G. F. HALL.

SOAP HOLDER.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 31, 1914.

**1,167,994.** Patented Jan. 11, 1916.

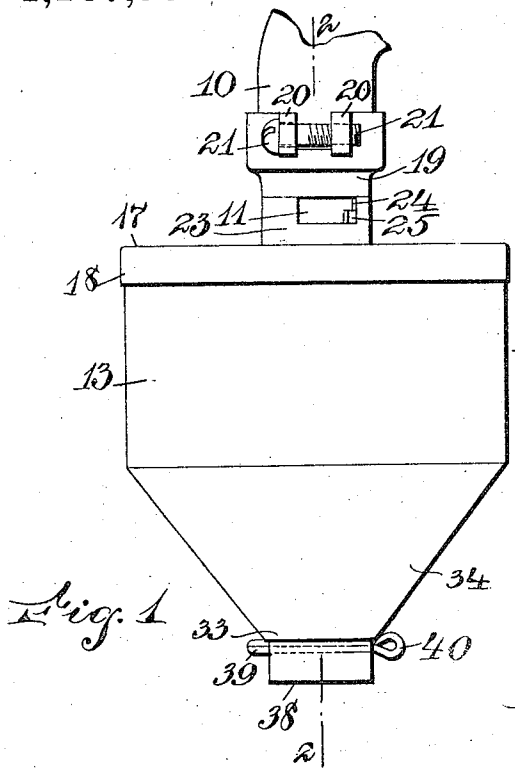


Fig. 1

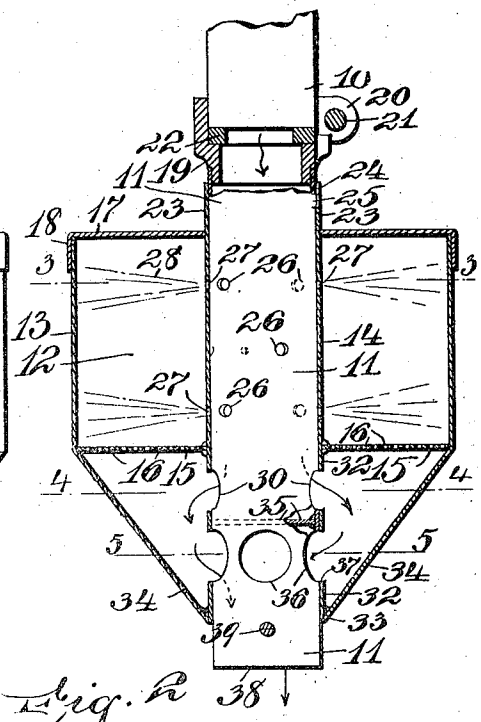


Fig. 2

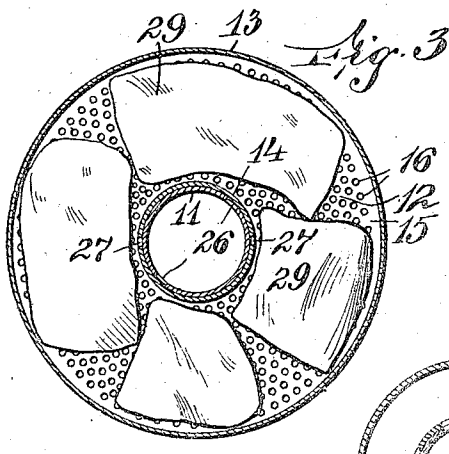


Fig. 3

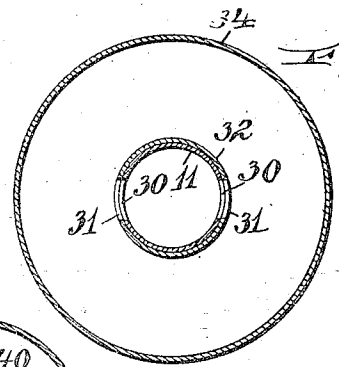


Fig. 4

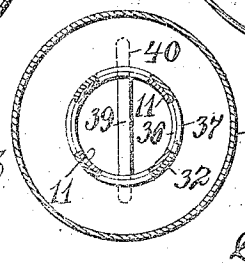


Fig. 5

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## SOAP-HOLDER.

1,167,994. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 11, 1916.

Application filed December 31, 1914. Serial No. 879,943.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE F. HALL, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Irvington, county of Essex, and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Soap-Holders, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a soap holder and is adapted to provide a device that is attached to the end of a faucet and is constructed to hold soap, having means therein adapted to be manually operated, said means acting to permit the water to flow through the device without coming in contact with the soap, in other words, being clear, said means acting to divert the clear water, if desired, into the soap receptacle and emerge therefrom so as to form soapy water and consequently suds so that soapy water and clear water can be alternately passed through the device from the faucet.

The device is further designed to provide a soap holder of this kind which has detachable means thereon to provide for the easy removal of the soap receptacle from the device in order to permit the insertion of soap when it is necessary to replenish the supply, the device being adapted to hold soap of any size so that small pieces can be utilized and no soap need be wasted.

The invention is further designed to provide a quick and easy means for attaching and detachaing the soap receptacle to and from the part of the device that is attached to the faucet so that the time necessary to provide soap is short.

The invention is further designed to provide a soap holder comprising a fixed part which is attached to the faucet and a rotating part arranged on the fixed part, the rotation of the rotative member being limited so that it is oscillated, such oscillation acting to govern the direction of the water passing through the device to either cause it to pass directly through or to take a circuitous route through the soap receptacle, thus controlling the nature of the water supplied through the holder.

The invention further consists of certain details of construction which are embodied hereinafter in the specification and also in the clauses of the claims.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of my improved soap holder, and Fig. 2 is a section on line 2—2, in Fig. 1, but showing the lower portion of the fixed or tubular member in elevation except for a small part near the bottom that is broken away to show the interior construction. Fig. 3 is a section on line 3—3, in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a section on line 4—4, in Fig. 2, and Fig. 5 is a section on line 5—5, in Fig 2.

The device is adapted to be attached to any form of water outlet, but is preferably attached to a hot water faucet, and the drawing shows the end 10 of the spout or outlet portion of a hot water faucet, the rest of the faucet not being shown as this is not necessary for a clear understanding of the invention. The embodiment of the invention as illustrated in the drawing illustrates a fixed member composed of a tube 11 around which is arranged the soap receptacle 12, the soap receptacle comprising a casing forming the side wall 13 which is preferably round, and an inner wall 14 fitting tightly against the tube 11 and adapted to rotate thereon, and a partition 15 usually arranged horizontally and forming the bottom of the soap receptacle 12, the partition or bottom 15 having the perforation 16 therein to provide for water passing through it. On the top of the receptacle is a suitable lid, the form shown comprising a flat lid 17 with a flange 18 extending down around the outside of the outer wall 13 of the casing and fitting thereon by friction, although other forms of fastening can be employed, as will be evident. On the top of the fixed member or tube 11 is arranged a boss 19 which is split or divided at its top end to form the lugs 20 through which passes a screw 21, the screw when screwed up tightening the top edge of the boss and thus forming a clamp which is thus tightly secured to the outlet 10 of the faucet, the outlet 10 preferably resting against a suitable washer or gasket 22.

The inner wall 14 of the soap receptacle extends up above the lid 17 as at 23 and has a cut-away portion 24, and into this cut-away portion is set a lug 25 on the tube 11 so that the engagement of the lug 25 with the ends of the cut-away portion 24 limits the rotation of the soap receptacle on the tube and thus permits the oscillation or partial rotation of the soap receptacle on the tube. It will be evident, however, that other

means of controlling or limiting the rotative movement of the soap receptacle can be employed without departing from the scope of this invention. The tube has a series of upper outlets 26 disposed as desired and of any desired size, but preferably rather small so as to cause the water to pass out of them with more force, these outlets 26 being adapted to be swung into and out of register with holes 27 in the inner wall 14 of the soap receptacle so that when the soap receptacle is in one rotative position the water passes out through the outlets 26 and the holes 27 and is projected, as illustrated at 28 in Fig. 2, in the shape of a stream which is directed against soap held in the receptacle, the soap being omitted from Fig. 2, but being shown at 29 in Fig. 3, the water after engaging the soap passing down through the receptacle and out through the perforations 16 in the bottom or partition 15. When the soap holder is turned to place the upper outlets 26 and the perforations 27 out of register the water is shut off from the soap receptacle, but when these upper outlets are shut off, the lower outlets 30 are open, the lower outlets 30 being arranged below the partition 15 and being adapted to be placed in and out of register with openings 31 on the extension 32 of the inner wall 14, the extension 32 preferably extending down to meet the lower ends 33 of the converging apron or shield portion 34 of the casing 13. Below the lower outlets 30 is a stop or partition 35 placed inside of the tube 11 and forcing water either to pass out through the upper or the lower outlets. When the upper outlets 26 are open the lower outlets are shut, and when the upper outlets are shut, the lower outlets 30 are open. Openings 36 in the tube 11 and openings 37 in the extension 32 of the inner wall 14, the inner wall 14 and the extension 32 forming a sleeve that extends up through the soap receptacle and fits tightly around the tube, are so arranged that they permit water to flow into the bottom end of the tube below the partition 35 no matter at what point of rotation the receptacle is placed so that there is always an outlet through the open bottom end 38 of the tube 11. The receptacle is slid onto the tube 11 from the bottom and is held thereon by a detachable means which permits the removal of the soap receptacle when desired. Different forms of fastenings can be used, but I prefer to use a spring or split pin 39 with a loop or head 40 thereon to limit its movement, the pin 39 being passed through holes in the tube 11 and providing a support on which the bottom edge 33 of the casing of the soap receptacle rests. By withdrawing the pin the soap receptacle can be slid down over the tube and then the lid 17 can be taken off to permit the removal or the supplying of soap 29 to the soap receptacle 12, and when the soap receptacle is slid up into its place on the tube 11, it is only necessary to insert the pin 39 to hold the soap receptacle in its position.

In Fig. 2 I illustrate the device in a position to permit the passage of clear water through the soap holder, the water passing down as indicated by the arrows, being kept from the soap receptacle by reason of the upper outlets 26 being out of register with the openings 27, the water passing out through the lower outlets 30 into the chamber within the apron 34, then through the openings 37 and 36 and out through the bottom 38 of the tube 11. When the receptacle is rotated to its other rotative position the openings 27 in the inner wall are swung around to be in register with the upper outlets 26, and this rotation places the openings 31 out of register with the lower outlets 30, and the water is then directed into the soap receptacle 12, preferably in the shape of a stream, and it then passes as soapy water down through the openings in the partition 14 into the chamber formed by the apron 34 and then out through the openings 36 and 37 and thus out through the open end of the tube 11.

The disposition and particular form of the parts as described herein can be changed, and the relative positions and dimensions of the parts can also be altered without departing from the scope of the invention.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. A soap holder comprising a soap receptacle, a tube passing through the receptacle, the receptacle being mounted on the tube so that it has a limited rotation thereon, the tube having an outlet into the soap receptacle and having an outlet below the receptacle, the outlets being arranged so that by rotative movement of the receptacle one outlet is opened and the other closed.

2. A soap holder comprising a soap receptacle, a tube with open ends and passing through the receptacle and supporting the receptacle so that it can be rotated to a limited extent, the receptacle having an outlet portion, the tube having an outlet into the soap receptacle and having an outlet below the receptacle, the outlets being arranged so that by rotative movement of the receptacle one outlet is opened and the other closed, the outlet of the receptacle and of the tube below the receptacle passing out through the bottom open end of the tube.

3. A soap holder comprising a tube having means on its top end for securing it to a faucet, the tube having an upper outlet and a lower outlet, a soap receptacle mounted on the tube so that the receptacle has a limited rotation, the soap receptacle having a perforated partition between the upper and lower outlets of the tube, and means on the

receptacle for alternately opening and closing the outlets of the tube when the receptacle is turned.

4. A soap holder comprising a tube, means on one end for securing the tube to a faucet, the tube having upper and lower outlets, a soap receptacle comprising a sleeve to fit the tube, an outer wall and a perforated bottom, the sleeve having upper openings to be placed in and out of register with the upper outlets of the tube by rotative movement of the receptacle, the sleeve having lower openings to be placed in and out of register with the lower outlets of the tube, the respective registering outlets and openings being arranged so that when the upper ones are open the lower ones are closed and vice versa, the perforated bottom of the receptacle being arranged between the upper and lower set of openings.

5. A soap holder comprising a tube having means on one end for fastening it to a faucet, an annular receptacle encircling the tube and arranged to oscillate thereon, the tube having small outlets, the receptacle having means for closing and opening the holes according to the direction of its movement, the tube extending below the receptacle, the extending part of the tube having a lower outlet, and means on the receptacle for opening and closing the lower outlet in opposition to the small outlets, the bottom of the receptacle being perforated.

6. A soap holder comprising a tube having means on one end for fastening it to a faucet, an annular receptacle encircling the tube and arranged to oscillate thereon, the tube having small outlets, the receptacle having means for closing and opening the holes according to the direction of its movement, the tube extending below the receptacle, the extending part of the tube having a lower outlet, means on the receptacle for opening and closing the lower outlet in opposition to the small outlets, the bottom of the receptacle being perforated, a converging apron on the bottom of the receptacle, and a partition in the tube below the lower outlet, the tube having an opening above the end of the apron, the opening permitting the escape of liquid from within the apron.

7. A soap holder comprising a tube having means on its top end for securing it to a faucet, the tube having upper outlets and a lower outlet, a casing arranged to oscillate on said tube and comprising a soap receptacle having an inner wall adapted to open and close the upper outlets according to the direction of the oscillation of the casing, a perforated partition between the upper outlets and the lower outlet, an opening in the tube below the lower outlet, the casing having means for closing the lower outlet when the upper outlets are open and vice versa, the opening in the tube being constantly open, and detachable means for holding the casing on the tube.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing, I hereunto set my hand, this 29th day of December, 1914.

GEORGE F. HALL.

Witnesses:
M. A. JOHNSON,
H. TRAUTVETTER.