J. COHEN.

LIQUID SOAP FEEDER FOR WASHBOARDS.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 11, 1911.

1,067,585. Patented July 15, 1913.

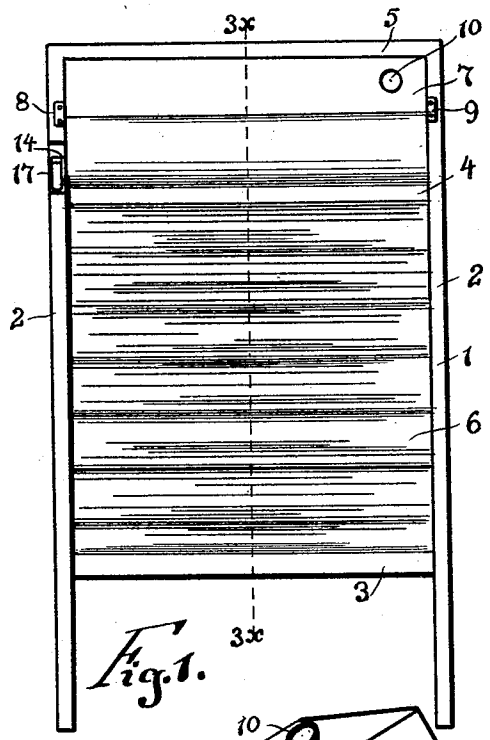


Fig. 1.

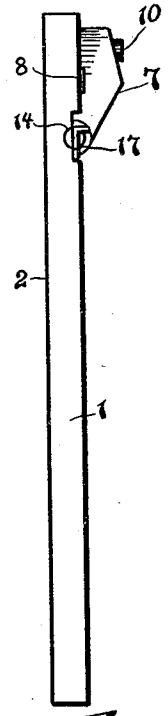


Fig. 2.

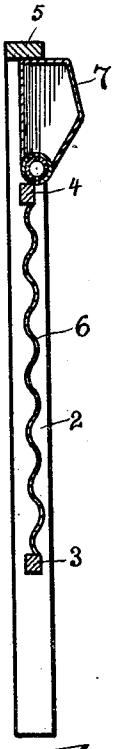


Fig. 3.

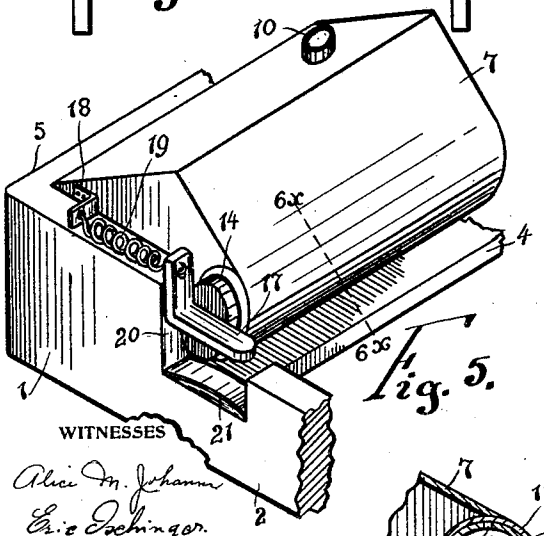


Fig. 5.

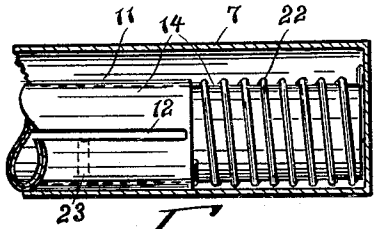


Fig. 4.

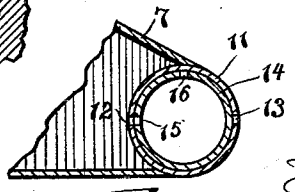


Fig. 6.

WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB COHEN, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR, BY DIRECT AND MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, OF ONE-THIRD TO FRANK A. SATTER, OF CHILI CENTER, NEW YORK, AND ONE-THIRD TO JACOB COHEN AND ONE-THIRD TO JOSEPH COHEN, BOTH OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

LIQUID-SOAP FEEDER FOR WASHBOARDS.

1,067,585. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 15, 1913.

Application filed September 11, 1911. Serial No. 648,817.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB COHEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Liquid-Soap Feeders for Washboards, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a washboard with a receptacle or attachment suitable for holding liquid soap, with a feeding device therefor, by which measured quantities of liquid soap may be fed from the receptacle to the board or to the article that is being washed thereon.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a washboard provided with a receptacle for liquid soap. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the board shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a sectional view on the line 3^x—3^x of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a detail view of a portion of a modified form of the feeding mechanism. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the liquid soap receptacle. Fig. 6 is a transverse section through the receptacle on the line 6^x—6^x in Fig. 5.

In the accompanying drawings, like reference numerals refer to like parts.

In the accompanying drawing reference numeral 1 indicates a washboard of the ordinary pattern, comprising a wooden frame having the side bars 2, 2 and the cross bars 3, 4 and 5. Between the side bars 2, 2 and the cross bars 3 and 4 is contained the rubbing board 6 made of corrugated sheet zinc or any other suitable material. In the space contained between the cross bars 4 and 5 I provide a tank 7 made of such dimensions as to be suitably contained in such opening. This tank may be fastened to the side bars by the cleats 8 and 9 which are soldered or riveted to the tank and nailed or otherwise fastened to the side bars 2, 2. In the tank 7 I provide a bung hole 10 which is provided with a threaded opening so that it can be closed by a threaded plug. In the bottom of this tank 7 is sealed a cylinder 11 which has two slots therein running lengthwise, a slot 12 being at the top, a slot 13 being at the bottom, these slots being substantially diametrically opposite to each other. Inside of this cylinder and mounted to rotate therein is the cylinder 14 having the slots 15 and 16 therein. The inner cylinder 14 is normally held in the position shown in Fig. 6. This cylinder is closed at both ends and one end thereof projects from the side of the tank 7 and is provided thereon with the handle 17 by which it may be turned. This handle has an upright arm thereon which is suitably perforated.

Mounted on the tank 7 is the bracket 18 and between this bracket 18 and the upright arm on the handle 17 is stretched a coiled spring 19 which tends to keep the handle 17 in the position shown in Fig. 5, with the openings 12 and 15 in line with each other so that the cylinder 14 will fill with liquid soap by gravity from the tank 7 when the washboard is in an upright position. By giving the inner cylinder 14 a quarter turn by the handle 17, the slot 16 is brought into register with the slot 13, and the slot 15 is taken out of register with the slot 12. This cuts off the flow of the liquid soap from the tank 7 into the cylinder 14 and permits the soap that is already in the cylinder 14 to flow out over the washboard. The cylinder 14 makes it possible to measure the quantity of soap that is allowed to flow out at each time.

As shown in Fig. 5, the side bar of the washboard 2 is recessed at 20 for the purpose of permitting the handle 17 to turn therein. The upright wall of this recess serves as a stop for the handle 17 for the purpose of accurately positioning it so as to bring the slots 12 and 15 in line with each other. This recess is also provided with a spring 21 which yields as the handle is turned and holds it when it is given a quarter turn for the purpose of keeping the slots 13 and 16 in line with each other.

In Fig. 4 I have shown a modification of the cylinder 14 provided with a spring 22 surrounding it, which spring at the right hand end is connected to the tank and at the left hand end to the tube 14. The cylinder 11 in this case is shorter than the cylinder 14 and the slots in the cylinder 14 only extend substantially the length of the cylinder 11 and no longer. This spring serves the

purpose of bringing the inner tube 14 back to the position shown in Fig. 6 after it is released by the operator, and stops may be provided for the purpose of arresting the inner tube in the position shown in Fig. 6.

If desired I may provide a slot 23 in the outer tube such as is illustrated in dotted lines in Fig. 4, in which can travel a pin or a stud mounted on the inner tube and by which the movement of the inner tube may be limited.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and patentable is as follows:

1. The combination in a liquid soap receptacle of a tank with a stationary open ended tube extending through one side of said tank and sealed therein, said tube having narrow slots therein of substantially equal length, one of said slots opening into said tank and another slot opening out from said tank, a tube mounted to oscillate within said stationary tube and extending out therefrom, said oscillating tube having closed ends and having narrow slots in the side thereof of substantially equal length, said slots being adapted to register one at a time in different positions with the slots in said first named tube, permitting said oscillating tube to be first filled from the tank in one position and emptied when in another position, means to limit the movement of said oscillating tube so as to cause the slots therein to register successively with the slots in the stationary tube.

2. The combination in a liquid soap receptacle of a tank with a stationary open ended tube extending through one side of said tank and sealed therein, said tube having narrow slots therein of substantially equal length, one of said slots opening into said tank and another slot opening out from said tank, a tube mounted to oscillate within said stationary tube and extending out therefrom, said oscillating tube having closed ends and having narrow slots in the side thereof of substantially equal length, said slots being adapted to register one at a time in different positions with the slots in said first named tube, permitting said oscillating tube to be first filled from the tank in one position and emptied when in another position, means to limit the movement of said oscillating tube so as to cause the slots therein to register successively with the slots in the stationary tube, means for yieldingly holding the inner tube in position to cause one of the slots in said inner tube to normally stand in register with one of the slots in the outer tube.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JACOB COHEN.

Witnesses:
FRANK A. SATTER.
HENRY S. WEINSTEIN.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."