

No. 841,225.

PATENTED JAN. 15, 1907.

L. J. CHAPMAN.
CUSPIDOR CARRIER.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 14, 1906.

Fig. 1.

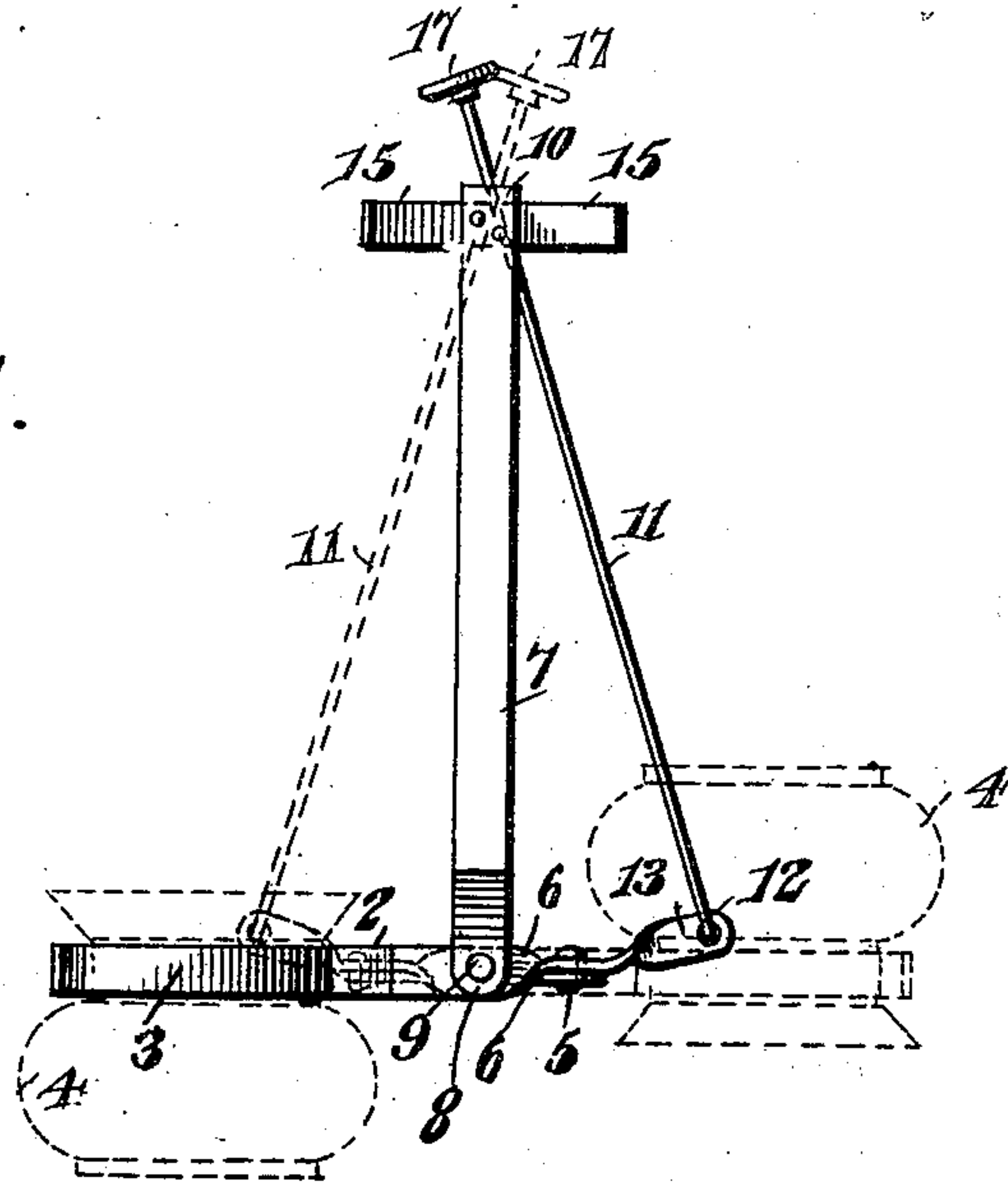


Fig. 2.

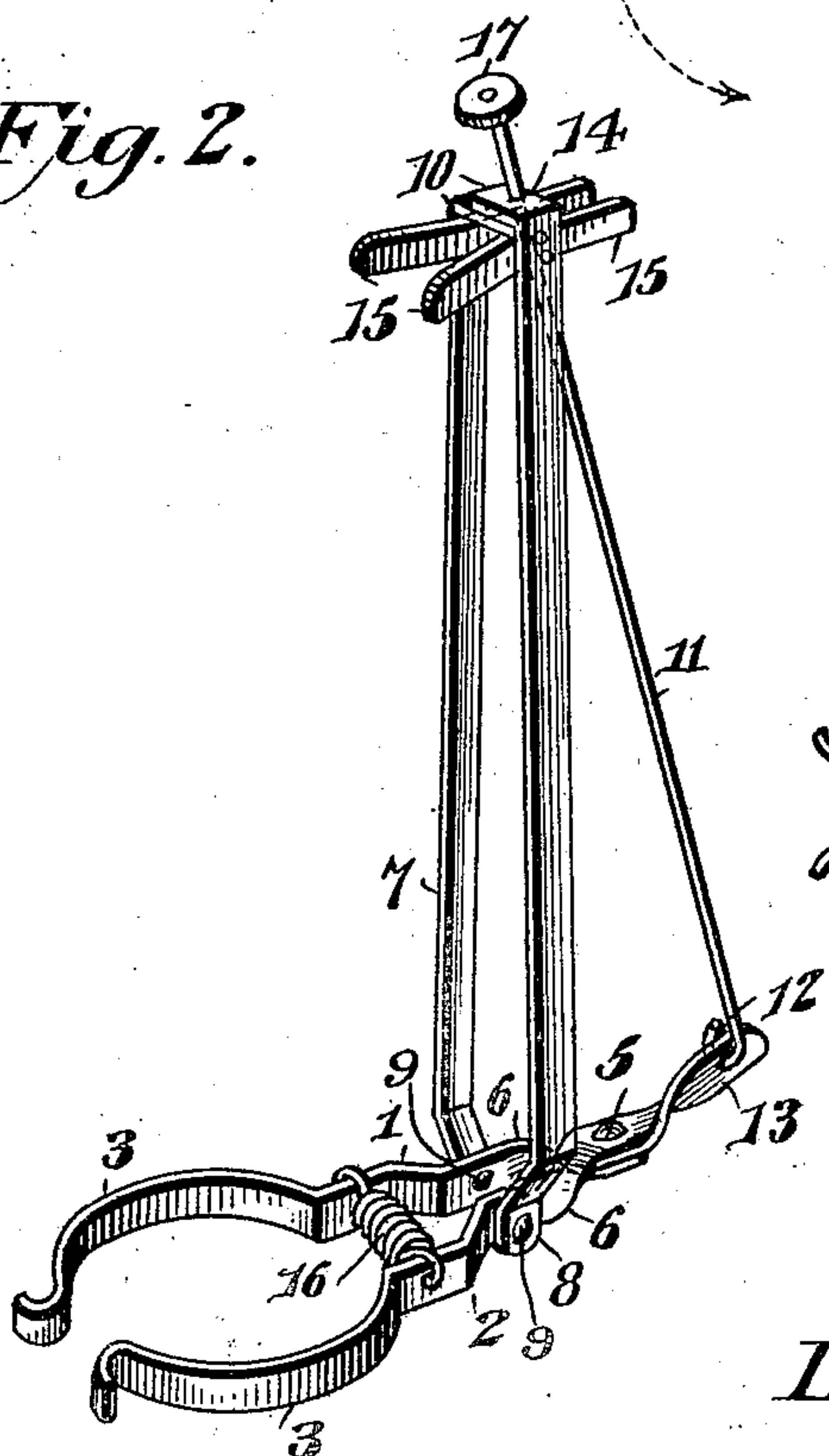


Fig. 4.

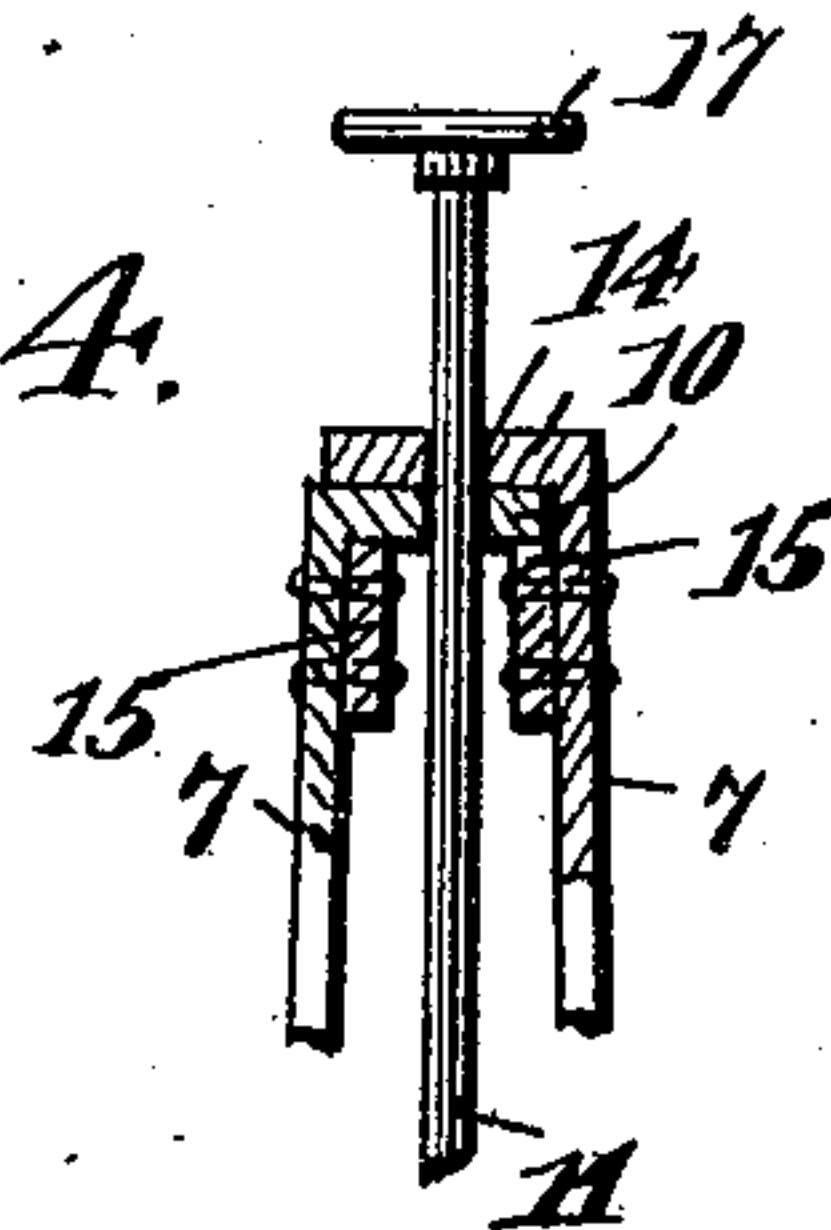
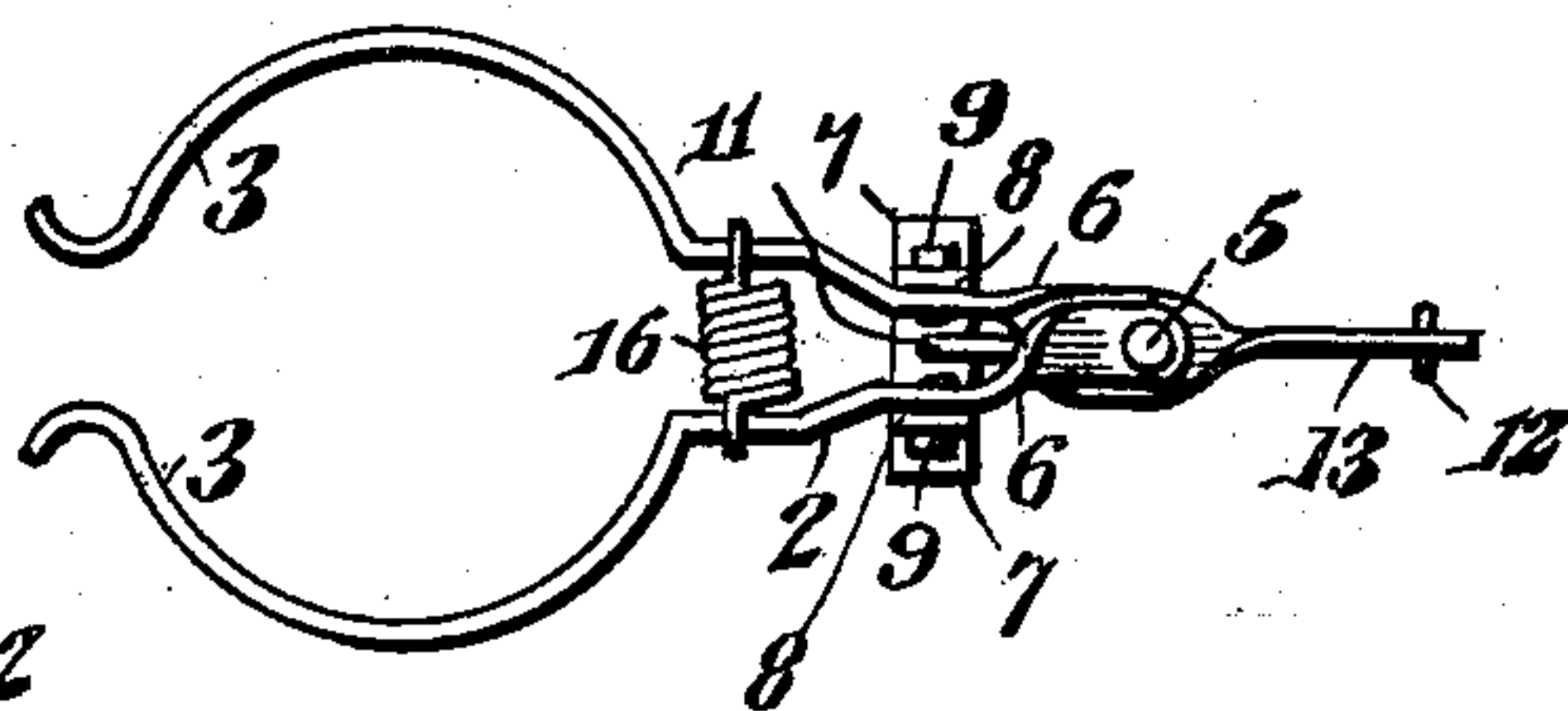


Fig. 3.



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LEE J. CHAPMAN, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO.

CUSPIDOR-CARRIER.

No. 841,225.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 15, 1907.

Application filed June 14, 1906. Serial No. 321,678.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEE J. CHAPMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Columbus, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Cuspidor-Carrier, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in cuspidor-carriers.

The object of the present invention is to improve the construction of devices for handling cuspidors and analogous receptacles, and to provide a simple, inexpensive, and efficient device of great strength and durability adapted to enable a cuspidor to be grasped, carried, and released with one hand, so that two cuspidors may be carried by one person.

A further object of the invention is to provide a device of this character adapted to enable a cuspidor to be grasped and inverted without the hands of the operator coming in contact with the cuspidor or its contents and without requiring the operator to stoop.

Another object of the invention is to provide a cuspidor-carrier in which none of the parts will project over the mouth of a cuspidor or become soiled during the handling of the same.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists in the construction and novel combination of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claims hereto appended, it being understood that various changes in the form, proportion, size, and minor details of construction within the scope of the claims may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a cuspidor-carrier constructed in accordance with this invention and illustrating the manner of handling a cuspidor to invert the same. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the cuspidor-carrier. Fig. 3 is a reverse plan view illustrating the construction and arrangement of the pivoted clamping levers or members. Fig. 4 is a detail sectional view of the upper portion of the device.

Like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 and 2 designate cuspidor-engaging levers

or members having curved engaging portions or jaws 3, adapted to embrace the neck portion of a cuspidor 4, as illustrated in Fig. 1 of the drawings. The levers or members 1 and 2 are provided with shanks extending inwardly from the jaws or engaging portions 3, and the inner or rear end of the lever or member 1 is pivoted to the other lever or member by a rivet 5 or other suitable fastening device. The engaging portions or jaws have their side faces arranged in vertical planes, and the levers or members are provided in advance of the pivot 5 with quarter-bends 6, which arrange the pivoted portions horizontally. The pivot is arranged in a vertical position when the levers or members 1 and 2 are horizontal, and the said levers or members are adapted to swing horizontally to open and close the jaws 3.

The jaws 3 are opened by means of a pair of operating-bars 7, having inwardly-bent lower portions 8 and pivoted to the shanks of the levers or members by means of rivets 9 or other suitable fastening devices. The upper ends 10 of the operating-bars 7 are bent horizontally and overlapped and are pivoted together by an operating-rod 11, which is connected at its lower end 12 to an arm or extension 13 of the lever or member 2 and which has its upper portion arranged in suitable perforations 14 of the inwardly-bent ends 10 of the operating-bars. The perforations 14 are of a sufficient size to permit the necessary play or movement of the operating-rod to swing the levers or members from one side of the device to the other, and the operating-rod constitutes a pivot for the upper ends of the operating-bars.

The operating-bars are provided at their upper ends with approximately horizontal handles 15, riveted or otherwise secured to the inner faces of the bars 7 and projecting in advance and in rear of the same to provide opposite grips. The rearwardly-extending grips are adapted to be compressed to open the jaws, which are automatically closed by a coiled spring 16, interposed between and suitably secured to the levers or members 1 and 2. The spring is arranged in rear of the jaws, between the same and the operating-bars, and is designed to be of sufficient strength to cause the jaws to firmly grip a cuspidor or analogous receptacle. The forwardly-projecting portions or grips of the

handle may, if desired, be omitted when a spring of sufficient strength is employed; but the front handle may be conveniently grasped for holding the jaws 3 tightly in engagement
5 with a cuspidor or other receptacle.

The operating-rod is provided at its upper end with a suitable head 17, and when it is desired to empty a cuspidor or other receptacle gripped by the jaws the top part of the
10 rod is pulled upward and slightly backward and then is pushed downward and slightly forward, which motions carry the cuspidor from the downward position at the left-hand side of Fig. 1 to that at the right-hand side of
15 the same figure and turns the cuspidor completely upside down and empties the same. Reverse motions return the cuspidor to an upright position. In handling a cuspidor the operator grasps the handles 15, and it
20 will be apparent that a cuspidor may be handled and emptied without stooping and without the hand of the operator coming in contact with the cuspidor or its contents. The arm 13 and the lower portion of the operating-rod swing through the space between
25 the operating-bars in emptying a cuspidor, and the operating-bars are preferably bent at their lower portions to space or offset the bars from each other a sufficient distance to
30 permit the levers or members to swing clear of them. The arm 13 is given a quarter-bend to arrange the side faces of the outer portion in a vertical plane to enable the lower end of the operating-rod, which is provided
35 with an eye to be linked into a perforation of the arm 13 and to afford the necessary movement of the parts for operating the levers or members. Also it will be clear that none of the parts of the device project over the mouth
40 of the cuspidor and do not come in contact with the contents thereof when emptying the same. Furthermore, the device is adapted to be operated by hand to grip, carry, and release a cuspidor, so that two cuspidors may
45 be carried by a person at one time.

The bars 7, which support the clamping levers or members, serve as the operating means for opening and closing the jaws, and the operating-rod, which oscillates the levers
50 or members simultaneously for emptying a cuspidor, serves as a pivot for connecting the upper ends of the operating-bars.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by
55 Letters Patent, is—

1. A device of the class described comprising two levers or members having clamping portions, operating-bars pivotally connected with the levers or members and adapted to
60 open the same, and operating mechanism movably connected with the operating-bars for swinging the levers or members simultaneously on the pivots of the operating-bars.

65 2. A device of the class described compris-

ing two levers or members having clamping portions, operating-bars pivotally connected with the levers or members and adapted to open the same, and operating mechanism movably connected with the operating-bars
70 for swinging the levers or members simultaneously on the pivots of the operating-bars, said operating mechanism forming a pivot for the operating-bars.

3. A device of the class described comprising a pair of pivotally-connected levers or
75 members having clamping portions, operating-bars supporting the levers or members and pivotally connected with the same, and an operating-rod connected with the levers
80 or members for swinging the same on the operating-bars, said rod forming a pivot for the said bars and slidable on the same.

4. A device of the class described comprising a pair of pivotally-connected levers or
85 members, operating-bars pivoted at their lower ends to the levers or members and provided at their upper ends with overlapped portions, and an operating-rod connected with the levers or members and piercing the
90 overlapped portions of the bars to form a pivot for the same.

5. A device of the class described comprising a pair of pivoted levers or members having clamping portions, a spring connecting
95 the levers or members, and operating-bars pivoted at their lower ends to the levers or members and provided at their upper ends with handles or grips.

6. A device of the class described comprising a pair of pivotally-connected levers or
100 members, and operating-bars pivoted at their lower ends to the levers or members and provided at their upper portions with handles projecting in advance and in rear of the op-
105 erating-bars.

7. A device of the class described comprising a pair of pivoted levers or members having clamping portions, operating-bars pivotally connected with the levers or members
110 and provided with handles, and an operating-rod connected with the levers or members and forming a pivot for the operating-bars.

8. A device of the class described comprising a pair of levers or members pivoted together, one of the levers or members being provided with an arm extending beyond the pivot, supporting-bars pivotally connected with the levers or members, and operating
120 mechanism movable on the supporting-bars and connected with the said arm for swinging the levers or members.

9. A device of the class described comprising a pair of pivotally-connected levers or
125 members having clamping-jaws, one of the levers or members being provided with an arm extending beyond the pivot, operating-bars pivoted at their lower ends to the levers or members and provided at their upper ends
130

with grips or handles, a spring connecting the levers or members, and an operating-rod connected with the said arm and pivoting the operating-bars together.

5 10. In a device of the class described, the vertically-disposed bars, the cuspidor-engaging members pivotally connected to the lower ends of said bars, and means extending from the tops of the bars and connected to
10 the said members in rear of the pivotal point

thereof to cause the swinging of said members on their pivots in the arc of a circle.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

LEE J. CHAPMAN.

Witnesses:

C. T. WARNER,

O. E. HALTERMAN.