

W. T. CARTER.  
LIQUID SOAP DISPENSER.  
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967,727.

Patented Aug. 16, 1910.

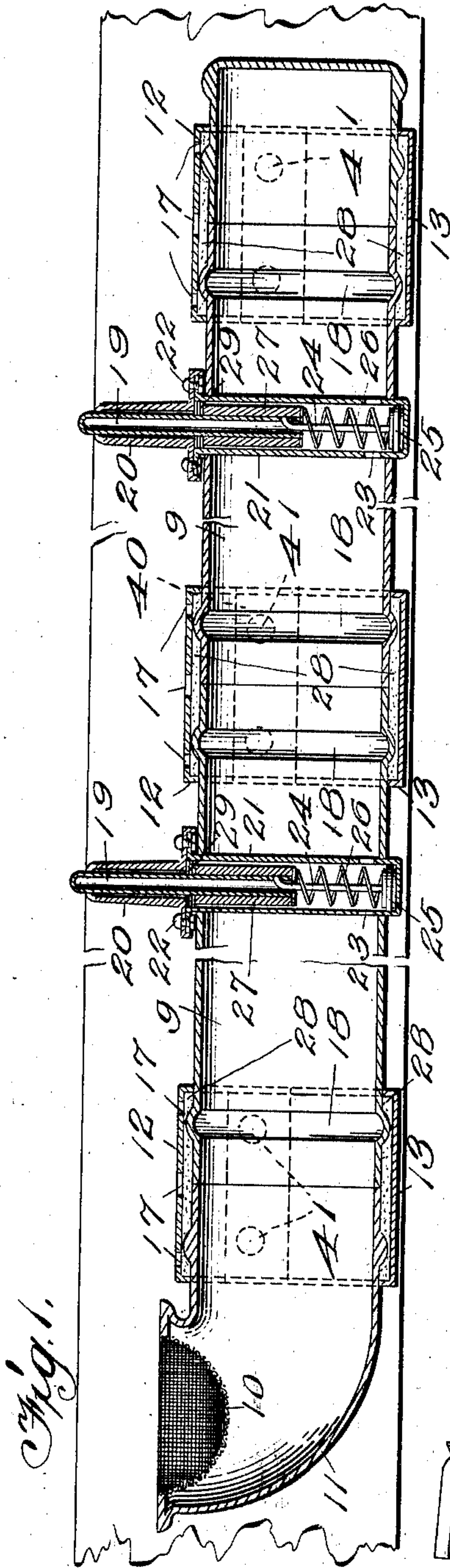


Fig. 1.

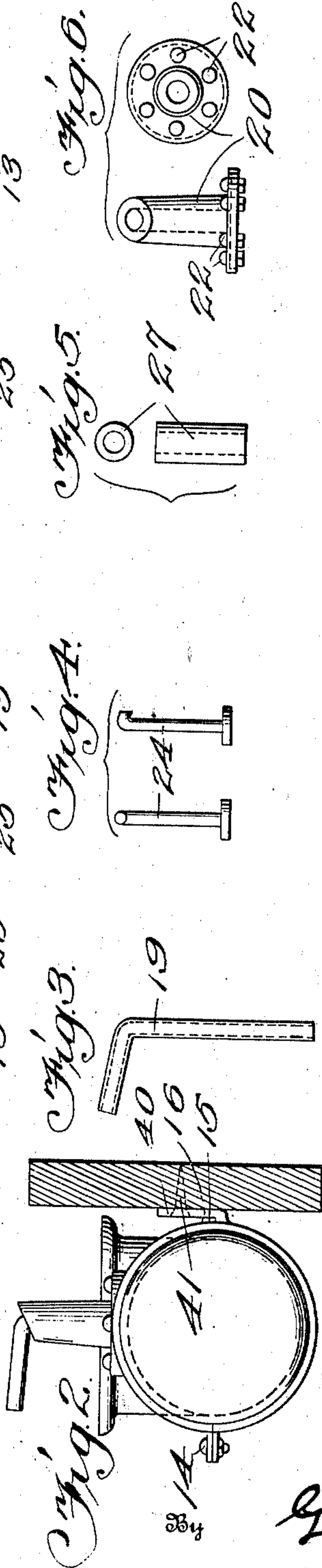


Fig. 6.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

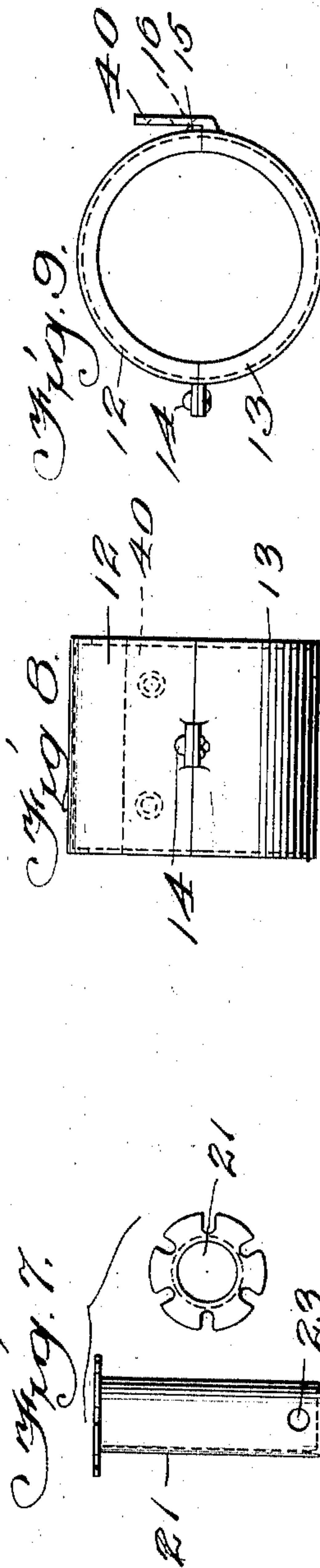


Fig. 9.

Fig. 8.

Fig. 7.

Witnesses:  
*Ed. J. [Signature]*  
*Arthur [Signature]*

Inventor  
W. T. Carter.

*G. E. [Signature]*  
Attorney



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM T. CARTER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO W. T. CARTER COMPANY,  
OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

LIQUID-SOAP DISPENSER.

967,727.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 16, 1910.

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*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM T. CARTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Liquid-Soap Dispensers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to liquid soap dispensers, and it consists of a tubular soap-holder made in sections coupled together, with a cap at one end and a strainer at the other end. Each section of pipe is or may be provided with a lift pump, by which the soap is discharged from the tube.

Referring to the drawings—Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of the device. Fig. 2 is an end elevation. Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 are details of the lift pump. Figs. 8 and 9 are details of a combination coupling and bracket for supporting the pipe sections.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the various views.

Referring specifically to the drawings 9 indicates the tubular sections of the holder and 10 is a strainer mounted in the end piece 11 which is in turn connected to the tube 9 by a coupling consisting of the two semi-circular pieces 12 and 13. A similar coupling is provided at each joint between the tube sections. A small bolt 14 is provided for fastening the coupling in front, while in the rear a lug 15 is constructed as a portion of the part 12, and fits in a hole 16 in the lower part 13 of the coupling. The holes 17 are provided in the top of the portion 12 of the couplings whereby molten sulfur 28 or other suitable materials may be poured into each and every coupling, and thereby form an air tight and water tight connection between each section of tubing. Each section of tubing is expanded at 18 to aid in making a good connection. Each coupling is attached to a wall or other suitable object and forms a bracket for the container, the rear end of the part 13 being extended as at 40, with a hole to receive an attaching screw 41.

The lift pump provided for the respective tube sections has a bent tube 19 passing down through an elongated cap 20. This cap forms a covering for a cylinder 21 and is held in place with small bolts 22. The cylinder is inserted in or through the section

and the lower end of the cylinder is provided with a hole 23 to admit the liquid from the section. A small rod 24 is suspended from the lower end of the tube 19 and is provided with a raw hide washer 25 forming a piston to lift the liquid. A coil spring 26 is used to return the piston to its proper position at the bottom of the cylinder 21 after each operation. A fiber tube 27 is also employed in the upper end of the cylinder to regulate the supply of the liquid to be dispensed, and the tube 19 works in said fiber tube.

The operation of the pump is as follows: As the pipe or tube 19 is lifted the raw-hide washer 25 is raised by the same operation. The amount of liquid that may be contained in the cylinder 21 is lifted also, and under the proper conditions, with the liquid soap container full or nearly so, the soap will be forced up and out through the bent tube, spouting out, to the amount of the difference between the capacity of the cylinder and the capacity of the tube 19, after which operation the respective parts resume their relative positions.

One section of tubing, or any desired number of sections, may be used. A packing of raw-hide washers 29 are used at the upper end of the cylinder 21 and the tube 27 to prevent the liquid from leaking.

The tubular holder will ordinarily be attached in substantially horizontal position to the back board of a wash-stand or the like, with a pump behind each bowl, and as many sections may be used as necessary, and by pulling up on the tube 19 the user will receive the quantity of liquid soap into his hand.

I claim—

In a liquid soap dispenser, the combination with a soap holder, of a barrel arranged vertically within said soap holder, and having its lower end provided with an opening to allow the liquid contained within the holder to enter the barrel, a cap secured to the upper end of the barrel and extending beyond the upper side of the holder, and a tube working through said cap and extending downwardly into the barrel a short distance, an opening formed in the side of the tube near its lower end, said opening adapted to receive the upper hooked end of a piston rod, a sleeve placed around that por-

tion of the tube within the barrel, and adapted to limit the upward movement of the piston to regulate the quantity of liquid dispensed, and a spring interposed between  
5 the lower end of the sleeve and the top side of the piston, to return the same to the bottom of the barrel.

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

WILLIAM T. CARTER.

Witnesses:

NELLIE FELTSKOG,  
H. G. BATCHELOR.