

No. 849,867.

PATENTED APR. 9, 1907.

G. L. THORNE.
SOAP RECEPTACLE.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 2, 1906.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

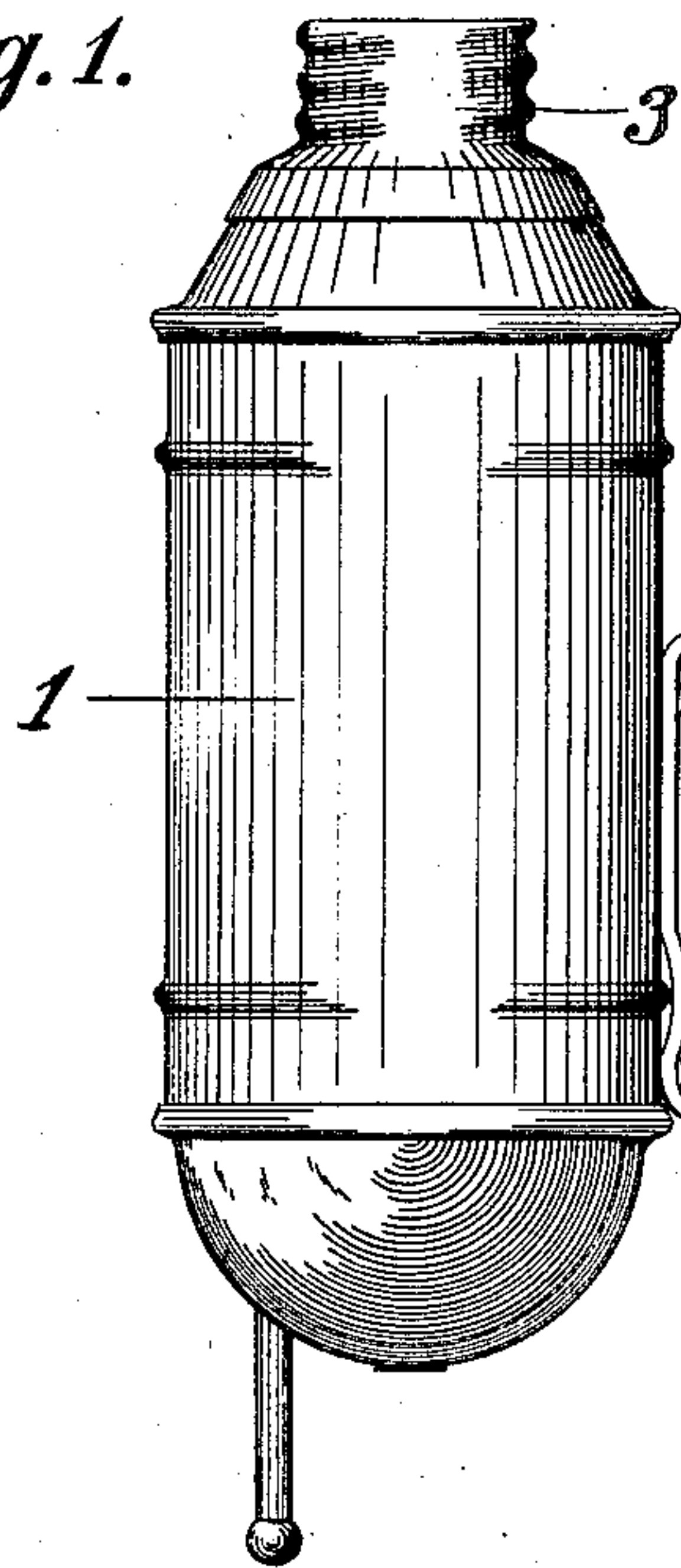


Fig. 2.

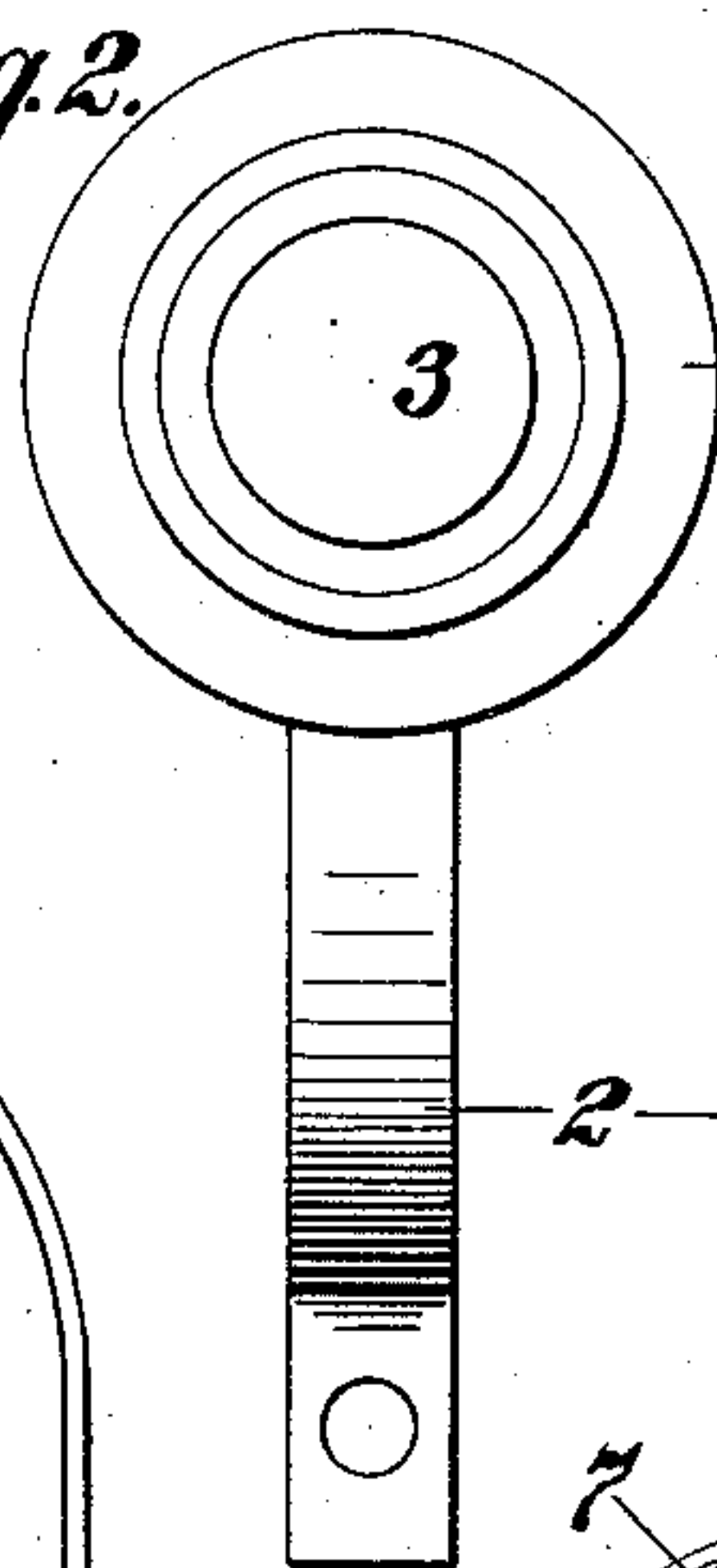


Fig. 3.

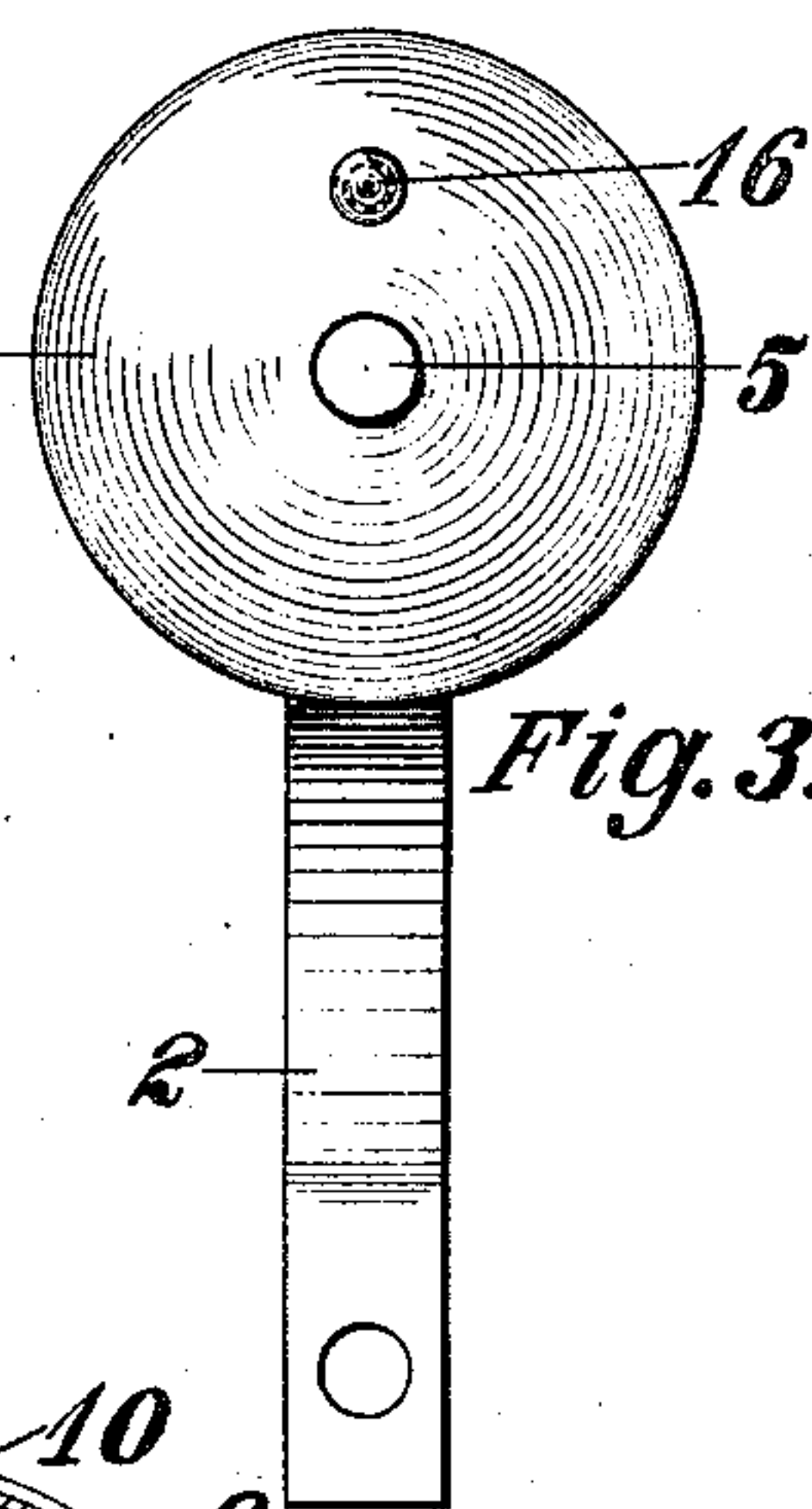


Fig. 4.

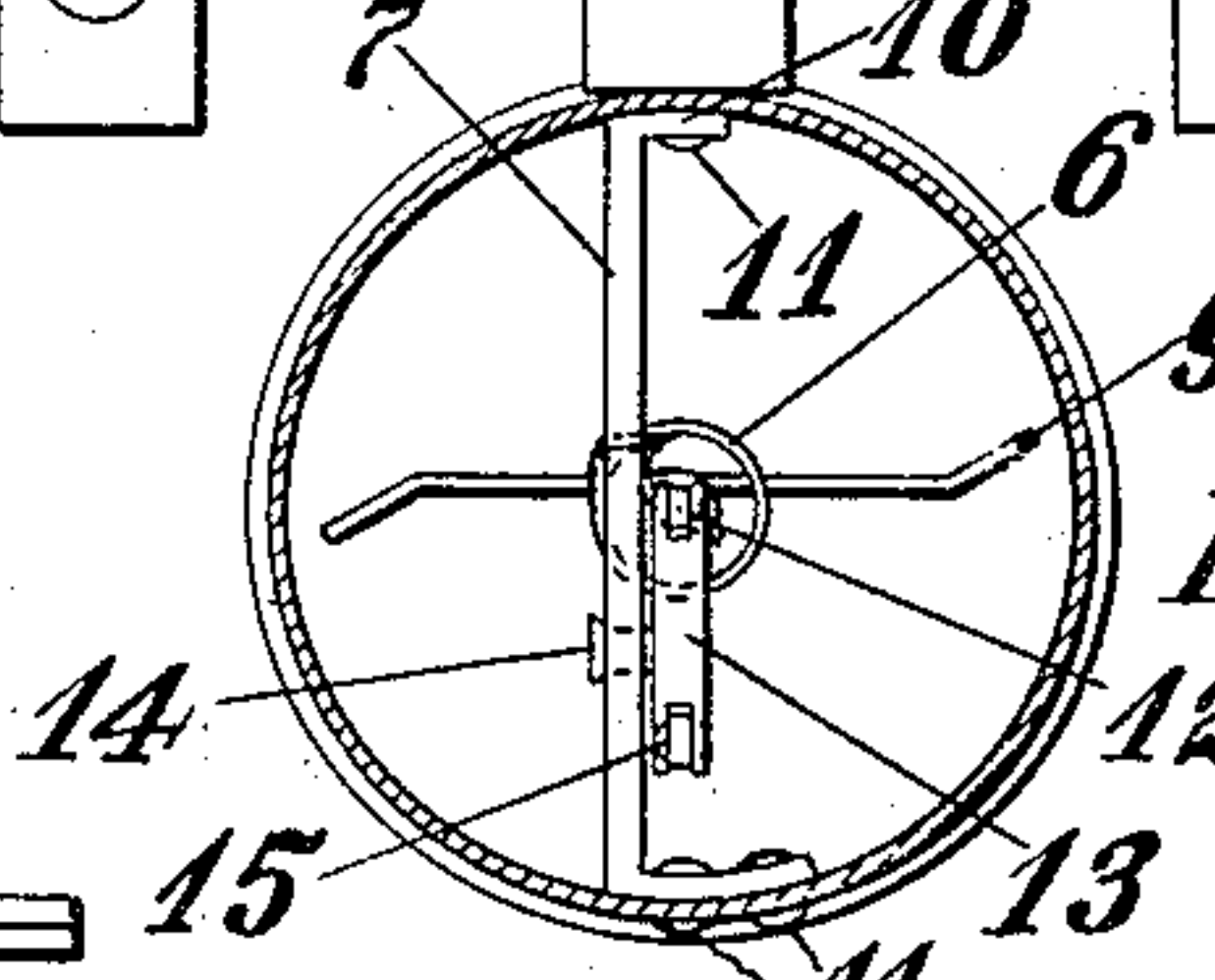


Fig. 5.

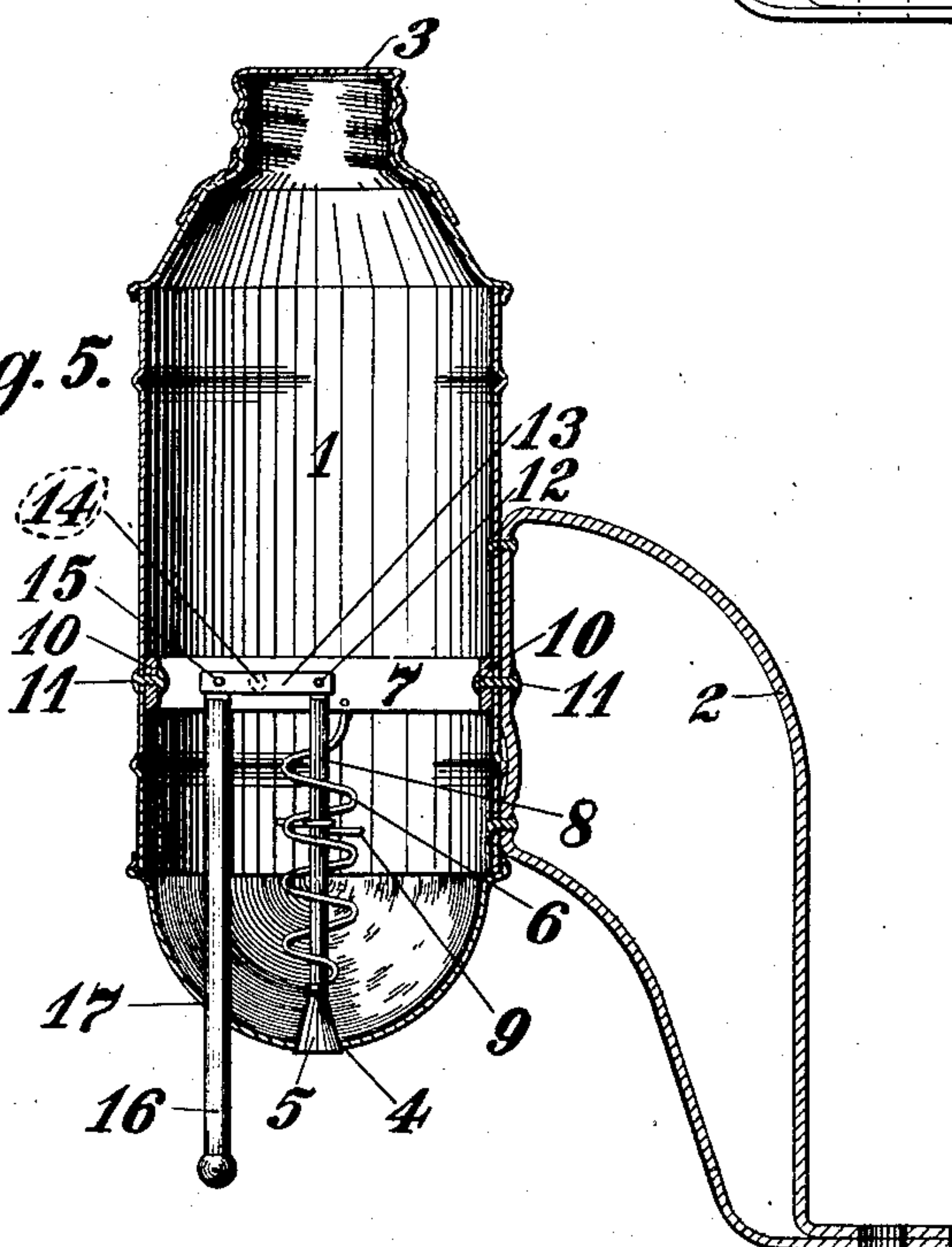
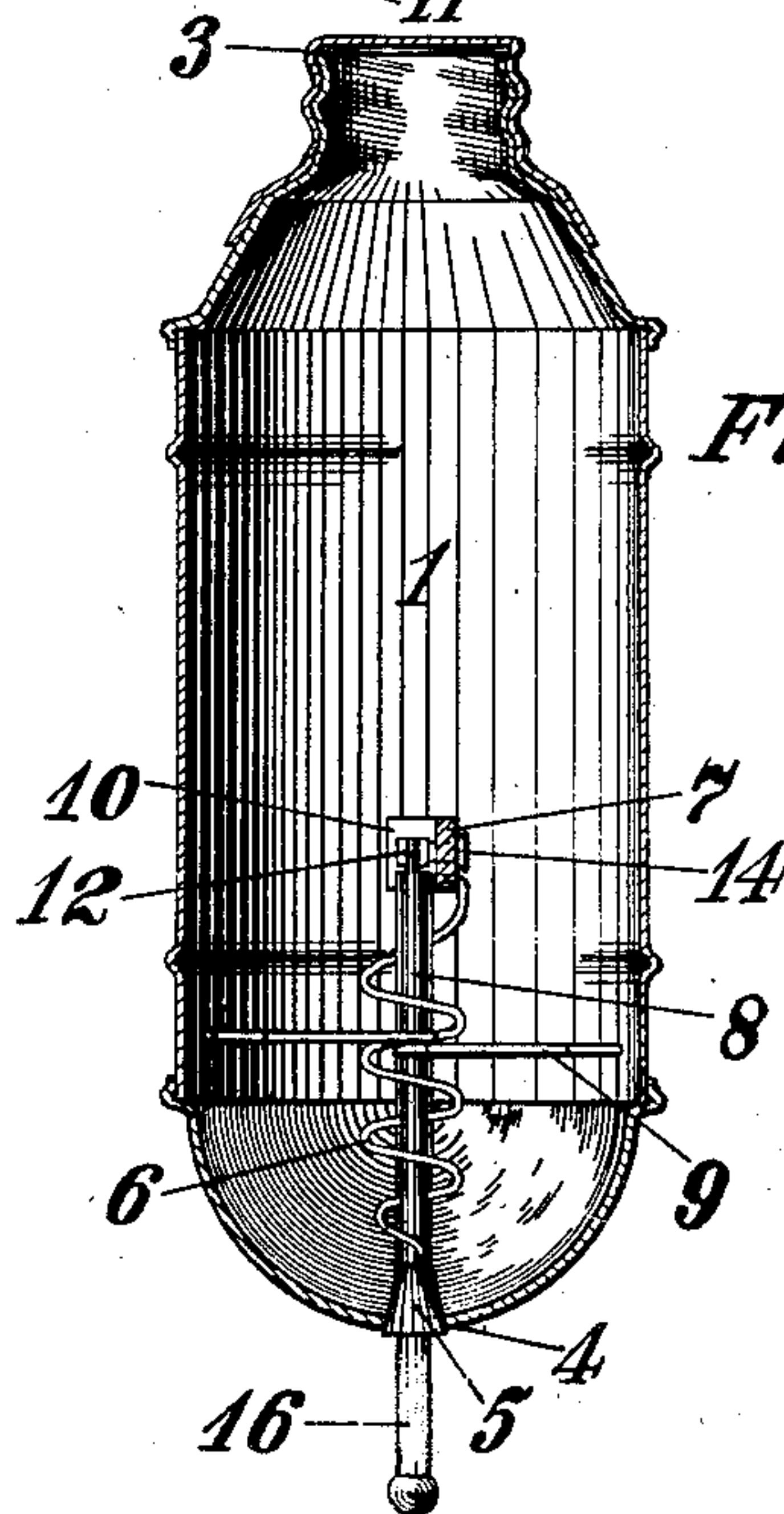


Fig. 6.



Witnesses:

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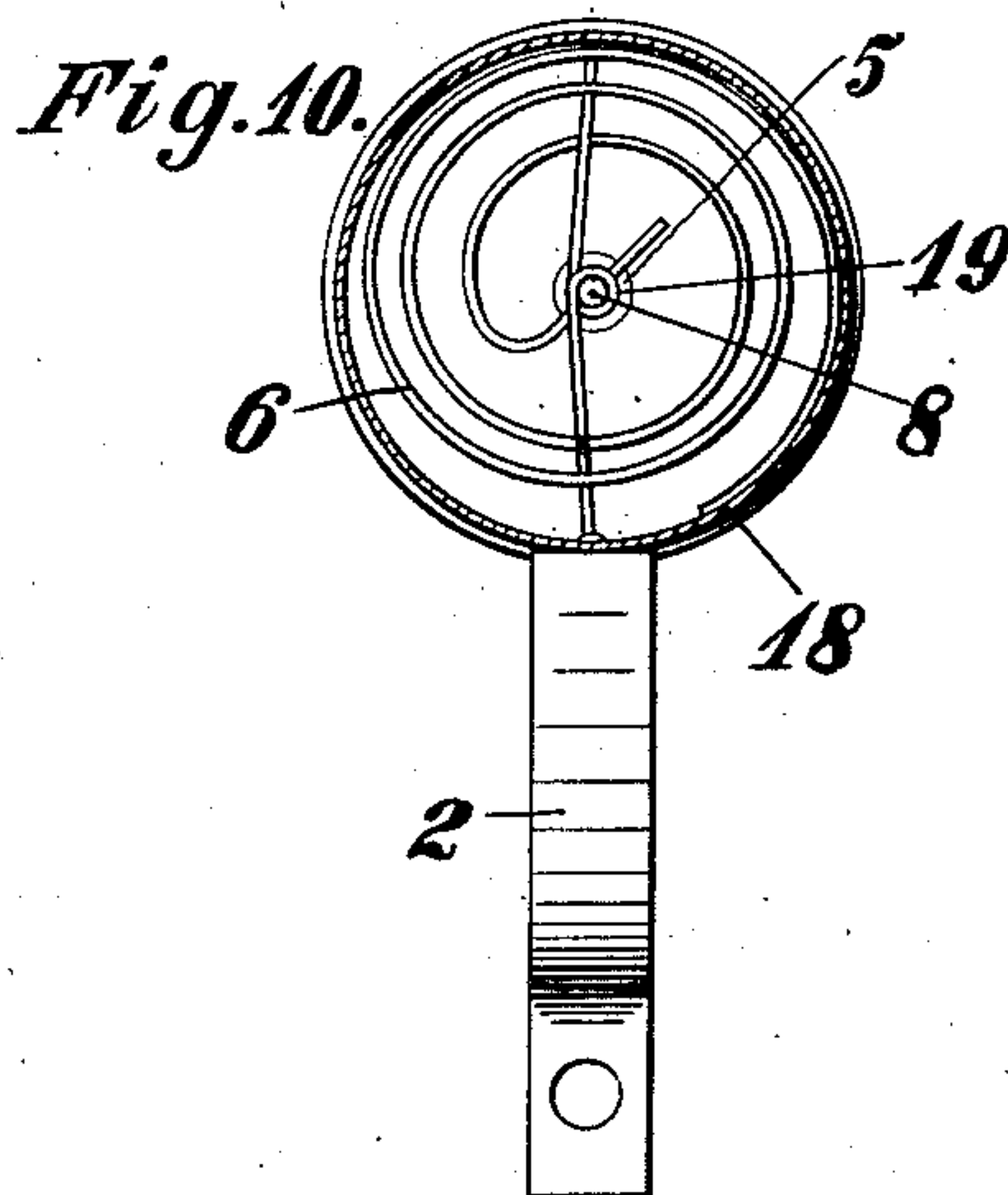
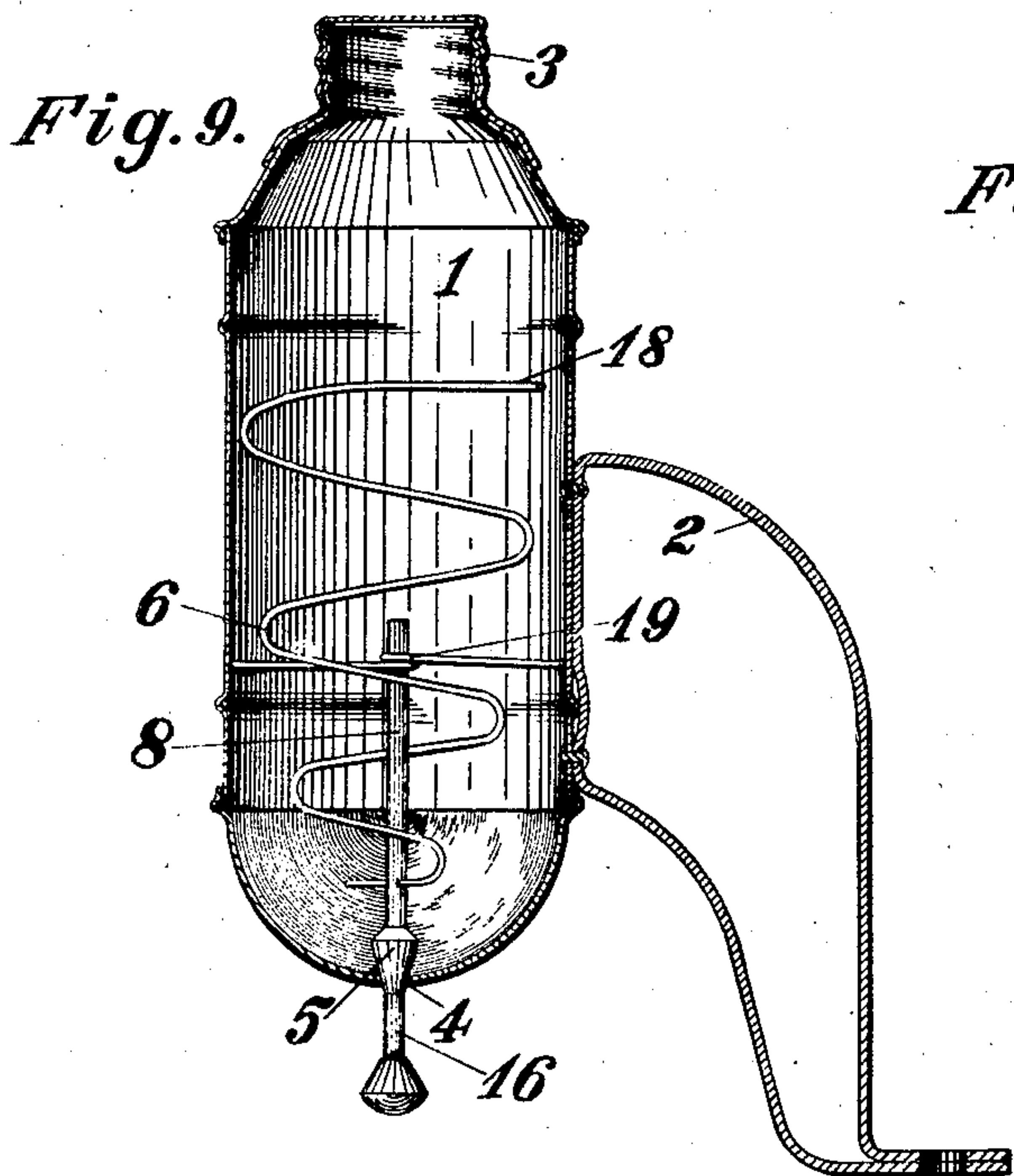
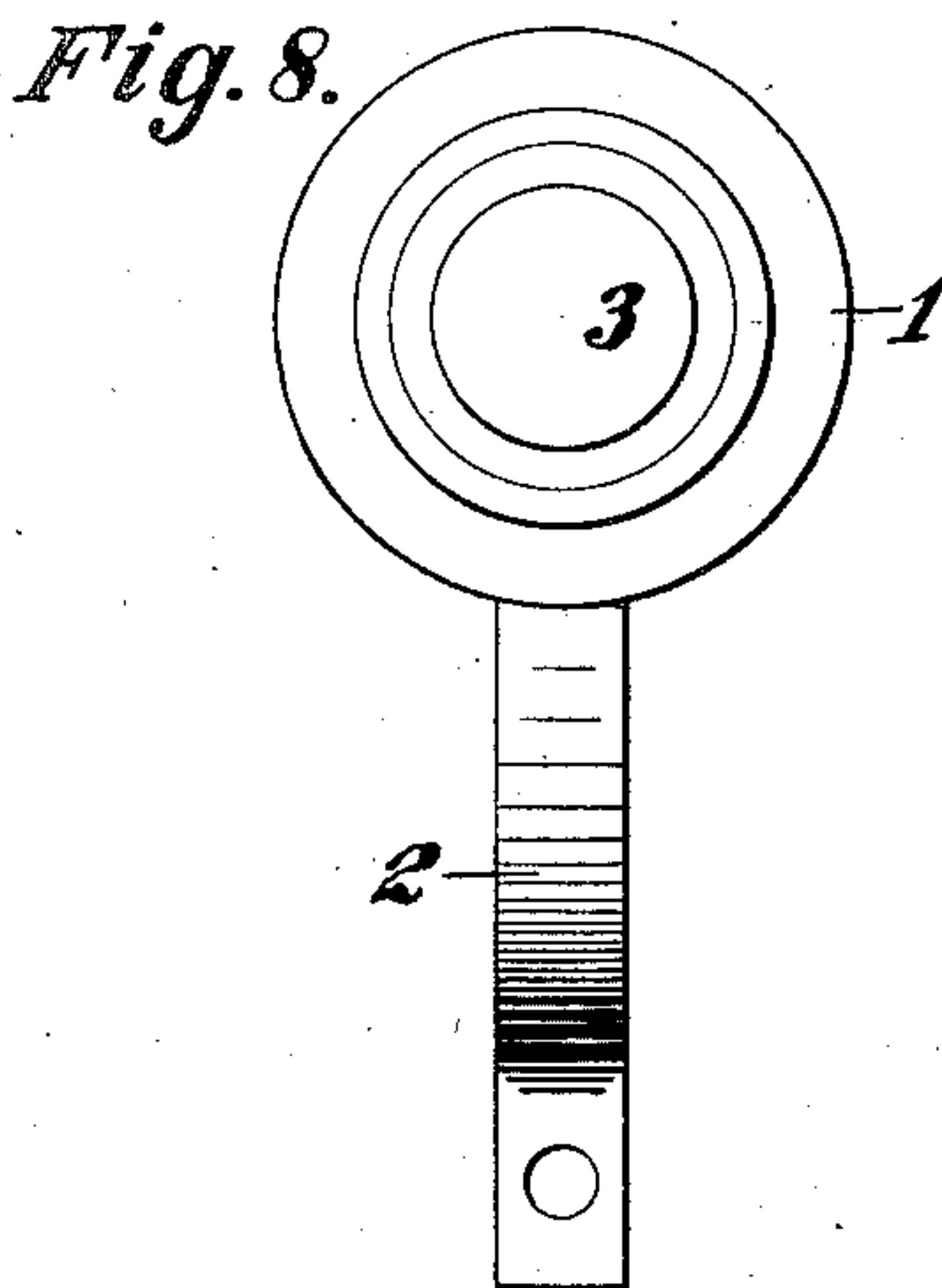
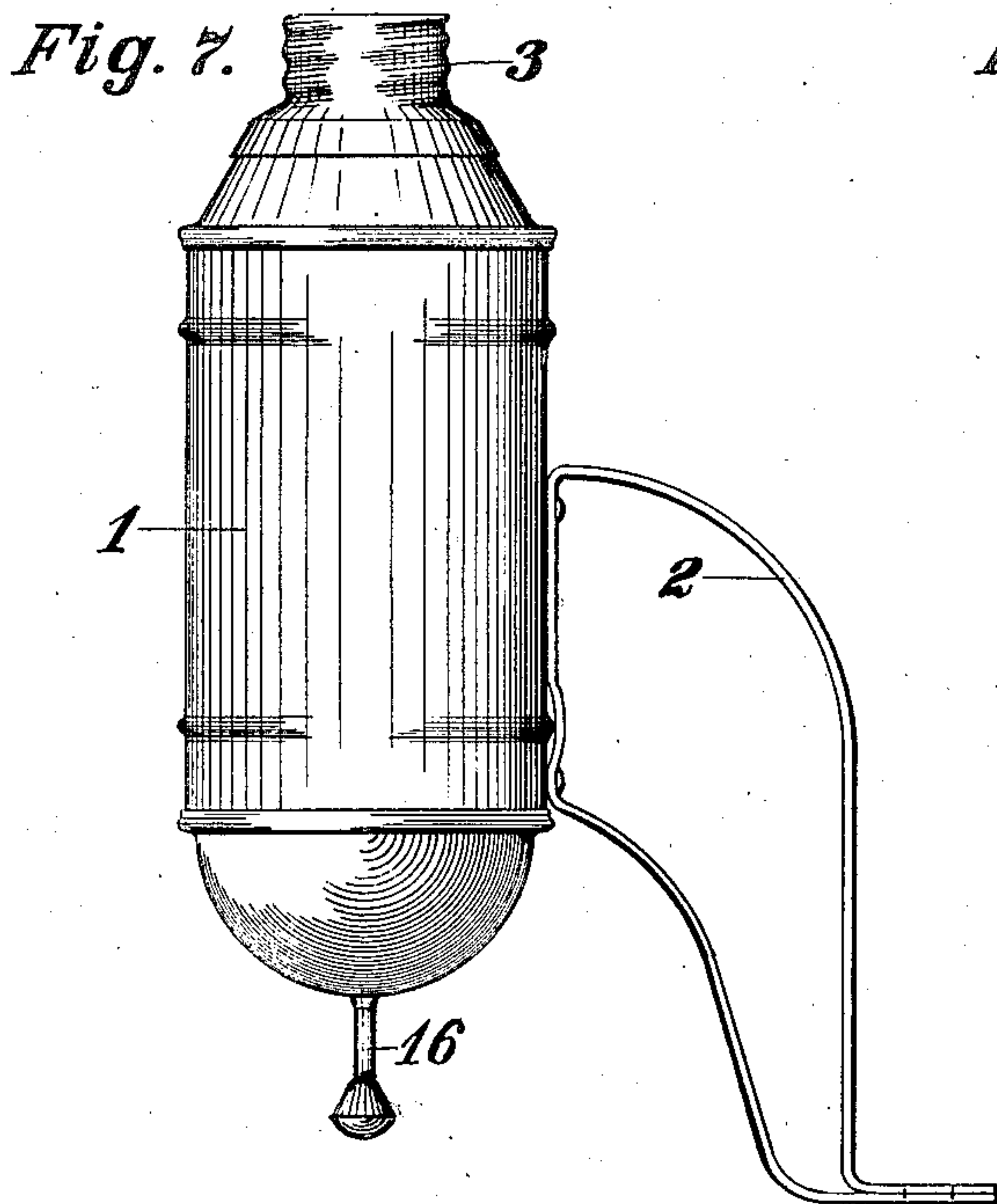
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses:
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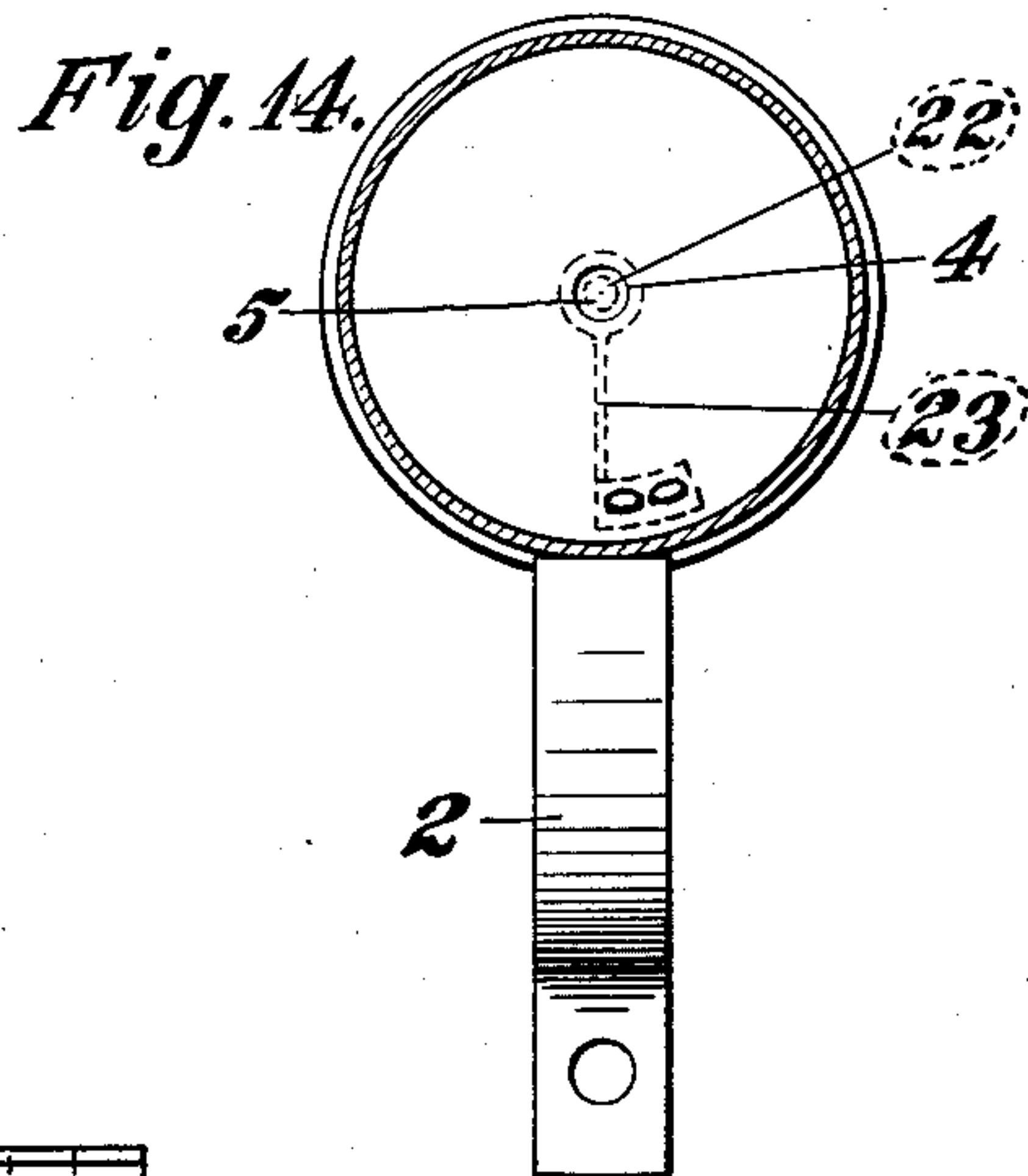
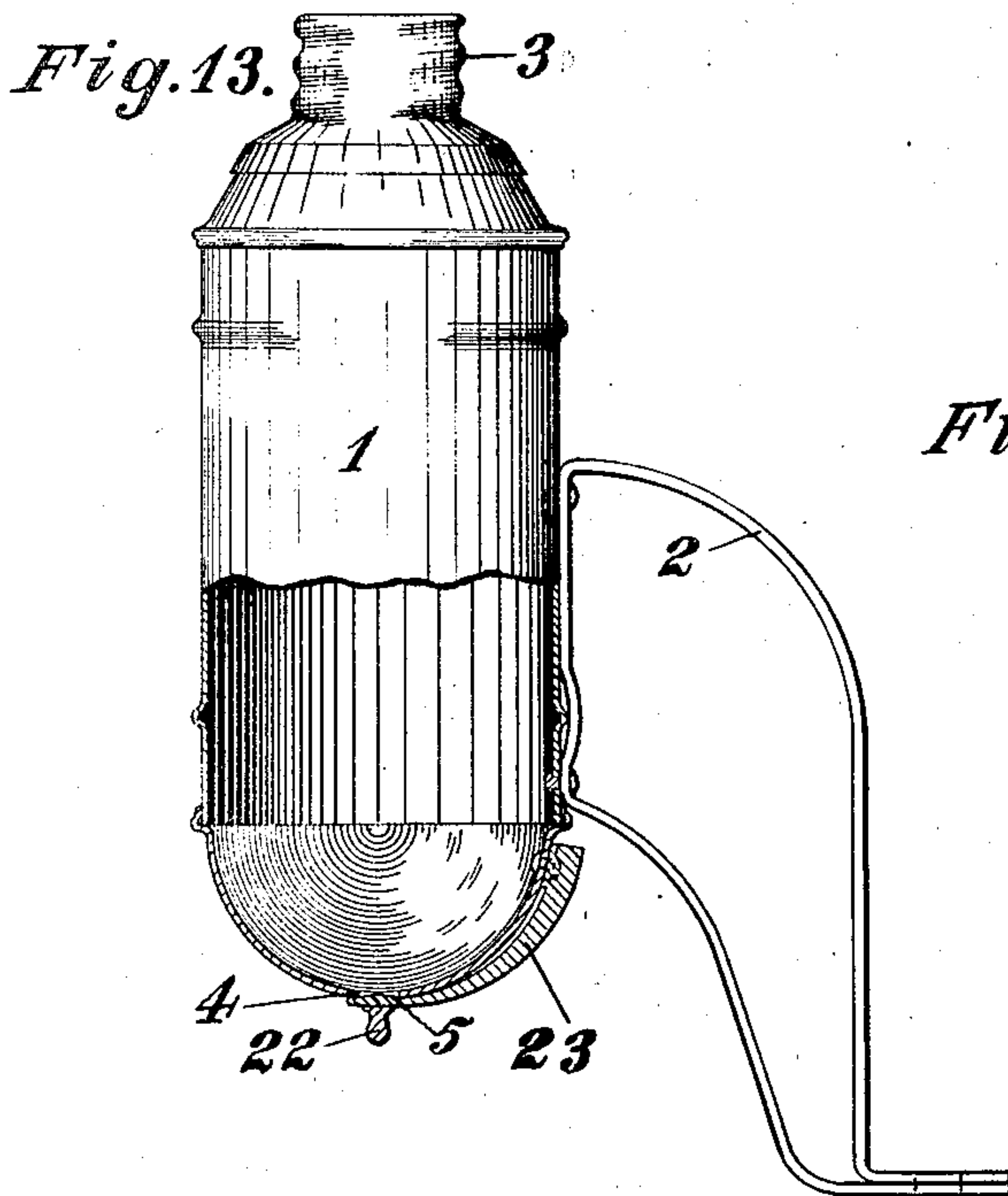
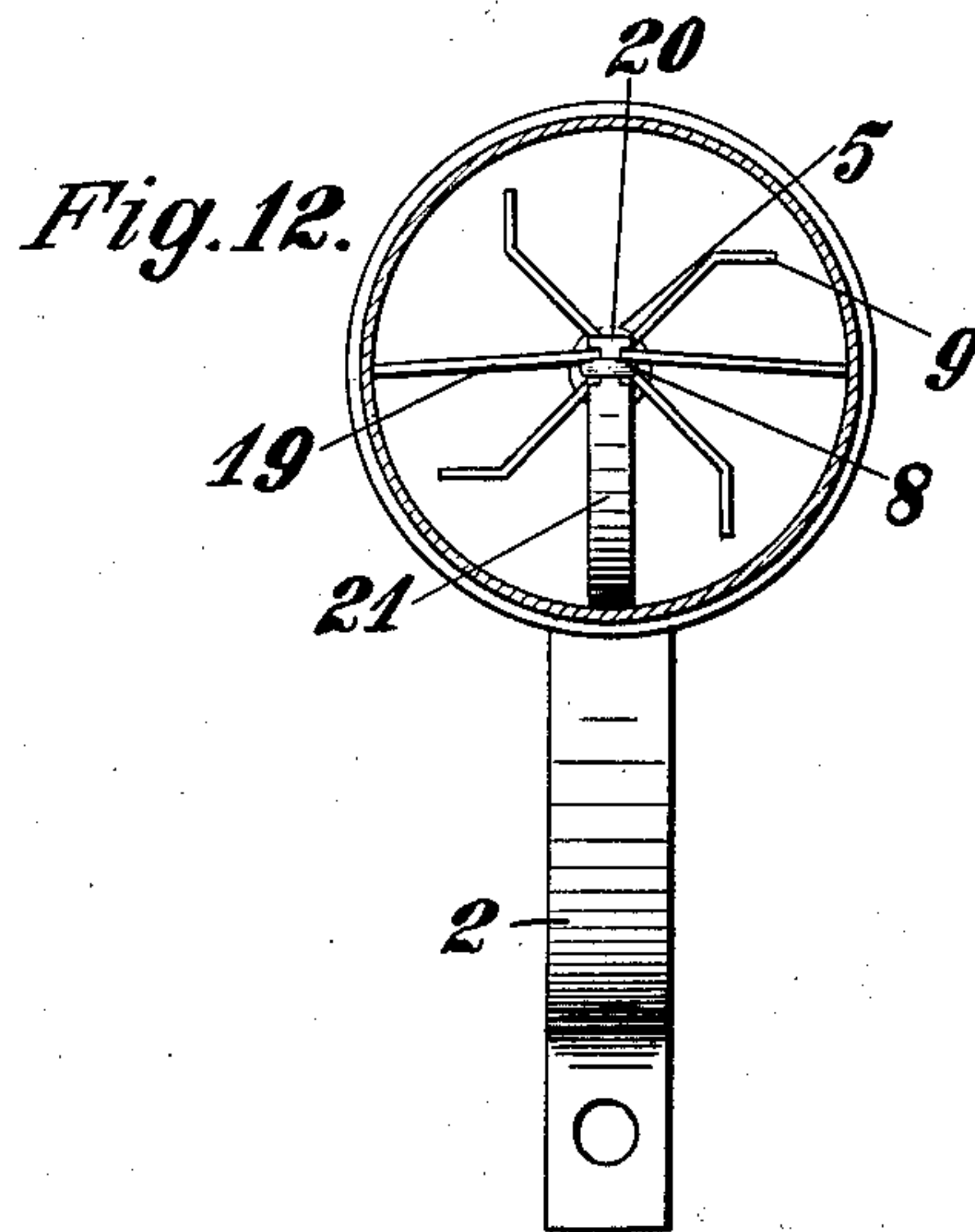
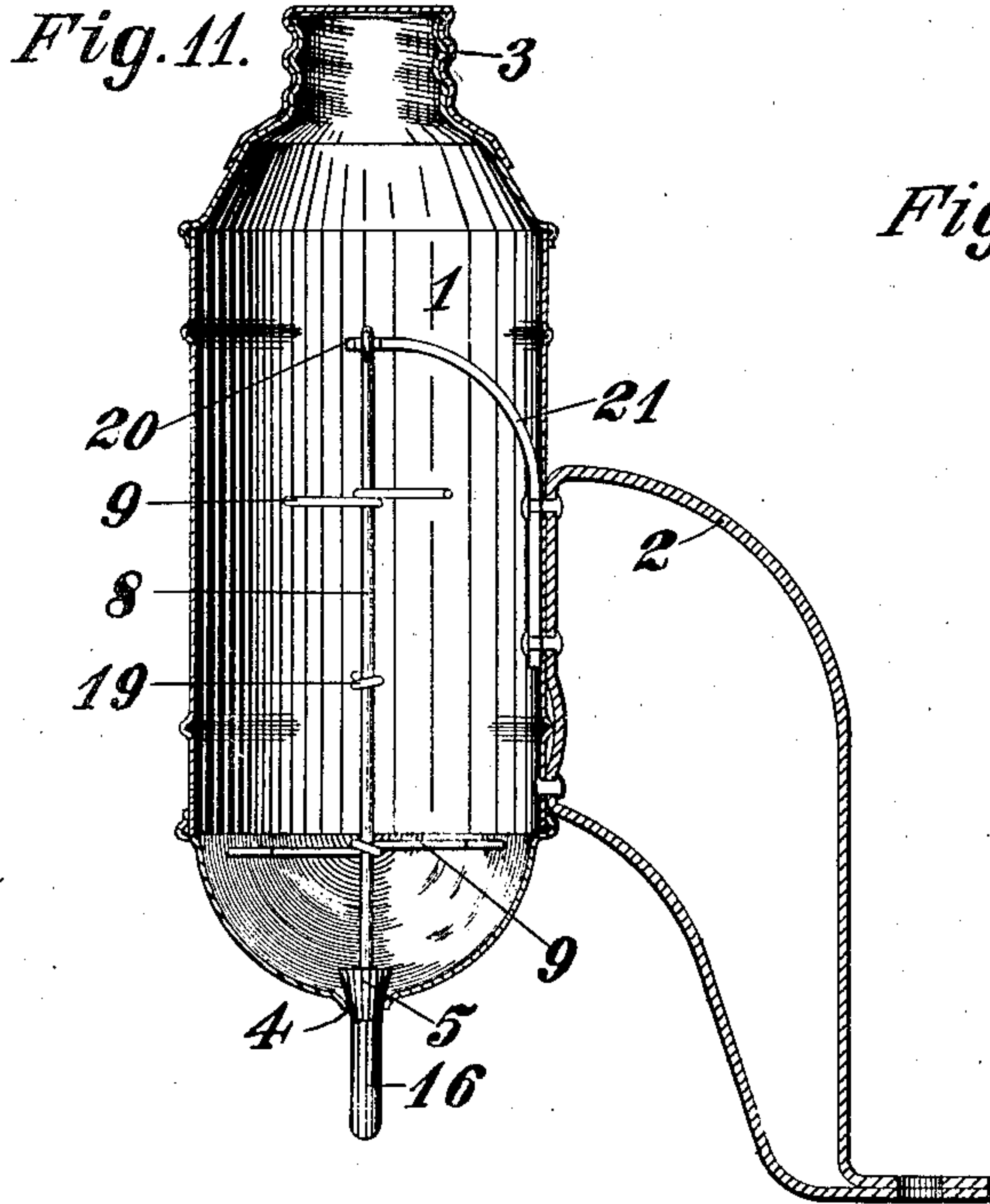
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SOAP RECEPTACLE.

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE L. THORNE, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF
TO M. J. POPE AND ONE-HALF TO FRANK D. THORNE, OF ST. LOUIS,
MISSOURI.

SOAP-RECEPTACLE.

No. 849,867.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 9, 1907.

Application filed February 2, 1906. Serial No. 299,099.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE L. THORNE, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Soap-Receptacles, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to soap-receptacles,
10 and particularly to canisters to hold what is commonly known as "soap-powder," consisting sometimes of comminuted soap and sometimes of detergent compounds of which soap may or may not be an ingredient.

15 This invention relates to the receptacle and not to the contents thereof.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which like numbers of reference denote like parts wherever
20 they occur, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my preferred form. Fig. 2 is a top plan view. Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view. Fig. 4 is a transverse horizontal sectional view. Figs. 5 and 6 are vertical sectional views through
25 the device, taken at right angles to each other. Fig. 7 is a side elevation of a modification. Fig. 8 is a top plan view of same. Fig. 9 is a vertical sectional view through same. Fig. 10 is a transverse horizontal sectional view through same, and Figs. 11, 12,
30 13, and 14 illustrate two further modifications.

The soap-canister 1 may be attached by any suitable bracket 2 or other device to a
35 proper support. The powder is introduced into the canister through the opening closed by the screw-cap 3. The exit of the powder is through the opening 4, normally closed by the valve 5, which may consist of a beveled
40 plug having its greatest diameter exterior to the canister and tightly closing the opening 4 under the pull exerted by the expansion-spring 6, which is fastened to the valve 5 and also to the cross-bar 7, and preferably encir-
45 cles the valve-stem 8. For the sake of agitating the powder or breaking cakes which may form therein a plurality of fingers or agitators 9 are borne by the stem 8, and the spring 6 also acts in the same manner. The
50 cross-bar 7 is fixed to the inside of the wall of the canister 1 by soldering or riveting, or both, the ends 10 of same being turned over

in order to fit the wall, each to receive one or more rivets 11, the object being to make the cross-bar 7 not only stationary, but also to
55 fasten it in place in such a way that it will not readily become loosened, so as to interfere with the operation of the device, the description of which here follows.

To the upper end of the valve-stem 8 is
60 pivoted at 12 one end of lever 13, which is pivoted at 14 to cross-bar 7 and at 15 to the plunger 16, said plunger being guided by the opening 17 and the length of lever 13. When it is desired to use the powder contained in
65 the receptacle, the hands may be moistened, and the back or the palm of one of them may be used to push the plunger 16 upward, thereby raising the end of lever 13 to which
70 same is attached, and consequently depressing the opposite end of said lever, whereby the valve-stem 8 and valve 5 will be forced downwardly, thus opening the aperture 4 for the powder to run out into or upon the actu-
75 ating hand.

In this device it will be observed that the
80 advantage is present that but one hand is needed to operate the valve and at the same time to receive the powder. Moreover, it will be observed that no vertical standards pro-
85 ject upwardly from the bottom of the canister, nor are other projections or obstructions located in same adjacent to the opening 4, thus allowing the powder to feed freely
90 therethrough. In Figs. 7 to 10 the modification illustrated embraces both of these advantages; but the valve 5 instead of being located on the outside of the receptacle is located on the inside of same. Thus the
95 spring 6 is not a torsion-spring in this modification, but a compression-spring, one end being fastened to the valve-stem 8 and the other soldered at 18 to the wall of the canister. In this device the cross-bar 7 provides,
by means of a central opening 19 there-
100 through, a guide for the stem 8, which causes the valve 5 to center truly.

In Figs. 11 and 12 another internal valve is provided, the valve-stem 8 of which is at-
tached to the end 20 of leaf-spring 21, riveted
105 or otherwise secured to the wall of the canister. The comparative rigidity of the leaf-spring 21 insures the proper seating of the valve.

In Figs. 13 and 14 the opening 4 in the canister is closed by the valve 5, bearing the knob 22, by which said valve 5, borne by or formed integral with the leaf-spring 23, is
5 moved to the right or the left to leave the aperture 4 open for the exit of the powder. The other end of the leaf-spring 23 is riveted or otherwise suitably fixed to the canister.

It will be observed that the valve 5 in my
10 preferred form projects very slightly beyond the wall of the canister 1 and slopes upward into the aperture 4, whereby an exceedingly important advantage for a device of this character is obtained—namely, that in the
15 first place water cannot readily lodge on the valve 5, so as to cake soap-powder thereon, and in the second place to the extent that that occurs when the valve 5 is depressed to open the aperture 4 the same will be cleaned
20 off every time the valve returns to its normal position.

Having thus described my said invention,

what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a device of the character described, 25 the combination of a canister having an aperture, a valve controlling same, a valve-stem on which said valve is mounted, a pivoted lever, and a plunger pivoted within said canister to said lever and protruding exterior to 30 said canister through the bottom thereof.

2. In a device of the character described, the combination of a canister having an aperture, a valve controlling same, a valve-stem 35 on which said valve is mounted, a pivoted lever, and a plunger, both said plunger and said valve-stem being pivoted to said pivoted lever and being parallel to each other.

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

GEORGE L. THORNE.

Witnesses:

HUGH K. WAGNER

FRANK D. THORNE