E. A. HEATH.
Spittoon.

No. 206,324. **Patented July 23, 1878.**

Fig 1.

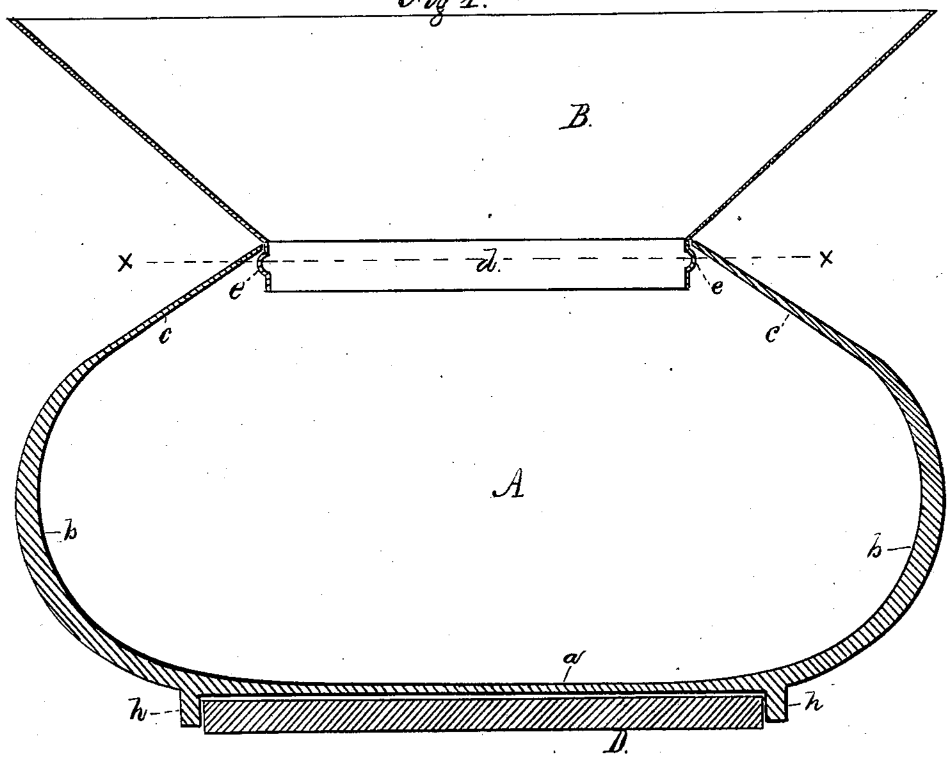


Fig 2.

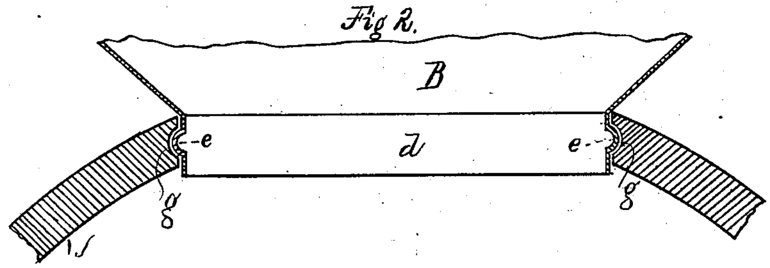
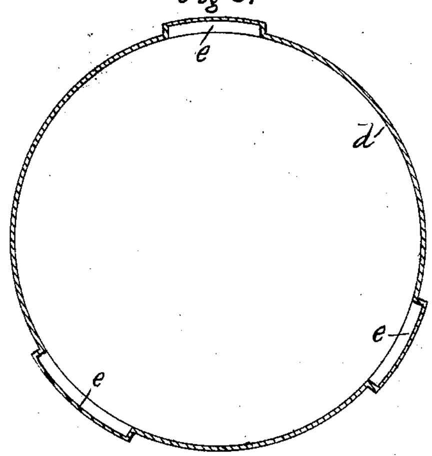


Fig 3.



Witnesses;
[illegible] Haney
E. G. Ward,

Inventor;
Eugene A. Heath
By A. L. Munson
Atty.

N. PETERS, PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EUGENE A. HEATH, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN SPITTOONS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **206,324**, dated July 23, 1878; application filed May 9, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EUGENE A. HEATH, a resident of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cuspadores, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to that class of spittoons which are known in and are designated by the trade as "self-righting cuspadores."

The present invention consists in certain improvements in the mechanical construction of the vessel, as will hereinafter be fully pointed out and described.

In the drawings, which form an essential part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a sectional elevation of a cuspadore in which my invention is fully embodied. Fig. 2 is a sectional view thereof, showing a modification of the method of securing the light receiving-mouth to the body of the vessel; and Fig. 3 is a cross-section taken on lines *x x* in Fig. 1.

Similar reference-letters found in the two drawings will designate corresponding parts.

My invention is designed for the production of a cheap cuspadore, which is so constructed as to be capable of such ornamentation as will give to it the appearance and advantages of the costly grades of such vessels.

In carrying out my invention, I form the vessel in two parts, the body (including what is usually designated as the bowl, breast, and bottom) being cast from metal in a single piece, or by molding from some suitable plastic material.

The shell of the body may be of uniform thickness throughout, or varying in thickness from the apex of the breast to the base and bottom, so that the excess of weight of material falls below the line of the center of gravity of the vessel. It will be understood that this excess of weight is not necessarily located at the bottom, but may be distributed over the lower half of the body of the vessel. Such equitable distribution is positively needed, so that the vessel will not right itself too quickly, as such action usually results in throwing out a portion of the contents of the vessel. A gradual return of the vessel to its upright position is therefore preferred, and this desideratum is accomplished by a judicious distribution of the excess of weight of metal below the line of center of gravity of the vessel, leaving the bottom of the vessel thin.

The receiving-mouth to be applied to such a vessel is of the conventional form, and is preferably constructed from light sheet metal which is nickel-plated, though other light material and other methods of ornamentation may be used.

A designates the body of the cuspadore, having a bottom, *a*, a bowl, *b*, and a breast, *c*, all formed in one piece by casting or molding. B is the detachable receiving-mouth, provided with a short depending neck, *d*, which has formed on its periphery sections of a rib, *e*—say three in number—which, when the neck *d* is forced into the opening in the top of the vessel, spring inward until they clear the shell, when they again spring outward under the edges of the shell of the vessel, thereby serving to retain the receiving-mouth in the vessel, as shown in Fig. 1.

This method of securing the detachable receiving-mouth in the vessel permits its ready removal when it is desired to cleanse the vessel, as but little extra pressure is needed for that purpose, although its hold is such as to be proof against any accidental removal. This method of applying the receiving-mouth is useful in many other cases, where the body is constructed of a porous material, of wood, rubber, paper, or other light material, in which cases the shell of the vessel is made thick. In these instances the projecting sections of the rib on the neck of the mouth would be entered into a corresponding annular groove, *g*, (see Fig. 2,) on the face of the opening in the top of the vessel, the operations of insertion and removal being the same in both cases.

Another feature embodied in my invention is found in the application to the vessel of an auxiliary bottom of wood, paper, paper-pulp, rubber, or some other similar material softer than iron or metal. This bottom D may be inserted in a recess cast in the base of the vessel, or formed by the casting of an annular projection or ring, *h h*, and secured therein by cementing, by screws, or any other suitable means, my object being to keep the hard metal of which the body of the vessel is composed from coming in contact with the floor, thereby preventing the defacement of marble,

tiled, or hard-wood floors, and entirely obviating all disagreeable noises that are emitted whenever the vessel is moved on the floor. It is plainly seen that in case such a bottom is worn out it is readily replaced.

I claim—

1. In a cuspadore, the combination of a body composed of a bottom, bowl, and breast, cast from metal in one piece, the excess of weight in which is distributed below the line of center of gravity of such body, an auxiliary bottom, formed from wood, paper, paper-pulp, rubber, or some similar light material, and a flaring receiving-mouth, formed from light sheet metal or other light material, all substantially as and for the purposes as herein shown and set forth.

2. The combination, in a cuspadore, of the receiving-mouth B, the vessel-body A, cast from metal, and the auxiliary bottom D, formed from wood, paper, rubber, or some similar material, all arranged, applied, and operating as and for the purposes as herein shown and set forth.

3. The combination, in a cuspadore, of the vessel-body A, having a mouth in the top, provided with an annular groove, *g*, and the receiving-mouth B, having depending neck *d*, provided on its periphery with sections of a rib, *e*, all substantially as and for the purposes as herein shown and set forth.

EUGENE A. HEATH.

Witnesses:
A. L. MUNSON,
E. G. WARD.