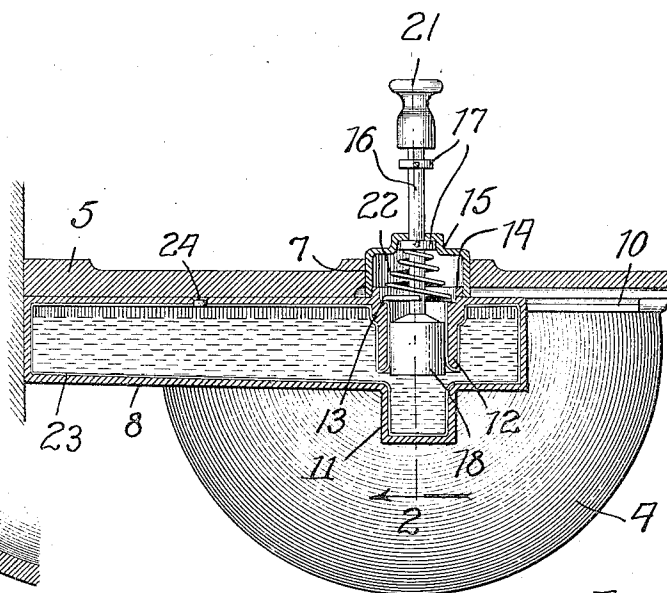
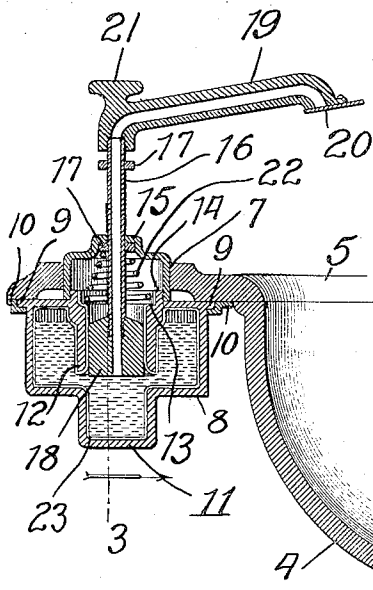
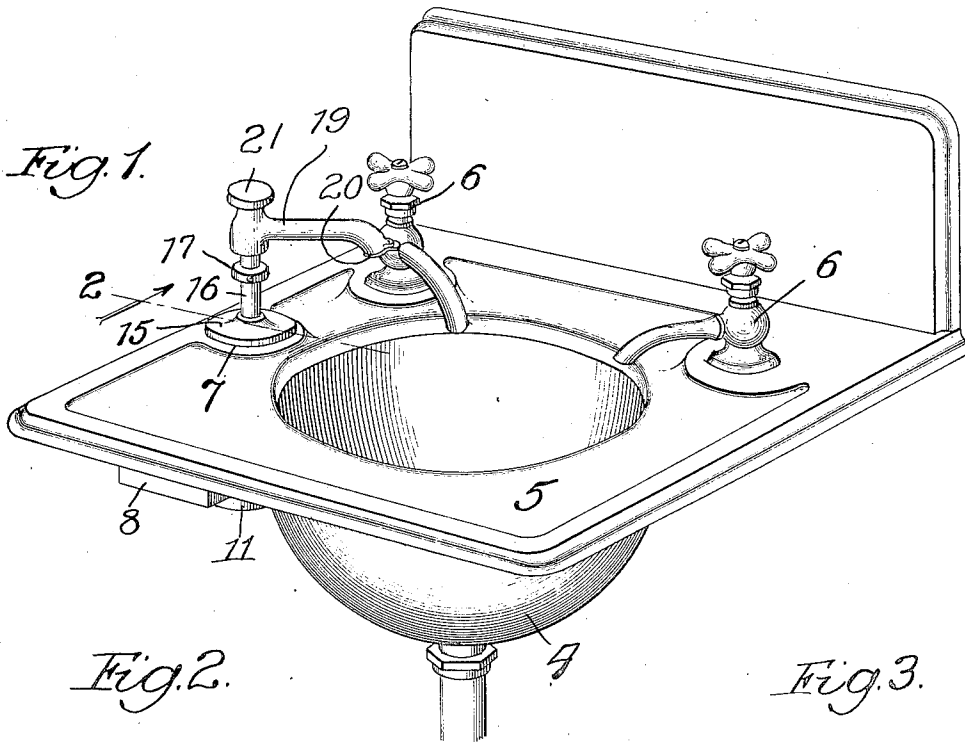


G. A. SCHMIDT.
TOILET SOAP DISPENSING ATTACHMENT FOR WASHSTANDS.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 15, 1908.

923,447.

Patented June 1, 1909.



Witnesses:

John Enders
Clyde Palmer

Inventor:

George A. Schmidt,
By Dyrenforth, Lechritton & Miles,
Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE A. SCHMIDT, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

TOILET-SOAP-DISPENSING ATTACHMENT FOR WASHSTANDS.

No. 923,447.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 1, 1909.

Application filed August 15, 1908. Serial No. 448,687.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE A. SCHMIDT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Toilet-Soap-Dispensing Attachments for Washstands, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of soap-containers and dispensers intended primarily for use on wash-stands.

The object of my invention is to provide a liquid-soap dispensing attachment for washstands in which the soap-container or receptacle is placed under the slab or top of the wash-stand, out of the way of the user, hidden from view, and to provide a dispensing nozzle extending above the slab but connected with the receptacle, of small proportions and ornamental design, and to provide for locking the device in position on the washstand by the act of assembling the parts in operative condition.

Referring to the drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of a wash-stand with my improved container and dispenser in position thereon; Fig. 2 a section taken at the line 2 of Fig. 1, transversely of the container, and Fig. 3 a view in longitudinal section through my device taken at the line 3 on Fig. 2.

In Fig. 1 is shown an ordinary wash-stand comprising a bowl 4 and slab or top 5, the latter being equipped as usual with faucets 6, and provided at one side with an opening 7 for the purpose hereinafter described. A container or receptacle 8, having lateral flanges 9 (Fig. 2), is removably held in place beneath the slab 5 by the engagement of its flanges with parallel guides 10 which latter may be secured to the slab in any desired manner. Near the forward end of the container is a well 11 and a thimble or sleeve 12 forming a guide, in alinement therewith, depends from the top of the container to within close proximity to the mouth of the well, and is provided with a shoulder 13 above which extends a collar 14, the latter projecting slightly above the receptacle where it is externally threaded. A cap 15 adapted to pass through the opening 7 engages the collar 14, with which it has a threaded engagement, and carries a hollow plunger-stem 16 movably confined within the cap by adjustable collars 17. The inner diameter of both the well 11 and thimble 12 is the same and a

perforated plunger-head 18 carried by the stem 16 is adapted to be reciprocated therein for the purpose hereinafter described. Upon the outer end of the stem is secured a nozzle 19 having at its free end a pivoted diaphragm 20 adapted to be swung on its pivot to either close or open the nozzle; and a knob 21 is arranged on the nozzle over the stem for the purpose of manually actuating the plunger. For normally holding the plunger in a raised position, as indicated in the drawings, a spring 22 is provided which surrounds the stem 16 and is confined between one of the collars 17 and the shoulder 13.

The container is preferably of metal to withstand the rough treatment liable to be accorded it by careless attendants; and to provide against any detrimental effect upon the soap therein, it is preferably coated upon its inner surface with enamel 23.

When it is desired to use soap from the container, the diaphragm 20 is swung to open the nozzle, whereupon pressure is exerted upon the knob 21 to force the plunger-head into the well and the soap therein contained which is displaced by the plunger 18 is forced into the tube and through the nozzle or spout. As the soap emerges from the nozzle it is caught in the hand of the operator to be used, and after the return of the plunger to its normal position under the action of the spring, which action causes the soap within the passage to the discharge end of the nozzle to flow back into the well, the diaphragm is swung to close the opening in the nozzle. This closure prevents contamination of the soap by the impurities contained in the atmosphere and prevents the escape of the perfume of the soap. The surfaces of the plunger-stem and nozzle with which the soap contacts may be coated with enamel for the same reason that the container is so coated, but these parts are preferably made of hard rubber or vitreous material in which case such coating is unnecessary. The amount of soap discharged by each operation of the plunger may be regulated to a nicety by the adjustment of the collars 17 upon the stem 16.

After the soap has become exhausted and it is desired to refill the container, the cap 15 is unscrewed and removed together with the plunger, when the case is free to be withdrawn for such purpose, and upon its removal, a vent-screw 24 is removed and the container filled by pouring the liquid soap

through the sleeve 12. After each refilling, and replacing of the screw, the container is again positioned, so that the collar 14 is in registration with the hole 7, by entering the flanges 9 in the guides 10 and sliding the receptacle in a backward direction whereupon the plunger is entered in the sleeve 12 and the cap 15 introduced into the hole 7 of the slab and screwed in place, thus locking the container in position against withdrawal.

To prevent undue waste of the soap it is desirable to limit the speed at which dispensing operations may be performed. This may be done by adjusting the lower collar 17 along the tube to regulate the size of the opening through which the soap flows into the well when the plunger is raised. Thus by adjusting the lower collar 17 to permit the plunger to barely rise out of the well, the flow of soap into the well through the contracted opening presented may be rendered very slow. When the parts are separated from each other and removed from the wash-stand they may be readily sterilized by immersing them in boiling water, or otherwise.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

1. The combination with a wash-stand having a top, of a liquid soap-container removably secured against the underside of said top, a well in said container, a movable discharge tube extending through said top, adjustable means on the discharge tube to

regulate the length of the movement thereof, and a perforated plunger connected with said tube and movable into the well, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination with a wash-stand having a top provided with an opening through it, of a liquid-soap container removably secured against the underside of said top and having a collar to register with said opening, a cap detachably secured to the collar and passing through said opening, a well depending from said container, a movable discharge tube extending through said cap and a perforated plunger carried by said tube and movable into the well, as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The combination with a wash-stand having a top provided with an opening through it, of guides on the underside of the top, a liquid-soap container provided with a collar and with lateral flanges engaging said guides, a cap detachably secured to the collar and passing through said opening, a well in said container, a movable discharge tube extending through said cap and a perforated plunger carried by said tube and movable into the well, as and for the purpose set forth.

GEORGE A. SCHMIDT.

In presence of—

R. A. RAYMOND,
J. G. ANDERSON.