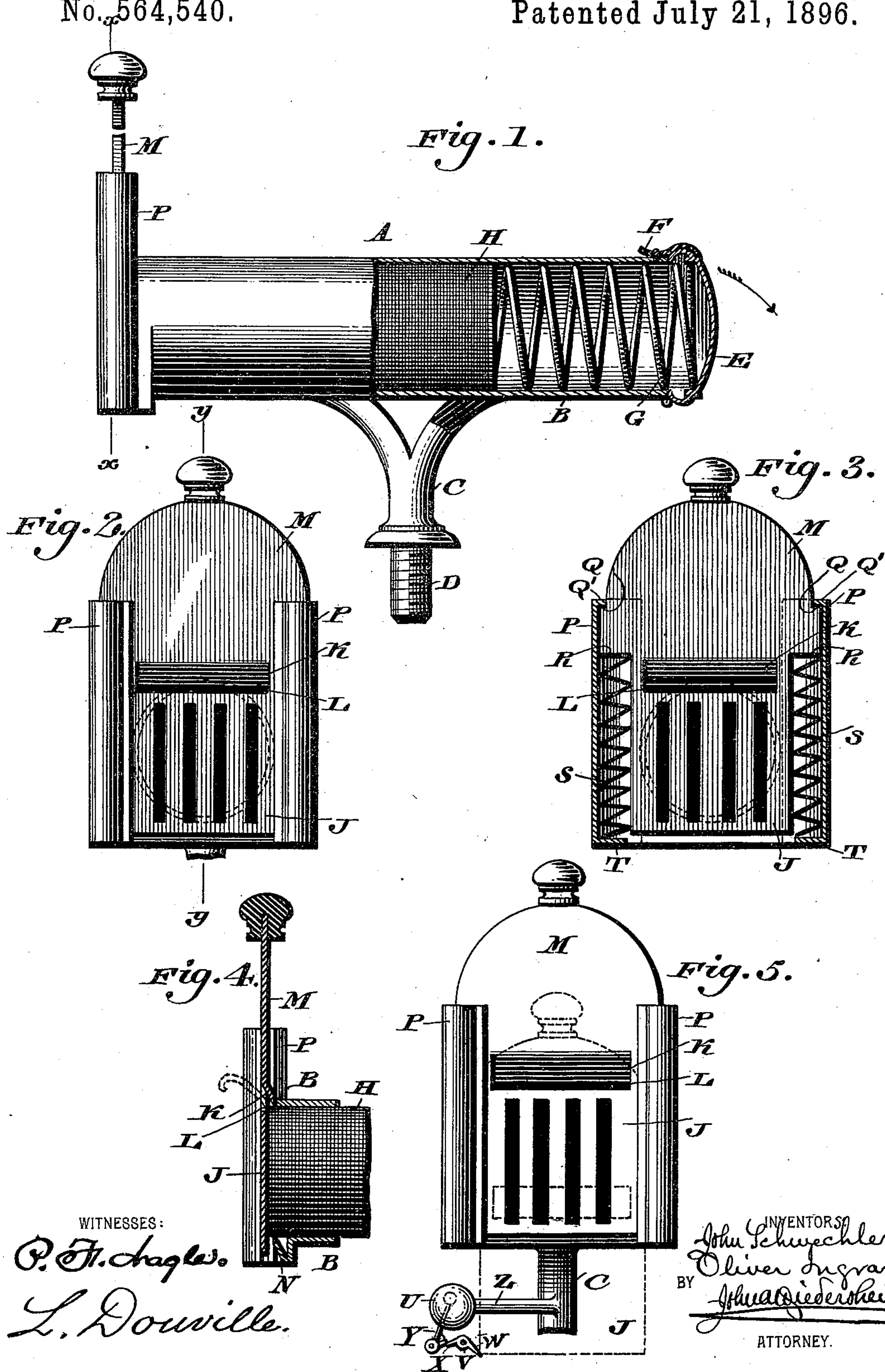


(No Model.)

J. SCHWECHLER & O. INGRAM.
SOAP CUP OR HOLDER.

No. 564,540.

Patented July 21, 1896.



WITNESSES:

P. H. Chagles.

L. Douville.

INVENTORS:
John Schwechler.
Oliver Ingram
BY
J. H. Fiedersheim
ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN SCHWECHLER AND OLIVER INGRAM, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA; SAID SCHWECHLER ASSIGNOR OF THREE-EIGHTHS TO GEORGE DAVIS AND HENRY D. SCHEETZ, OF SAME PLACE, AND SAID INGRAM ASSIGNOR OF ONE-FOURTH TO CARL SCHNEIDER AND JOHN B. RIEHL, OF SAME PLACE.

SOAP CUP OR HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 564,540, dated July 21, 1896.

Application filed March 31, 1896. Serial No. 585,541. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN SCHWECHLER and OLIVER INGRAM, citizens of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Soap Cups or Holders, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings.

Our invention consists of a novel construction of a soap cup or holder, in which a cake of soap is normally contained within the device and provision made by the employment of a suitable reciprocating blade or cutter for cutting a thin layer of the soap by the user, whereby waste is reduced to a minimum and the liability of the soap being stolen is prevented.

It further consists of novel details of construction, all as will be hereinafter set forth, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

Figure 1 represents a side elevation, partly in section, of a soap cup or holder embodying our invention. Fig. 2 represents a front elevation thereof. Fig. 3 represents a section on line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 represents a section on line *y y*, Fig. 2, a portion of the casing or body and of the cup being removed. Fig. 5 represents a portion of the cup similar to Fig. 2, but showing the cutter in dotted lines in depressed condition and in the act of sounding the bell.

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

Referring to the drawings, A designates a soap cup or holder, and B the body or casing thereof, the same being mounted upon a suitable bed or standard C, which may have the threaded stem D secured thereto for the purpose of readily attaching the holder to any desired point adjacent a sink or bowl.

E designates a cover, which is hinged to one end of the casing B, and is provided with any suitable catch or lock, as F, whereby the contents of the interior cannot be tampered with.

G designates a spring contained within the casing B, one end of said spring bearing against the cover E, while its other end con-

tacts with the cake of soap which is contained in said casing and forced by said spring against the abutment J, which is capable of being reciprocated in the ways P.

K designates a cutter or blade, which is formed upon the partition J by depressing inwardly a portion of the same, as will be best seen in Fig. 4, the edge of said blade K being of course sharpened to the required degree, and the port or opening L being located adjacent thereto, through which the shaving of soap (indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 4) passes, as will be explained.

M designates an extension of the partition J, which forming a follower may be provided at its top with the knob, cross-bar, or other device upon which pressure may be applied when it is desired to operate the blade.

N designates a ledge or deflected stripper, which assists to clean the back of the blade K or may serve as a stop therefor, as may be desired.

Q designates shoulders on the follower M, which are adapted to abut against the bosses Q' of the ways P, thus serving to limit the upward movement of the cutter or blade K, said movement being caused by the action of the springs S, one end of each of which bears against the shoulders R of said follower M, the other end thereof contacting with the ledges T of the ways P.

In some instances it may be desired to employ the bell in connection with the holder in order to indicate the number of times the same is used, and we have thus shown in Fig. 5 the preferred manner of mounting and attaching said bell to the holder, the bell being designated by U, and being attached by means of an arm to the standard C, said bell being sounded by means of the bell-crank or lever V, which is suitably fulcrumed and has an arm adapted to be engaged by a suitable portion of the partition J, while the other arm X of said bell-crank is adapted to contact with the dog Y of the bell-hammer, and thus sound the same whenever the partition J is depressed, as will be evident from Fig. 5.

The operation is as follows: Soap is first

placed in position in the casing B, after which the spring G is inserted therein and the cover E closed and locked. The spring G will always force the cake of soap against the partition J as a stop. When the same is depressed, the cutter or blade K will remove the thin shaving, as indicated in Fig. 4. The ways P form vertical columns which retain and conceal the springs S and also guide the follower M, preventing lateral displacement of the same and causing the blade to work true, it being also noticed that the end of the cake of soap is not exposed or made accessible to be improperly abstracted in either the elevated or depressed position of the abutment, and that the follower, blade, abutment, and guides are placed compactly together on the end of the casing, thus adding to the practicability and simplicity of the device and decreasing the expense thereof.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a soap-holder, a casing, a spring therein, having one end adapted to contact with a fixed point, and the other end with the soap, ways connected with said casing, an abutment, a follower guided in said ways, a blade carried by said abutment and follower, a restoring-spring bearing against said follower, and stop-shoulders common to said ways and follower, said ways containing said restoring-spring, and said abutment depending from said follower in front of said casing, the parts named being combined substantially as described.

2. In a soap-holder, a casing, a spring there-

in, having one end adapted to bear against a fixed point, and the other end against the soap, ways attached to said casing, an abutment movable in said ways, a follower from which said abutment depends guided in said ways, a blade carried by said abutment and follower, restoring-springs bearing against said follower, stop-shoulders common to said ways and follower, and a stripper located behind the lower portion of said abutment, substantially as described.

3. In a soap-holder, a casing, a spring therein, having one end adapted to bear against a fixed point, and the other end against the soap, ways attached to said casing, an abutment movable in said ways, a follower guided in the latter, a blade carried by said abutment and follower, a passage at the end of the casing through which said abutment passes when depressed, restoring-springs bearing against said follower, said springs being contained in said ways, and stop-shoulders common to said ways and follower, in combination with a bell mounted on a suitable support adjacent to said casing, a lever fulcrumed in the path of said abutment so as to be actuated thereby when the latter is depressed, and connections intermediate said lever and bell, so that the latter is sounded each time the abutment is depressed, substantially as described.

JOHN SCHWECHLER.
OLIVER INGRAM.

Witnesses:

JOHN A. WIEDERSHEIM,
WM. C. WIEDERSHEIM.