J. CRAWFORD.

VESSEL FOR DISPENSING LIQUIDS.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 7, 1913.

1,061,663. **Patented May 13, 1913.**

Fig. 1.

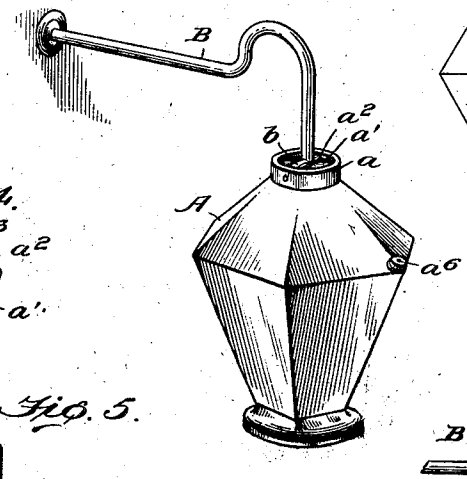


Fig. 3.

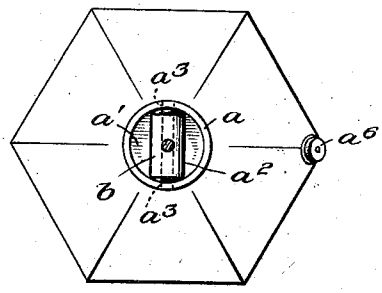


Fig. 4.

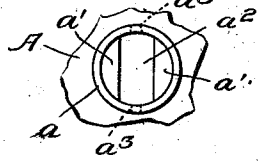


Fig. 5.

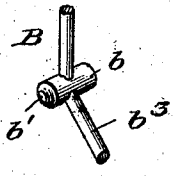


Fig. 6.

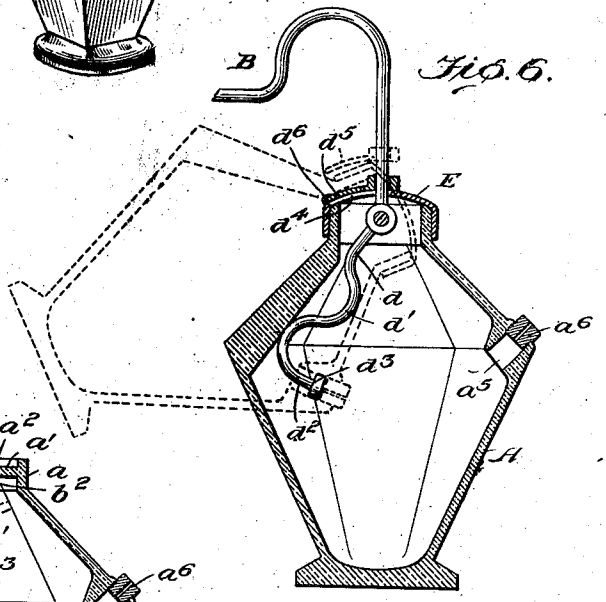


Fig. 2.

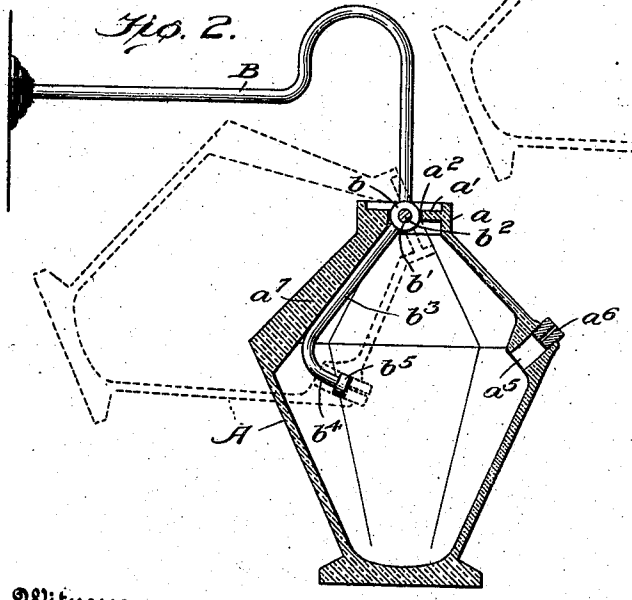
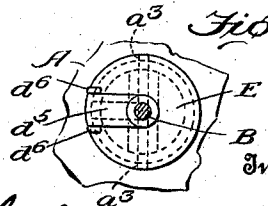


Fig. 7



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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VESSEL FOR DISPENSING LIQUIDS.

1,061,663. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 13, 1913.

Application filed March 7, 1913. Serial No. 752,657.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN CRAWFORD, 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 Vessels for Dispensing Liquids; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, and to the figures and letters of reference marked thereon.

This invention relates to improvements in devices for dispensing liquids, and has for its object to provide a vessel for delivering liquid soap in small quantities at a time into the hands, thereby avoiding waste, the device being especially designed for use in public lavatories.

To these ends the invention consists in certain novel details of construction and combinations and arrangements of parts, all as will be now described and the particular features of novelty pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, showing the preferred embodiment of the invention,—Figure 1 is a perspective view of the device embodying the present invention; Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the vessel, showing in dotted lines the position when delivering the liquid; Fig. 3 is a top plan view; Fig. 4 is a detail view of the vessel in top plan, broken away with the bracket removed; Fig. 5 is a detail view of a portion of the bracket; Fig. 6 is a sectional view showing a modification; and Fig. 7 is a top plan view broken away of the vessel illustrated in Fig. 6.

Similar letters of reference in the several figures indicate the same parts.

Referring to the drawings, the letter A indicates a vessel of any suitable or desired shape and formed of any material, preferably glass. At the top the vessel is formed with preferably a short neck or extension a preferably circular, across which there is a partition a' having a central transverse slot or opening a^2. The vessel A is suspended from a fixed bracket or other support B, above the center of gravity, so as to be tilted or swung, and in the present instance this is accomplished by forming the bracket arm with a cross-piece b circular in cross section and having a bore b' extending therethrough. This cross piece is of such size as to fill the transverse opening or slot a^2, a pin b^2 passing through the bore in the cross piece b and taking a bearing at each end in openings a^3 a^3 in the neck a, whereby the vessel may be tilted or swung, as will be readily understood.

Secured or formed integral with the cross piece or bar b and forming practically an extension thereof, is an arm or extension b^3, projecting down into the vessel A, this arm constituting a fixed stop against which the vessel will strike, thus limiting its forward movement, and holding the vessel in upright position, as shown clearly in Fig. 2. The extension or arm b^3 is formed with a substantially right angle bend b^4, and at its end is formed with an enlargement or head b^5 constituting a plunger for ejecting the liquid, as will be explained. In the front wall of the vessel A above the filling line, is formed a channel or passage a^5 opposite the arm b^3, the wall being preferably thickened at this point, and said channel a^5 being inclined downwardly and leading into the interior of the vessel at such an angle that the head or enlargement b^5 on the arm b^3 will enter said channel when the vessel is tilted, as shown in Fig. 2. Fitted in the outer end of the channel a^5 is a nozzle a^6 having a small opening through which the liquid will be forced by the plunger, as will be readily understood.

In use the vessel is swung backward, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2, thereby causing the plunger head to enter the channel a^5 and force a small quantity of the liquid contents of the vessel through the nozzle a^6. This operation may be continued until a sufficient quantity of the liquid has been delivered. After using, the vessel will automatically resume its normal position, and to insure this the wall of the vessel may be thickened as at a^7, being stopped in its forward movement by striking against the extension b^3.

In the modified construction, illustrated in Fig. 6, the vessel is suspended from the bracket or support as in the previously described construction. In this construction the extension d, is bent as at d' to form a stop for limiting the forward swing of the vessel and provided with a forwardly extending portion d^2 and provided with a head d^3 which forces the liquid through the orifice when the vessel is swung backward,

as in the previously described construction. The neck of the vessel in this form is left open and may be closed by a metal cap E, fitting over the neck, and having a slightly convex or dome-like top. In order to permit the swinging of the receptacle the cap is provided with a slot d^4 for the accommodation of the bracket arm, this slot being normally covered by a plate d^5, shaped to fit the curvature of the top of the cap and mounted on the bracket. In swinging the receptacle, the cap piece will move freely under the plate, the latter remaining stationary and being held from turning laterally by means of the lugs or projections d^6, on the cap, between which the plate rests, as will be readily understood.

Having thus described my invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is:

1. In a liquid soap dispenser, the combination with a fixed bracket or support, of a vessel suspended therefrom above its center of gravity, and having a discharge orifice through which the contents of the vessel may be discharged, and a fixed plunger adapted to force the contents through said orifice when the vessel is swung relatively to said plunger.

2. In a liquid soap dispenser the combination with a fixed bracket or support, of a vessel suspended therefrom above its center of gravity, a plunger forming an extension of the bracket extending down into said vessel, said vessel being provided with a discharge orifice at the front and in line with the plunger, whereby when said vessel is swung backward the plunger will be caused to discharge the liquid through said orifice.

3. In a liquid soap dispenser the combination with the vessel having a discharge orifice, of a fixed bracket or support, having a cross piece upon which the vessel is freely suspended, an arm or extension of said bracket extending down into the vessel, constituting a stop for limiting the forward movement of the vessel, and a plunger carried by said arm for forcing the contents through the orifice in the vessel.

4. In a liquid soap dispenser, the combination with the vessel having a discharge orifice located above the liquid line, a fixed bracket upon which the vessel is suspended, a stop for limiting the forward swing of the vessel and a fixed plunger for forcing the liquid through the orifice when the vessel is swung backward relatively thereto.

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