

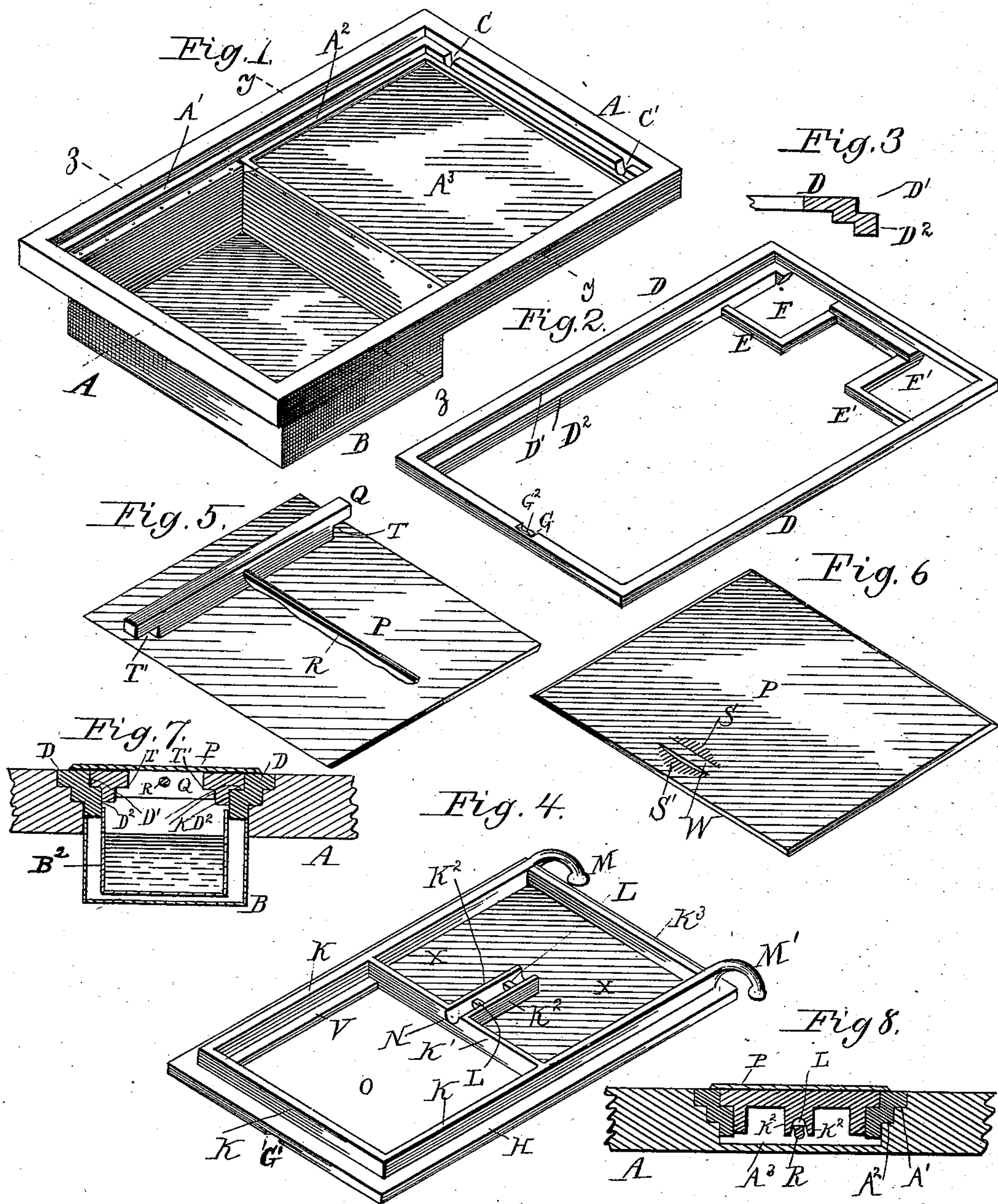
(No Model.)

J. F. THOMPSON.

SPITTOON AND METHOD OF SECURING THE SAME.

No. 376,761.

Patented Jan. 24, 1888.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SPITTOON AND METHOD OF SECURING THE SAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 376,761, dated January 24, 1888.

Application filed January 19, 1887. Serial No. 224,811. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN F. THOMPSON, a citizen of the United States, residing in New Castle, in the county of Henry and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful spittoon and method of securing the same, for use in cars and elsewhere where it is desired to use spittoons and to have them fixed, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to fixed spittoons for use in railroad-cars and similar places, which are secured in and below the floor of the car, so that the same are not in the way, but are readily accessible for use and for cleansing. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views, and in which—

Figure 1: A represents a portion of the floor prepared for the reception of the spittoon and its accessories. B is a box, made of tin, sheet-iron, or other metal, for receiving the spittoon. This box is fastened to the edges of the floor surrounding the hole cut to receive it. A' and A² represent rabbets or ledges sunk in the floor for receiving parts shown hereinafter, and A³ is the lower part of the floor A, where it is not cut entirely through. C C' are notches for the reception of the under part of the projections M M', (shown in Fig. 4.)

Fig. 2 represents a cast-iron plate, D, with its ledge D' and flange D², all cast in one piece, as shown in section at Fig. 3, and has cast with it the bearings E E', which, with the sides of the frame, form openings F F' for the reception of the projections M M', (shown in Fig. 4,) the under surface of D and the ledge connected therewith back of F F' being beveled from the edge next to opening backward and downward to the right, but leaving a shallow flange. G is the left-hand half of a circular depression for receiving the button G², so that it shall not project above floor of car. The frame D D D rests in the rabbet or ledge A', (shown in Fig. 1,) with its upper surface flush with upper surface of floor A, and is secured in place by screws.

Fig. 4 is a view of the under surface of a cast-metal plate, having in one-half of its length an opening, O. H is the flat or horizontal part of plate, which at X X is continu-

ous. This plate has flanges K K K on two sides and on left end, and K' across the middle. This flange K' at its center has a groove, N, formed by side ledges, K² K², extending back at right angles to the flange K'. This groove N at L L has two narrow cross-ridges or partitions rising a short distance above the bottom of the groove but not to the top. The side flanges at one end curve up into a hook-shaped projection, M M', and there is a slight ledge, K³, between these projections, giving strength to plate. G' is the right-hand half of the button-depression for receiving the button G². V is the inner edge of the plate H on each side of the hole O, forming a flange. This metal plate being turned over the reverse from that shown in the view, the projections M M' are inserted in the openings F F', (shown in Fig. 2.) The other end of plate being raised until they are well inserted is then let down into ledge D' of plate D, (shown in Fig. 2.) The hooks of the projections M M', curving around and under D² hold the plate in place at that end and it is secured by the button G² at the other end.

Fig. 5 represents the under surface, and Fig. 6 represents the upper surface, of the cast-metal sliding shutter P. Q is a cross-piece cast on under surface of the shutter, and has a slot cut in each end T T' of sufficient depth and length to receive the edges V V of the plate H of Fig. 4. R is a spring-steel rod firmly inserted at one end into the cross-piece Q, a little distance below the lower surface of the shutter P. The upper surface of this rod, next to plate P, and which slides in bottom of the groove N, is a waved line having depressions and elevations, so that the rod presses with varying pressure as it moves back and forth in the groove N over the ledges L L. On the upper surface of the shutter P at one end are depressions S S', forming a ridge, W, between them, so that the shutter can be moved back and forth by placing the foot against this ridge. The shutter is slightly wider and longer than the opening O in plate H, Fig. 4, and when in place completely covers the opening; but when pushed back to right exposes nearly the full size of the opening O.

The plate D of Fig. 2 being secured in place in floor A, as described above, a metal box,

B', Fig. 7, or any other kind of vessel of proper size, is placed in the box B. This box B' is supplied with a handle or other suitable means for lifting, and is the spittoon, and can be removed at will by raising the plate H. Before putting plate H with its parts in place, as before described, the shutter P is put in place, so as to cover the opening O. This is done by placing the shutter at such an angle to the plate H over the hole O that the projection Q with its slotted ends shall wholly rest in the opening O with the lower surface of the shutter resting on top of plate H and the rod R projecting over the ledge K'. By now bringing the shutter P in line with the plate H the slots T T' receive the edges V V of plate and the rod R is lifted into the groove N, and the shutter is thus securely held in place, but is free to slide back and forth with slight pressure. Pushing to the right opens the box, and pushing to the left closes it. The spring rod R, pressing up upon the ledges L L in groove N with varying pressure retains the shutter at any point desired.

To cleanse the spittoon the plate H is removed or raised by turning the button G² and raising the left end and removing the spittoon, or by first wholly removing plate H, as may be most convenient, and after spittoon is replaced the plate H is again secured in place, as before.

The only part projecting above the floor is the sliding shutter P. Its edges are beveled, and, it being so thin, forms no obstacle on floor.

Fig. 7 is a cross-section through the several parts across the opening O and box B and B' in the line Z Z.

Fig. 8 is a cross-section through the line Y Y; and these two views show the parts already described.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a fixed spittoon for cars and similar places, the combination of the perforated upper floor, A, with ledges A' A², depressions or notches C C', box B, secured to edges of floor A for receiving the spittoon B', the metal plate D, with ledges and flanges D' D², bearings E E', forming, with sides and end of plate D, the openings F F', and having a depression, G, corresponding to a similar depression, G', in plate H, for button G², the metal plate H, with its flanges K K K K', groove N, formed by flanges K² K², cross-ledges L L in groove N, opening O, continuous plate X X, projections M M', the thin metal-plate shutter P, with cross-piece Q, with slots T T', and spring-steel rod R, having upper surface with depressions and elevations giving uneven pressure, depressions S S' in upper surface of plate P, forming ridge W, all substantially as and for the purposes described and set forth.

JOHN F. THOMPSON.

Witnesses:

J. D. WRIGHT,
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