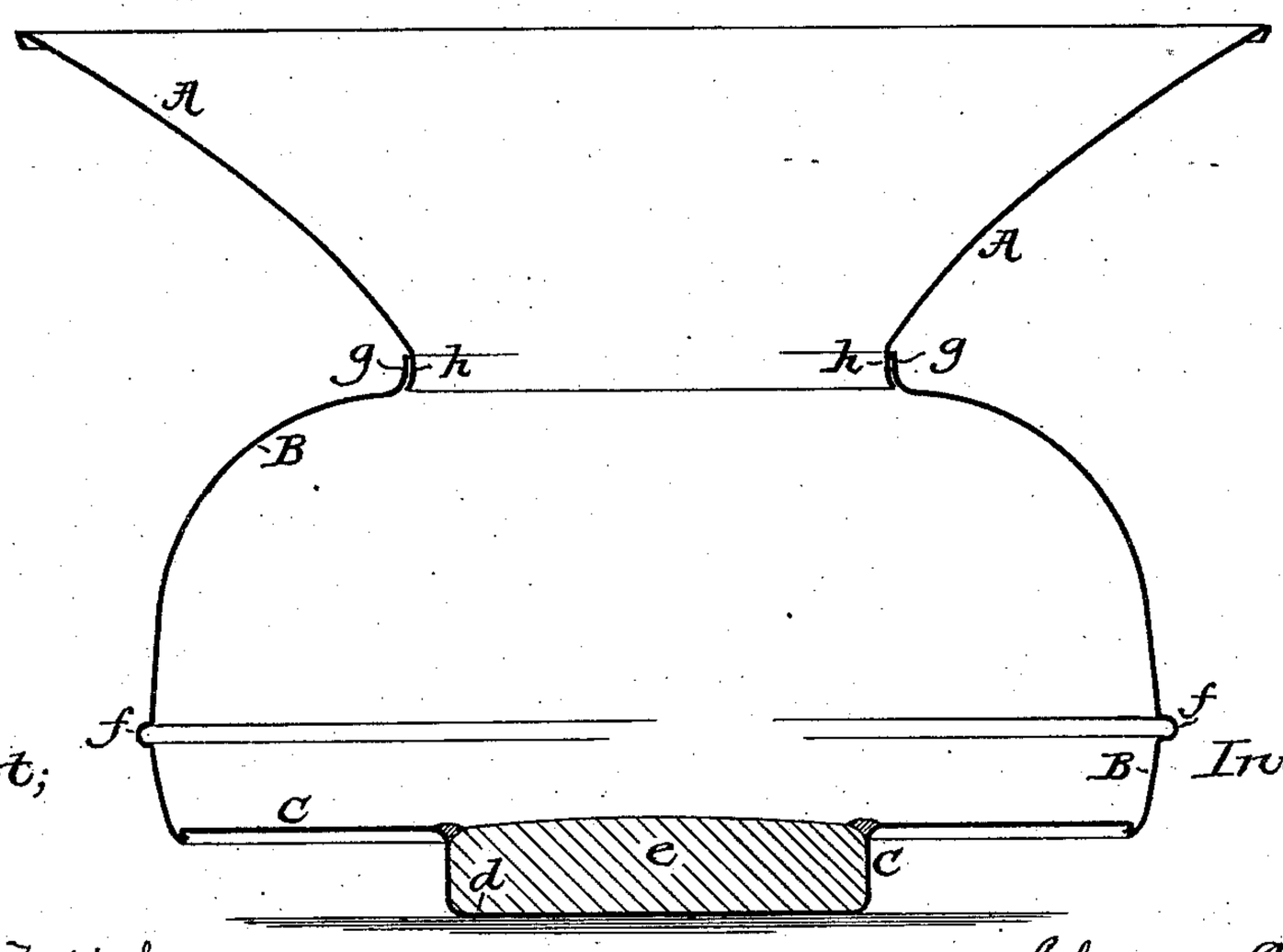


Fig. 2.



Attest;

Jacob Felbel
M. H. Smith

Inventor,

Charles Gordon
By V. J. McCarthy
Atty.

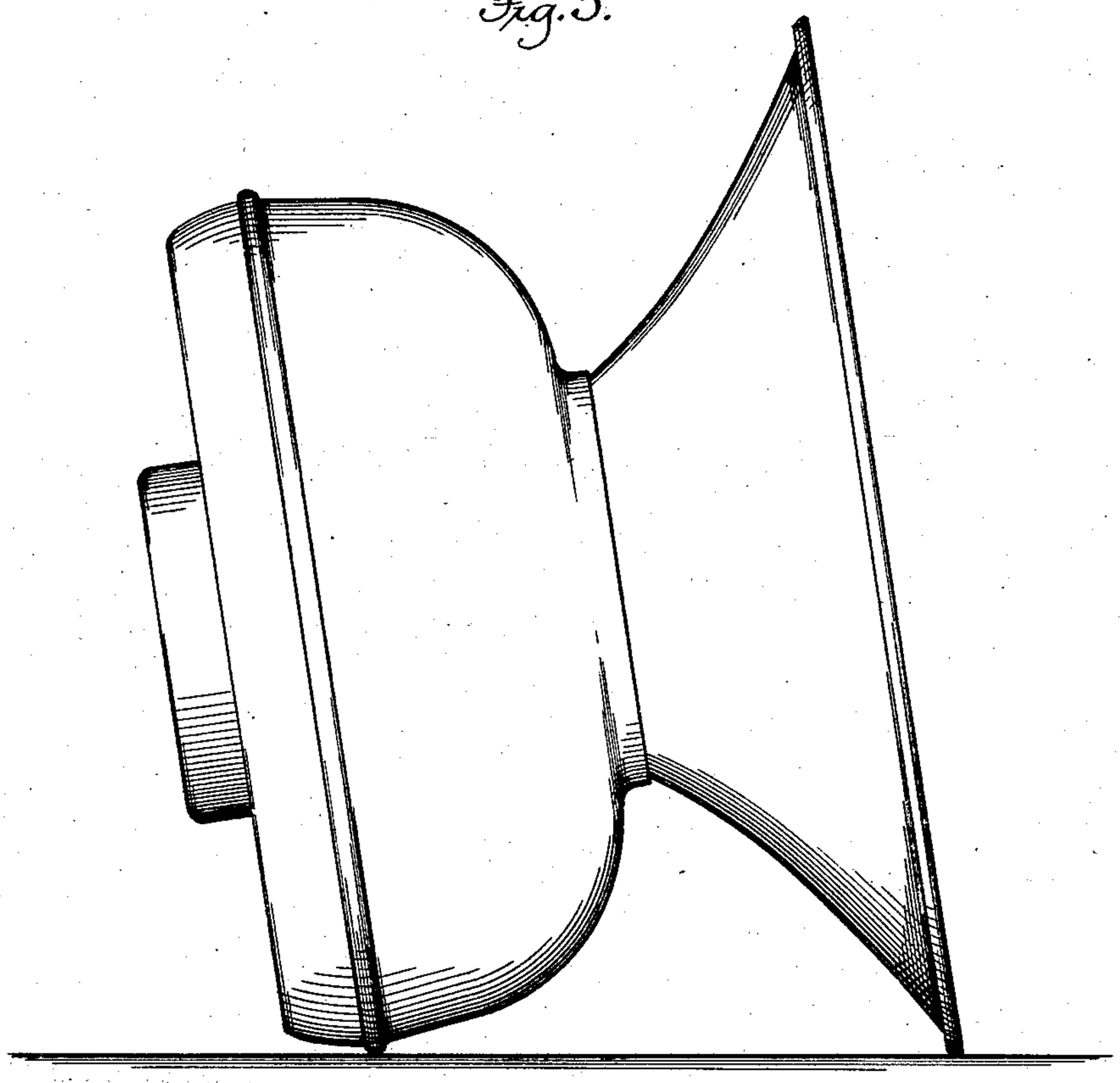
(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

C. GORDON.

SPITTOON.

No. 287,534. Patented Oct. 30, 1883.

Fig. 3.



Attest:

Jacob Felbel.

M. H. Smith

Inventor,

Charles Gordon

By J. Mac Pherson

Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES GORDON, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

SPITTOON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 287,534, dated October 30, 1883.

Application filed September 18, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES GORDON, of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cuspidors; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this application.

My invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in metallic cuspidors, and is more particularly adapted to that kind of metallic cuspidor which is made of sheet metal, and is constructed so as to be what is known to the trade as "self-righting."

Previous to my invention this kind of cuspidor has been usually made with its body portion composed of two separate pieces of sheet metal properly shaped, (by some sort of drawing up and spinning process or operation,) and united at a plane located at about the middle of said body portion; but in such usual construction there are some difficulties of manufacture and some objections in form and structure which I propose to overcome by my improvement, while at the same time I can cheapen the manufacture and provide for use an equally desirable article.

To these ends and objects my invention consists in the novel features of construction hereinafter more fully explained, and most particularly pointed out in the claims of this specification.

To enable those skilled in the art to which my invention relates to make and use cuspidors containing, either in part or in whole, the various features of my improvements, I will now proceed to more fully explain my invention, referring by letters to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification, and in which I have illustrated my invention carried out in that form, which is the best now known to me, and in which I have so far successfully practiced it.

In the said drawings, Figure 1 is a side view or elevation of a cuspidor made according to my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical central section of the same. Fig. 3 is a side view, showing the article tipped over onto its side, for the purpose of better illustrating certain matters to be hereinafter explained.

In the several figures the same part will be found designated by the same letter of reference.

As clearly illustrated, (and best seen by reference to Fig. 2,) my improved cuspidor is composed, essentially, of three separate pieces of sheet metal, each stamped, drawn, spun, or otherwise shaped up into the proper form. The top or tunnel-shaped portion A is preferably drawn or spun up out of one blank, the body portion B is formed out of another blank, and the disk-like bottom or base C is formed of another piece.

Preferably, in carrying out the main feature of my invention, I stamp or upset the sheet-metal disk-like blank from which the bottom C is made, so as to have a sort of cup-like downward extension at *d*, (as clearly shown,) and I slightly turn down or burr over its perimeter or outer edge, as shown.

The object of the cup-like extension *d* is the formation of a suitable recess at the interior of the cuspidor's bottom for the accommodation of a weight, (or cast-metal piece,) *e*, which is inserted and secured (in any suitable manner) within said recess, and which operates by gravity to right the cuspidor or causes it to automatically resume its proper upright position whenever it may have been accidentally kicked or knocked over onto its side, as seen, for instance, at Fig. 3.

I have shown the weight *e* held in by solder applied at the joint between its upper circumferential edge and the adjacent edge of the interior recess of the bottom piece, C, of the cuspidor; but said weight may, of course, be differently held in place, and for that matter it and the recess containing it may be somewhat differently shaped, though I prefer to have the upper surface of the weight either flat or slightly convex, and the diameter of the cup-like portion *d* of the bottom of the plate should be somewhat less than the diameter of the bottom or base of the cuspidor, in order that the latter may with greater facility right itself, (when tipped over into a position such as shown at Fig. 3,) and so that the weight will better operate as a preventive against the cuspidor getting turned over onto its side.

f is a bead or rib, which is spun or thrown out at a point or locality on the exterior of the body portion B about coincident with a plane passing through the greatest diameter of

said portion B. This circumferential bead *f* serves, first, to present a strong narrow ridge or corrugation at a belt-line, at which otherwise the body portion B might get dented or otherwise marred or disfigured when the cuspidor might be thrown over onto and rolled along slightly on its side, and, second, to induce to a quicker action of the article in righting itself from the position shown at Fig. 3, since the bead *f* will form a narrower or sharper fulcral point for the initial turning movement induced by the gravity of weight *e*. The tendency of the article to right itself is increased, it will be seen, and the action of the weight in righting it is facilitated by having that part of the body portion B below the bead *f* curved inwardly, as shown.

The portion B is formed, as seen, with a short vertical wall or neck-like device at *g*, and the tunnel-shaped top piece, A, is made with a straight portion, *h*, so that when the part *h* shall have been placed within the part *g*, the lower edge of the portion *h* may be turned outwardly, and thus the top and body portions A and B may be secured together, all as clearly shown. (See Fig. 2.)

Of course the shapes of the several parts may be somewhat varied without departing from the spirit of my invention, and any one of the separate features of my novel construction of cuspidor may be used with more or less advantage without the use in connection therewith of the other novel features described.

Having now so fully explained the construction and operation of my improved cuspidor that any one skilled in the art or manufacture to which my invention relates can practice the latter, either in whole or in part, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A sheet-metal cuspidor composed of a tunnel-shaped top portion, A, a body portion, B, extending from the lowermost part of A down to the bottom of the article, and curved slightly inwardly at its lower portion, and a flat or disk-like bottom piece, C, all substantially as set forth.

2. In a sheet-metal self-righting cuspidor, the combination, with a bottom piece formed with a downwardly-projecting recess portion, *d*, of an interiorly-arranged weight, *e*, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. In combination with a flat bottom-piece provided with a centrally-arranged weight recess or receptacle and a weight, a body portion or piece, B, formed with its lowermost portion turned inwardly from a circumferential line located slightly above the lowermost edge of said piece B, as and for the purpose set forth.

4. In combination with the body portion B and a weighted bottom, the bead or ridge *f*, located relatively to the base of the cuspidor, substantially as specified, and adapted to operate in the manner and for the purpose described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 17th day of September, 1883.

CHARLES GORDON.

In presence of—

JACOB FELBEL,

M. H. SMITH.