H. G. CATHCART.

SANITARY CUSPIDOR.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 6, 1908.

946,853. Patented Jan. 18, 1910.

Fig. 1.

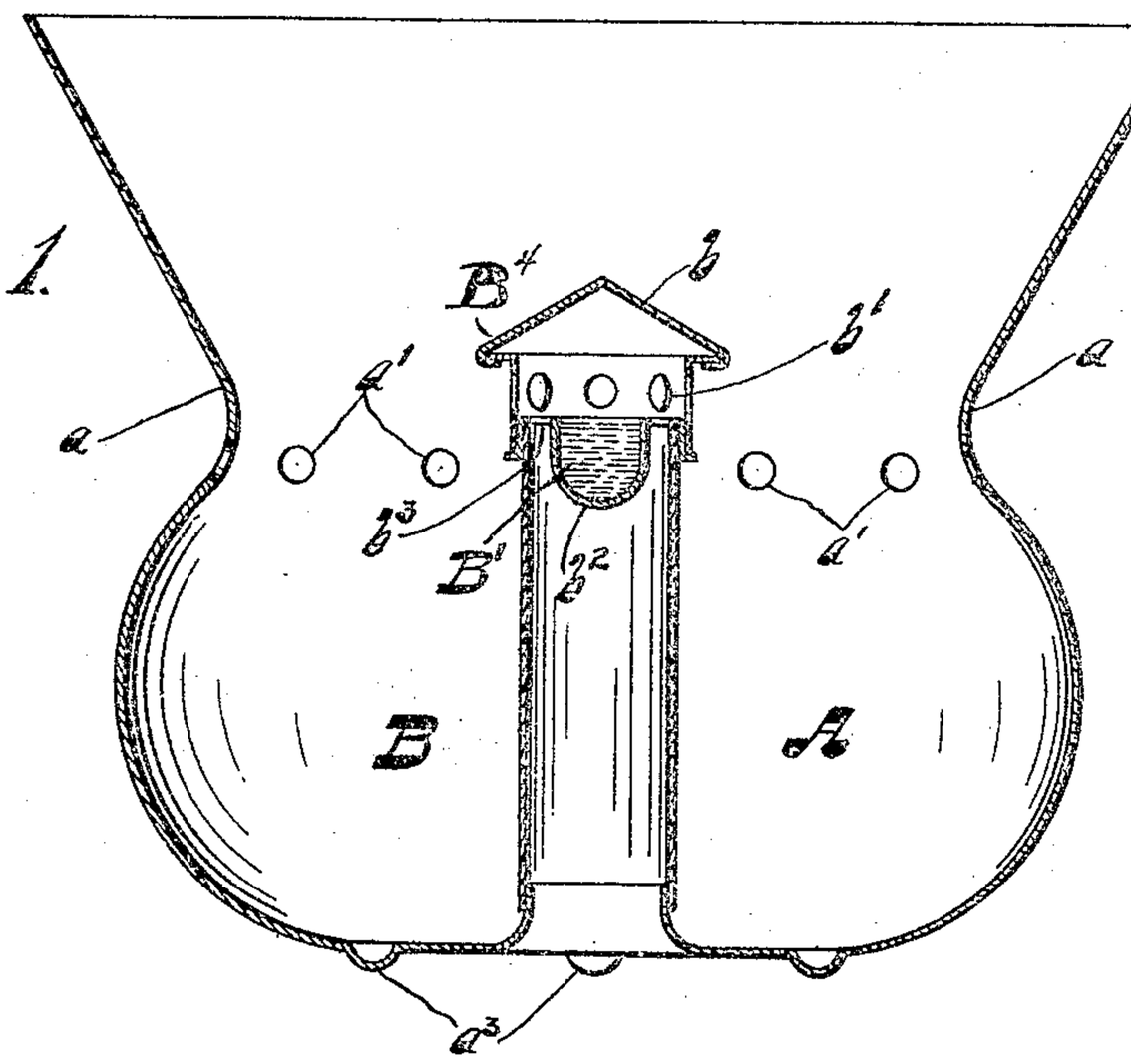


Fig. 2.

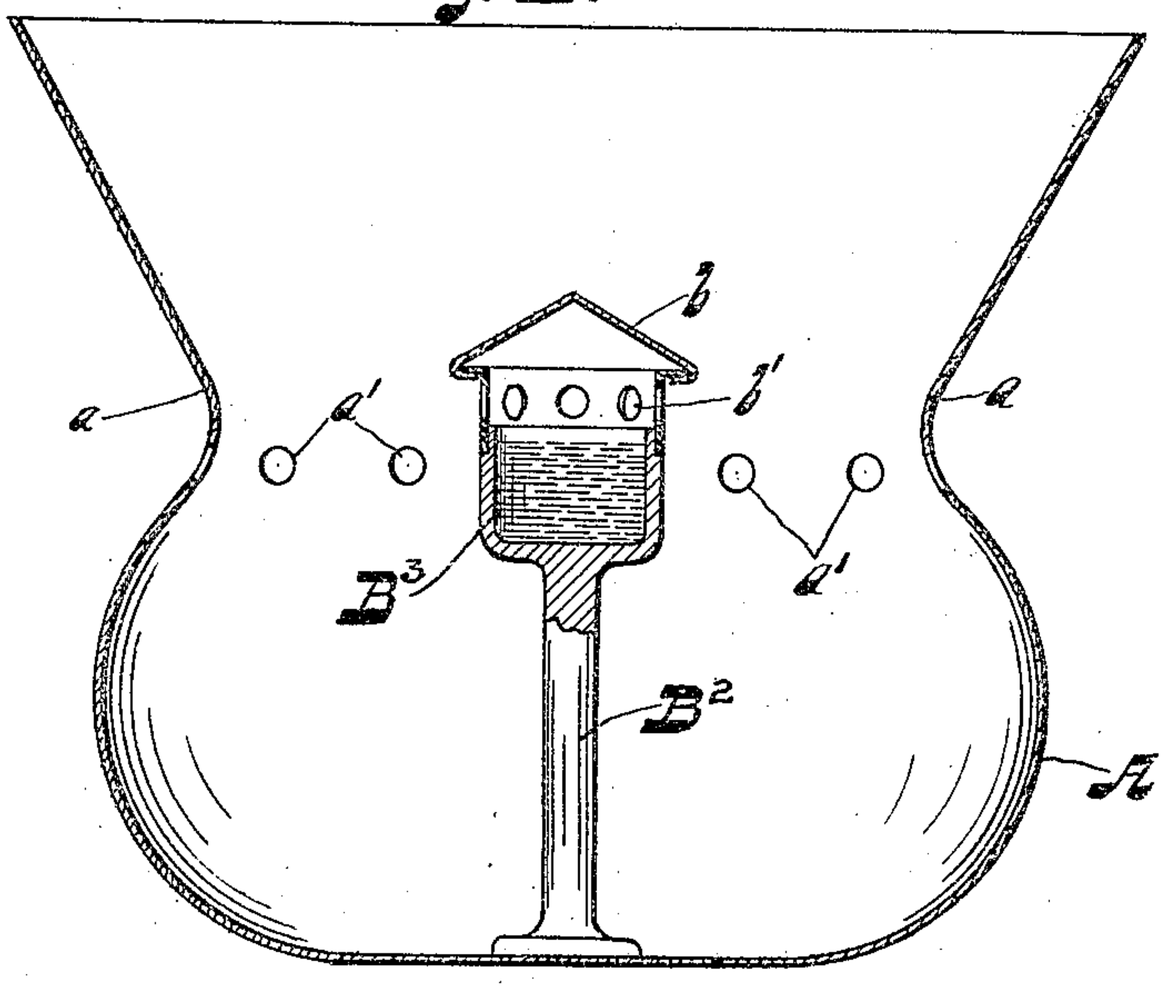


Fig. 3.

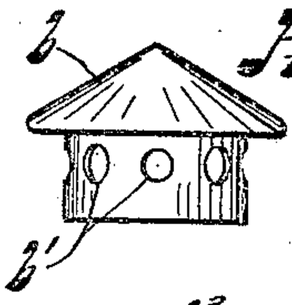
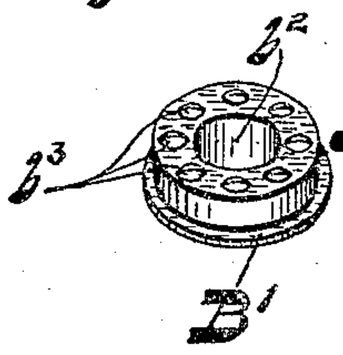


Fig. 4.



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SANITARY CUSPIDOR.

946,853. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 18, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY G. CATHCART, a citizen of the United States, resident of Detroit, county of Wayne, State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Sanitary Cuspidors, of which the following is a specification, the principle of the invention being herein explained and the best mode in which I have contemplated applying that principle so as to distinguish it from other inventions.

My invention, relating, as indicated, to cuspidors, has particular regard to the provision, in connection with devices of this sort, of disinfecting means for rendering them sanitary, it being generally recognized that as at present constructed and used about buildings and other public places they are the cause to no small extent of the spread of disease.

The object of the invention is the provision of such sanitary cuspidor that shall be simple and relatively inexpensive in construction and thoroughly efficacious in its operation.

To these and related ends, said invention, then, consists of the means hereinafter fully described and particularly pointed out in the claims.

The annexed drawing and the following description set forth in detail certain mechanism embodying the invention, such disclosed means constituting, however, but one of various mechanical forms in which the principle of the invention may be used.

In said annexed drawing: Figure 1 is a central vertical section through a cuspidor embodying, in approved form, my several improvements; Fig. 2 is a similar section through a slightly modified construction of cuspidor; Fig. 3 is a side elevation of a cover element constituting a detail in such construction; and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of an inner receptacle forming a part of the first type of the device.

Having regard, then, to the figures just described, the outer receptacle of the cuspidor proper will be seen to be of the usual form, the body being contracted to form a neck a and thence flaring outwardly as clearly appears. In such neck portion are formed a plurality of apertures a' that cooperate, in a manner presently to be set forth, with an inner receptacle supported at approximately the same level therewith within said outer receptacle. In the first form of device, illustrated in Fig. 1, such inner receptacle is designated by reference letter B′ and is supported at the upper end of a central tubular column B open at both ends. Such inner receptacle includes a pendent bowl b^2 that is conveniently mounted upon the column by being provided with a lateral flange designed to rest upon the upper end of the column, such flange being formed with openings b^3 that will leave such upper end unobstructed, as previously indicated. A cover B^4, including a conical cap portion b, is provided for the receptacle B′, such cap projecting laterally beyond the same, and apertures b' being formed in the sides of the cover. In this form of the device the bottom is provided with lugs a^3 that serve to raise the device off the floor whereby circulation of air upwardly through column B is permitted. The air rising upwardly passes across the disinfectant contained in receptacle B′ and thence escapes through the apertures b' in the cover B^4, thus providing a stratum as it were of disinfectant in the upper portion of the outer receptacle. This effect is also produced by the currents of air that will pass across such receptacle through the openings a' and thence through the openings b'. In fact this latter circulation may be relied upon alone to effect the desired disposition of disinfectant vapors. And, accordingly, in the second form of device illustrated in Fig. 2, I substitute for the tubular column B a solid support B^2, the inner receptacle B^3 being formed directly therein instead of being a separable member as in the first instance.

The assurance of effective distribution of the disinfectant secured by my construction will commend the utility of the device, while at the same time the simplicity and fewness of added parts will not materially increase the difficulty of cleansing the receptacle, and also facilitate the maintenance of a supply of the disinfectant in the inner receptacle. As illustrated the cuspidor is represented as being constructed of sheet metal properly formed. It is of course immaterial, however, of what the receptacle consist, and either form of device may be just as readily constructed of clay as of metal. Similarly any suitable disinfectant, if sufficiently volatile to act in the manner described, will serve

the desired purpose. Preferably an odorless, or a substantially odorless, compound will be used.

Other modes of applying the principle of my invention may be employed instead of the one explained, change being made as regards the mechanism herein disclosed, provided the means stated by any one of the following claims or the equivalent of such stated means be employed.

I therefore particularly point out and distinctly claim as my invention:

1. A cuspidor, comprising an outer receptacle formed with a contracted neck portion, and an inner receptacle for disinfectant suitably supported in said receptacle substantially on a level with such neck portion, such neck portion being provided with apertures, as and for the purpose described.

2. A cuspidor, comprising an outer receptacle formed with a contracted neck portion and provided with lugs adapted to raise its bottom off the floor, a central tubular column in said receptacle, open at the bottom and top, an inner receptacle for disinfectant supported on the upper end of said column, and a cover, including a conical cap, for said inner receptacle, said cap projecting beyond said inner receptacle and said cover being provided with apertures in its sides.

3. A cuspidor, comprising an outer receptacle formed with a contracted neck portion and provided with lugs adapted to raise its bottom off the floor, a central tubular column in said receptacle open at the bottom and top, an inner receptacle for disinfectant supported on the upper end of said column, and a cover, including a conical cap, for said inner receptacle, said cap projecting beyond said inner receptacle and said cover being provided with apertures in its sides, the neck portion of said outer receptacle being provided with apertures as and for the purpose described.

Signed by me, this 25th day of April, 1908.

HARRY G. CATHCART.

Attested by—
MARY ISRAEL,
JNO. F. OBERLIN.