

H. F. CRYAR.
CUSPIDOR.

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1,040,154.

Patented Oct. 1, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

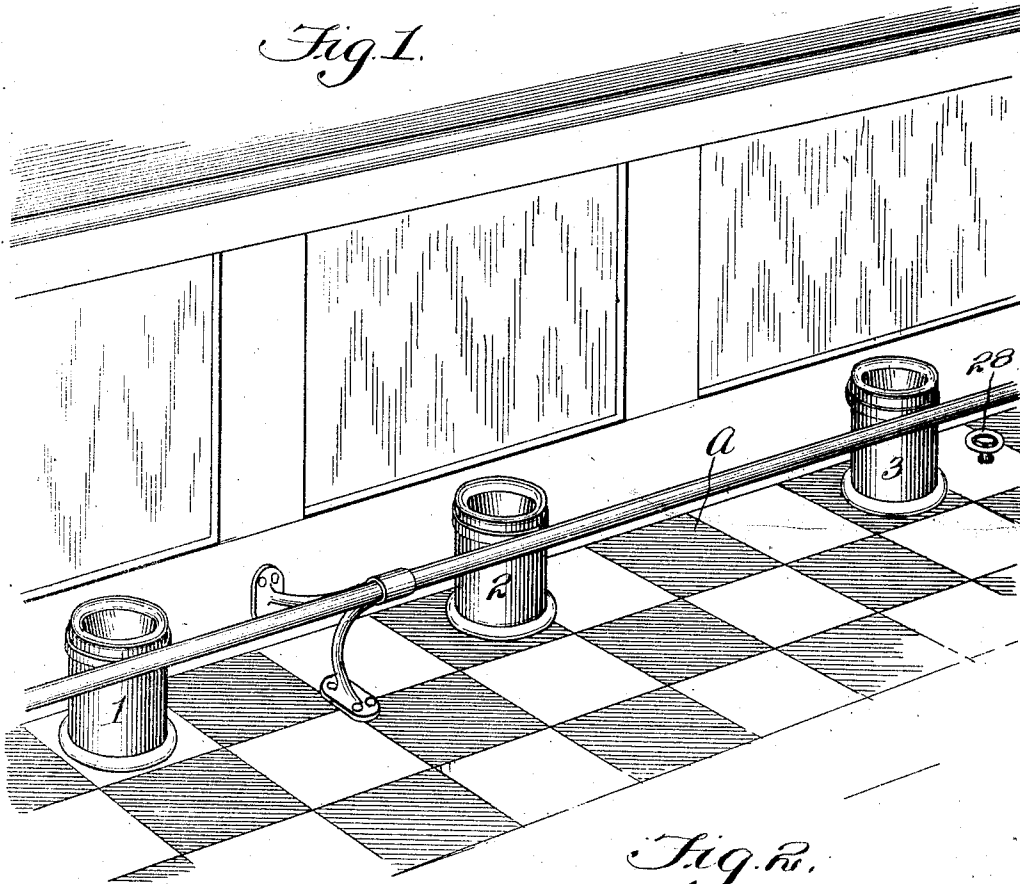
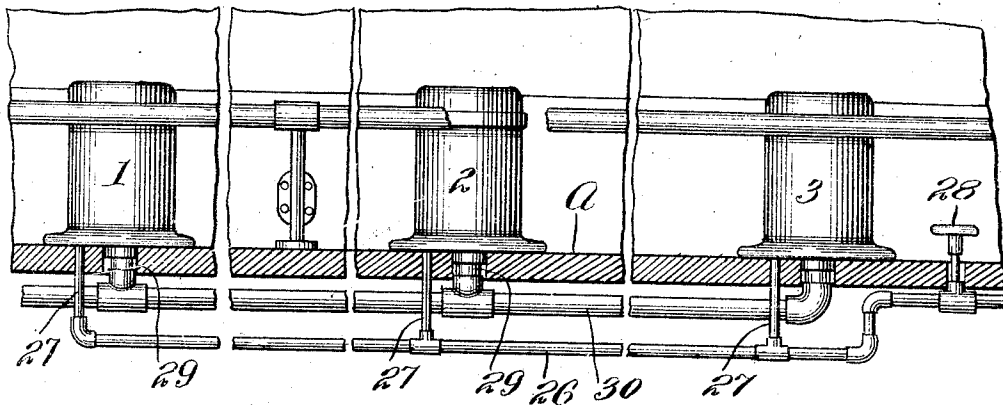


Fig. 2.



Inventor

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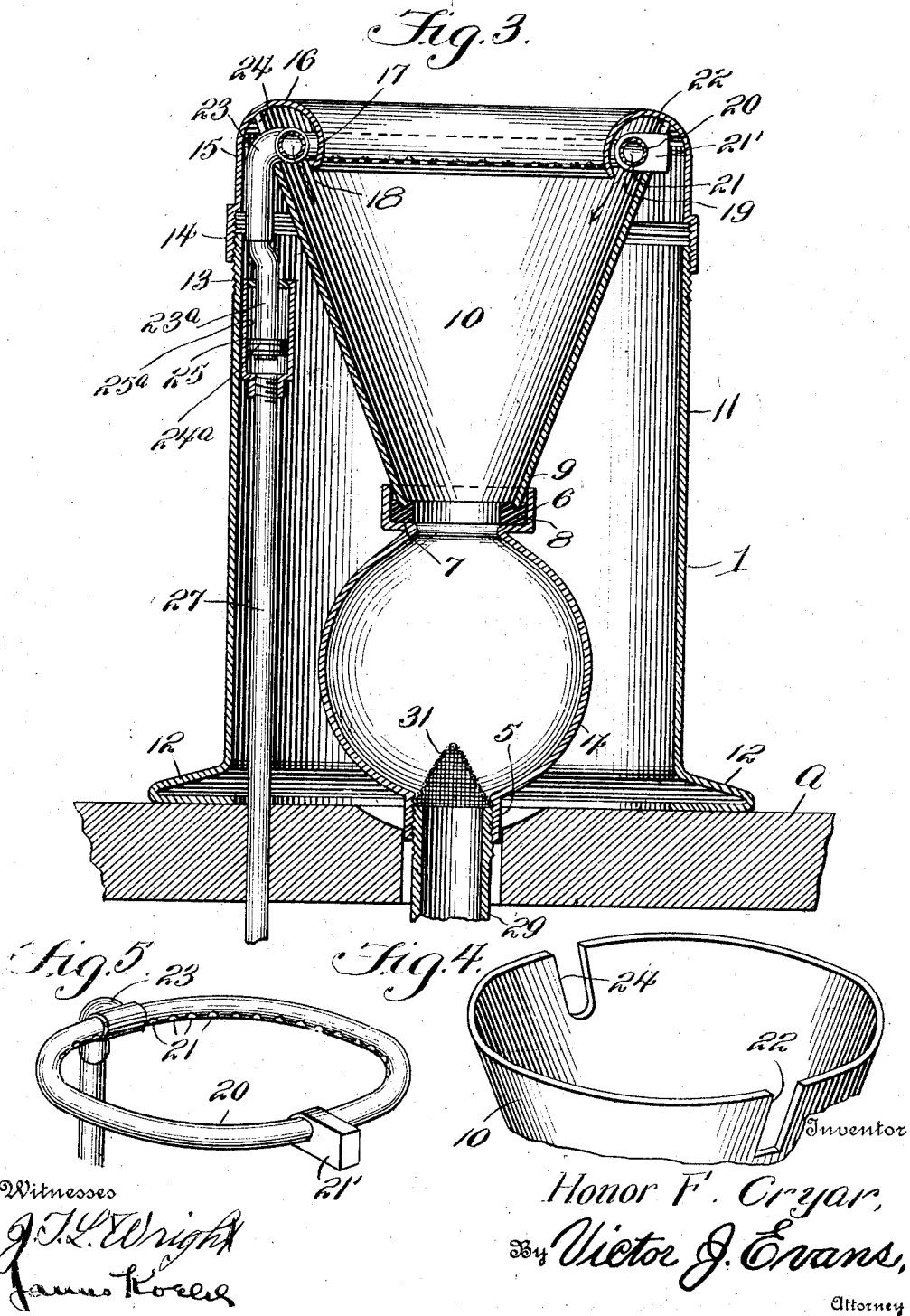
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 2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HONOR F. CRYAR, OF DE RIDDER, LOUISIANA.

CUSPIDOR.

1,040,154.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HONOR F. CRYAR, a citizen of the United States, residing at De Ridder, in the parish of Calcasieu and State of Louisiana, have invented new and useful Improvements in Cuspidors, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to cuspidors.

The primary object of the invention is to provide a cuspidor which can be used advantageously in public places such as hotels, billiard parlors, restaurants or the like, and to provide means for permanently flushing the cuspidor while in use.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a series of the cuspidors which can be connected with a common water supply source and also connected with a common drain or waste pipe, whereby all of the cuspidors can be operated simultaneously.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a cuspidor which will include an inner porcelain liner and an outer metal protecting casing or shell, the latter being removably fitted to the former so as to permit it to be conveniently removed to be sterilized or otherwise suitably cleaned, when desired.

In the drawings, forming a portion of this specification and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views:—Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the application of the apparatus. Fig. 2 is a side view of the apparatus. Fig. 3 is a vertical section through one of the cuspidors. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the liner for the cuspidor. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the spray pipe.

The apparatus comprises a series of cuspidors 1, 2, and 3. These cuspidors are identically constructed and it is believed that a description of one will suffice for all. The cuspidor shown in detail in Fig. 3 comprises a globe 4 which is provided at its lower end with an interiorly threaded nipple 5 and at its upper end with an annular flange 6 and a seat 7. A gasket 8 is embraced by the flange 6 and mounted against the seat 7, and as illustrated, the upper surface of the gasket is disposed slightly below the plane of the flange 6 so that the latter will effectively embrace the small end 9 of the substantially conical liner 10. This liner may be constructed of porcelain, metal, glass

or any other suitable material which may be found most desirable for the purpose.

A shell or casing 11 embraces the globe 4 and the major portion of the liner 10. This shell is provided at its lower end with ears 12, whereby it may be secured to the floor A. At the upper end, the casing 11 is threaded exteriorly, at 13, to receive the interiorly threaded flange 14 of the guard 15. This guard extends upwardly against the outside of the large end of the liner 10 and it is then curved over the liner, at 16, and then downwardly, at 17, within the large end of the liner, as shown, the edge 18 of the curved portion 17 being spaced from the walls of the liner to provide an intervening discharge passage 19 therebetween for a purpose to be hereinafter explained. The wall 16 of the guard is adapted to bear against the large end of the liner 10 so that on adjustment of the guard upon the flange 13 of the casing adjustment of the liner can be correspondingly effected to cause the small end of the liner to bear yieldingly against the gasket 8 and thereby form a perfect water tight connection at this point. The construction, so far described, is such that should it be desired to remove the liner 10 for any purpose whatsoever, the guard 15 can be disconnected from the flange 13 of the casing 11 and entirely disconnected from the casing so that the large end of the liner will be exposed above the upper end of the casing. When the guard is removed from the casing the large end of the liner can be thoroughly manipulated and unseated from the globe 4.

A circular spray pipe 20 is located within the liner at the large end thereof and disposed inwardly of the downwardly curved portion 17 of the guard. This spray pipe is provided with perforations 21, whereby the water can be discharged directly against the walls of the liner. To sustain the spray pipe in operative position within the liner, I provide the pipe at one side with a squared lug 21 which is adapted to fit in the vertical notch 22 at one side of the liner. I also provide the spray pipe with an intake nipple 23 which fits in the notch 24 in the liner.

With a view of permanently flushing all of the cuspidors of the series and whereby they may be maintained in a perfect sanitary condition at all times, I provide the nipple 23 of each spray pipe with a coupling

member 25. A water supply pipe 26 is arranged in communication through the branch portions 27 with the coupling members. The branches 27 are disposed within the casings 11 so as to be entirely concealed from view. A single controlling valve 28 in the pipe 26 is employed for the purpose of regulating the flow of water to the spray pipes. When this valve is open water will be permitted to enter all of the spray pipes to thereby simultaneously flush the cuspidors. The nipples 5 in the globe portions 4 of the cuspidors are connected by the branches 29 with the waste pipe 30.

In practice, the pipes 26 and 30 and the branches 29 are wholly disposed beneath the floor upon which the cuspidors are mounted. The outlet ends of the globes 4 are provided with substantially conical screens 31 to prevent the sediment or large particles of foreign matter from discharging into the waste pipe. The sediment or foreign matter can be removed from the globes 4 by simply disconnecting the liners 10 from the globes and from the casings 11.

The cuspidors as shown in Fig. 1 are arranged in horizontal alinement, but it is to be mentioned that they may be connected with a water supply source and with a waste pipe and distributed in various parts of a building or disposed in any suitable manner in the room in which they are to be used.

The nipple 23 is provided with a depending portion 23^a to which is secured a packing or reciprocating head 24^a which is vertically engaged against the walls of the socket 25^a of the coupling member so as to form a perfect water tight connection between the socket member and the head. This construction is such that the nipple 23 can be moved upwardly and then slightly revolved to permit of the disconnection of the spray head from the liner.

I claim:

1. In flushing apparatus for cuspidors, a hollow member, a liner of frusto-conical shape having a notched upper edge and communicating with said hollow member, a gasket on said member and fitted beneath the liner, means for moving the member

and the liner relatively to effect a liquid tight connection between the liner and the member, a waste pipe communicating with said member, and a water supply pipe entering the notched upper edge of said liner.

2. In flushing apparatus for cuspidors, a hollow member, a liner communicating with said hollow member, a gasket on said member and fitted beneath the liner, a waste pipe communicating with said member, a water supply pipe entering the liner, a casing embracing the liner, and means on the casing adjustable to engage against the liner to move the same and said member relatively to effect a liquid tight connection therebetween.

3. Flushing apparatus for cuspidors, comprising, a hollow member having a gasket seat, a gasket fitted to said seat, a liner seated at one end against the gasket, a waste pipe connected with said member, a supply pipe having a removable spray portion located within the liner, a casing and a guard overhanging said spray portion, the said guard bearing against the liner and adjustably connected with said casing whereby relative adjustments of the latter and said hollow member can be effected to form a liquid tight connection therebetween.

4. In a flushing apparatus for cuspidors, a hollow member, a liner having vertical slots in its upper edge, a spray pipe, a water supply pipe connected with said spray pipe, means carried by said spray pipe for entering the notches of the liner and supporting the spray pipe within said liner at the upper end thereof, a waste pipe connected with the said hollow member, and means for connecting the liner and the member together to effect a liquid tight connection therebetween, the said means including an annular guard embraced by the liner and extending over the said spray pipe.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

HONOR F. CRYAR.

Witnesses:

C. A. PAXSON,
BURREL COOPER.