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J. EVANS, Jr. & G. A. STEINER.

SOAP HOLDER.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 7, 1906.

Fig. 1.

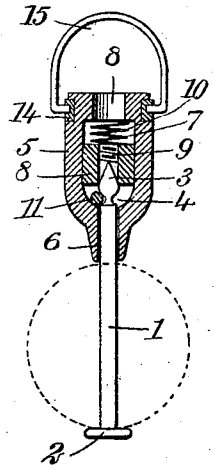
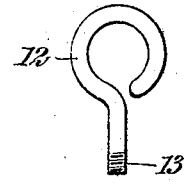


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES

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SOAP-HOLDER.

No. 847,053. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented March 12, 1907.

Application filed May 7, 1906. Serial No. 315,536.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN EVANS, Jr., and GEORGE A. STEINER, citizens of the United States, and residents of Salt Lake City, in the county of Salt Lake and State of Utah, have invented a new and Improved Soap-Holder, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention is directed to improvements in soap-holders, having for an object to provide means for effectively locking a bar of soap and suspending it in any suitable place, as public and private toilet-rooms, and thus prevent the soap from being wasted or unauthorizedly carried away.

Generally stated, the invention consists of a chambered head in which a spring-pressed piston is slidably mounted, the latter being adapted to engage with and lock a pin which is passed through the soap and thereafter inserted in the head in alinement with the movement of the piston.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a central vertical section of the preferred embodiment of our invention, and Fig. 2 is a view of a key which is preferably employed to unluck the soap-holding pin from the head.

Referring to the drawing, 1 indicates a pin or the like of such length as to amply pass through an ordinary cake of soap, said pin having a head or other enlargement 2 at its lower end and a conical point or pointed end 3 at its opposite and upper end. Adjacent to the point 3 of the pin a circumferential groove 4 is formed therein, as clearly shown in Fig. 1.

5 indicates a head, preferably of cylindrical form, with a reduced lower end 6, the head being constructed with an inner chamber 7, which connects with a bore 8 at its upper end and with a bore at its opposite and lower end 6 for freely receiving the upper end of the pin 1. Within the chamber 7 is slidably mounted in the head a piston 8, provided with a central threaded aperture 9, said piston being normally forced downwardly by a spring 10, interposed between the upper face of the piston and the upper end of the chamber. A transverse pin 11 passes through the head and is adapted to engage with the circumferential groove 4 in the pin 1 when the latter is inserted in the head, as illustrated in Fig. 1. When the pin 1 is in this position, the spring 10 forces the piston 8 over its conical or pointed end 3, thus locking the pin and the head securely together.

When it is desired to separate the pin from the head, as to supply the pin with a fresh cake of soap, the piston is retracted against the tension of the spring from the point 3 by the insertion of a key 12, as shown in Fig. 2. This key, which is preferably formed with an eye at its upper end and having a lower threaded extremity 13, is passed through the bore 8 and thereafter given a few turns to thread it into the piston. The piston can then be readily withdrawn from the pin, the latter being thereafter slightly turned to one side to disengage it from the pin 11, when it may be separated from the head.

For connecting the soap-holder with any suitable means for suspending it in the toilet-room or other desired place a ring 14 is rotatably mounted in a groove in the upper end of the head, said ring being connected at opposite sides by a wire loop or bail 15.

It is evident that various changes in the details of construction hereinbefore described may be made without departing from the spirit of our invention, and we consider ourselves entitled to such modifications as fall within the scope of the invention as claimed.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination of soap-holding means comprising a chambered head, a spring-pressed piston in the chamber of said head, a headed pin for insertion in said head, a circumferential groove passing about said pin, a transverse pin passing through the chamber of the head to engage in the groove of the pin, means carried by said piston for engaging the end of the headed pin and locking it from withdrawal, a ring rotatably connected to said chambered head, and a wire loop pivoted in the ring for the purpose described.

2. The combination of soap-holding means comprising a pin, a chambered head in which the pin is adapted to be inserted, a spring-pressed piston slidable in the head longitudinally of the pin, and means adapting the piston to lock the head and pin together.

3. The combination of soap-holding means comprising a headed pin having its opposite end pointed with a circumferential groove adjacent thereto, a chambered head in which

the pointed end of the pin is adapted to be inserted, a spring-pressed piston having a bore passing therethrough slidable in the head, and a transverse pin fixed in the head adapted to engage with the groove of the headed pin and lock the pin and head together when the bore of said piston is engaged with said headed pin.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN EVANS, JR.
GEORGE A. STEINER.

Witnesses:
HOWARD S. POLLOCK,
LEO H. CARNEY.