E. G. WATROUS.

LIQUID SOAP FIXTURE.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 4, 1910.

1,094,615. Patented Apr. 28, 1914.

Fig. 1.

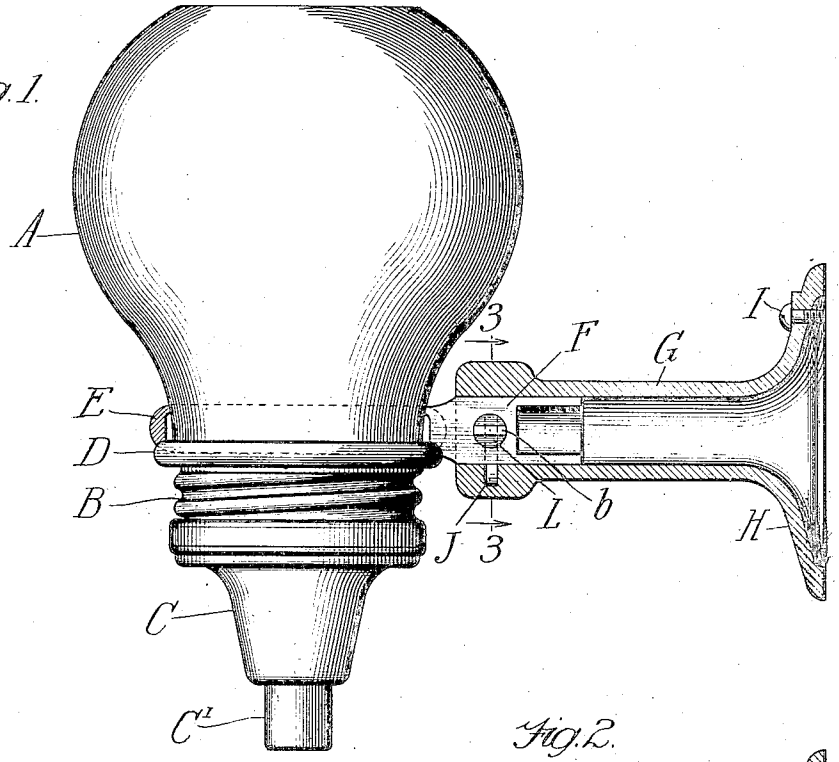


Fig. 2.

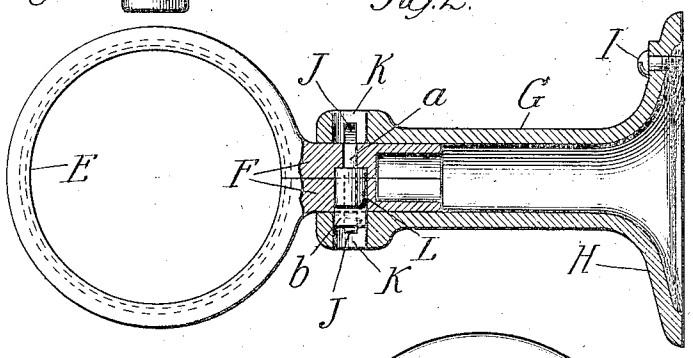
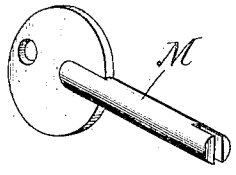


Fig. 4.



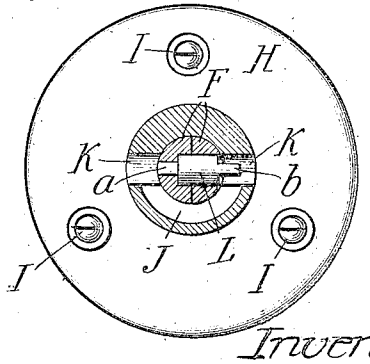


Fig. 3.

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LIQUID-SOAP FIXTURE.

1,094,615. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 28, 1914.

Application filed August 4, 1910. Serial No. 575,489.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EARL G. WATROUS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Liquid-Soap Fixtures, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

My invention has for its object the provision of a simple and convenient fixture of this character, in which the position of the receptacle for the liquid-soap may be readily reversed from its normal inverted position to an upright position when it is to remain out of use for a time or when it is to be refilled, and in which the receptacle may be locked in such reversed position to prevent willful withdrawal and waste of its contents when not needed for use.

The novelty of the invention will be hereinafter more fully set forth and particularly pointed out in my claims.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1 is a middle longitudinal vertical section of the fixture, with the receptacle in elevation, and in position for use; Fig. 2 a middle horizontal section of the fixture with the supporting ring which surrounds the soap receptacle shown in top plan; Fig. 3 a transverse section of the supporting arm on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1; Fig. 4 a perspective view of the key for turning the lock.

The same letters of reference are used to indicate corresponding parts in the several views.

So far as concerns my present invention, the soap-receptacle may be of any suitable construction. I have shown it as composed of a body portion A of approximately pear-shape, which may be formed of glass, whose reduced lower end is screw-threaded to receive a cap B having a depending nozzle-piece C containing the discharge nozzle C′, and which is surrounded above its threaded portion with a bead D. The nozzle C′ constitutes the valve which controls the discharge of the soap from the receptacle, and is opened by pressing it upward within the nozzle-piece C by hand, in the usual manner.

The body A of the soap-receptacle is surrounded, immediately above its bead D, with a split ring E, the two opposite portions of which, at the side where it is split, are provided with or formed into the semi-cylindrical halves of a swiveled supporting arm F which has its bearing and support in the outer end of a fixed tubular arm or support G whose inner end is flared into a circular flange or base H adapted to be secured to a wall by screws I passed through it and entering such wall, as shown in Fig. 3. The fixed arm and swiveled arm together constitute a swiveled support for the receptacle. The outer end of the tubular arm G is enlarged and is provided in its opposite sides with two diametrically-opposed apertures K, K, which communicate at their inner ends with the opposite upper ends of a semi-circular groove or recess J formed in the arm G and lying beneath said apertures. The swivelled supporting arm F of the ring E is likewise provided with a transverse bore (of two different diameters in the present instance) which registers with the apertures K, K, when the parts of the fixture are in normal position for use, as shown in the drawings, and also when the soap-receptacle is given a half revolution on its swiveled support, to bring its lower discharge end uppermost. A locking pin L is fitted in the transverse bore in the arm F, and in the present instance is composed of a middle cylindrical body portion fitting the larger part of the bore, a reduced end *a* fitting the reduced end of the bore, and a flattened end *b* projecting outward beyond the end of the bore, into one of the apertures K, K, in the fixed arm G. This flattened projecting end *b* of the pin L is of such width (in the present instance the full diameter of the apertures K, K) that when in its normal position, shown in the drawings, it is too wide to enter the semi-circular groove J, and when in that position it consequently locks the swiveled arm F and the receptacle carried by it from being turned in the fixed arm G. Upon turning the pin L a quarter revolution, however, and presenting its flattened end *b* edgewise to the groove J it may freely enter said groove, and the swiveled arm F and receptacle supported by it be then readily turned a half revolution, to bring the lower discharge end of the receptacle uppermost. Such half revolution of the parts will bring the flattened end *b* into a position diametrically opposite that before occupied by it, and consequently into position in the opposite one of the two apertures K, where it may then be turned to present its flattened end sidewise to the groove J again, and thus lock the parts in their new position.

For the purpose of readily turning the locking pin L, to unlock the parts and permit their position to be reversed, and for then relocking them in their new position as described, I provide the key shown in Fig. 4, having a shank M adapted to fit the apertures K, K, and provided in its end with a diametrical notch or recess for engagement with the flattened end *b* of the locking pin L.

As will be understood from the foregoing, I have provided a simple support for the soap-receptacle, in which its position may be readily reversed when occasion requires, and which may be locked in its opposite positions, to maintain it in position for use when desired, and to prevent it being tampered with and its contents wilfully withdrawn and wasted when it is desired to prevent it being used.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim:

1. In a liquid soap fixture, the combination of a receptacle having an opening in its bottom and a permanently closed top, a fixed support therefor to which the receptacle is reversibly connected, and means for locking the receptacle in its reversed position.

2. In a liquid soap fixture, the combination of a soap-receptacle having an opening in its bottom and a permanently closed top, a fixed support to which the receptacle is reversibly connected, and means for locking the receptacle in each of its opposite positions.

3. In a liquid-soap fixture, the combination of a soap-receptacle having an opening in its bottom and a permanently closed top and a swiveled support therefor permitting its position to be reversed at will, and a locking pin in said swiveled support for locking the receptacle in its reversed position; substantially as described.

4. In a liquid-soap fixture, the combination of a soap-receptacle having an opening in its bottom and a permanently closed top and a swiveled support therefor permitting its position to be reversed at will, and a locking pin in said swiveled support for locking the receptacle in each of its opposite positions; substantially as described.

5. In a liquid-soap fixture, the combination with the soap-receptacle having an opening in its bottom and a permanently closed top and the fixed supporting arm G provided in its outer end with the apertures K, K, and semi-circular groove J, of the ring E surrounding the soap-receptacle and provided with the arm F swiveled in the support G, and the locking pin L carried by the arm F and provided with the projecting flattened end *b* coöperating with the groove J; substantially as described.

6. In a liquid-soap fixture, the combination, with the soap-receptacle having an opening in its bottom and a permanently closed top provided with the bead D, and the fixed supporting arm G provided in its outer end with the apertures K, K, and the semi-circular groove J, of the split ring E surrounding the receptacle A and engaging the bead D and provided with the two-part arm F swiveled in the support G, and the locking pin L carried by the arm F and having the projecting flattened end *b* cooperating with the groove J; substantially as described.

7. In a liquid soap fixture, the combination with a soap receptacle having a valve at one end thereof and a support for the receptacle including parts which are partially revoluble with respect to each other, and means for locking the parts in opposite positions with respect to each other.

8. In a liquid soap fixture, a soap receptacle, a fixed support therefor having a cylindrical bore, an arm connected to the receptacle and swiveled in the bore of the support, a pin having a flattened portion rotatably mounted in the arm and projecting beyond the surface thereof and coacting with the tubular support when in one position to prevent rotation of the arm and permitting such rotation when turned into another position.

9. In a liquid soap fixture, a soap receptacle, a fixed support therefor having a cylindrical bore, and an interior circumferential groove in the bore, and a pin rotatable in the arm and projecting outside the same and flattened as to its projecting part arranged to register with the groove in the support.

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Witnesses:
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