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PATENTED OCT. 11, 1904.

C. H. GUNN.  
CUSPIDOR CARRIER.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 4, 1904.

NO MODEL.

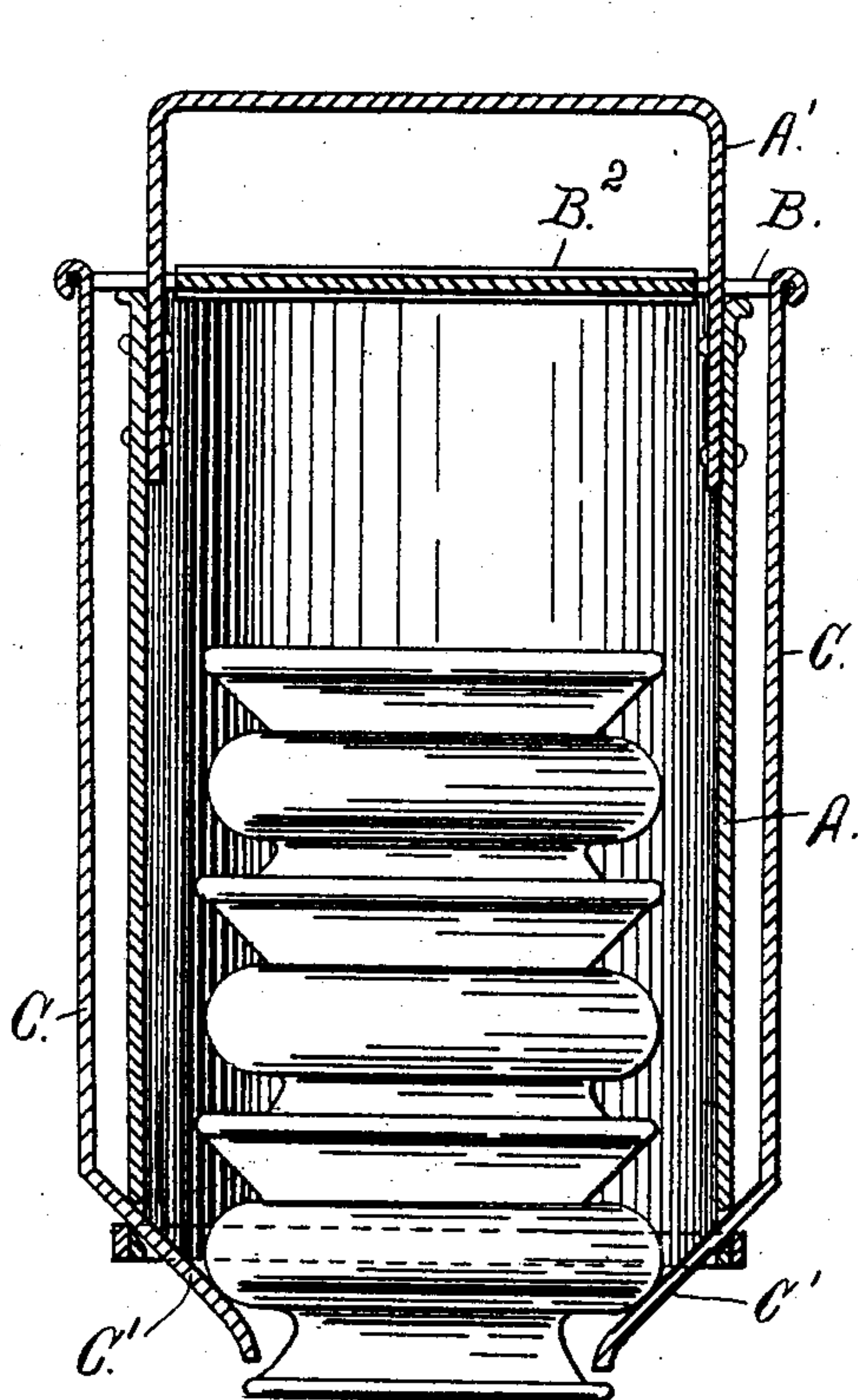


Fig. 1.

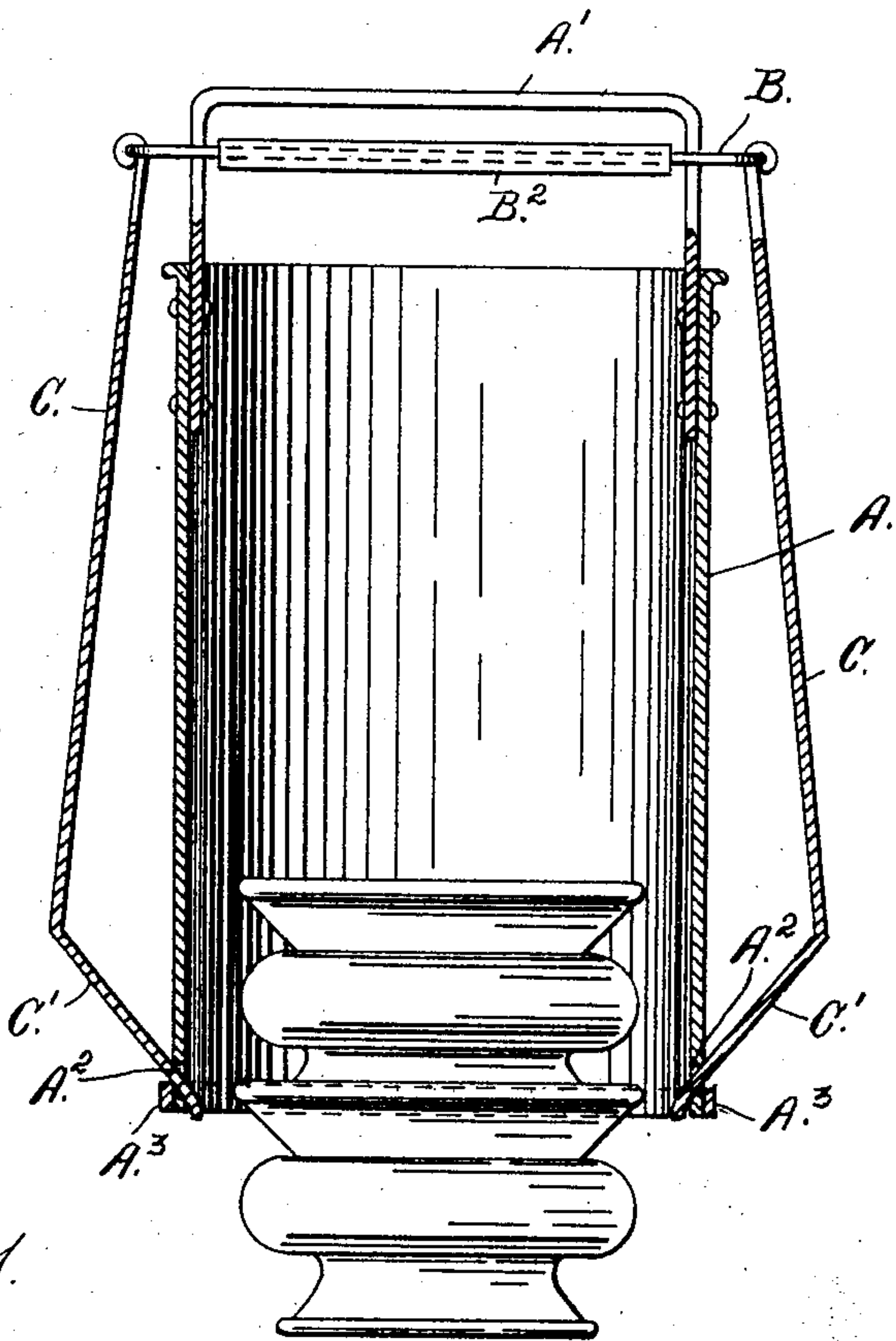


Fig. 2.

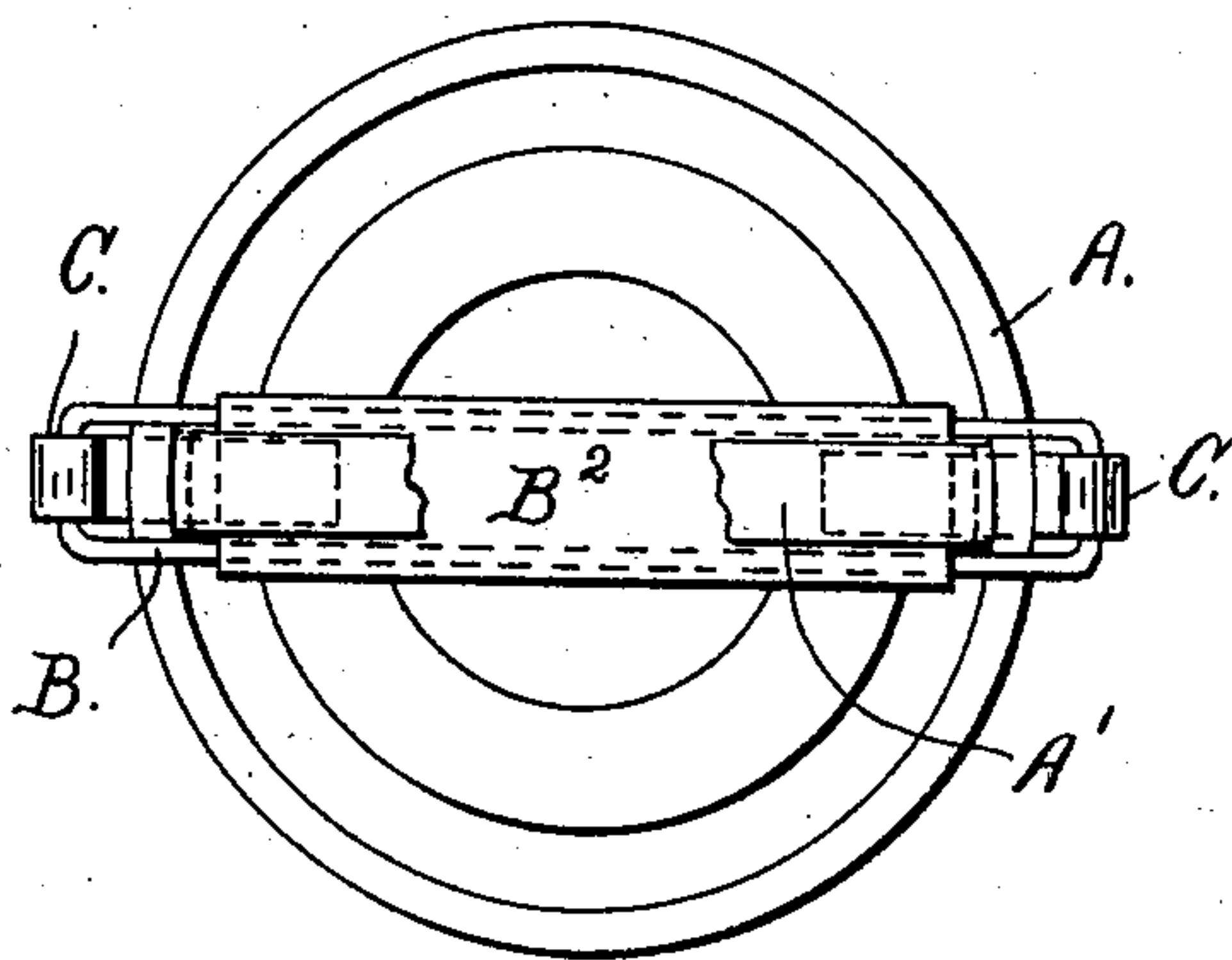


Fig. 3.

Witnesses  
Otto E. Hoddick.  
Dena S. Nelson.

C. H. Gunn.  
Inventor  
By *[Signature]*  
Attorney



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. GUNN, OF STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA.

## CUSPIDOR-CARRIER.

**SPECIFICATION** forming part of Letters Patent No. 771,979, dated October 11, 1904.

Application filed January 4, 1904. Serial No. 187,733. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. GUNN, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Stockton, in the county of San Joaquin and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cuspidor-Carriers; 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.

My invention relates to magazine cuspidor-carriers, my object being to provide a device, as above indicated, adapted to hold a number of cuspidors placed one on top of the other.

The invention consists of a receptacle open at the bottom and having a handle at the top and two depending gripping devices connected at the top by a transverse yoke through which the handle passes, the yoke being vertically movable, whereby the gripping devices may be raised to release the cuspidors. These gripping devices are provided with inwardly-bent parts passing through openings near the lower edge of the receptacle. When the gripping devices are at their lowest limit of movement, their lower extremities project inwardly below the bottom of the receptacle, and thus support the cuspidors in place. When it is desired to release the cuspidors, the yoke is raised which lifts the gripping devices, whereby their gripping parts are disengaged from the lowermost cuspidor, allowing all of the cuspidors in the receptacle to pass out.

Having briefly outlined my improved construction, as well as the function it is intended to perform, I will proceed to describe the same in detail, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which is illustrated an embodiment thereof.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section taken through my improved magazine cuspidor-carrier, showing the cuspidors locked in place. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the gripping devices drawn upwardly to re-

lease the cuspidors. Fig. 3 is a top view of the device.

Let A designate the casing, which, as shown in the drawings, is cylindrical in shape and provided with a handle A' at the top. A yoke B straddles the handle A' and projects a short distance beyond the wall of the magazine A on both sides. With the extremities of this yoke are connected the gripping devices C, which consist of metal straps or thin bars or plates whose extremities are bent inwardly, as shown at C', and passed through openings A<sup>2</sup>, formed in the magazine near its lower edge, the latter being reinforced at the bottom by a ring A<sup>3</sup>. The gripping devices C are formed of metal and are adapted to assume the lowermost position (shown in Fig. 1) by gravity. When in this position, the lowermost cuspidor is engaged by the parts C', whereby all of the cuspidors are supported in the magazine. When, however, it is desired to release the cuspidors, the gripping devices are raised by lifting the yoke to the position shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings.

The yoke B is reinforced between the vertical parts of the handle by a sheet-metal part B<sup>2</sup>, which may be composed of tin or other suitable thin metal, which may be wrapped around the yoke and its two edges soldered together or otherwise suitably fastened. By using this part B<sup>2</sup> the yoke may be made of weaker material or smaller wire than otherwise could be employed. The upper extremities of the gripping devices C are movably connected with the yoke extremities to permit them to swing outwardly as the yoke is raised.

In using my magazine cuspidor-carrier it is never necessary for the user to touch the cuspidors. In placing the first cuspidor in position it is only necessary to lift up on the yoke B<sup>2</sup> until the gripping-jaws C occupy the position shown in Fig. 2. The magazine is then placed over the cuspidor and the yoke B<sup>2</sup> released, allowing the gripping part C' to fall to the position shown in Fig. 1. The device is then taken to the next cuspidor and the bottom of the cuspidor in place is placed on top of the cuspidor to be taken up, after



which the yoke B<sup>2</sup> is again raised and the parts thrown to the position shown in Fig. 2, after which the magazine is allowed to drop down over the second cuspidor. The yoke B<sup>2</sup> is again released and the gripping devices allowed to drop down to engagement with the lower cuspidor. This operation may be repeated until the magazine is filled. It is then evident that by reversing this operation the cuspidors may be dropped about one in a place, as may be desired, without the necessity of touching them with the hands.

As shown in the drawings, the yoke B is composed of a wire frame substantially rectangular in shape.

Attention is called to the fact that the construction of the device may be considerably varied without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is--

1. In a magazine cuspidor-carrier, the combination of a receptacle open at the bottom and having a handle at the top, a yoke through which the handle passes, and a pair of depending gripping devices, their upper extremities being connected with the yoke, and their lower extremities extending below the bottom of the magazine when in the cuspidor-supporting position and extending inwardly to grasp the lowermost cuspidor, the lower part of the magazine being provided with guides for the inwardly-bent parts of the gripping devices.

2. The combination of a magazine open at the bottom and having two oppositely-located guide-openings formed near the bottom of its wall, a pair of gripping devices having inwardly-extending parts passing through said guide-openings, and extending below the bottom of the receptacle when in the cuspidor-supporting position, a suitable connection between the upper extremities of the gripping devices, the latter extending above the top of the magazine, and a handle connected with the top of the latter, the gripping devices being vertically movable.

3. In a magazine cuspidor-carrier, the combination of a cylindrical receptacle open at

the bottom, a handle secured to the top of the receptacle, a horizontally-disposed yoke through which the handle passes, the yoke being vertically movable on the handle, and gripping devices connected with the opposite extremities of the yoke and extending downwardly therefrom, their lower extremities extending below the bottom of the receptacle when in the cuspidor-supporting position and being bent inwardly and passing through openings formed in the wall of the receptacle near its lower edge, substantially as described.

4. In a magazine cuspidor-carrier, the combination of a receptacle open at the bottom, and provided with gripping devices on opposite sides, the upper extremities of the gripping devices being suitably connected and the gripping devices being vertically movable on the receptacle and constructed, when in their lowermost position, to pass beneath the lower extremity of the receptacle into position to support one or more cuspidors, substantially as described.

5. The combination with a magazine or receptacle open at the bottom, of gripping devices vertically movable on the receptacle and having inwardly-projecting parts adapted when in the lowermost position to pass beneath a portion of the open extremity of the magazine, whereby its contents are supported in position.

6. The combination with a magazine open at the bottom and provided with a handle at the top, and gripping devices mounted on the receptacle, their lower extremities extending inwardly and projecting below the bottom of the magazine when in the cuspidor-supporting position, and a yoke connected with their upper extremities, the gripping devices being vertically movable on the receptacle, and the yoke extending across the upper extremity of the receptacle in convenient proximity to the handle.

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

CHARLES H. GUNN.

Witnesses:

ED. McLAUGHLIN,

J. A. KELLY