March 13, 1951 C. H. SCHAAR ET AL 2,545,110

SOAP-SOLUTION PRODUCING HAND BRUSHING APPARATUS

Filed Sept. 3, 1947 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

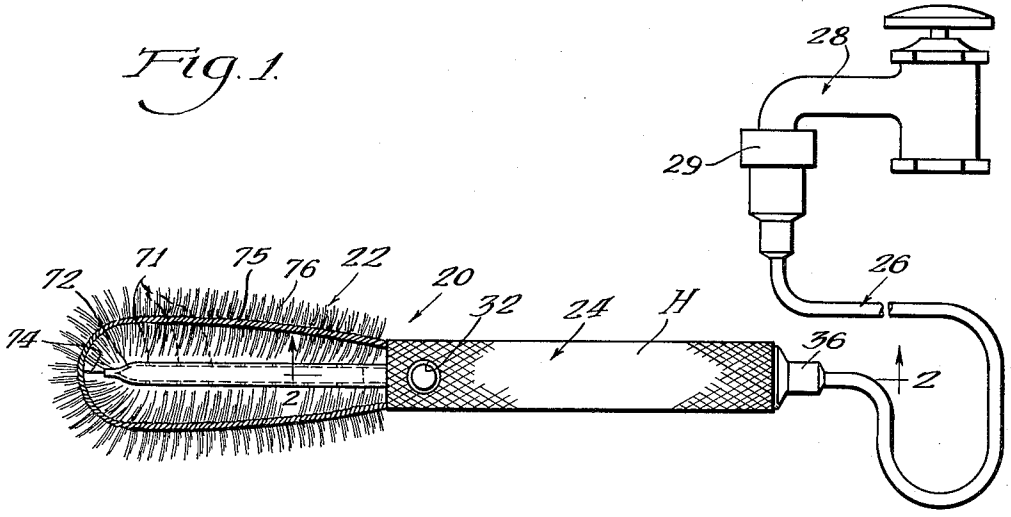


Fig. 2.

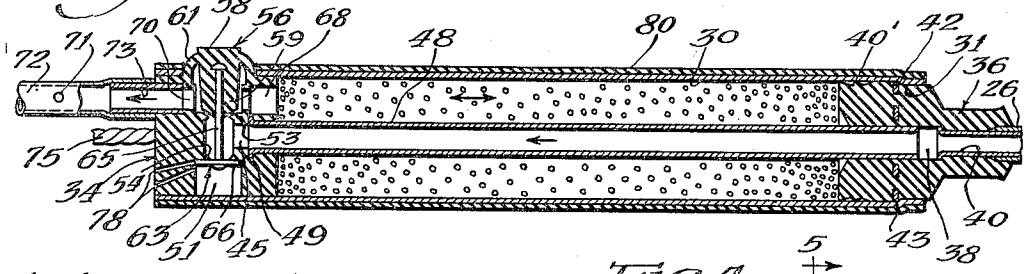


Fig. 3.

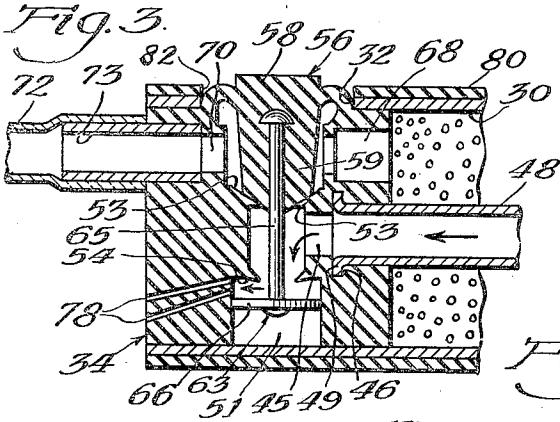


Fig. 4.

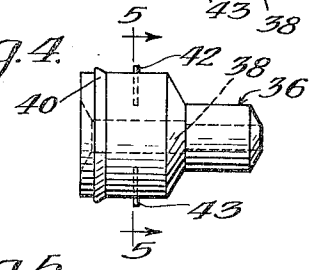


Fig. 5.

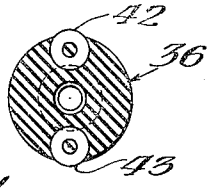


Fig. 12.

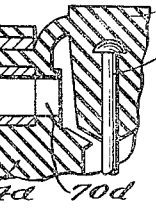
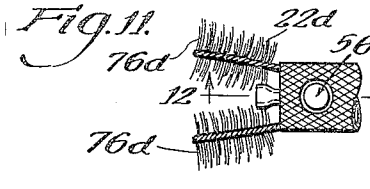


Fig. 11.



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SOAP-SOLUTION PRODUCING HAND BRUSHING APPARATUS

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Fig. 6.

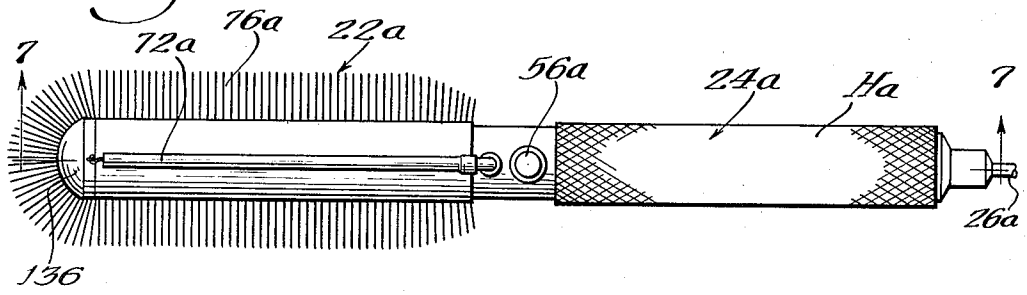


Fig. 7.

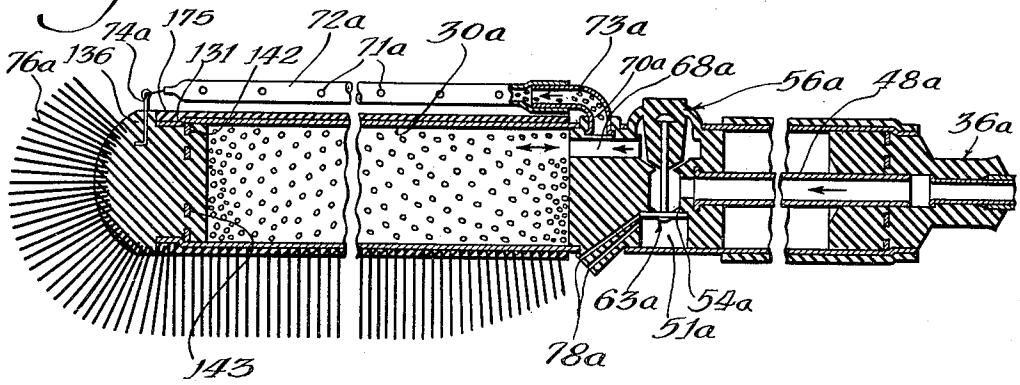
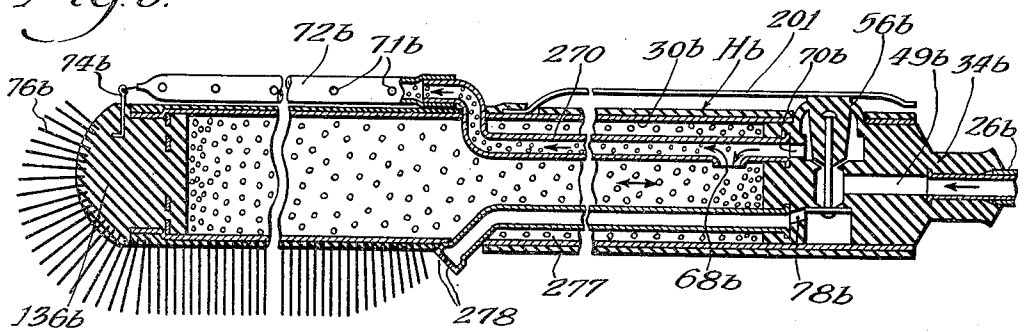


Fig. 8.



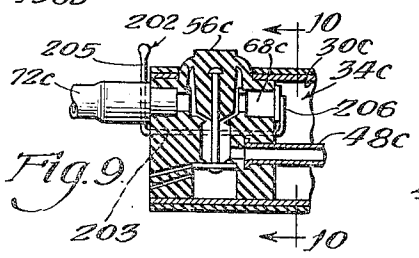
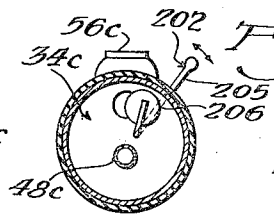


Fig. 9.

Fig. 10.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,545,110

SOAP-SOLUTION PRODUCING HAND BRUSHING APPARATUS

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Application September 3, 1947, Serial No. 771,930

11 Claims. (Cl. 15—129)

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This invention relates to washing and scrubbing apparatus and more specifically to washing and scrubbing apparatus of the brushing or rubbing type adapted to be used by hand in washing dishes and the like.

In washing dishes, and the like, by hand it is, of course, desirable and customary to first scrub the dishes with a suitable scrubbing medium such as a brush, cloth, or the like, in a solution containing water and a suitable soap or detergent, and then rinse the scrubbed dishes with clear water. This has heretofore been accomplished in any one of several ways, the most common way, perhaps, being to wash the dishes in a pan, or the like, containing a soap solution, using a suitable brush, cloth or the like, and then to place the dishes in a suitable container and pour clear rinsing water, of a suitable temperature, over them.

It is a primary object of our invention to provide a washing and scrubbing apparatus which may be used to manually wash dishes and the like and which will efficiently wash the dishes without the necessity of placing them in a container of soapy water or a like solution, and by which either clear or soapy water may be selectively fed in a novel and expeditious manner through the apparatus onto the dish, or the like, being washed.

Another object of our invention is to provide a novel washing apparatus of the aforementioned type which is adapted to contain a supply of soap, or the like, and through which water may be passed in a manner whereby the soap will enter into solution therewith in controlled amounts.

A further object of our invention is to enable the flow of water through a washing apparatus to be controlled in a novel and expeditious manner.

Another object of our invention is to provide a washing and scrubbing apparatus, embodying a brushing member for rubbing or scrubbing the surface to be washed and a body member connected to the brushing member whereby the latter may be held manually and wherein a supply of powdered soap or the like may be contained in the body member and water may be passed through the body member into the brushing member and in passing therethrough can be selectively controlled so as to either pick up a supply of soap and form a soapy solution suitable for a washing operation, or pass through the body member as a clear liquid suitable for a rinsing operation.

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Yet another object of our invention is to provide a novel valve for controlling the flow of water and soap solution through our washing apparatus.

An object ancillary to the foregoing is to construct a washing apparatus of the aforesaid type having a novel valve disposed in the body of the apparatus and which may readily be controlled by the operator during the operation of our apparatus.

Another object is to enable the body member of our novel apparatus to be readily and quickly charged with soap, or the like.

A further object of our invention is to provide a novel washing apparatus of the aforementioned type which is compact in size, pleasing in appearance, easily operated and can be readily and economically manufactured commercially.

Other and further objects of the present invention will be apparent from the following description and claims and are illustrated in the accompanying drawings which, by way of illustration, show preferred embodiments and the principles thereof and what we now consider to be the best mode in which we have contemplated applying those principles. Other embodiments of the invention embodying the same or equivalent principles may be used and structural changes may be made as desired by those skilled in the art without departing from the present invention and the purview of the appended claims.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a top plan view of a washing and scrubbing apparatus embodying the principles of our invention;

Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken substantially along the line 2—2 in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail sectional view of the valve shown in Fig. 2, showing the valve in a different position of operation;

Fig. 4 is a detail elevational view of the connector plug shown in Fig. 2;

Fig. 5 is a sectional view taken substantially along the line 5—5 in Fig. 4;

Fig. 6 is a top plan view of a modified form of our washing apparatus;

Fig. 7 is a sectional view taken substantially along the line 7—7 in Fig. 6;

Fig. 8 is a sectional view similar to Fig. 7 but showing another modified form of our invention;

Fig. 9 is a sectional view of a modified form of the valve used in our apparatus;

Fig. 10 is a sectional view taken substantially along the line 10—10 in Fig. 9;

Fig. 11 is a top plan view similar to Fig. 1 of a portion of a brush embodying another modified form of our invention; and

Fig. 12 is a sectional view taken substantially along the line 12—12 in Fig. 11.

The washing apparatus 20 shown in Figs. 1 to 5, inclusive, to illustrate a preferred form of our invention, embodies, in general, a brushing member 22 connected to one end of a body member 24, the other end of which is connected to a flexible tube 26, by which the washing apparatus may be connected to a suitable supply of water such as a faucet 28, the tube 26 having coupling member 29 thereon for this purpose. As will be discussed in greater detail presently, a supply of soap or a suitable detergent may be contained in the body member 24 and, during operation of our novel washing apparatus, water may be fed from the faucet 28 through the flexible tube 26 and the body member 24 from whence it is discharged into and adjacent to the brushing member 22, suitable valve means being provided to selectively control the flow of water through the body member 24 and thereby determine whether water, having soap in solution therewith for washing purposes, or clear water, for rinsing purposes, will be discharged from the body member 24.

The body member 24 comprises a cylindrically shaped casing 30, Figs. 1 and 2, forming a handle H, and having an inwardly projecting shoulder 31 formed in one end thereof, and a transversely extending opening 32, Fig. 3, formed in the other end thereof. Two plug members 34 and 36 are mounted in the opposite end portions of the casing 30, in spaced relation to each other, and define the outer end limits of an area in the casing 30 within which suitably prepared soap, or the like, may be contained as will be discussed in greater detail hereinafter.

The plug member 36 has an axially extending passageway 38 formed therein and is connected to one end portion of the flexible tube 26 by a coupling member 40 which extends into one end portion of the passageway 38. An annular flange 40' formed on the outer surface of the plug member 36 is adapted to engage the inner surface of the casing 30, in sealing contact therewith, when the plug member 36 is in position in the casing 30. Two latch members 42 and 43, made of suitable material such as copper washers or the like, are embedded in the plug member 36, and project outwardly therefrom into yielding engagement with the shoulder 31 when the plug member 36 is in position in the casing 30.

In constructing our novel apparatus, we prefer to make the plug member of a relatively resilient material, such as soft rubber or the like, by molding it in two parts, the latching members 42 and 43 being molded into the outer part. The line of separation between the two parts is substantially along the line 5—5 as shown in Fig. 4, and after the two parts are molded they are attached together in a suitable manner such as by vulcanization.

The plug member 34 is also preferably made of a relatively resilient material, such as soft rubber or the like, by molding it in two parts and then vulcanizing or otherwise suitably attaching the two parts together, the line of separation between the two parts when they are being molded being substantially along the line 2—2 in Fig. 1.

The plug member 34 has a passageway 45 formed therein which has an enlarged portion or groove 46. A tube 48, formed of any suitable material such as aluminum, and having a flange 49 formed on one end portion thereof, extends through the casing 30 and has that end portion mounted in the passageway 45 with the flange 49 extending into the groove 46 so that the tube 48 and the plug member 34 are firmly held together. The other end portion of the tube 48 extends into the passageway 38 in the plug member 36, when the latter is in operative position in the casing 30.

A passageway 51, having two valve seats 53 and 54 formed therein, is formed in the plug member 34 transversely to the passageway 45 and interconnects at its intermediate section with the inner end of the passageway 45. A valve member 56, having a push-button 58 formed on one end thereof and a valve head 59 formed on the other end thereof, extends into one end portion of the passageway 51 and is connected to the main body portion of the plug member 34 by a web 61. The valve member 56 and the web 61 are made of the same resilient material as the main body portion of the plug member 34, and are integrally formed therewith. As is best seen in Fig. 2, when the plug member 34 is in operative position in the casing 30 the web 61 is normally effective to yieldingly hold the valve member 56 in such position that, as shown in Fig. 1, the valve head 59 is spaced from the valve seat 53 and the push-button 58 projects outwardly through the opening 32 in the casing 30.

Another valve 63 having a stem 65 and a disk 66 is mounted in the passageway 51, the valve stem 65 being embedded in the valve member 56 and extending through the passageway 51 and being of such length that the valve disk 66 is normally held in closed position on the valve seat 54 by the action of the web 61 on the valve member 56. It will be remembered that in forming our plug member 34 in two parts, the line of separation therethrough is substantially along the line 2—2 shown in Fig. 1 and, therefore, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that the valve member 56 may be readily formed, during the molding of the plug member 34, to receive the valve stem 65, and the valve stem 65 may then be placed in the valve member 56 so that when the two parts of the plug member 34 are attached together by vulcanization or the like, the valve stem 65 will be firmly held therein.

Another passageway 68 is formed in the plug member 34, one end thereof interconnecting with that end portion of the passageway 51 within which the valve member 56 is positioned and the other end thereof opening into the casing 30.

A passageway 70 is also formed in the plug member 34, in substantially axial alignment with the passageway 68, one end thereof opening into the passageway 51 and the other end thereof opening outwardly through the front end portion of the plug member 34. A tube 72, made of any suitable material such as aluminum, rubber, or a plastic, is mounted in our novel washing apparatus, with one end portion connected by a suitable coupling member 73 to the passageway 70 and the other end portion connected to the brushing element 22 by any suitable means such as a wire 74 for support thereby. The tube 72 has a plurality of transverse openings 71 formed therein for discharging fluid onto the brushing element 22, as will be discussed in greater detail hereinafter.

The brushing element 22 shown in the drawings comprises a U-shaped brush having a wire

body member 75, both ends of which are embedded in the plug member 34, and bristles 76 mounted in, and projecting from the wire body member 75. However, it will be noted that this particular form of the brushing element 22 is shown merely for the purpose of illustrating an embodiment of our invention and that other forms of brushing elements such as, for example brushing elements made of cloth, steel-wool, or other suitable materials, may be used without departing from the purview of our invention.

Below the brushing element 22, as viewed in Figs. 2 and 3, a plurality of relatively narrow passageways 78 are formed in the plug member 34, each of the passageways 78 having one end portion opening into that end portion of the passageway 51 within which the valve disk 66 is mounted, and having the other end portion thereof opening outwardly through the front or exterior end portion of the plug member 34. These passageways 78 form passages through which clear rinse water may pass from the passageway 51 and be discharged from the plug member 34 in a relatively fine spray during that portion of the operation of our novel washing apparatus when the valve disk 66 is unseated from the valve seat 54, as will be discussed in greater detail presently.

A cover 80 made of suitable insulating material such as rubber, is mounted on the casing 30 and forms a heat-insulating pad for the handle H to protect the hand of the operator when hot water is passed through the casing 30, the cover 80 having an opening 82 which is in alignment with the opening 32 formed in the casing 30, and through which the push-button 58 of the valve member 56 extends.

OPERATION

In the operation of our novel washing apparatus, the plug member 36, by which the flexible tube 26 is connected to the casing 30, may be withdrawn from the casing 30 by pulling firmly thereon. The casing 30 may then be filled with suitable material such as soap or a detergent, and the plug member 36 may then be re-inserted into the casing 30, the plug member 36 being pushed in to such position that the latch members 42 and 43 snap into latching engagement with the shoulder 31 to retain the plug member in the casing 30. The material that we prefer to use in filling the case 30 of our novel washing apparatus in the aforementioned manner is powdered or granulated soap. However, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that other materials such as, for example, a detergent in powdered or granulated form, or other forms of soap, such as for example, soap-flakes, may be used without departing from the purview of our invention.

After our novel washing apparatus has been prepared in this manner for operation it is ready for use in washing and rinsing dishes, bathtubs, sinks, parts of automobile, or any number of other articles.

In the use of our novel washing apparatus, the tube 26 may be connected by the coupling member 29 to a suitable source of water supply such as the faucet 28, Fig. 1, and the faucet 28 may be opened to permit water to flow therefrom into the tube 26. The water which enters the tube 26 from the faucet 28 flows through the passageway 38, the tube 48 and the passageway 45 into the passageway 51, from whence it will flow either into the passageways 78 or into the passageways

68 and 70, as determined by the position of the valve member 56 and the valve 63. Thus, it will be seen that when the valve member 56 is in its normally open position as shown in Fig. 1, the valve member 56 is spaced from the valve seat 53 so that water will flow from the tube 48 through the passageway 51 around the valve 56 into the passageways 68 and 70, but the valve 63 is seated on the valve seat 54 so that no water will flow from the tube 48 to the discharge passageways 78.

The water which enters the passageway 68 from the passageway 51 flows into the casing 30, between the plug member 34 and 36, wherein it forms a solution with part of the soap therein, which solution, because of diffusion and because of the pressure created in the casing 30 tends to enter the passageway 68.

The water which flows into the passageway 70, flows through the tube 72 and is discharged from the holes 71 into the bristles 76 of the brushing element 22. However, in flowing from the passageway 51 around the valve 56 and into the passageway 70, the water passes in fluid contact with the water in the passageway 68, which has part of the soap in the casing 30 in solution therewith, and a part of this solution in the passageway 68 is picked up by the water flowing into the passageway 70 and mixes therewith so that a soap solution is discharged from the openings 71 in the tube 72 into the bristles 76 of the brushing member 22, and thereby affords a good washing or cleansing solution for application by the brushing element 22 to the surface or article to be washed.

When it is desired to stop the flow of soapy solution to the brushing element 22 and to rinse the article being washed, it is merely necessary for the operator to manually depress the push-button 58 and thereby move the valve member 56 into the handle H. This inward movement of the valve member 56 causes the valve head 59 to be moved into engagement with the valve seat 53, and causes the valve disk 66 to be moved away from valve seat 54, to thereby close communication between the inlet tube 48 and the passageways 68 and 70, and open communication between the inlet tube 48 and the passageways 78. This operation of the valve member 56 stops the flow of soapy solution to the brushing element 22 and initiates the flow of the rinsing water from the tube 48 through the passageway 78 from which it may be directed onto the surface or the article being washed.

After the rinsing operation has been completed, the operator may again release the push-button 58 whereupon the resilient web 61 will move the valve member 56 outwardly into open position to again permit the flow of water from the tube 48 through the passageways 68 and 70, and stop the flow of rinsing water from the tube 48 through the passageways 68 and 70.

Thus, it will be seen that our novel washing apparatus comprises a device with which an operator may quickly and easily wash and rinse dishes and other articles.

We have found that when our apparatus is initially fully charged with soap, the supply of soap will last a relatively long time. For example, we have found that in apparatus of the type shown in Fig. 1, and having a handle six inches in length and one inch in diameter, a full supply of soap will last for approximately thirty to forty minutes of normal continuous washing.

Modified form shown in Figs. 6 and 7

In Figs. 6 and 7 is shown a modified form of our invention which is primarily the same as that shown in Figs. 1 to 5, inclusive, the differences being primarily in specific details of construction and operation, and like parts are indicated by the same reference numerals with the suffix "*a*" added thereto.

Thus it will be seen that, like the washing apparatus shown in Figs. 1 to 5, inclusive, the apparatus shown in Figs. 6 and 7 embodies a brushing element **22***a* connected to one end portion of a body member **24***a*, the other end of which is connected to a tube **26***a* by which the apparatus may be connected to a suitable source of water.

The principal differences between the embodiments of our invention shown in Figs. 1 to 5, and Figs. 6 and 7, respectively, are that in the embodiment shown in Figs. 6 and 7 the casing **30***a* for the soap is not embodied in the handle H*a* of the body member **24***a* but is embodied in the front end portion of the body member **24***a*; and the passageways **68***a* and **70***a* are on the same side of the valve member **56***a*, with the passageway **70***a* directly interconnecting with the passageway **68***a*.

The brushing element **22***a* comprises a body member **175** mounted on the casing **30***a* of the body member **24***a*, and bristles **76***a* which project outwardly therefrom. The bristles **76***a* project out past the side of a tube **72***a* which is connected at one end by a coupling member **73***a* to the passageway **70***a* and at the other end by a wire **74***a* to the front end portion of the body member **175** of the brushing element **22***a*, the tube **72***a* having openings **71***a* therein for discharging fluid into the bristles **76***a*.

Also, it will be noted that the body member **175** of the brush element **22***a* embodies a plug member **136** having latch members **142** and **143** therein, the plug member **136** being mounted in the front end portion of the casing **30***a* with the latch elements thereof in engagement with a shoulder **131** therein. The plug member **136** is removable, in the manner previously described in connection with the plug member **36** to charge the casing **30***a* with soap.

In the operation of the form of our washing apparatus shown in Figs. 6 and 7, water flows into the tube **48***a* from the tube **26***a* and, when the valve **56***a* is open, flows through the passageway **51***a* into the passageways **68***a* and **70***a*, and from these passageways into the casing **30***a* and the tube **72***a*, respectively, the water which flows into the casing **30***a* picking up soap therefrom into solution and mixing with the water flowing through the passageway **70***a* into the tube **72***a* and out the openings **71***a*. Upon depression of the valve member **56***a*, communication between the tube **48***a* and the passageways **68***a* and **70***a* is closed and the valve **63***a* is moved away from valve seat **54***a* to thereby open communication between the tube **48***a* and the passageway **78***a* and permit the discharge of rinsing water from the passageway **78***a*. Thus, it will be seen that the operation of the modified form of our invention shown in Figs. 6 and 7 is substantially the same as the operation of the form shown in Figs. 1 to 5, inclusive, as previously discussed.

Modified form shown in Fig. 8

Another modified form of our invention is shown in Fig. 8 which is substantially the same as the modified form shown in Figs. 6 and 7 with the exception of certain changes in the details of construction and operation, and parts embodied therein which are the same as parts shown in the forms shown in Figs. 1 to 7, inclusive, are indicated by like reference numerals with the suffix "*b*" added.

The principal changes in construction in the form of our invention shown in Fig. 8 over that shown in Figs. 7 and 8 are that the plug member **34***b* is mounted in the rear end portion of the handle H*b* instead of the front end portion thereof, and forms the connecting plug by which the handle H*b* is connected to the tube **26***b*; a resilient lever **201** is mounted on the handle H*b* with one end portion connected to the handle and the other end portion extending over the valve member **56***b* in such position that upon depression of the lever **201** toward the handle H*b* the valve member **56***b* is actuated, thereby providing a member affording means for effectively actuating the valve member **56***b* by squeezing the lever **201** at any point along the handle H*b*; the passageway **70***b* does not connect directly to the tube **72***b* but is connected thereto by a tube **270** which extends through the casing **30***b*; the passageway **68***b* is not formed in the plug member **34***b*, but comprises a transverse opening formed in the side wall of the tube **270**; and the passageway **78***b* does not open outwardly of the casing **30***b* but is connected to a tube **277** which extends through the casing **30***b* and has an outwardly projecting end portion with discharge passages **278** formed therein.

As will be apparent to those skilled in the art, the operation of the form of our invention shown in Fig. 8 is substantially the same as that shown in Figs. 6 and 7 with the exception of the operation of the lever **201** and the valve member **56***b* as previously discussed and, therefore, it is not deemed necessary to further discuss the operation thereof.

Modification shown in Figs. 9 and 10

In Figs. 9 and 10 is shown a modified form of the plug member **34** shown in Figs. 1 to 5, inclusive, and which is adapted to be used in the washing apparatus shown in Figs. 1 to 5, similar parts being indicated by like reference numerals with the suffix "*c*" added thereto.

The only difference between the plug member **34***c* shown in Figs. 9 and 10 and the plug member **34** shown in Figs. 1 to 5, is that the plug member **34***c* includes a valve member **202** comprising a shaft **203** rotatably mounted in the plug member **34***c* and having a valve handle **205** mounted on one end and a valve disk **206** mounted on the other end.

The valve **202** comprises a control unit whereby the flow of soap from the casing **30***c* into the passageway **68***c* can be regulated, the valve disk **206** being adapted to be swung into position over the inner end portion of the passageway **68***c* by rotation of the handle **205**. It will be noted that the handle **205** projects outwardly past the periphery of the plug member **34***c* whereby it may be readily moved by the operator during operation of our novel apparatus to thereby increase or decrease the flow of soap from the casing **30***c*.

Modified form shown in Figs. 11 and 12

In Figs. 11 and 12 is shown a modified form of our invention which is substantially the same as that shown in Figs. 1 to 5, inclusive, except that a relatively short nozzle **472** is used instead

of the tube 72 to spray washing solution onto the bristles 76*d* of the brush element 22*d*.

The nozzle 472 may be made of any suitable material such as aluminum tubing and has a slit 473 formed at one end thereof to thereby form two lips 475 and 476.

The lips 475 and 476 are compressed toward each other to form a relatively narrow flat discharge orifice so that solution which passes from the passageway 70*d* through the nozzle 472 will be discharged therefrom onto the bristles 76*d* of the brush element 22*d* in a flat relatively fine spray.

From the foregoing it will be seen that we have provided a novel washing apparatus with which articles such as dishes and the like may be readily washed and rinsed.

Also, it will be seen that we have provided washing apparatus which embodies novel valve mechanism which is easily operated, efficient in operation and can be readily and economically produced commercially.

Furthermore, it will be seen that we have provided a compact washing apparatus which is pleasing in appearance and efficient in operation, can be readily manufactured and which operates in a novel and expeditious manner.

Hence, while we have illustrated and described the preferred embodiments of our invention, it is to be understood that these are capable of variation and modification and we therefore do not wish to be limited to the precise details set forth, but desire to avail ourselves of such changes and alterations as fall within the purview of the following claims.

We claim:

1. A washing apparatus comprising a body member having a soap receptacle therein, a brushing member connected to said body member, means for feeding liquid into said soap receptacle, and means for feeding liquid past said first named means substantially transversely thereto in liquid contact with liquid in said first named means and onto said brushing member to thereby withdraw liquid from said first named means and discharge it onto said brushing member.

2. Washing apparatus comprising a body member having a receptacle for soap, a brushing member connected to said body member, means for passing liquid through said body member into contact with soap in said receptacle to thereby form a soap solution in said receptacle and said means, and means for passing liquid through said body member, exteriorly of said receptacle and in fluid contact with the solution formed in said first mentioned means, onto said brushing element.

3. Washing apparatus comprising a body member, a brushing member connected to said body member, intake means for feeding liquid into said body member, discharge means connected to said intake means for discharging liquid from said body member in a direction away from said brushing member, other means connected to said intake means for discharging liquid from said body member onto said brushing member, a valve member mounted in said other means for controlling the flow of liquid from said intake means through said other means, and a second valve member connected to said first mentioned valve member and mounted in said discharge means for controlling the flow of liquid from said intake means through said discharge means, said first mentioned valve member and said second valve member being adapted to be operated as a unit to selectively control the flow of liquid from said intake means through said discharge means and said other means.

4. Washing apparatus, comprising a body member including a plug member, a brushing member connected to said body member, intake means for feeding liquid into said body member, discharge means including said plug member and connected to said intake means for discharging liquid from said intake means outwardly from said body member, other means including said plug member and connected to said intake means for discharging liquid from said intake means outwardly from said body member onto said brushing member, a valve seat formed in said plug member, a valve forming an integral part of said plug member and adapted to be moved into and out of engagement with said valve seat to control the flow of liquid from said intake means through said other means, another valve seat formed in said plug member, and a second valve connected to and carried by said first named valve and adapted to be moved therewith into and out of engagement with said other valve seat to control the flow of liquid from said intake means through said discharge means, said first named valve member and said second valve member being adapted to be moved as a unit into and out of engagement with the respective valve seats and being operable to thereby selectively direct the flow of water from said intake means through said discharge means and said other means.

5. Washing apparatus comprising a body member including a plug member having formed therein an intake passageway, two discharge passageways and an intermediate passageway interconnecting said intake and discharge passageways, a brushing member connected to said body member, a tube connected to said intake passageway for feeding liquid into said body member, a discharge member connected to one of said discharge passageways for discharging fluid from said intake passageway outwardly from said body member onto said brushing member, two valve seats in said intermediate passageway, one of said valve seats being positioned between said intake passageway and said one discharge passageway, and the other of said valve seats being positioned between said intake passageway and the other of said discharge passageways, a valve member formed integrally with said plug member and adapted to be moved into and out of engagement with said one valve seat to thereby close and open communication between said intake passageway and said one discharge passageway, a second valve member connected to said first mentioned valve member and adapted to be moved therewith into and out of engagement with said other valve seat to thereby close and open communication between said intake passageway and said other discharge passageway, and means interconnecting said first named valve member to the other portion of said plug member, said means being effective to normally yieldingly hold said first named valve member out of engagement with said one valve seat and thereby hold said second valve member in engagement with said other valve seat, said first named valve member and said second valve member being adapted to be moved as a unit against the urging of said means to thereby move said first named valve member into engagement with said one valve seat and said sec-

ond valve member out of engagement with said other valve seat.

6. Washing apparatus comprising a body member including an elongated casing having a plug member mounted in one end portion thereof and a second plug member mounted in the other end portion thereof, said casing being adapted to hold a supply of soap therein between said plug members, said second plug member having formed therein, an intake passageway, a second passageway, two discharge passageways and an intermediate passageway interconnecting said intake passageway with said second and discharge passageways, said second passageway and one of said discharge passageways interconnecting with said intermediate passageway at one end portion thereof, the other of said discharge passageways interconnecting with said intermediate passageway at the other end portion thereof, said second passageway opening into that portion of the interior of said casing disposed between said plug members, means connected to said intake passageway for feeding fluid into said body member, a discharge member connected to said one discharge passageway for discharging fluid from said intake passageway outwardly from said body member onto said brushing member, said other discharge passageway being adapted to discharge fluid from said intake passageway outwardly from said second plug member, said second passageway being adapted to feed fluid from said intake passageway into said casing between said plug members to thereby dissolve soap in said casing and build up pressure in said casing, two valve seats in said intermediate passageway, one of said valve seats being positioned between said intake passageway and said one end portion of said intermediate passageway, and the other of said valve seats being positioned between said intake passageway and said other end portion of said intermediate passageway, a valve member mounted in said intermediate passageway and projecting outwardly therefrom, said valve member being adapted to be moved into and out of engagement with said one valve seat to thereby close and open communication through said intermediate passageway between said intake passageway and said one discharge and said second passageways, a second valve member connected to said first named valve member and adapted to be moved therewith into and out of engagement with said other valve seat to thereby close and open communication through said intermediate passageway between said intake passageway and said other discharge passageway, and resilient means for yieldingly urging said first named valve member out of engagement with said one valve seat and thereby urging said second valve member into engagement with said other valve seat, said first named valve member and said second valve member being adapted to be moved as a unit against the urging of said resilient means by the application of force to the outwardly projecting portion of said first named valve member into engagement with said one valve seat and said second valve member out of engagement with said other valve seat.

7. Washing apparatus as defined in claim 6 in which said body member includes a handle which forms an extension to said casing, and in which said first named valve member projects outwardly from said handle.

8. Washing apparatus comprising a body member, a brush member connected to said body member, said body member including a casing adapted to hold a supply of soap therein and a portion having formed therein an inlet passageway, two discharge passageways and an intermediate passageway interconnecting said inlet and discharge passageways, means for establishing communication between one of said discharge passageways and the interior of said casing, means connected to said inlet passageway for feeding liquid into said inlet passageway and thereby into said intermediate passageway and said two discharge passageways, a discharge member connected to said one discharge passageway on the other side of said first named means from said inlet passageway and adapted to discharge liquid from said one discharge passageway onto said brush member, said first named means being adapted to feed liquid from said inlet passageway into contact with such soap contained in the interior of said casing to thereby form a soap solution having fluid contact with liquid to be discharged through said discharge member from said inlet passageway, two valve seats in said intermediate passageway, one of said valve seats being positioned between said inlet passageway and said one discharge passageway, and the other valve seat being positioned between said inlet passageway and the other of said discharge passageways, a valve member in said intermediate passageway and having a portion projecting outwardly from said body member, said valve member being adapted to be moved into and out of engagement with said one valve seat to thereby close and open communication between said inlet passageway and said one discharge passageway and first named means, a second valve member connected to said first named valve member and adapted to be moved therewith into and out of engagement with said other valve seat to thereby close and open communication between said inlet passageway and said other discharge passageway, and resilient means for yieldingly urging said first named valve member out of engagement with said one valve seat and said second valve member into engagement with said other valve seat, said first named valve member and said second valve member being adapted to be moved as a unit against the urging of said resilient means by application of force to the outwardly projecting portion of said first named valve member to thereby move said first named valve member into engagement with said one valve seat and said second valve member out of engagement with said other valve seat.

9. Washing apparatus as defined in claim 8 wherein said portion of said body member having passageways formed therein comprises a removable plug member, and wherein said plug member, said first named valve member, said two valve seats and said resilient means are integrally formed of resilient material, and which washing apparatus includes a lever member having one end attached to said body member and the other end overlying said outwardly projecting portion of said first named valve member, said lever member being adapted to be manually moved toward said body member and being operable when so moved to move said first mentioned valve member toward said one valve seat.

10. Washing apparatus as defined in claim 8 wherein said portion of said body member having passageways formed therein comprises a removable plug member, and wherein said plug

member, said first named valve member, said two valve seats and said resilient means are integrally formed of resilient material, and which washing apparatus includes a valve member movably mounted in said plug member and adapted to be manually actuated to control the flow of liquid through said first named means into said casing in cooperation with said first named valve member.

11. Washing apparatus comprising a body member having a tubular handle, said handle being adapted to store a supply of soap therein, a brushing member connected to said body member, two resilient plug members mounted in opposite end portions of said tubular handle, said plug members having passageways therethrough, a tube extending through said handle and interconnecting a passageway in one of said plug members with a passageway in the other of said plug members, means for operatively connecting the passageway in said one plug member with a source of water, said other plug member having a second passageway interconnecting with said one passageway therein and having third and fourth passageways interconnecting with said second passageway on one side of said one passageway and having a fifth passageway interconnecting with said second passageway, on the other side of said one passageway, a discharge tube connected to said third passageway and extending from said body member to a position adjacent to said brushing member, said fourth passageway opening into said handle, said fifth passageway opening exteriorly of said other plug member, two valve seats formed in said second passageway on opposite sides of said one passageway in said other plug member, a resilient valve member formed integrally with said other plug member and adapted to engage one of said valve seats, said resilient valve member being normally open relative to said one valve seat, and a second valve member carried by said resilient valve member and adapted to engage the other of said valve seats when said resilient valve is in normally open position, said resilient valve member being effective to hold said second valve member in open position relative to said other valve seat when said resilient valve member is in closed position relative to said one valve seat, said resilient valve member having a portion extending exteriorly of said body member for actuating said resilient valve member and said second valve member to thereby selectively control the flow of water from said first named tube through said fifth passageway and through said third and fourth passageways.

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