

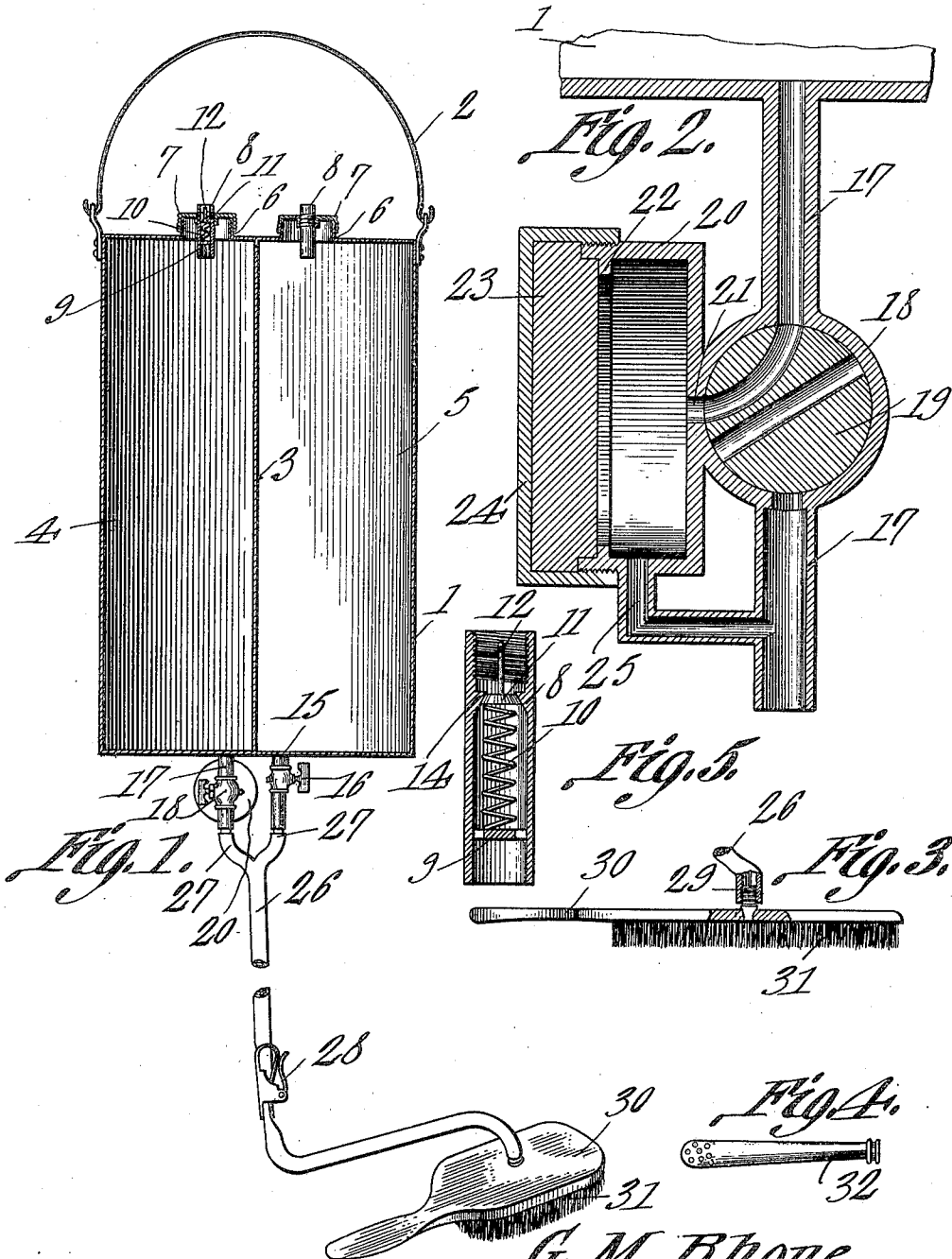
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SYRINGE.

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1,038,960.

Patented Sept. 17, 1912.



Witnesses

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SYRINGE.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE M. RHONE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brownwood, in the county of Brown and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Syringe, of which the following is a specification:

The device forming the subject-matter of this application, is a receptacle, adapted to be employed for containing water, for the purpose of bathing, and to serve as a supply for the nozzle of a fountain syringe.

The invention aims to provide a novel means whereby independent bodies of liquid may be delivered at once, or separately, through a single discharge tube.

A further object of the invention is to provide a device of this character, in which, when desired, fluid under pressure may be stored.

A further object of the invention is to provide novel mechanism whereby, at will, a supply of soapy water may be delivered from one side of the receptacle, means being provided for diluting the supply of soapy water, and for cutting off the same entirely, thereby permitting clear rinsing water to flow from the receptacle.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of invention herein disclosed can be made within the scope of what is claimed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings,—Figure 1 shows the invention in longitudinal section, parts appearing in elevation; Fig. 2 is a sectional detail of the soap-carrying mechanism; Fig. 3 is a sectional side elevation of the brush; Fig. 4 is a side elevation of a nozzle which may be employed interchangeably with the brush shown in Fig. 3; and Fig. 5 is an enlarged detail of the cap and valve, taken from Fig. 1.

In the drawings, the numeral 1 indicates a receptacle, preferably fashioned from metal, and ordinarily of circular transverse contour.

The receptacle 1 is provided at its upper end with a pivoted bail 2. Extended longitudinally of the receptacle 1 is a vertically disposed partition 3, dividing the receptacle

1 into compartments 4 and 5. The top of the receptacle 1 is equipped with upstanding nipples 6, located upon opposite sides of the partition 3, and affording access to the compartments 4 and 5, whereby the same may be filled with water or other liquid. The nipples 6 are closed by means of caps 7, ordinarily threaded upon the nipples. Threaded into the caps 7 are valve tubes 8, each of which is provided with a lower shoulder 9, against which abuts a spring 10, actuating a valve 11, provided with a stem 12, so that the valve 11 will register against a seat 14 in the valve tube, the valves 11 opening inwardly to permit the entrance into the receptacle of air under pressure, the valves closing outwardly, under the actuation of the springs 10, to prevent the egress of the air from the receptacle 1. Mounted in the bottom of the receptacle 1 and communicating with the compartment 5 is a tube 15, constituting an outlet for the compartment 5, the tube 15 being equipped with a cut-off valve 16 of any desired construction.

Entering the bottom of the receptacle 1 and forming a discharge outlet for the compartment 4, is a tube 17 in which is interposed a valve casing 18. Journaled for rotation in the valve casing 18 is a valve 19, the same being a three-way structure. Secured to one side of the valve casing 18 is a soap box 20, there being a port 21, constituting a communication between the soap box 20 and the interior of the valve casing 18. In the interior of the soap-box 20 is a rib 22, against which the soap 23 rests, thereby to space the soap slightly apart from the port 21. A cover 24 is threaded or secured otherwise upon the receptacle 20, the cover 24 serving to hold the soap 23 against the rib 22. A tube 25 enters the soap box 20, in the lower portion thereof, and communicates with the tube 17, below the valve casing 18, the valve 19 being, therefore, interposed between the tube 25 and the receptacle 1.

The invention further includes a flexible discharge pipe 26, having branches 27 connected with the lower ends of the tubes 16 and 17. A lever clamp or the like, indicated by the numeral 28, is applied to the pipe 26, for the purpose of controlling the flow of the liquid through the pipe.

The invention includes a brush 30, having a nipple 29, adapted to be assembled with the free end of the discharge pipe 26, the

nipple 29 being located in the back of the brush, and discharging directly into the bristles 31 of the brush. If desired, the brush 30 may be removed, a nozzle 32 being employed in its place, thereby permitting the device to be used as a fountain syringe, the brush 30 being employed when the device is used for bathing.

The water may be permitted to flow from the compartments 4 and 5 by gravity, or, if desired, a bicycle pump or other like structure may be applied to the valve tubes 8, permitting an accumulation of fluid pressure in the receptacle, so that the water may be forced through the discharge pipe 26 under pressure.

Owing to the presence of the partition 3 in the receptacle 1, dividing the receptacle into the compartments 4 and 5, a supply of cold water and a supply of warm water may be discharged alternately through the pipe 26, it being obvious that by adjusting the valves 16 and 19 the temperature of the water passing through the pipe 26 may be regulated. The flow of water through the pipe 26 may be cut off by manipulating the clamp 28.

If desired, the valve 16 may be closed, and the valve 19 may be manipulated so as to permit the water to enter the tube 17 and to pass thence through the port 21 against the soap 23, and thence through the pipe 25 to the discharge member 26, a supply of soapy water being discharged through the brush 30. As will be understood readily, the valve 19 may be manipulated so as to cut off the soap box 20, whereupon the water in the compartment 4 will pass directly through the tube 17, without entering the soap box 20. While the soapy water is being discharged through the tube 17, the

valve 16 may be opened, permitting a diluting of the soapy water discharged through the tube 17.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:—

1. In a device of the class described, a receptacle; a tube projecting from the receptacle; a valve casing interposed in the tube; a soap box carried by the casing and communicating with the casing; a connection between the soap box and the tube, the connection being independent of the casing and constituting an auxiliary means for supporting the box; a valve in the casing, located between the connection and the receptacle to direct the entire contents of the receptacle through the box and through the tube, independently of the box.

2. In a device of the class described, a receptacle; a tube projecting from the receptacle; a valve casing interposed in the tube; a soap box carried by the casing and communicating with the casing; a rib within the soap box; a closure for the soap box, adapted to hold the soap against the rib; a connection between the box and the tube, the connection opening into the box between the rib and the casing; and a valve in the casing, located between the connection and the receptacle, to direct the contents of the receptacle through the box, and to cut off the box and to establish communication through the tube.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE MOBLEY RHONE.

Witnesses:

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