No. 670,234. Patented Mar. 19, 1901.

E. S. & M. B. HUGHEN.

SOAP HOLDER AND SPRAYER.

(Application filed Aug. 13, 1900.)

(No Model.)

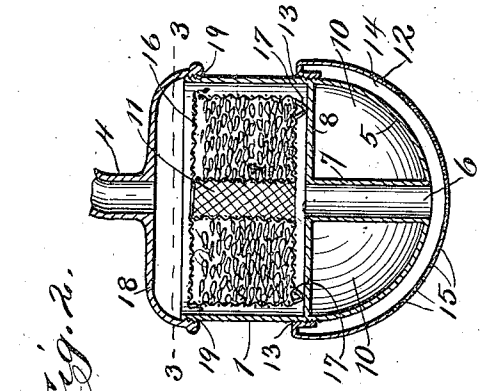


Fig. 2.

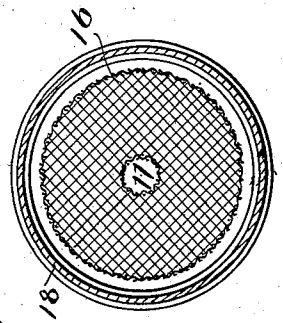


Fig. 3.

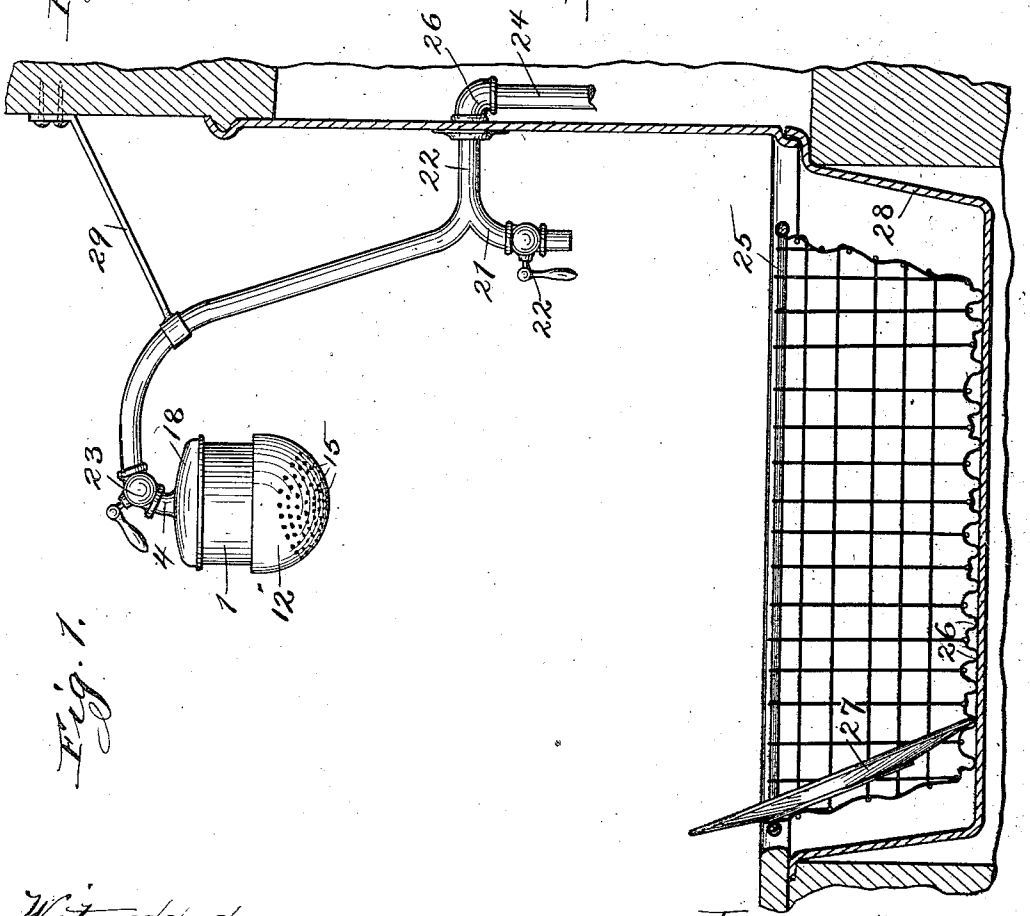


Fig. 1.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELMER S. HUGHEN AND MARY B. HUGHEN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SOAP-HOLDER AND SPRAYER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 670,234, dated March 19, 1901.

Application filed August 13, 1900. Serial No. 26,731. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ELMER S. HUGHEN and MARY B. HUGHEN, citizens of the United States of America, and residents of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Soap-Holders and Sprayers, of which the following is a specification.

The main object of our invention is to provide an improved device for attachment to a water-faucet or water-pipe, said device being adapted to contain soap and suitably arranged for discharging a spray of suds into a receptacle containing dishes or like articles to be washed.

Further objects of our invention are to provide for readily supplying or removing the soap from a device of this class, to provide an improved arrangement for forming the suds in said device, and to provide for readily cleaning the parts.

We accomplish these objects by the construction shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of a device constructed according to our invention and attached to a water-pipe in operative position above a kitchen-sink, said sink being shown in section and containing a suitable receptacle for supporting the dishes to be washed. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the body of the device. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2.

The device shown consists mainly of the casing 1, having a perforated bottom, the soap-receptacle 2, supported in said casing, and the supply-pipe 4, which is connected to the water-supply, as shown in Fig. 1.

The casing 1 is cylindrical at its upper part and has its walls extended to form the false bottom 5. Said false bottom has an aperture 6 therein and a tube 7, extending upwardly from said aperture and having its walls connected to the horizontal partition 8. The partition 8 has an aperture 9 therein registering with the tube 7. The chambers 10 are entirely inclosed between the walls of the tube 7 and partition 8 and the false bottom 5. Said chambers 10 perform no function in the operation of the device except to lessen the weight of same.

The soap-receptacle 2 is formed of woven wire or other perforated material and has an open tubular part 11 extending vertically entirely through the receptacle. Thus a free direct passage for water is obtained from the supply-pipe 4 through the tubular part 11 of the soap-receptacle and through the tube 7 in the lower part of the casing. The bottom 12 is threaded to the casing at 13. Said bottom 12 is removed from the false bottom 5, so as to form a chamber 14 between same. The bottom 12 is provided with a series of perforations 15, which are preferably made to extend higher at the sides than at the front and rear of the device. This is illustrated in Fig. 1, it being assumed that the front of the device is toward the left of said figure. The purpose of giving this form to the perforated surface is to give the spray of water a greater spread lengthwise of the sink.

The receptacle 2 is provided with a removable cover 16 and with legs 17 for supporting said receptacle above and free from the partition 8. The casing 1 is provided with a removable cover 18, which is threaded to said casing at 19. The supply-pipe 4 is made integral with the cover 18 in the device shown.

The pipe 4 forms an extension of the pipe 20. Said pipe 20 also has a depending branch 21, provided with valve 22 and serving as a faucet through which water may be drawn from the supply and without passing through the soap-holder. A valve 23 is provided in the pipe 4 for closing the connection through said pipe. The pipe 20 is connected to the water-supply pipe 24 in the wall at the rear of the sink. Said pipe 20 may connect with the pipe 24 in any well-known manner, as by being threaded into the elbow 26.

The dishes to be washed will preferably be supported in a receptacle which is either perforated or made of open wirework similar to the receptacle 25. (Shown in Fig. 1.) The bottom of the receptacle 25 is made of crimped wire, furnishing depressions 26 for holding the dishes in proper position.

27 represents a plate supported in the receptacle 25. Said receptacle is seated in the sink 28.

29 represents a brace for supporting the pipe 4.

The operation of the device is as follows:

When the dishes have been suitably arranged under the soap-holder, the operator will open the valve 23, thus permitting the water to pass through the casing 1 and through the perforated bottom 12. The false bottom 5 serves to spread the water in the chamber 14. The soap used in the receptacle 2 will surround the central open part 11. Said soap is preferably cut into thin shavings. It will be seen that the water will be free to flow through, under, and around said receptacle 2. The force of the water coming in contact with the soap forms the suds, which is carried through the perforations 15. The cylinder 1 may be unscrewed from the cover 18 for the purpose of cleaning the device or supplying soap to same. The bottom 12 is also made removable, being threaded to the cylinder 1. The purpose of making said bottom removable is also to aid in cleaning the device.

It will be understood that some of the details of construction of the device shown may be altered without departing from the spirit of our invention. We therefore do not confine ourselves to such details except as hereinafter limited in the claims.

What we claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A soap-holder and sprayer comprising a casing having a perforated bottom, a water-supply pipe, communicating with the upper part of the casing, and a perforated soap-receptacle having its body supported in said casing free from the walls thereof, located between said supply-pipe and bottom and arranged to permit the water to pass from said supply-pipe around the sides of, and through said receptacle, substantially as described.

2. A soap-holder and sprayer comprising a casing having a hemispherical perforated bottom; a hemispherical false bottom located above and free from said perforated bottom and having a passage larger than said perforations, leading from the upper part of the casing into the space between said bottoms; and a perforated soap-receptacle located between the supply-pipe and said passage, and arranged to permit the water to pass from said supply-pipe around the sides of, and through same, substantially as described.

3. A soap-holder and sprayer comprising a casing having a false bottom with an aperture through same; a bottom for said casing with a free space between same and said false bottom, and having a series of perforations extending over an area considerably larger than said aperture; a supply-pipe in the upper part of the casing; and a perforated soap-receptacle in said casing between the supply-pipe and said aperture; the body of said soap-receptacle being supported below and free from said supply-pipe, and free from the walls of said casing, and arranged to permit the water to pass from said supply-pipe around the sides of, and through said receptacle.

4. A soap-holder and sprayer comprising a casing having a perforated bottom and a supply-pipe, a perforated soap-receptacle located in said casing between and free from the supply-pipe and perforated bottom, said soap-receptacle having an inner perforated wall surrounding a central open space, leaving a free direct passage between the supply-pipe and said bottom, said parts being arranged and adapted to operate substantially as shown and described.

Signed at Chicago, Illinois, this 10th day of August, 1900.

ELMER S. HUGHEN.
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Witnesses:
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