No. 731,246. PATENTED JUNE 16, 1903.

J. V. TRENAMAN.

FOUNTAIN CUSPIDOR.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 26, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Figure 1.

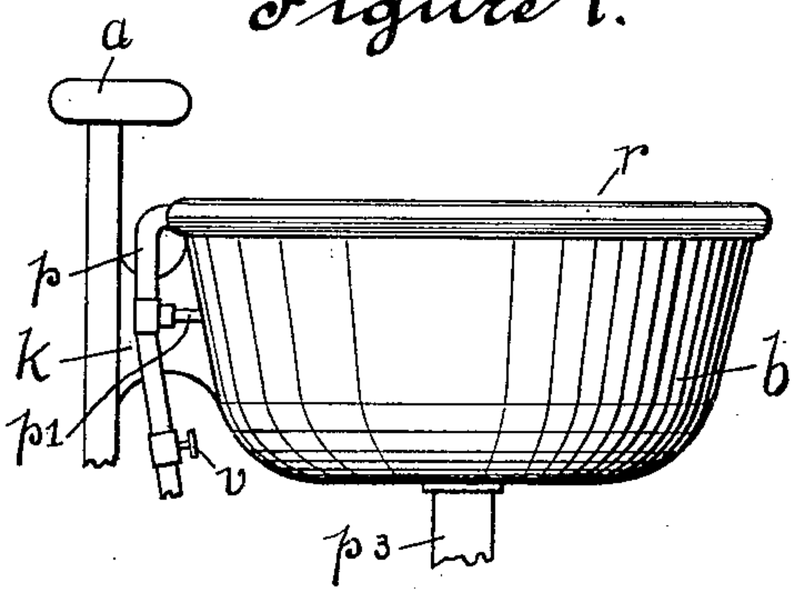


Fig. 2.

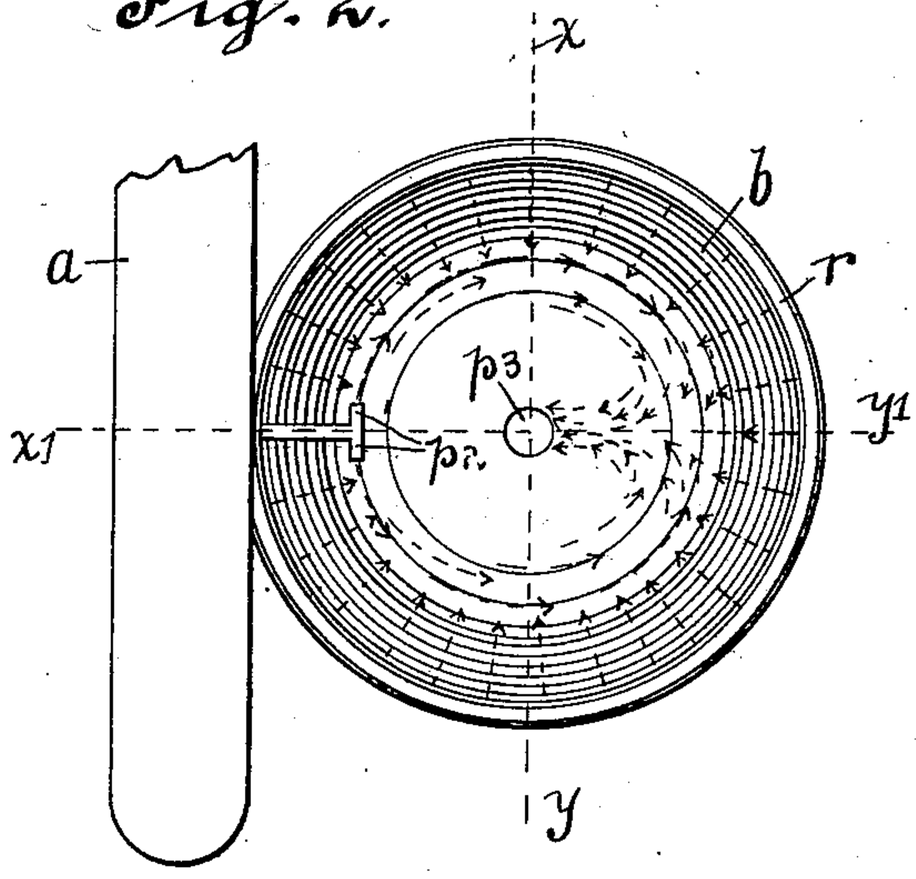


Fig. 3.

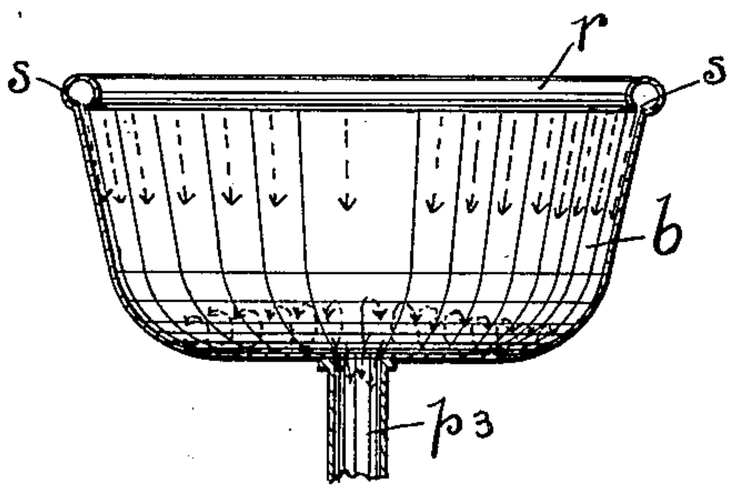


Fig. 4.

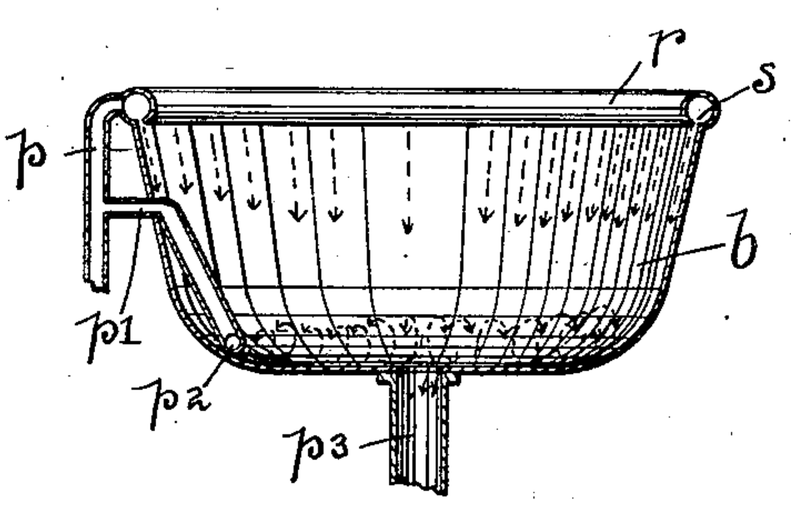
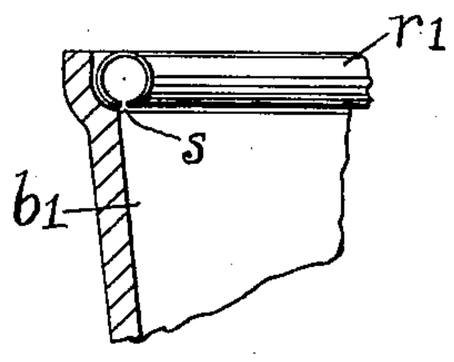


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:
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No. 731,246. Patented June 16, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN V. TRENAMAN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

FOUNTAIN-CUSPIDOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 731,246, dated June 16, 1903.

Application filed July 26, 1902. Serial No. 117,149. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN V. TRENAMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Fountain-Cuspidor, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide means for the more effectual cleansing of the cuspidor by the action of the water flowing therein. I have found that by providing two streams of water emerging from tubes or pipes at one side of the cuspidor and near the bottom thereof in such a way that such streams tend to circulate in opposite directions around the cuspidor and meet at a point nearly or quite opposite the point of entrance and then by impinging upon these two streams a thin sheet or a series of fine streams of water from above near the upper edge of the sides of the cuspidor in such a way as to wash down thoroughly the sides of the cuspidor that this last-named sheet of water or series of streams of water when it impinges upon the first-mentioned streams of water results in such a change in the direction of the combined streams of water as to thoroughly cleanse the cuspidor at the bottom and at the sides near the bottom. As my cuspidor is intended more especially for use by dentists in connection with dentists' chairs, I prefer that the two streams of water flowing in opposite directions shall enter the cuspidor from the side thereof nearest the occupant of the chair.

The accompanying drawings, illustrating my invention, are as follows:

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my cuspidor. Fig. 2 is a plan view. Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view taken along the line $x\ y$ of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a similar sectional view taken along the line $x'\ y'$ of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a sectional view of a modified form, as will be explained.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawings, my cuspidor consists in the usual bowl b, having a central outlet p^3. Around the top of this bowl there is carried or formed, as the case may be, a tube r, having a continuous opening s in the lower edge thereof through which the water is forced downward in a thin sheet all around the inside of the cuspidor. The size of this opening s is such relatively to the capacity of the tube r that the water is forced through the opening s under considerable pressure sufficient to thoroughly wash down the sides of the bowl b. Connected with this tube r is seen a supply-tube p, from which a branch p' leads through the side of the bowl b and extends downward and terminates in a T p^2, having oppositely-pointed ends, as seen in Fig. 2. In this supply-tube p is located a suitable check-valve or cock v, as indicated.

In Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4 the tube r is shown as formed integral with the side of the bowl b. This construction may be followed when the bowl b is spun from sheet metal; but when this bowl is formed of porcelain or of glass it is preferable to employ the construction shown in Fig. 5, in which this tube r is replaced by a separate tube r', resting upon a ledge formed at the upper edge of the bowl—in this instance lettered b'.

The following advantages are noted in the operation of my cuspidor: In use of course the cock v is opened. When the streams issuing from the openings p^2 force the water, as indicated by the arrows in Fig. 2, in two opposite directions, starting from these openings p^2 and meeting at a point nearly opposite thereto on the other side of the bowl, the thin sheet of water issuing from the opening s in the lower edge of the tube r is forced downward, as indicated also by arrows, impinging upon these first-mentioned streams running around the bottom of the bowl and in opposite directions, in such a way that the resultant effect of the direction of the streams is to produce a swirling or vortex motion of the combined streams acting to thoroughly wash and cleanse the cuspidor.

What I claim is—

In a fountain-cuspidor, in combination with the bowl thereof, means for projecting two streams of cleansing liquid in opposite directions around the bottom of such cuspidor from nearly-adjacent points on one side thereof, and means for impinging upon such first-mentioned streams a sheet or streams of such liquid from above and near the top edge of the bowl of the cuspidor and forced downward along the sides of such bowl.

JOHN V. TRENAMAN.

Witnesses:

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