B. F. FREEBLE.

CUSPIDOR.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 13, 1909.

985,520. Patented Feb. 28, 1911.

Fig. 4.

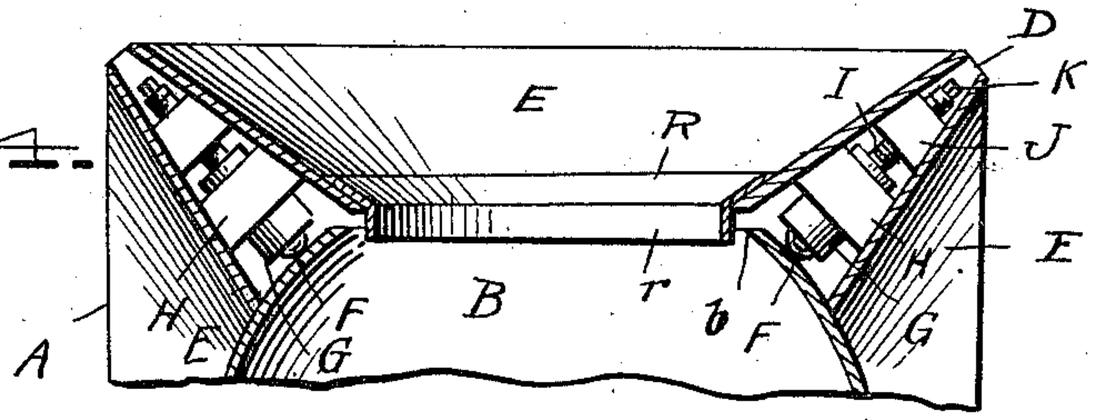

Fig. 1.

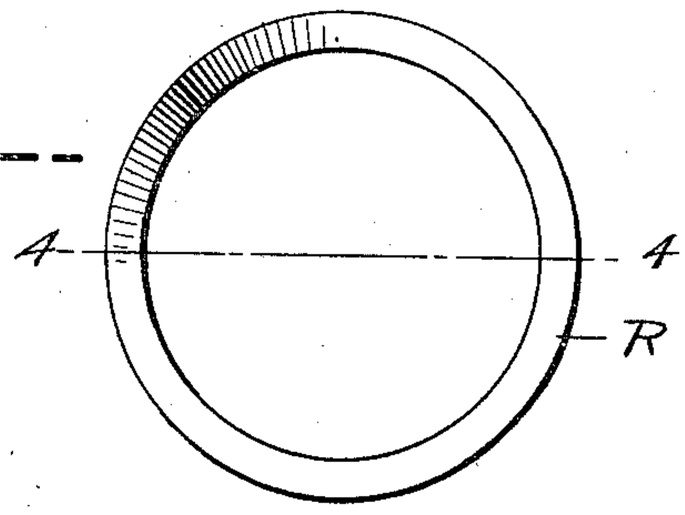

Fig. 2.

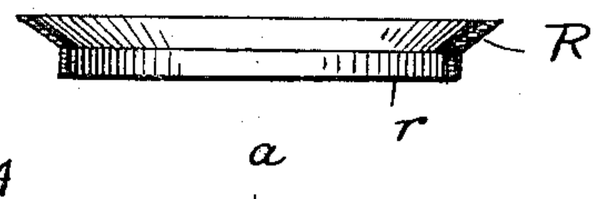

Fig. 3.

WITNESSES

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CUSPIDOR.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN F. FREEBLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brownsville, in the county of Fayette and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cuspidors, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in cuspidors of that class which will not upset or spill their contents.

The primary object of my invention is to provide a simple and practical cuspidor having an improved means for mounting an inner counterbalanced receptacle for universal movement, whereby it will always be maintained in an upright position without regard to the position or movement of the outer casing which supports it.

Another object of my invention is to provide a cuspidor of this character having an outer supporting casing of improved construction surrounding an inner receptacle mounted for universal movement, whereby the device will be ready for use at all times and without regard to the side or face of the casing which is uppermost.

A further object of my invention is to provide a cuspidor of this character with means for holding stationary the inner receptacle which is mounted for universal movement, whereby the device may be readily cleaned.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention consists of the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts, hereinafter fully described and claimed, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which:—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a retaining ring. Fig. 2 is a cross section through the same taken on line 4—4 in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of my improved cuspidor, the parts to the right of the central vertical plane indicated by the line *a—a* being broken away and in section to illustrate the interior construction. Fig. 4 is a detail sectional view showing the use of the retaining ring shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

Referring more particularly to the drawings the letter A denotes an outer supporting casing containing an inner receptacle B which is of spherical shape and mounted for universal movement so that the casing A may turn in any direction and assume any angle with respect to said receptacle without moving the latter from its upright position. This spherical receptacle B has at its top an opening *b* and it is preferably counterbalanced by a ballast or weight *b'* fixed on its bottom. This ballast *b'* may be formed integral with the receptacle or separate from and secured thereto, and the receptacle may be made of one or more parts, and of any material.

The casing or support A is of novel construction and consists of a plurality of pairs of opposing flat faces *a* in each of which is arranged a bell-shaped or funnel-shaped member E adapted to serve as a mouth for the inner receptacle B. The flat faces *a* of each pair are oppositely disposed and arranged in parallel planes so that when any one of said flat faces rests upon the floor or any other flat horizontal support, the bell-shaped portion E in the opposing flat face will be uppermost and will serve as a mouth for the receptacle B, which latter is always maintained in its upright position by reason of the ballast *b'* and the mounting of said receptacle for free movement in any direction in the casing A. Owing to this manner of constructing the casing or support A it will be seen that the device will always be ready for use without regard to which side is uppermost, and consequently no tilting or overturning of the casing A can cause the contents of the receptacle B to be spilled, or place the device in a position in which it can not be used.

My improved means for mounting the inner receptacle for free movement independent of its outer supporting casing comprises a plurality of ball bearings F arranged in radially adjustable holders G mounted between the bell-shaped mouth pieces E, as shown in Fig. 3. These ball holders G are mounted for rotary movement as well as radial sliding movement in guide members or blocks H, and they are adjusted radially by providing their outer ends with reduced screw threaded stems I which work through the threaded openings in stationary nuts J. The outer extremities of the adjusting screws or stems I have flat faced portions K to receive a wrench key which may be inserted in openings D formed in the corners or edges of the casing A at points opposite the ends of the ball bearing holders. It will be understood that any

number of these holders may be employed and that they may be arranged at various points between the bell-shaped mouth pieces E.

In order to hold the inner receptacle B stationary with respect to the casing A when it is desired to clean the device, I employ the retaining ring R, shown in detail in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawing. This ring R is adapted to be placed in any one of the mouth pieces E and is of angular shape in cross section having an inwardly projecting annular flange *r* to enter the mouth or opening *b* of the receptacle B. When the ring is thus positioned as shown in Fig. 4, it will lock the receptacle B stationary within the casing so that the contents of the receptacle may be readily removed and the device cleaned.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:

1. In a cuspidor, the combination of a casing composed of a plurality of pairs of flat faces, each containing a bell shaped mouth piece, the faces of each pair being opposed to each other and disposed in parallel relation, an inner spherical receptacle having an open top and a weighted bottom, and antifriction bearings for supporting said spherical receptacle for movement in any direction within the casing.

2. In a cuspidor, the combination of a supporting casing, a spherical receptacle arranged therein, a plurality of radially adjustable holders arranged in the casing, ball bearings in said holders to engage the outer surface of the spherical receptacle to support the latter for universal movement, and a ballast at the bottom of said receptacle.

3. In a cuspidor, the combination of a casing provided with a plurality of bell-shaped mouth pieces, an inner counter-balanced receptacle of spherical shape, guides arranged between said mouth pieces, stationary nuts arranged between said mouth pieces, ball holders rotatably and slidably mounted in said guides and having threaded portions to work in said nuts, and ball bearings arranged in said holders to engage the outer surface of said spherical receptacle.

4. In a cuspidor, the combination of a casing composed of a plurality of pairs of flat faces each containing a bell-shaped mouth piece, the faces of each pair being opposed to each other and disposed in parallel relation, an inner spherical receptacle, and means for mounting the latter for universal movement within the casing.

5. In a cuspidor, the combination of a casing, composed of a plurality of pairs of flat faces, each containing a bell shaped mouth piece, the faces of each pair being opposed to each other and disposed in parallel relation, an inner spherical receptacle having an open top and a weighted bottom, means for mounting the receptacle for universal movement within the casing, and a retaining ring removably arranged in one of the mouth pieces of the casing and adapted to enter the open top of the receptacle to prevent the latter from rotating within the casing.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

B. F. FREEBLE.

Witnesses:

FRANK W. FORSYTHE,

JESSE T. ROSS.