July 30, 1929. F. H. CRANMORE 1,722,456

LIQUID SOAP CONTAINER

Filed April 14, 1927

Fig. 1.

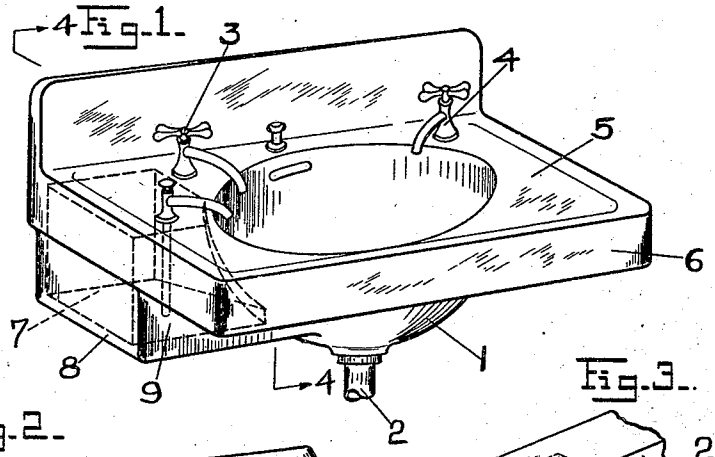


Fig. 2.

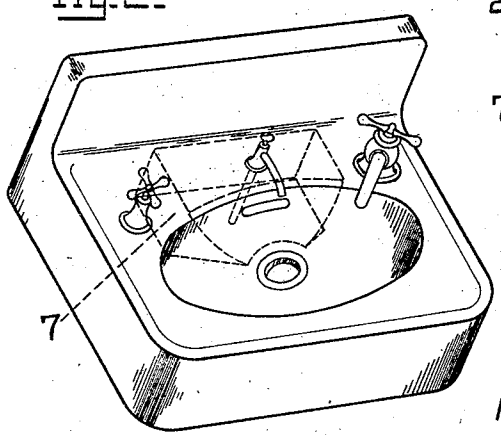


Fig. 3.

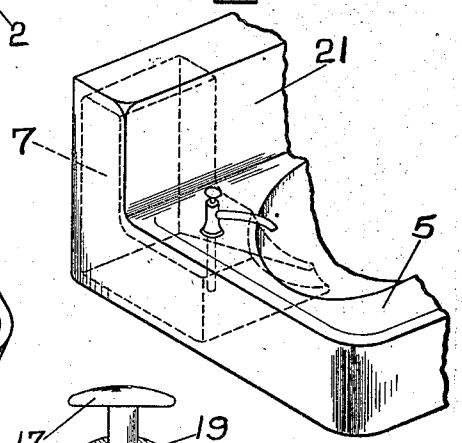


Fig. 4.

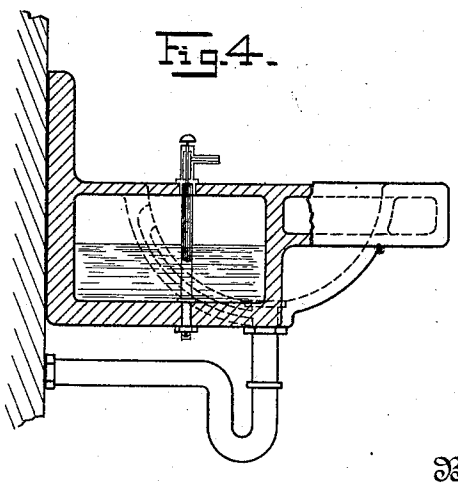
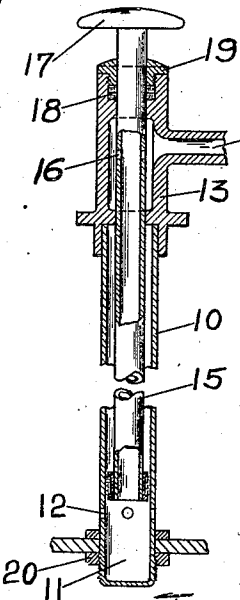


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK H. CRANMORE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO THE MEYER-SNIFFEN COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

LIQUID-SOAP CONTAINER.

Application filed April 14, 1927. Serial No. 183,659.

This invention relates to certain improvements in toilet or lavatory fixtures and particularly to the combining with such fixtures of a container for liquid soap and the like.

In ordinary lavatory constructions, the lavatory comprises a bowl and a slab surrounding the bowl, these parts being integral and made either of metal or porcelain.

In the common form of such lavatories, the slab is frequently provided with a peripheral downwardly extending flange or apron, a space being left between the apron and the bowl and, furthermore, the slab is often formed with a vertical portion or back. Soap dispensers have been provided for these lavatories, but such dispensers have been separate articles, and usually of small capacity, so that frequent refillings were necessary.

It is the especial object of the present invention to provide a lavatory construction which shall include a soap container of large capacity and which may be formed, preferably, integrally with the bowl and slab, and occupy the space beneath the slab and between its apron and the bowl, or in the back or vertical part of the slab, so that economy of space is effected and provision is made for a large capacity of soap so that constant refilling is unnecessary.

A further object of the invention is to produce such a construction in which the container will be concealed or substantially concealed, and in which the soap may be readily dispensed from the container.

With these and other objects not specifically referred to in view, the invention consists in certain novel parts, arrangements and combinations which will be described in connection with the accompanying drawings and the novel features pointed out in the claims hereunto annexed.

In these drawings,—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one form of lavatory embodying the invention;

Figure 2 is a similar view of a modified construction;

Figure 3 is a similar view, partly broken away, of another modified construction;

Figure 4 is a sectional view taken on line 4—4 of Figure 1, and

Figure 5 is a detail vertical sectional view of one form of soap dispenser which may be employed.

Referring now to these drawings, the improved lavatory construction will include a basin or bowl 1, provided with the usual waste outlet 2 and the usual faucets 3, 4. This bowl is surrounded by a slab 5, this slab extending on each side of the bowl. In the particular form of lavatory shown, this slab is formed with a peripheral depending apron 6, a space being left at the sides between the apron and the sides of the bowl, and in the construction shown the slab, bowl and apron are formed integrally.

In accordance with the invention, a container of large capacity is provided for holding liquid soap, this container being located beneath the slab so as to be concealed or rendered inconspicuous thereby, and in the preferred construction this container is formed integrally with the slab and bowl, and occupies the empty space beneath or in the slab.

Referring first to Figure 1, the container, which is indicated by the numeral 7, is shown as located at the left hand side of the lavatory, beneath the slab and between the apron and the bowl. This container may, of course, take various shapes, and is closed, being formed with a bottom 8. To provide a container of large capacity, the slab or the slab and bowl may be formed with a portion, marked 9, which extends downwardly below the apron, although, where it is desired to entirely conceal the container, this portion need not extend below the apron.

This container is closed by its bottom and by the slab, which is, of course, provided with a means for dispensing soap therefrom. This means can be of any desired character and, as shown, includes a small plunger lift pump, shown in detail in Figure 5. As there illustrated, it includes a casing 10, the bottom of which forms a well 11 having ports 12 open to the container. This casing is closed by a nozzle 13 having an outlet 14 extending, preferably, over the bowl. Working in this casing is a hollow piston 15 provided with ports 16 near its upper end and having an operating head 17, the piston at its upper end passing through packing 18 in a cap-piece 19 screwed to the top of the nozzle. By depressing the head 17, liquid soap is forced upwardly through the piston and out the ports 16 and nozzle 14. This soap pump is conveniently held in place by passing the bottom through an aperture in the bottom of the container, the bottom of the casing being thread-

ed and the parts set up by a lock-nut 20. While this is a convenient dispenser, it will be understood that dispensers of various forms may be used within the invention.

In Figure 2 the container 7 is shown as formed at the back of the bowl, and in Figure 3 it is shown as extending partly into the vertical back 21 of the slab 5.

It will be seen that by the arrangement described a soap container of large capacity has been provided which can be made at the same time the lavatory fixture is made, which utilizes wasted space, and which is concealed or, at least, rendered inconspicuous, so that a fixture of attractive appearance provided with a container can be produced.

The container can be charged with soap by forcing the soap through the pump, or if desired a filling opening (not shown) may be provided.

While the invention has been described in its preferred forms, it will be understood that a wide variation in the shape and location of the container may be made without departing from the invention as defined in the appended claims.

What I claim is:

1. In a lavatory fixture, the combination of a wash bowl and slab having an apron or flange extending beyond the bowl, a closed liquid soap container formed integral with the fixture and having walls formed in part by the structure of the fixture and located between the apron and bowl, and means for dispensing soap from the container.

2. In a lavatory fixture, the combination of an integral wash bowl and slab having an apron or flange extending beyond the bowl, a liquid soap container formed integral with the slab and depending therefrom between the apron and the bowl and having walls formed in part by the slab, apron, and bowl, and means for dispensing soap from the container.

3. In a lavatory fixture, the combination with an integral wash-bowl and slab, of a liquid soap container of large capacity having walls formed in part by the bowl and slab and formed integral therewith and located in the space between the bowl and the edge of the slab, and means for dispensing soap from the container.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand.

FRANK H. CRANMORE.