(No Model.)

G. A. SCHMIDT.

TOILET SOAP FIXTURE.

No. 472,315. Patented Apr. 5, 1892.

Fig. 3.

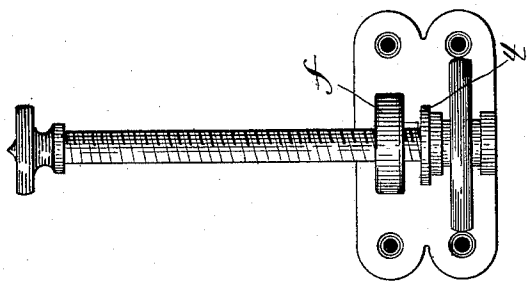


Fig. 4.

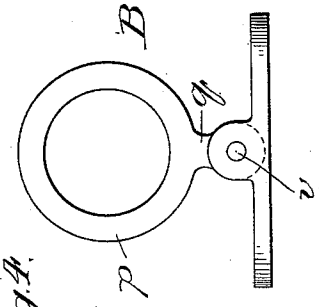


Fig. 2.

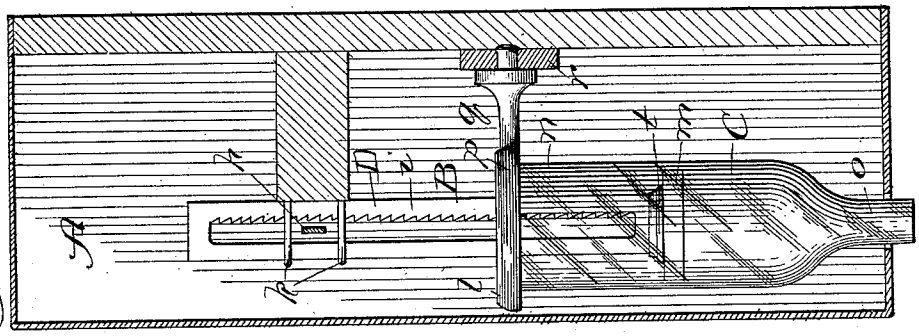
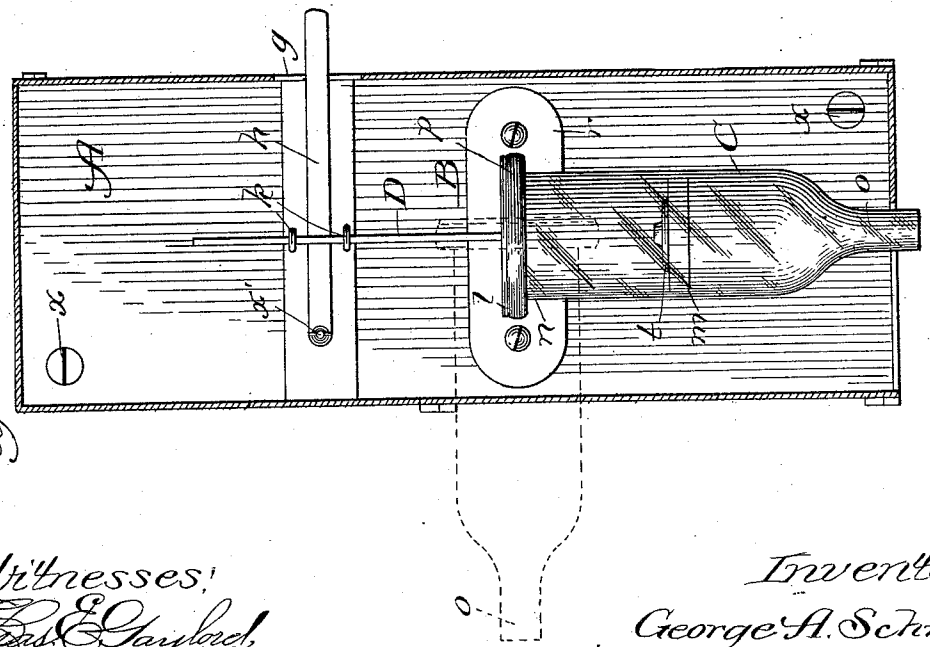


Fig. 1.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE A. SCHMIDT, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

TOILET-SOAP FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 472,315, dated April 5, 1892.

Application filed November 2, 1891. Serial No. 410,663. (No model.)

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 Fixtures, of which the following is a specification.

Soap in the cake form in which it is commonly provided for toilet purposes is liable to be wasted by extravagant use, by being carelessly left to dissolve in the washing-water, and by the uselessness of remnants and other causes, and, besides, the soap-dish and also the top of the wash-stand on which the soap is frequently imposed for convenience are liable to be rendered untidy in appearance by accumulation upon them of refuse from the soap and dirt which becomes mixed therewith. Furthermore, soap in cakes is exposed while in use to the atmosphere and the scented article thereby becomes deteriorated by the inevitable loss of perfume. These and other results incidental to the common manner of providing and using toilet-soap render the cake form thereof objectionable.

The objects of my improvement are to obviate the foregoing objections attending the use of soap in cake or bar form, thereby preventing waste of this toilet article and affording cleanliness and convenience in the use thereof by providing it in the form of a jelly or plastic mass, confining it in a suitable holder adapted to be fastened against removal in convenient position for use, and providing means for discharging at will from the receptacle a limited or sufficient quantity for use.

For the purpose of my improvement I provide a fixture which is designed to be permanently attached in some convenient position, as upon or adjacent to a washstand. In the fixture I adjust in a ring-holder a receptacle, preferably removable and having a neck forming an outlet sufficiently contracted to tend to prevent the discharge of an undue quantity of the soap-jelly it contains, and the receptacle is designed to be removed (though not necessarily) when empty and replaced by a filled one. The filled receptacles are plugged at their filling ends with stoppers, which also serve the purpose of pistons by forcing them into the receptacles to effect discharge from the outlets of their contents, and I provide means to be manipulated by the user to produce a supply from the receptacle, which means are gaged to tend to preclude the discharge of an undue quantity of the soap by the user.

Two forms of my improved soap-fixture are represented in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view in sectional front elevation of a desirable form of the device. Fig. 2 is a view of the same in sectional side elevation. Fig. 3 is a view in elevation of another form of the discharging mechanism for forcing out soap from the receptacle. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the adjustable holder for the receptacle, the manner of adjusting which differs from that of the holder shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

A is a box or case, which may be made of wood, metal, or any other suitable material, and which should be attractively ornamental in appearance. The case is adapted to be secured, as by screws x, as a permanent fixture in position for convenient access to it. Within the case is secured, as on a bar r, fastened to the back of the case, a flask-holder B, substantially in the form of a harness-terret, as it comprises a ring p on a stem q, fastened in place as shown in Fig. 2, whereby it is adapted to be turned on the axis of the stem, or pivotally fastened, as represented at v in Fig. 4, to adapt it to be turned upon its pivot.

C is the receptacle or flask for containing the soap-jelly and which I prefer to form of glass in the shape of a miniature bottle having a neck o or contracted end and open at its base n, through which it is to be filled with the soap and through which a close-fitting stopper m is introduced to confine the contents and serve the purpose, hereinafter described, of a piston. Around the edge of the base n the flask C may be provided with a flange l, there to expand it beyond the diameter of the holder B, whereby when inserted neck downward through the latter it will seat thereon at its flange and protrude at its neck through the base of the box A. To facilitate the insertion of a flask and removal thereof, the holder B may be rendered adjustable to adapt it to be turned out of alignment with the forcing-rod D, (hereinafter de-

scribed,) as represented by dotted lines in Fig. 1. The form of forcing-rod shown in Figs. 1 and 2 is that of a longitudinally-slotted bar expanded at one end, as shown at *t*, and supported toward its opposite end in guides *k*, whereby it is adapted to be raised and lowered, the operating means comprising a rack *i*, formed on an edge of the longitudinal slot of the rod D, with the teeth close together and projecting upward and backward, and a spring-controlled lever *h*, fulcrumed at its inner end, as indicated at *x'*, and extending thence through the slotted rod and between the guides *k* (which limit the extent of its play) into engagement with the rack-teeth, and thence through an opening *g* in the side of the case A.

With all the parts of the fixture in their relative operative positions the rod D is in line with the center of the ring *p*, being raised beyond the same to permit insertion or withdrawal of a flask C and being lowered against the stopper-piston *m* in the flask when the latter is in place. Then to obtain a supply of the soap from the flask the lever *h* is worked up and down at its protruding handle portion, each downstroke producing engagement of the lever with a different tooth of the rack, whereby the rod D is lowered little by little, but with force against the piston *m* sufficient to push it into the flask and force out of its neck portion *o* into a hand of the operator held under it a sufficient quantity of the soap contents of the flask for his purpose.

In addition to the rack and lever discharging mechanism thus described, I show in Fig. 3 a plunger-rod D in the form of a closely-threaded screw working in a nut *f*, which centers it with the ring *p*, and provided at its upper end with a knob, by which to turn it and which, if the discharging mechanism be inclosed in a case A (though it need not be) should protrude through its upper end.

The foregoing description of the preferred and modified form of my improved device sets forth details of construction which, so far as I am at present aware, are best suited to my purpose. These may be varied, however, without departure from the spirit of my invention. Hence I do not wish to be understood as limiting my improvement thereto. For example, it is not necessary that the flask or receptacle shall be suspended at a flange in the holder-ring, for it might rest at its lower contracted end in a ring-holder.

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

1. In a toilet-soap fixture, the combination of a holder B, formed with a ring *p*, a soap-jelly receptacle C, having a neck *o* and containing a piston-stopper *m* and seated in the ring, and a plunger-rod supported to work against the stopper to produce discharge of the contents of the receptacle, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A toilet-soap fixture comprising, in combination with a case A, a seat B, a flask C for soap-jelly, removably supported on the seat and containing a piston-stopper *m*, a slotted plunger-rod D, having a rack *i* in its slot and confined in guides *k* to reciprocate with relation to the said stopper, and a spring-controlled lever *h*, engaging the rack to operate the plunger-rod and having its play limited by the said guides, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

GEORGE A. SCHMIDT.

In presence of—
GREGOR MAGES,
M. J. FROST.