Feb. 2, 1926. 1,571,842

J. S. LABRY, SR

SOAP HOLDER

Filed July 10, 1925

Fig. 1.

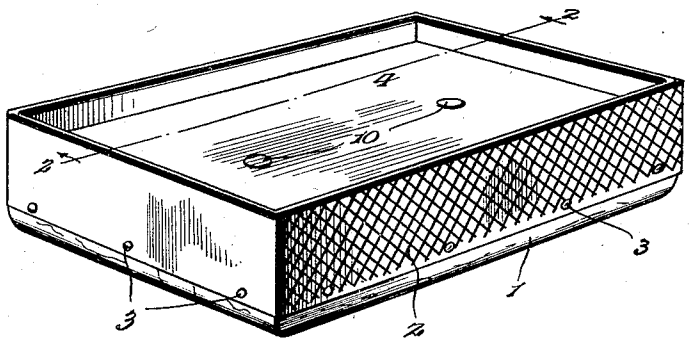


Fig. 2.

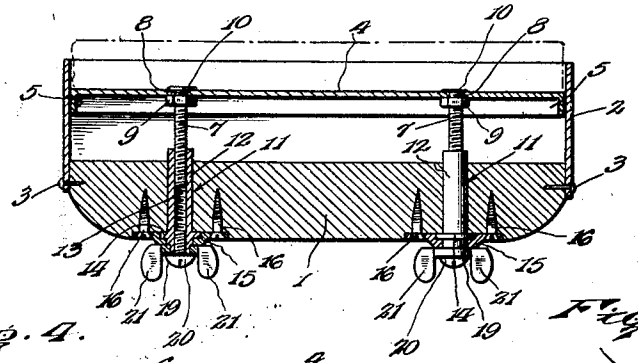


Fig. 4.

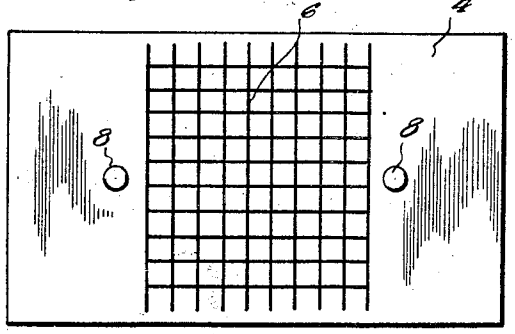
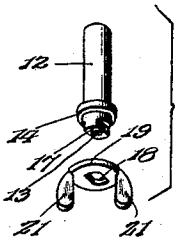


Fig. 3.



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Patented Feb. 2, 1926. 1,571,842

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH S. LABRY, SR., OF MORGANZA, LOUISIANA.

SOAP HOLDER.

Application filed July 10, 1925. Serial No. 42,799.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH S. LABRY, SR., a citizen of the United States, residing at Morganza, in the parish of Pointe Coupee and State of Louisiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Soap Holders, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a device for holding a cake of soap and one object of the invention is to provide a soap holder so constructed that a whole cake of soap may be placed in the holder and extend partially out of the holder so that it may be readily rubbed upon clothes which are to be washed.

Another object of the invention is to so construct the holder that the cake of soap may be gradually projected from the holder as it is used. A new cake of soap can be readily handled as it can be easily grasped in the hand but after it has been used for sometime and is worn thin it can not be conveniently grasped and further is liable to be broken when used. When, however, the cake of soap is placed in the holder which forms the subject-matter of this invention, it can be used with equal facility when worn thin as it is the holder which is grasped and not the cake of soap itself and, therefore, the cake of soap is not liable to be broken.

Another object of the invention is to so construct the soap holder that it will float and support the cake of soap above the surface of the water. Therefore, when the soap is not in actual use, it will not be immersed in the water and will not become excessively soft or wasted.

This invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved soap holder;

Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view through the soap holder taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the adjusting sleeves and its operating key, and

Fig. 4 is a plan view showing a slightly modified form of soap-engaging follower.

The soap holder consists of a receptacle which is open at its upper end and is provided with a bottom 1 to which the walls or frame 2 are secured by small nails or other suitable fasteners 3. The bottom 1 is formed from a thick block of wood and the walls or frame are formed of metal which is light in weight and will not rust or corrode when wet. The follower or plate 4 is also formed of metal and is of a size to fit snugly within the frame 2. Depending flanges 5 are provided along the sides and ends of the follower plate to engage the inner faces of the walls of the frame and guide sliding movement of the follower towards and away from the bottom 1 and prevent the follower from having undue tilting movement in the frame. The plate 4 may have a smooth outer surface, as shown in Fig. 1, or it may be roughened, as shown at 6 in Fig. 4, so that the cake of soap placed in the receptacle and resting upon the follower may be firmly held in engagement with the plate.

The cake of soap which is of a size to fit snugly in the receptacle is to be gradually projected through the open upper end thereof as the portion projecting from the receptacle is worn away and, therefore, the follower is provided with threaded stems 7 which pass through openings 8 formed in the plate, as shown in Fig. 4, and carry securing nuts 9 so that the plate will be tightly gripped between the nuts 9 and the heads 10 which extend in overlapping relation to the outer face of the plate about the openings. The threaded stems 7 are disposed in axial alinement with openings 11 formed in the bottom 1 of the receptacle and sleeves 12 which are internally threaded, as shown at 13, are rotatably mounted in the openings 11 and in threaded engagement with the stems 7, as shown at the left in Fig. 2. The threads of the stems and sleeves are so pitched that, when the sleeves are rotated, the stems will be moved longitudinally at a relatively rapid rate and the follower, therefore, quickly adjusted in the receptacle. Each sleeve projects beyond the inner and outer faces of the bottom 1 and has its outer end portion provided with an annular flange 4 which engages the outer face of the bottom and prevents the sleeve from moving inwardly through the opening 11 beyond the position shown in Fig. 2. Collars 15 are secured to the outer or under face of the bottom 1 about the sleeves and extend in overlapping relation to the flanges 14 so that the flanges are confined between the collars and the outer faces of the bottom. It will thus be seen that the sleeves may be freely rotated in the openings 11 but will be prevented from having longitudinal sliding movement when the screws 16 which

secure the collars are put in place. The extreme outer end portions 17 of the sleeves which extend beyond the collars are flat-sided, as shown in Fig. 3, and adapted to be received in correspondingly shaped openings 18 formed in the turning keys 19 which are secured upon these flat-sided end portions of the sleeves by screws 20 which are screwed into the outer ends of the sleeves and have their heads overlapping the outer faces of the keys. Wings 21 are provided upon the keys so that the keys may be readily grasped and turned to rotate the sleeves and impart longitudinal movement to the stems.

When the soap holder is in use, a cake of soap is placed in the receptacle. The cake of soap fits snugly within the frame 2 and in close contact with the follower 4. When a new cake of soap is placed in the receptacle, the follower will, of course, be retracted to its fullest extent and disposed close to the bottom 1. When the soap is worn away through use, the keys 19 will be turned to rotate the sleeves and longitudinal movement will be imparted to the stems 7 so that the follower will be forced outwardly and move the cake of soap outwardly ahead of it. The cake of soap will then again project the necessary amount to permit it to be rubbed upon the clothes without the walls of the casing scraping upon the clothes. By this method the entire cake of soap may be used and even when worn thin there will be no danger of its being broken into pieces as the cake of soap itself is not grasped in the hand. It will also be readily seen that since the receptacle always remains the same size it can be readily grasped and further it will not be slippery like a cake of wet soap is and will not be liable to slip out of the hand when in use. When there is only a small film of soap left, the follower may be retracted and a new cake of soap put in place. The new cake of soap will adhere to the thin film of wet soap upon the follower and, therefore, will be securely held in place.

Having thus described the invention, I claim:

1. A soap holder comprising a receptacle open at its upper end and including a buoyant bottom and walls carried thereby, a follower in said receptacle for sliding movement between the bottom and open upper end of the receptacle, threaded stems extending downwardly from said follower, and internally threaded adjusting sleeves rotatably mounted in said bottom and receiving said stems to impart movement to the stems and follower when rotated, said sleeves projecting from the under face of said bottom, and means carried by the projecting ends of said sleeves to facilitate turning thereof.

2. A soap holder comprising a receptacle open at its upper end and including a buoyant bottom and walls carried thereby, a follower fitted in said receptacle for sliding movement between the bottom and open upper end thereof, a threaded stem carried by said follower and extending from the inner face thereof, an internally threaded sleeve rotatably mounted in an opening formed in said bottom and in threaded engagement with said stem, said sleeve projecting beyond the outer face of the bottom and having an annular flange engaging the outer face of the bottom, a collar fitting about the extended outer end portion of said sleeve and secured to said bottom and engaging said flange to prevent longitudinal movement of the sleeve, and means carried by the outer end of said sleeve to facilitate turning of the sleeve.

3. A soap holder comprising a receptacle open at its upper end and including a buoyant bottom and walls carried thereby, a follower fitted within said receptacle for sliding movement between the bottom and open upper end of the receptacle, a threaded stem extending from the inner face of said follower, a sleeve rotatably mounted in an opening formed in said bottom and having threaded engagement with said stem, said sleeve projecting beyond the outer face of said bottom and in spaced relation to its outer end provided with an annular flange engaging the outer face of the bottom, a collar secured to the outer face of said bottom and fitting about the projecting end portion of said sleeve and engaging said flange to prevent outward movement of the sleeve, the extreme outer end portion of said sleeve being flat-sided, a turning key fitting snugly upon the flat-sided outer end portion of said sleeve, and a fastener carried by said sleeve and engaging said key to retain the key in engagement with said sleeve.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

JOSEPH S. LABRY, SR. [L. S.]