

W. M. PARKER.

SOAP HOLDER.

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925,943.

Patented June 22, 1909.

Fig. 1.

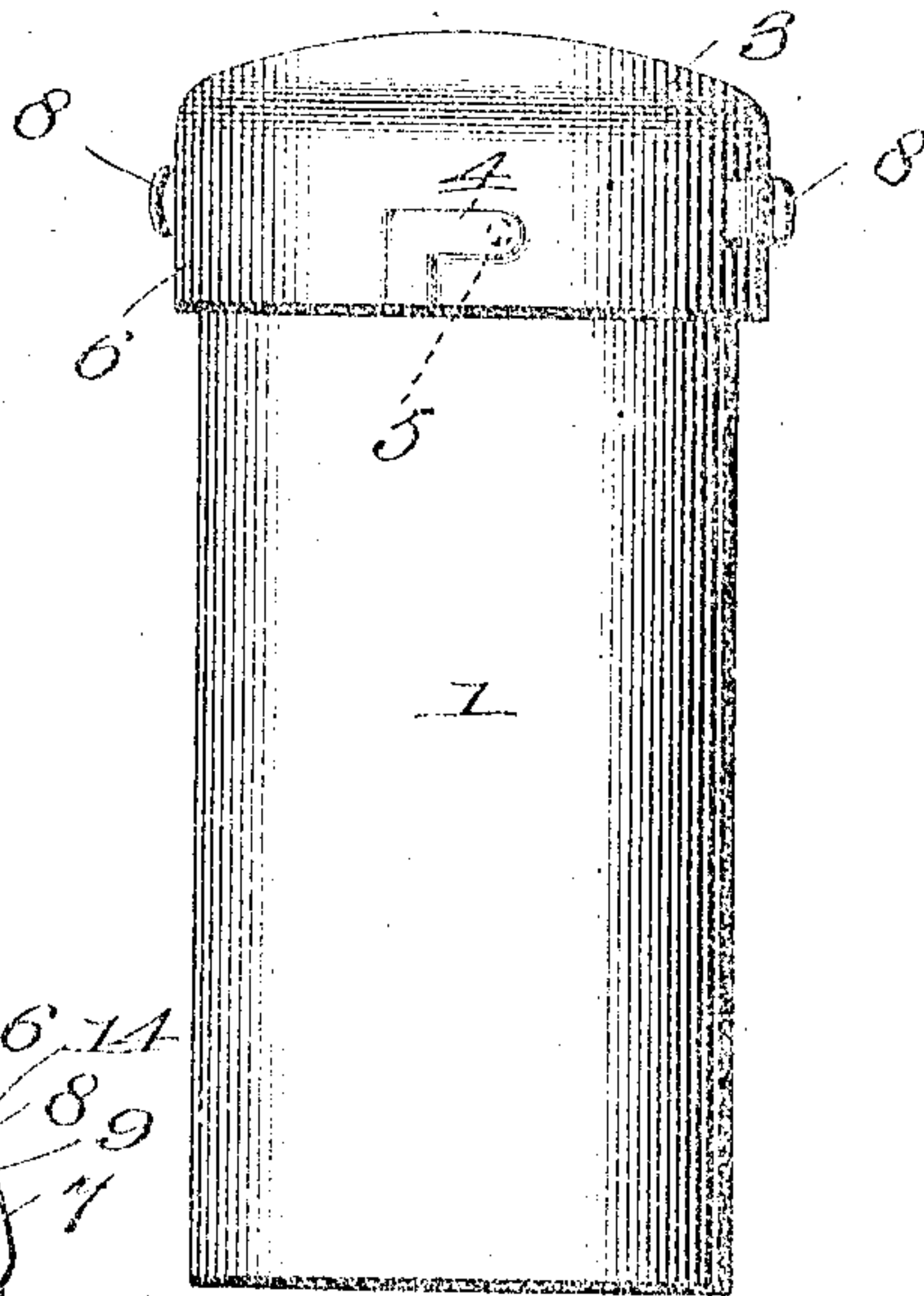


Fig. 3.

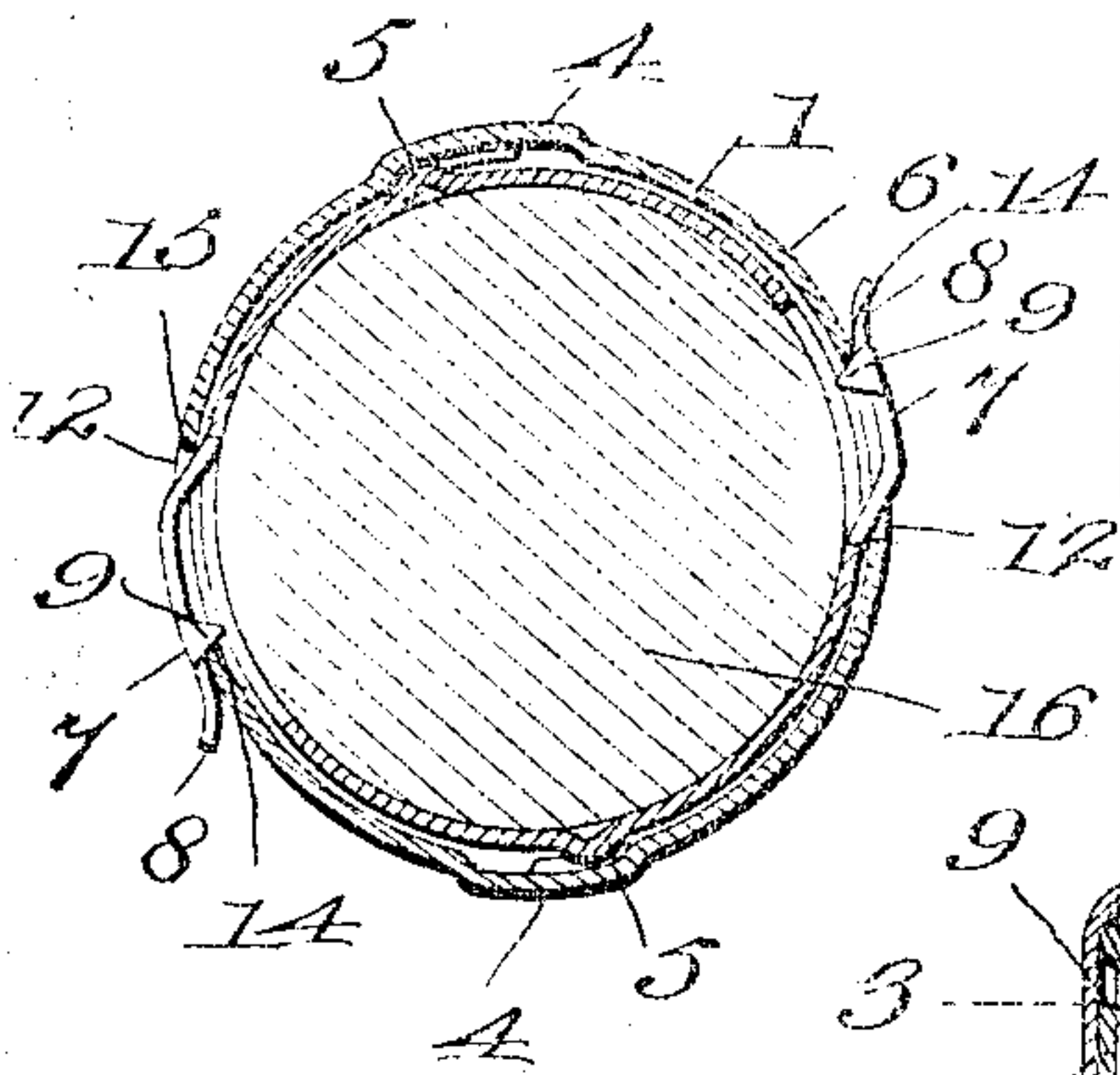


Fig. 5.

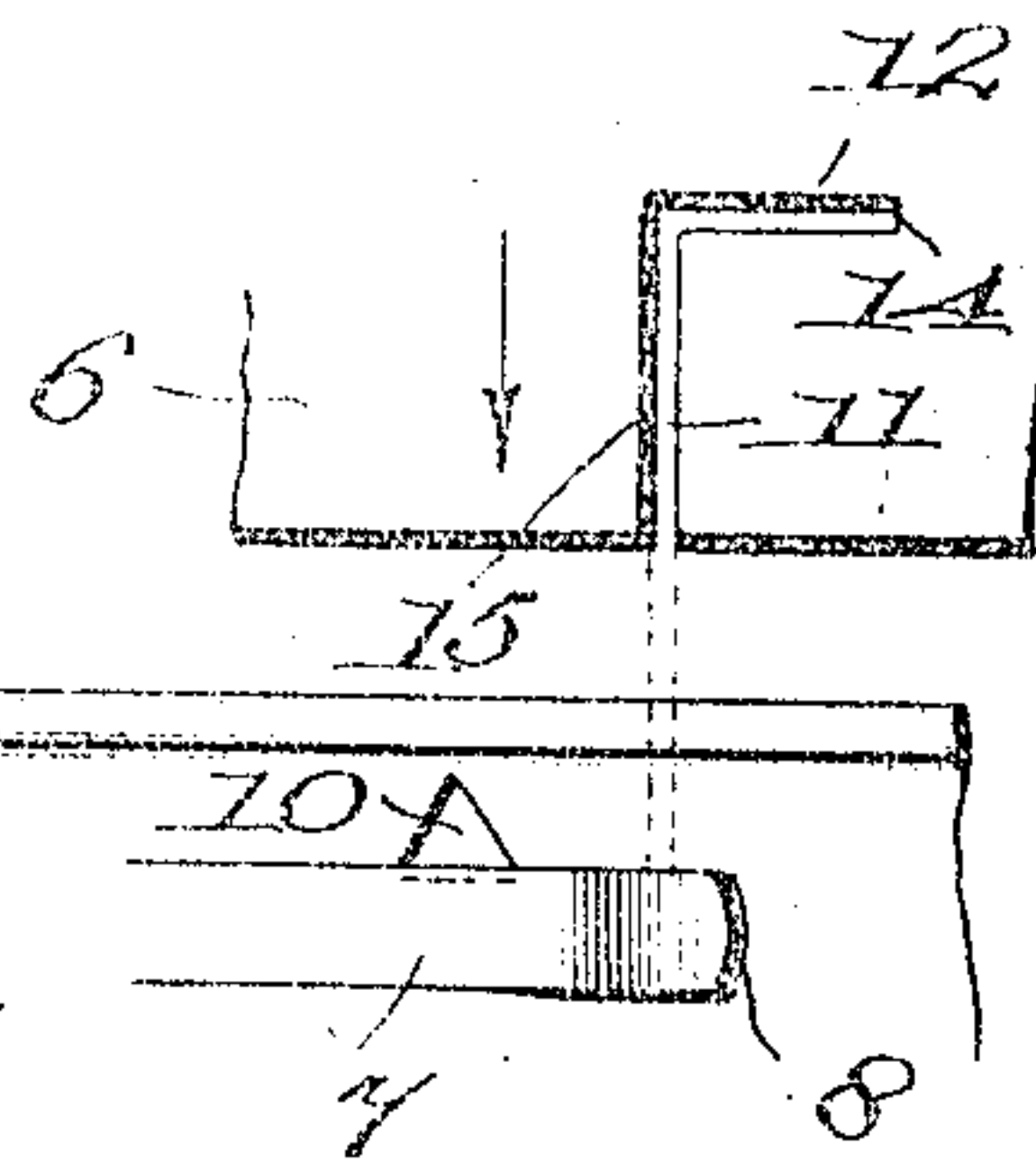


Fig. 2.

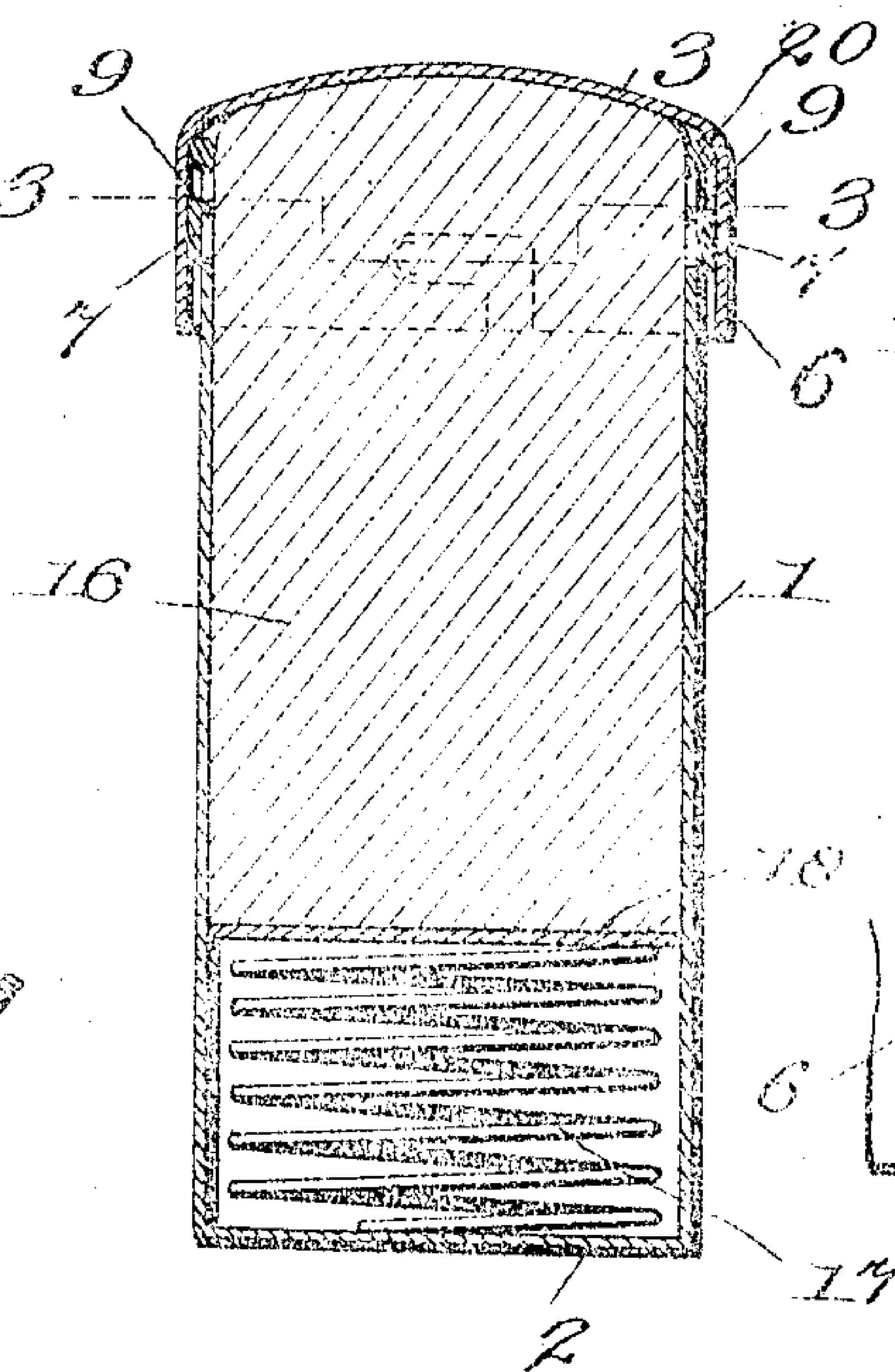


Fig. 4.

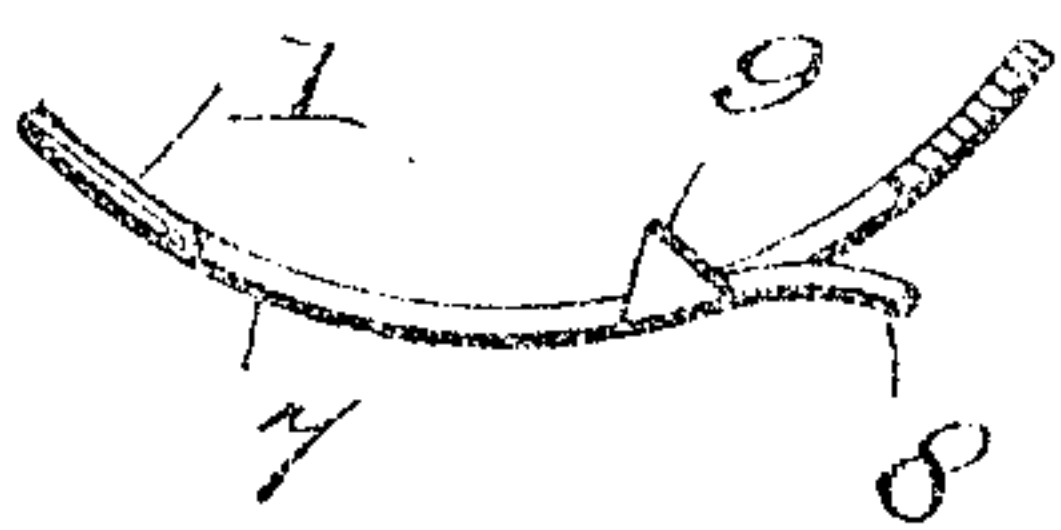
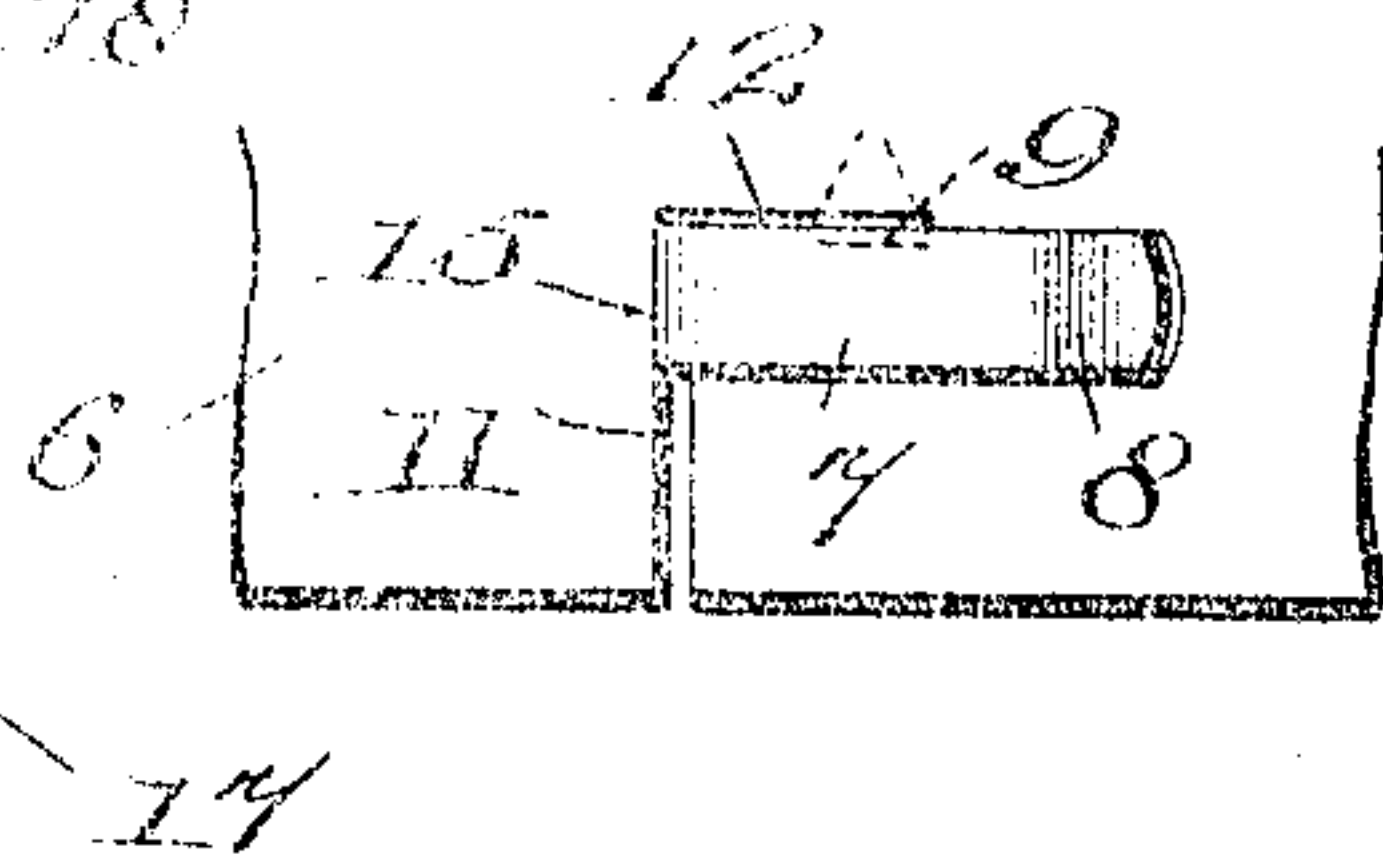


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM M. PARKER, OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

SOAP-HOLDER.

No. 925,943.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 22, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM M. PARKER, captain U. S. Army, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Augustine, in the county of St. John and State of Florida, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Soap-Holders; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to soap holders, and has for its object the provision of a holder for a soap stick or other article, which will embody a water proof shield, as well as a cheap, sanitary, convenient and efficient holder for the said stick or other article when in use.

To these ends the invention consists in the details of construction and novel combination of parts more fully hereinafter disclosed and particularly pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification in which like numerals refer to like parts in all the views:—Figure 1, is an elevational view of my improved holder. Fig. 2, is a longitudinal sectional view of the same. Fig. 3, a transverse sectional view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2, and Figs. 4, 5 and 6, are views of details.

1, indicates the body or casing of the holder; 2, the bottom, and 3, a cap covering the top, as shown.

4, indicates bayonet slots provided on the flange 6 of the cap 3, formed in any suitable manner, as by sticking up the metal, as shown, and 5, corresponding projections fitting said slots. The upper end of the body 1 is transversely slitted, as shown, to provide the tongues 7, having the outwardly turned ends 8, and the catches 9 formed by bending over the metal cut out of the hollow space 10 of the body 1. The flange 6, of the cap is also provided with longitudinal slits 11, through which the outwardly turned ends 8 slip when the flange 6 of the cap is lowered over the end of the holder, see Fig. 5, and with transverse slits 12 through which

the catches 9 pass when the cap is turned to cause the projections 5 to take in the transverse grooves of the bayonet slots 4. When the cap is so turned, the projections or catches 9 are in the position shown in Figs. 2 and 3, and their points cannot extend beyond the interior surface of the cylinder, by reason of the portions 14 of the flange 6 taking against the tongues 7, thereby forcing and holding said projections in their outward positions, as shown. When, however, the cap is turned in the opposite direction to remove the same, the edges 15 of the slots 11 will take against the other side of said tongue 7 and thereupon force the said projections 9 into the soap stick 16, as will be readily understood. A spring 17 is provided in the lower end of the holder, and a follower disk 18 is located above the spring on which the stick 16 may rest.

The operation of the improved holder is as follows:—The soap or other stick 16 is placed in the holder, while the projections 9 are held by the fingers out of contact with the same, and the spring 17 is sufficiently compressed to allow the outer end of said stick to come about even with the rounded or beaded edges 20 of the holder. The tongues are then forced inwardly by hand and the projections 9 caused to enter said stick and to hold it in place against the tension of said spring. The cap 3 is now slipped over the body 1, and the ends 8 of the tongues 7 caused to enter the slits 11, the projections 5 at the same time entering the longitudinal portions of the bayonet slots 4. The cap is next given a turn to cause said projections 5 to enter the transverse portions of the said slots 4, when the portions 14 of the flange 6 will force said projections 9 outwardly, in the manner above disclosed, and disengage the same from said stick. The spring 17 will now force said stick upwardly against the interior of the cap 3, where it will remain. When it is desired to use the stick, the cap is removed by turning it in the opposite direction and at the same time re-engaging the said projections 9 with the stick, as above stated. The stick projects only slightly

above the rounded edges 20, the remainder being kept inside of and protected by the body 1, as shown, and a certain portion of it is of course consumed by use. Each time the cap 3 is placed on the body portion, however; the projections or catches 9, are disengaged from the soap and the latter is fed forward by the spring 17 until it touches the inside of said cap, all in the manner above described, and of course, the said projections are again forced into the stick to hold the same in position each time the cap is removed. It therefore results from this action that the cap acts as a kind of automatic measuring means to gage the amount of soap that shall each time be fed forward by the spring, while the rounded edge 20 serves to prevent the face from being scratched while applying the soap. Of course, the distance the soap is to project above the said edge may be varied by varying the depth of the cap.

It is obvious that various modifications of this device may be devised by those skilled in the art, without departing from the spirit thereof, and therefore I do not wish to be limited to the structure disclosed, except as pointed out in the claims:—

What I claim is:—

1. In a soap holder, the combination of a body part adapted to hold a stick of soap; a closure for the same; and means associated with said closure for automatically maintaining one end of said stick a predetermined distance beyond the end of said body, although portions of said stick may be used from time to time, substantially as described.
2. In a soap holder, the combination of a body part adapted to hold a stick of soap; a rotatable cap closure for the same; and means associated with said closure adapted to maintain one end of said stick protruding a predetermined distance beyond one end of said body part, although said stick may be continually shortened by use, substantially as described.
3. In a soap holder, the combination of a body part adapted to hold a stick of soap; a rotatable cap closure for the same provided with a bayonet joint; and means comprising a spring associated with said closure adapted to maintain one end of said stick protruding a predetermined distance beyond one end of said body part, although said stick may be continually shortened by use, substantially as described.
4. In a soap holder, the combination of a body part adapted to hold a stick of soap; a rotatable cap closure for the same provided with a bayonet joint; and means comprising a spring and tongues having projections associated with said closure adapted to maintain one end of said stick protruding a predetermined distance beyond one end of

said body part, although said stick may be continually shortened by use, substantially as described.

5. In a soap holder, the combination of a body adapted to hold a stick of soap provided with tongues having projections 9; and a rotatable cap closure for said body provided with a flange having slits adapted to receive said tongues and projections 9, and means to force the same into and out of engagement with said stick as the cap is rotated, substantially as described.

6. In a soap holder, the combination of a body adapted to hold a stick of soap provided with tongues having projections 9; a rotatable cap closure for said body provided with a flange having slits adapted to receive said tongues and projections 9, and means to force the same into and out of engagement with said stick as the cap is rotated, and a spring for forcing said stick out of said body when said projections are removed, substantially as described.

7. In a soap holder, the combination of a body adapted to hold a stick of soap provided with projections 5; and tongues having projections 9; a rotatable cap closure for said body provided with a flange having a bayonet slot to receive said projections 5, and having slits adapted to receive said tongues and projections 9, and means to force the same into and out of engagement with said stick as the cap is rotated, substantially as described.

8. In a soap holder, the combination of a body adapted to hold a stick of soap and provided with a bottom; a spring located in said body above said bottom; a follower above said spring on which said soap is adapted to rest; said body also provided with a rounded edge on the end opposite said bottom; tongues having out-turned ends below said edge having projections 9 rigid therewith; and an oscillating cap having a flange adapted to slip over said rounded edge and having slits adapted to receive said tongues and projections 9, the whole being so arranged that the oscillations of said cap will force said projections 9 into and out of engagement with said stick, and the said spring will at intervals feed the same forward until it reaches the inside of said cap, substantially as described.

9. In a soap holder, the combination of a body adapted to hold a stick of soap and provided with a bottom; a spring located in said body above said bottom; a follower above said spring on which said soap is adapted to rest; said body also provided with a rounded edge on the end opposite said bottom; tongues having out-turned ends below said edge having projections 9 rigid therewith; projections 5 on said body; and an oscillating cap having a flange adapted to slip over said rounded edge pro-

vided with bayonet slots adapted to receive
said projections 5, and having pairs of lon-
gitudinal and transverse slits adapted to re-
ceive said tongues and projections 9, the
5 whole being so arranged that the oscillations
of said cap will force said projections 9 into
and out of engagement with said stick, and
the said spring will at intervals feed the

same forward until it reaches the inside of
said cap, substantially as described. 10

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature,
in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM M. PARKER.

Witnesses:

D. L. DUNHAM,
C. F. HOPKINS.