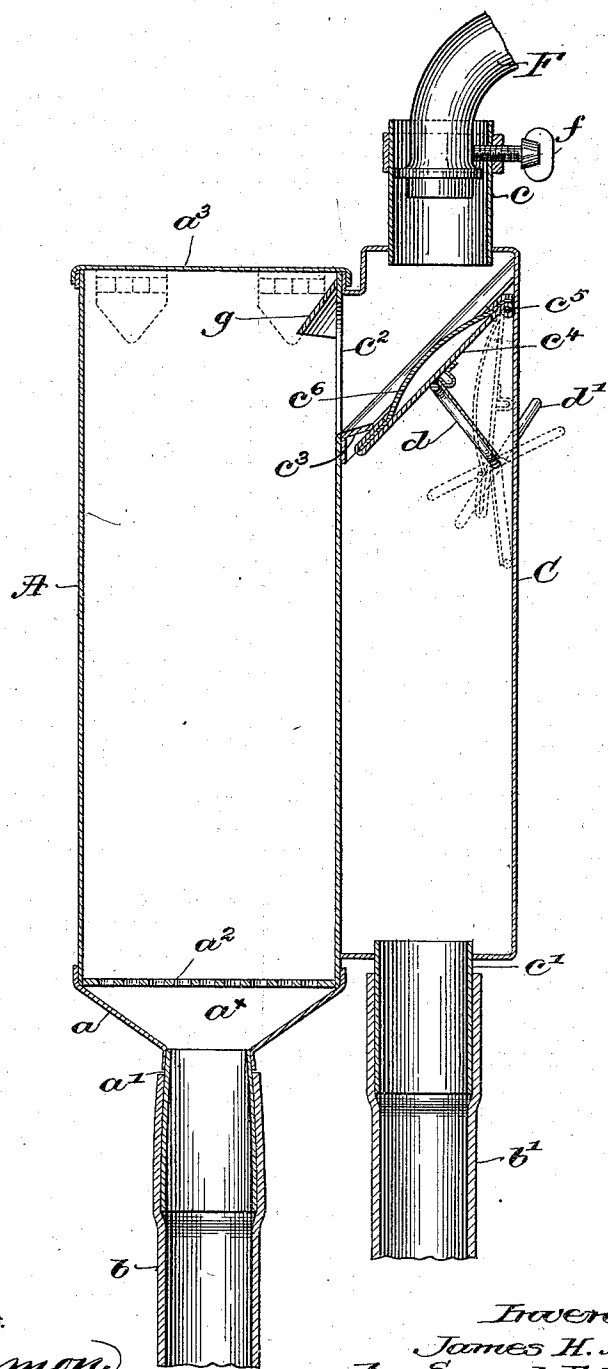


(No Model.)

J. H. MOULDER & S. E. HICKMAN.
SOAP HOLDING ATTACHMENT FOR FAUCETS.

No. 545,905.

Patented Sept. 10, 1895.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES H. MOULDER AND SAMUEL E. HICKMAN, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

SOAP-HOLDING ATTACHMENT FOR FAUCETS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 545,905, dated September 10, 1895.

Application filed May 3, 1894. Serial No. 509,964. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES H. MOULDER and SAMUEL E. HICKMAN, subjects of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Boston, county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Soap-Holding Attachments for Faucets, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawing, is a specification, like letters on the drawing representing like parts.

This invention relates to soap-holding attachments adapted to be applied to water-faucets for the purpose of rendering soapy the water which is drawn from the faucet for use in cleaning purposes, particularly in cleaning silver.

Our invention consists, first, in providing a soap-receiver with a conical bottom having a single outlet, above which, if desired, may be arranged a perforated disk to sustain the soap, and to the outlet of this conical bottom is connected a flexible tube or pipe, which serves the double purpose of muffling the noise usually attending the flow of a column of water from a faucet, and also furnishing means by which the water may be directed to one side of the faucet into the proper receptacle, which may not conveniently be located directly beneath the faucet.

Our invention also consists in providing an improved means or valve for diverting the course of the water from the clear-water faucet into or through the soap-receiver, the principal advantage of a valve or valves embodying our invention lying in the fact that the same may be opened or closed without stopping the flow of water and without danger of burning or scalding the hands.

Other features of our invention, principally details of construction, will be hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

The drawing represents in section one form of attachment embodying our invention, the muffling and conducting tubes being broken off.

Referring to the drawing and in the construction there shown selected to illustrate our invention, A is the soap-receiver, preferably rectangular in cross-section, and of a size such as will receive unbroken an ordinary cake or bar of soap, said receiver, in accordance with one part of this invention, being

provided with a conical bottom *a*, terminating in a tubular outlet *a'*, to which is secured in suitable manner one end of a flexible muffling and conducting tube *b*. A perforated plate *a²* is arranged at the bottom of the receiver and preferably at a level with the top of the conical bottom thereof, said plate constituting a support for the cake or bar of soap within the receiver. The top of the receiver, as herein shown, is left open to constitute a filling-opening, which is normally closed by a hinged cover *a³*.

C is a clear-water tube or passage secured to one side of the receiver A and provided at its upper end with a neck *c* of suitable size to slip on over the discharged end of a usual faucet F, to which the said neck is secured in any suitable or desired manner—as, for instance, by a clamping-screw *f*. If desired, one or more rubber or other packing-rings may be employed to make the joint between the neck and faucet water-tight. The tube C at its lower end is provided also with a neck, as *c'*, upon which is sprung one end of a muffling and conducting tube *b'*.

It will be noticed that the inlet end *c* of the tube or passage C is, in the construction shown, directly over the outlet *c'* thereof, so that the natural flow of the water from the faucet F is directly down and through the tube C and out through the conducting-tube *b'*. To divert the course of the water from the tube C into and through the soap-receiver, we have made an opening *c²* in the side of the receiver, placing the latter in communication with the tube C. Between the ends of the latter and adjacent this opening we have arranged, as herein shown, in the tube C a downwardly-inclined valve-seat *c³*, with which co-operates a valve *c⁴*, hinged at *c⁵* and adapted to swing against the under side of the valve-seat *c³* to close the tube or passage C and divert the water therefrom into and through the receiver A.

The contacting face of the valve is shown as preferably composed of a rubber or other suitable cushion *c⁶*, which renders the closure of the passage absolutely tight and furnishes a smooth, somewhat slippery surface, across which the water easily flows into and through the receiver.

The valve, in the construction shown, is

thrown against its seat by means of a crank-arm d , provided at the outside of the tube C with an operating-handle d' . When the crank is turned down into its dotted position, the valve c^4 drops by gravity into its dotted position, opening the tube C, through which the water will flow in preference to the opening c^2 and soap-receiver. When it is desired to cut off the flow of clear water and to draw soapy water—that is, water for soapsuds—the operator turns the handle d' into its full-line position, thereby raising the valve c^4 to close the clear-water passage and divert the course of the water therefrom through the opening c^2 into the soap-containing receiver A, in passing through which and in contact with the soap contained therein the water becomes impregnated with the soap, which water is conducted by the tube b to the proper receptacle in which the soapsuds is to be contained for washing and cleaning purposes.

We have herein shown the receiver as provided with a hood g , arranged over and close to the opening c^2 to prevent water spattering against the cover and out around the edges thereof should it not be tightly closed.

The perforated plate a^2 may be removed at will when it is desired to clean the device, and in place of a single bar or cake of soap small pieces may be placed in the receiver, if desired. It will be noticed that the perforated supporting-plate a^2 is above the sides of the conical bottom a , to thereby leave a collecting-chamber a^x , in which the soap-charged water has opportunity to become thoroughly mixed before passing to the tube b .

Our invention is not limited to the particular shape or construction of the device herein shown, for it is evident the same may be varied without departing from the spirit and scope of our invention.

Having described one form of our invention, and without limiting ourselves as to details, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. As an improved article of manufacture, a soap-holding attachment for faucets comprising a tube provided with means for attaching it to a faucet, an outlet therefor, a valve arranged within said tube between its inlet and outlet, means arranged outside said tube and connected with said valve to open and close it, a soap receiver arranged next

and parallel to the tube and communicating with it through an opening above the valve and controlled by it, and an outlet for said soap-receiver, substantially as described.

2. As an improved article of manufacture, a soap-holding attachment for faucets comprising a tube provided with means for attaching it to a faucet, an outlet therefor, a valve-seat arranged obliquely in said tube, a valve hinged within the tube below the seat, means arranged outside said tube and connected with said valve to open and close it, a soap receiver arranged next and parallel to the tube and communicating with it through an opening above the valve and controlled by it, and an outlet for said soap-receiver, substantially as described.

3. As an improved article of manufacture, a soap-holding attachment for faucets comprising a tube provided with means for attaching it to a faucet, an outlet therefor, a valve-seat arranged obliquely in said tube, a valve hinged within the tube below the seat, means arranged outside said tube and connected with said valve to open and close it, a soap receiver arranged next and parallel to the tube and communicating with it through an opening above the valve and controlled by it, a perforated false bottom, and an outlet for said soap-receiver, substantially as described.

4. The herein described soap-holding attachment for faucets, the same consisting of a soap-receiver having a conical bottom, and a flexible conducting tube connected to the outlet in said bottom, a filling opening and a closure therefor, a perforated support at the bottom of said receiver and separated from the conical bottom thereof to leave a collecting chamber for the water before the latter issues from the said bottom, a clear water passage also communicating with said receiver, and means to direct the course of the water through the receiver or the clear water passage at will, substantially as described.

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

JAMES H. MOULDER.
SAMUEL E. HICKMAN.

Witnesses:

FREDERICK L. EMERY,
LAURA T. MANIX.