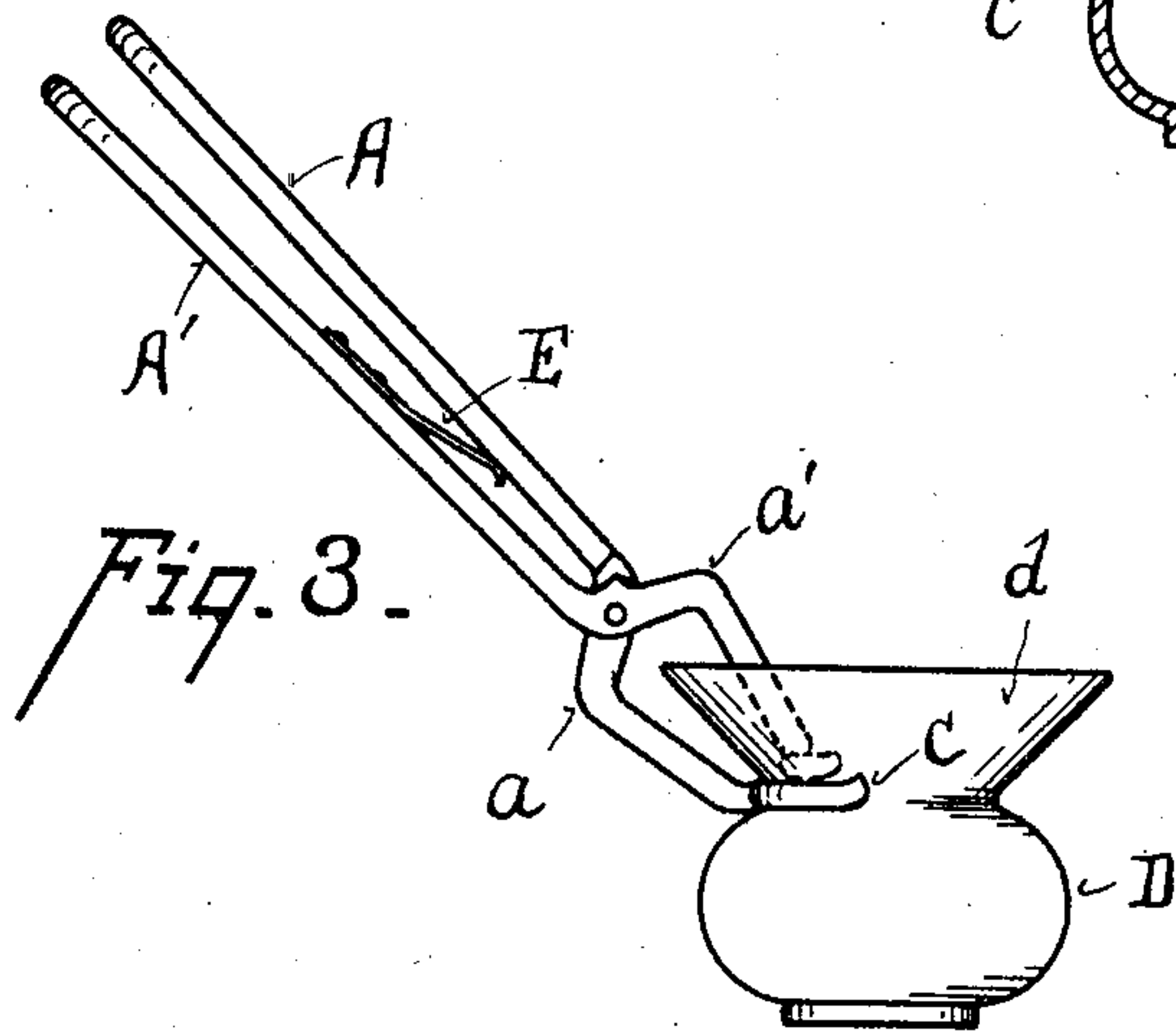
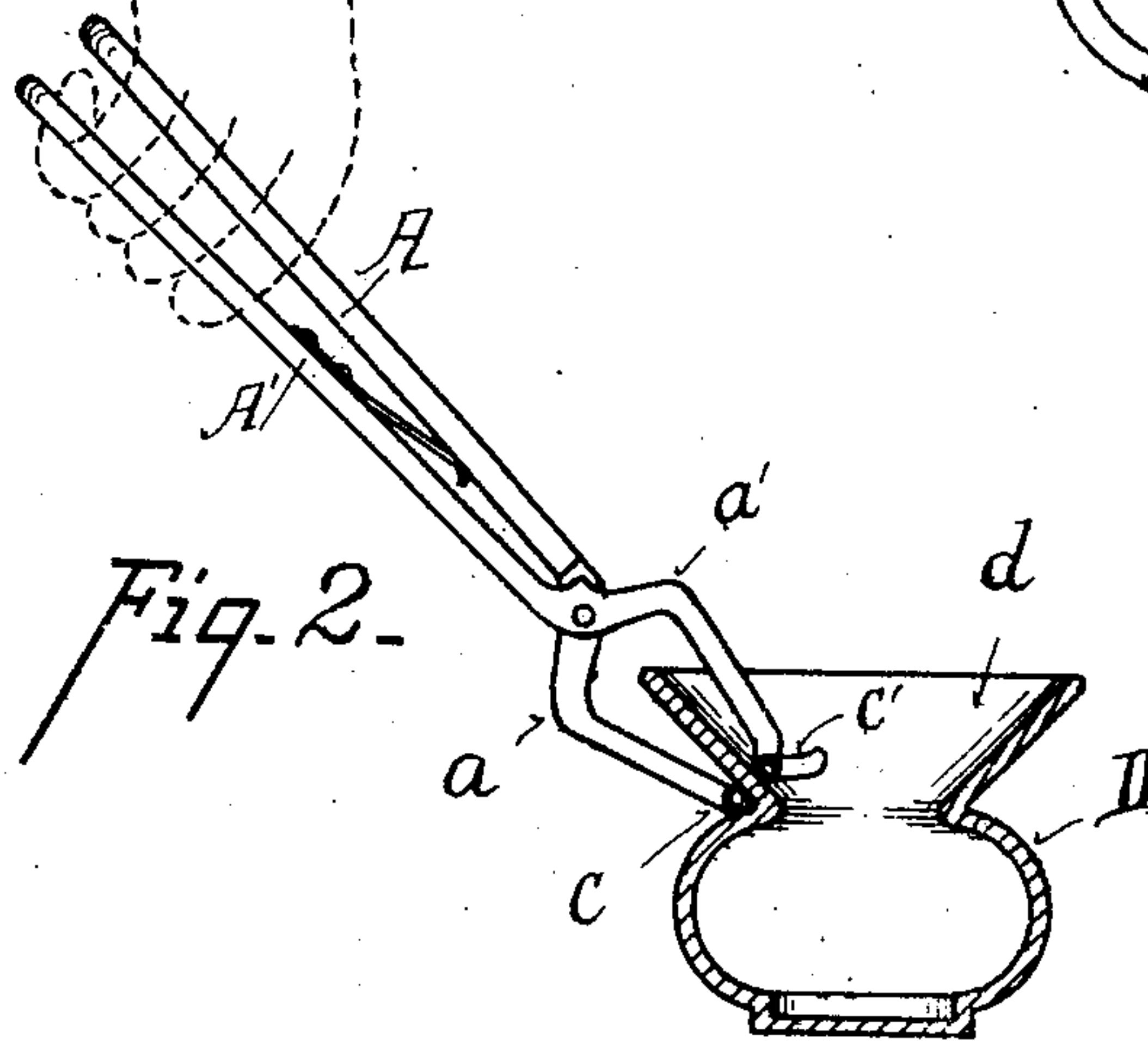
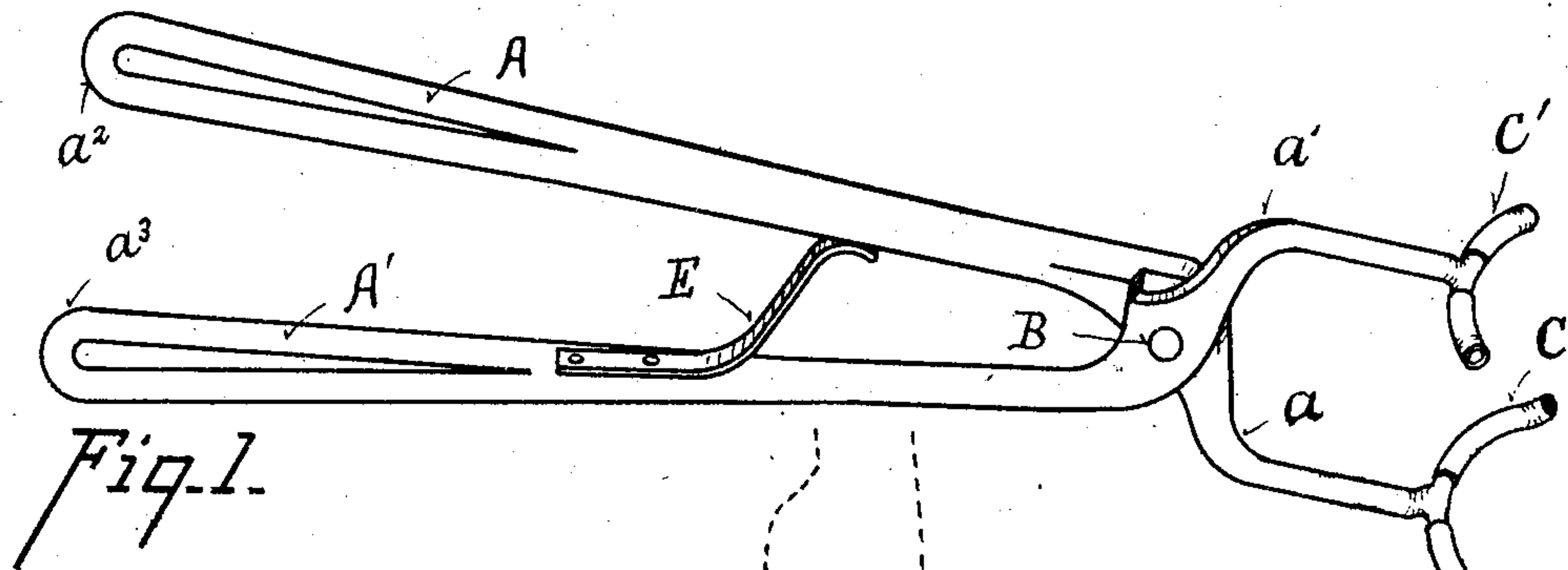


No. 786,276.

PATENTED APR. 4, 1905.

W. J. ENZ.
CUSPIDOR LIFTER.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 12, 1904.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM J. ENZ, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

CUSPIDOR-LIFTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 786,276, dated April 4, 1905.

Application filed August 12, 1904. Serial No. 220,495.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM J. ENZ, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Cincinnati, county of Hamilton, State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cuspidor-Lifters, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is a cuspidor-lifter by which the flange of the vessel may be grasped securely and quickly without the danger of breaking or marring the flange and which is especially adapted for handling porcelain or high-grade cuspidors.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a cuspidor-lifter embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a view showing the same, upon a reduced scale, engaging a cuspidor shown in section, the forks of the lifter being likewise shown in section. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the same engaging a cuspidor.

Referring to the parts, arms A A' are pivoted together at B, thence diverge and are curved at $a a'$, so that the grasping ends converge toward each other and terminate in curved forks C C', the lower one, C, being larger than the upper to contact the outer face of the flange d of cuspidor D and the upper one being adapted to engage the inner face of the flange. Located between the handles $a^2 a^3$ is a flat spring E to hold the forks normally apart. It is seen when the forks C C' engage the flange d that the jaws at their pivoted point form an obtuse angle, so that should the flange extend up to that point there would be no danger of the same being bitten off by them. This is an important feature, especially when the lifter is used for handling cuspidors made of porcelain or other brittle material. Since the forks C C' engage the inner and the outer faces of the flange, it is seen

that any tendency upon the part of the same to slip upon the cuspidor-flange is overcome, because such a tendency would spread the handles $a^2 a^3$ apart, because the diameter of the flange increases toward the top. This tendency to spread apart is made greater by reason of the upper jaws carrying a curved fork, and thus the grasping power of the lifter is increased by making it in this form.

What I claim is—

1. In a cuspidor-lifter the combination of two arms pivoted together near one end, thence diverging and being curved inward at a short distance from the pivoted point and converging toward each other near their ends, the lower one terminating in a curved fork to engage the outer face of the flange of the cuspidor and the upper one being adapted to engage the inner face of said flange.

2. In a cuspidor-lifter the combination of two arms pivoted together, the lower one being curved downward from the pivoted point and terminating in a curved fork to engage the outer face of the flange of the cuspidor, and the upper one terminating in a curved fork of smaller diameter to engage the inner face of the flange.

3. In a cuspidor-lifter the combination of two arms pivoted together, one being curved upward, the other downward, and both of them thence converging toward their ends, the lower one terminating in a curved fork to engage the outer face of the flange of the cuspidor and the upper one terminating likewise in a curved fork to engage the inner face of said flange.

WILLIAM J. ENZ.

Witnesses:

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