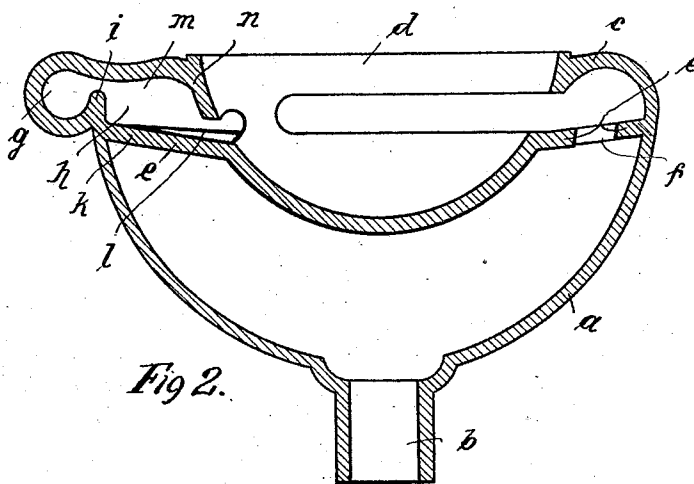
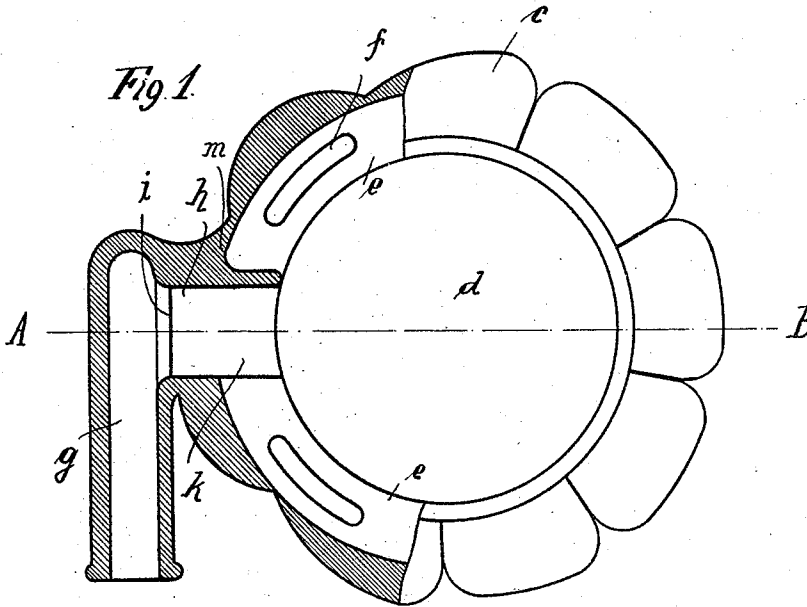


H. KOCH.
SPITTOON.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 12, 1912.

1,066,123.

Patented July 1, 1913.



Witnesses:
H. Koch.
P. Klein.

Inventor:
Hermann Koch

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERMANN KOCH, OF DRESDEN, GERMANY, ASSIGNOR TO THE FIRM OF STEINGUT-FABRIK GESELLSCHAFT M. B. H., OF TEPLITZ, BOHEMIA, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

SPITTOON.

1,066,123.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 1, 1913.

Application filed July 12, 1912. Serial No. 709,012.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERMANN KOCH, a subject of the German Emperor, and resident of Dresden, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Spittoons, of which the following is a specification.

Spittoons with permanent circulation of water are already known, which have however the drawback that they need too much water. Further, it must be noted that the manner, in which the sputum is to be led off appears to be imperfect inasmuch as the latter does not escape quickly, uniformly and intensely enough. In any case, a sufficient thorough effect can be obtained by unproportionately large waste of water only.

The present invention provides an improved spittoon, which overcomes all these drawbacks and which is represented on the accompanying drawing.

Figure 1 is a plan view of same, and Fig. 2 a cross section on the line A—B of Fig. 1.

The improved spittoon comprises two circular containers disposed within each other. The lower container *a* has at its lowest point an outlet *b*, while its upper rim is bent inward. The upper container *d*, which is fixed to said rim, is cup-shaped and carries an outer flange *e*, which is directly disposed beneath the rim *c* and which projects to the wall of the lower container *a*. The flange *e* may be disposed horizontal, but preferably so as to ascend somewhat toward the wall of container *a*. In the flange *e*, a plurality of elongated holes *f* are symmetrically arranged, which serve to connect the interior of cup *d* with the interior of container *a*.

The water inlet branch *g* is disposed tangentially on the upper end of container *a* and connected with a chamber *h* which lies at right angles thereto, a small bridge *i* serving to separate branch and chamber from each other. The bottom *k* of the chamber has first the same level as flange *e*, whereupon it descends with an incline *l* into the cup. On that side, toward which the water inlet is directed, the chamber is perfectly closed by a partition *m*. The wall *n* of the cup does not extend entirely down to the incline *l* but leaves a gap above same for the entrance of water.

The spittoon is used as follows:—Assum-

ing that the cup *d* is filled with water, the latter reaches to the holes *f* and to the incline *k* so that the water level lies directly beneath wall *n*. The water which is then further supplied, flows through the knee of the inlet branch *g* into the chamber and falls over the bridge *i*, whereby the level of the water is permanently kept in motion in such a way that the vibrating waves run always in radial direction to the edge of the cup owing to the partition *m* and wall *n* directing the flow of water to the center of the cup. This shows clearly the particularity of the invention. Firstly as to the construction, namely that the cup is surrounded by symmetrically arranged outlets and that the water level approaches toward same in radial direction. Thereby, a leading-off effect is obtained, which is distributed over the whole periphery. With the old systems having one outlet only, the sputum collected at this point and was thus stopped or even settled on the edges of the outlet. According to the invention, each particle of sputum is immediately after falling into the water directed to the next point of the periphery and disappears through one of the outlet holes without collecting with other particles or settling at any point, the sputum becoming already then invisible when it passes upon the flange *e*, that is beneath the rim *c*. Furthermore, the arrangement that the outlet holes lie in an even plane, is of essential advantage. If the water had to travel over a sharp edge, the sputum would frequently, especially at a weak water flushing, settle on said edge. The further particularity of the invention, the radially directed vibrating waves, is connected with the last described arrangement. The draft acting on the sputum from the front is assisted by a pushing from the rear, the effect being correspondingly larger and more perfect than with one of said factors only. The vibrating waves can also be produced in another way. If the inlet slot beneath the wall *n* is so arranged that it is almost entirely closed at normal water level, a pressure in the chamber is produced for moments, which causes a shocklike whirling up of the water beneath wall *n*, the effect being the same as aforesaid.

The object of the incline *l* is to allow a

strong water jet to be led into the cup for cleaning the latter especially on its bottom from dirt and dust, if necessary.

I claim:

5 In a sanitary spittoon with water supply, the combination of a lower container, having an outlet at its lower end, an upper cup arranged in the latter for the reception of sputum, an upwardly inclined flange on the
10 latter having a plurality of symmetrically

arranged elongated escape-holes therein, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing
witnesses. 15

HERMANN KOCH.

Witnesses:

PAUL ARRAS,
CLÄRE SIMON.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C."
