

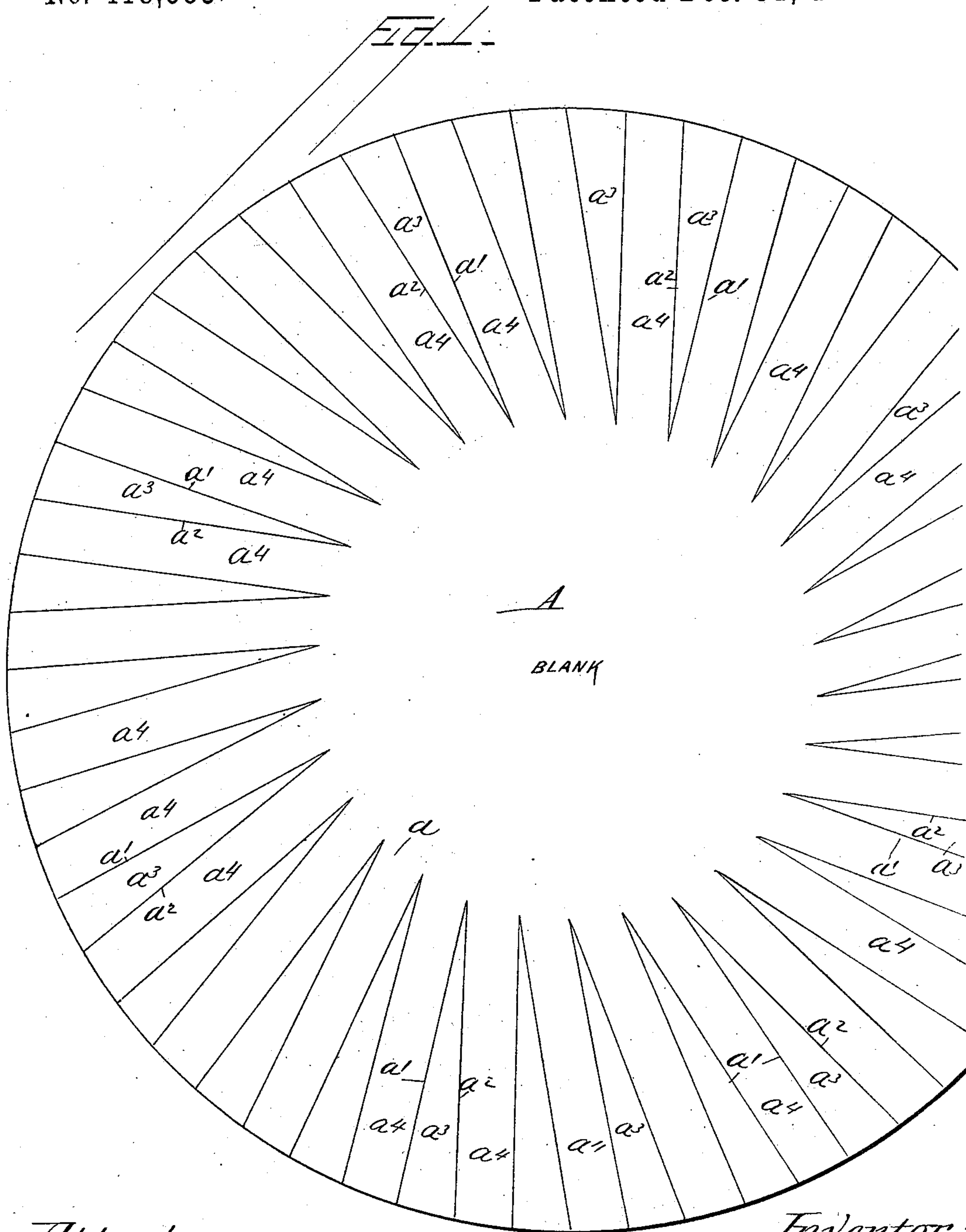
(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. C. CHAMBERLAIN.
CUSPIDOR.

No. 418,553.

Patented Dec. 31, 1889.



Attest:

A. H. Schott
A. Burroughs

Inventor:

Charles C. Chamberlain
By M. W. Chandler
Att'y

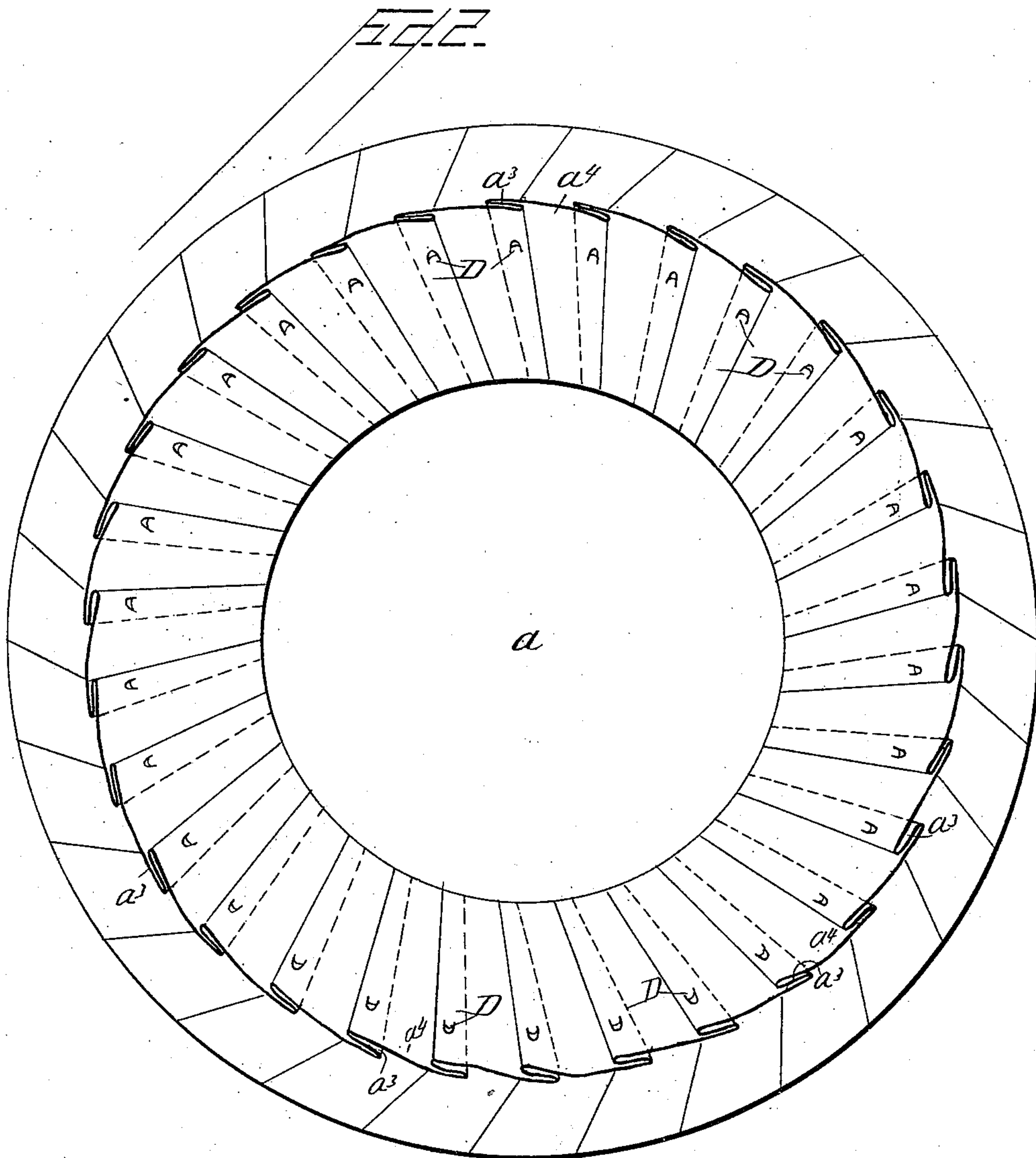
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Attorney

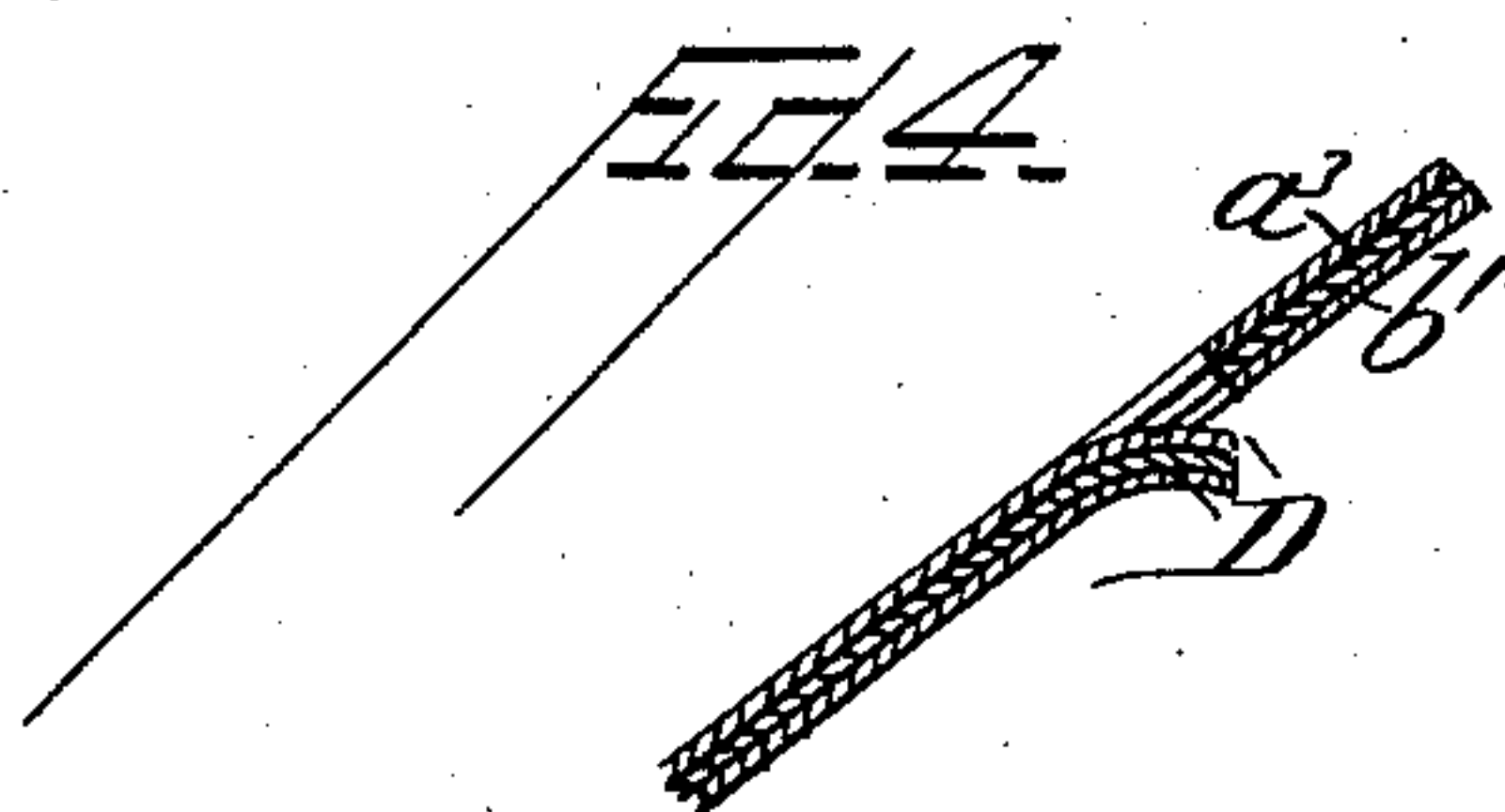
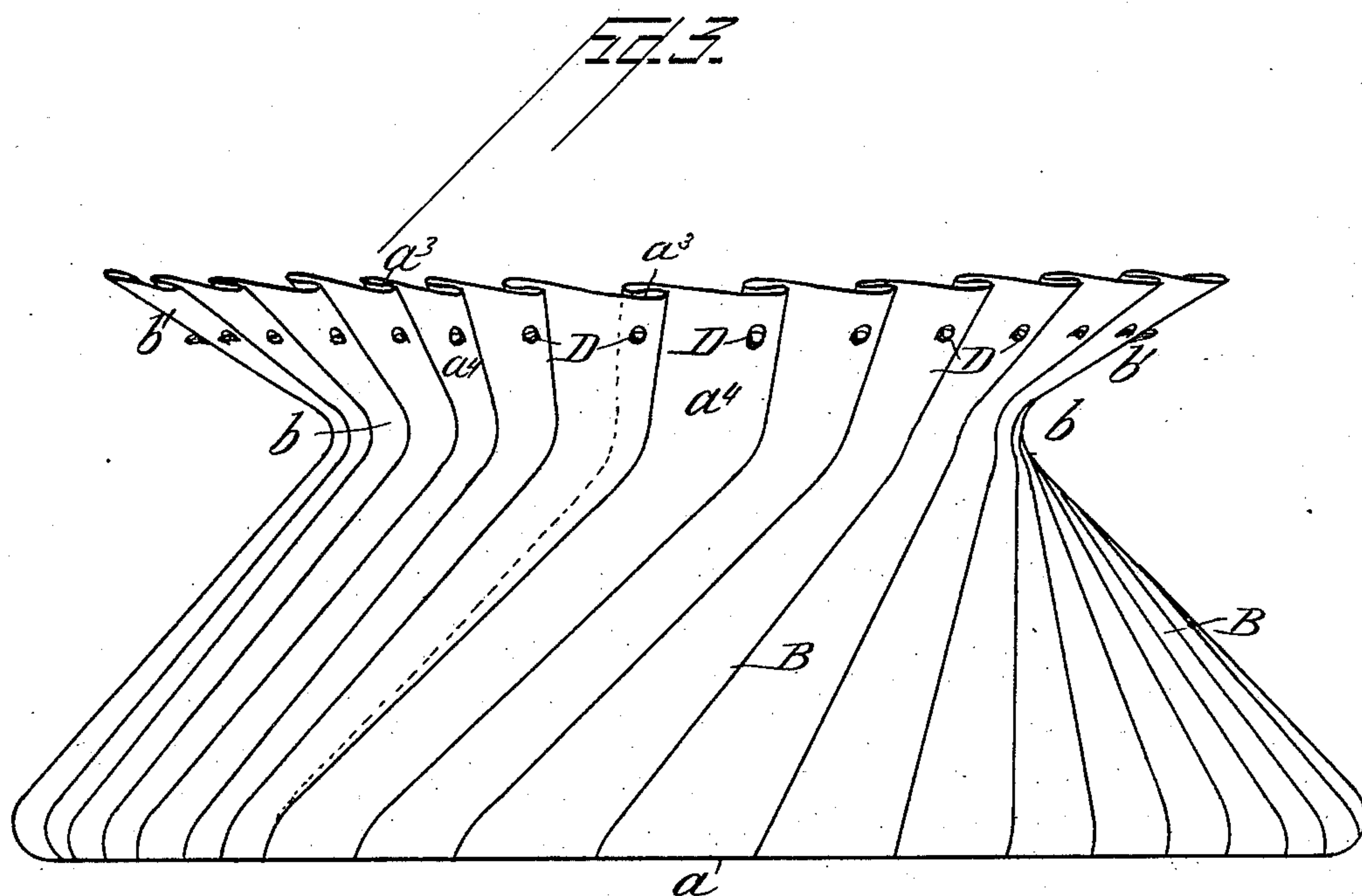
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES C. CHAMBERLAIN, OF MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN.

CUSPIDOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 418,553, dated December 31, 1889.

Application filed May 25, 1889. Serial No. 312,112. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES C. CHAMBERLAIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Muskegon, in the county of Muskegon and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cuspidors; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The invention relates to improvements in cuspidors, the object being to produce an article of the kind of paper or other suitable material rendered by any suitable means water-proof, and also preferably partially fire-proof, so that it will not easily burn and which can be flattened or knocked down for the purpose of rendering it less bulky and occupying less space during transportation; and it consists in the points of construction hereinafter described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claim hereto appended.

In the accompanying drawings, in which similar reference-letters in the different views designate corresponding parts, Figure 1 represents a plan view of the circular blank of which the cuspidor is constructed, which blank is suitably scored, as shown. Fig. 2 represents a plan view of the cuspidor when completed. Fig. 3 represents a side view thereof. Fig. 4 is a sectional view showing the method of fastening the gores and strips.

Referring to the drawings by letter, A, Fig. 1, designates the circular blank of which the cuspidor is made and which consists, preferably, of suitably thick paper rendered water-proof and, preferably, partially fire-proof by any proper means, so that it will not burn readily unless thrown into a stove or furnace.

The said blank has extending inward from its edge to the circular inner partition a , intended to form the base of the cuspidor, the score-marks $a' a^2$, each score a' forming an elongated V-shaped space or figure a^3 with the adjoining score a^2 , the vertex of which

space is inward. The said spaces a^3 are not radial to the blank, but all inclined at equal angles and in the same direction to the radii that would otherwise bisect them, the scores a^2 inclining sufficiently more than the scores a' to make the spaces a^3 V-shaped in the proper degree to permit said spaces a^3 to be turned over on the intervening spaces a^4 of the blank and form plaits therewith when the blank is operated upon by a suitable forming-machine.

The described construction is plainly and fully shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings.

The blank when knocked into shape by a machine forming no part of this invention, but which is subject-matter for an application of even date of filing herewith, appears as shown in the side view, Fig. 3, in which the cuspidor tapers inward from the base a , as at B, to a circular neck b , and thence flares or inclines upward and outward, as at b' , the part B forming a conical frustum below the neck b and the part b' forming a reversed conical frustum above said neck. In Fig. 3 the plaits are shown completed, the V-shaped spaces A^3 being folded down on the intervening spaces a^4 . The said plaits are equidistant and, on account of the described inclination of the V-shaped spaces, incline upward from base to top of the cuspidor at equal angles, so that by twisting the top of the latter on the base thereof the inclination of the plaits can be largely increased and the cuspidor flattened or knocked down, thereby decreased in bulk for the purpose of transportation, the paper having sufficient elasticity to assume its normal and proper shape when unpacked. The plaits may, when formed, have their sides or leaves held together by any proper means; but it is preferable to hold them together by tongues D, punched through them near the top of the cuspidor. The said tongues are triple, each being formed of three thicknesses of paper, a V-shaped space a^3 , and two intervening spaces a^4 , and extend from within outward through the opening formed in said thicknesses, and lie flat against and bind on each other, besides binding in the opening caused by their friction.

The cuspidors thus formed are intended to

last about two days, when they may without cleaning be burned in a stove or furnace or otherwise destroyed.

The invention is simple and effective and
5 fully answers the purpose for which it was designed.

Having described my invention, I claim—

The circular cuspidor-blank A, having the circular interior base portion a , and the in-
10 clined equidistant V-shaped spaces a^3 , ex-

tending from the circumference to said base portion and composed of the adjacent inclined scores a' a^2 , substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES C. CHAMBERLAIN.

Witnesses:

JOHANNES MULDER,
PAUL VAN DENISE.