May 30, 1933. A. SCHIMEL 1,912,224

SEALED SOAP HOLDER

Filed Oct. 5, 1932

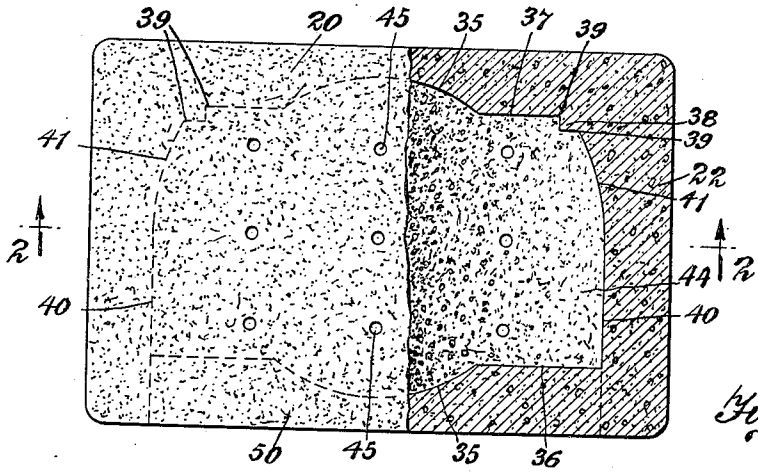


Fig. 1

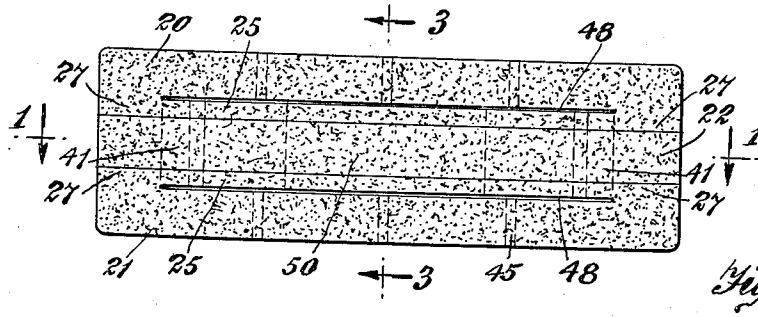


Fig. 2

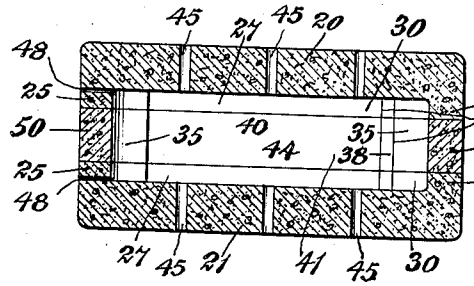


Fig. 3

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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SEALED SOAP HOLDER

Application filed October 5, 1932. Serial No. 636,292.

This invention relates to a sealed soap holder.

The object of the invention is the production of a sealed soap holder, having a main cavity for securely holding pieces of soap of various shapes, while the holder is being used.

The second object of the invention is the production of a holder for cakes of soap, which securely holds them until all consumed.

The third object of the invention is the production of a holder for cakes of soap which prevents the cakes from slipping out of the holder or the hands of the user.

The fourth object of the invention is the production of a holder which avoids waste.

The fifth object of the invention is the production of the combination of a sponge and a cake of soap, which can be safely used with one hand.

In the accompanying drawing, Fig. 1 represents a top plan view partly broken away on the line 1, 1 of Fig. 2 of an exemplification of the sealed soap holder; Fig. 2 shows a front view of the holder and Fig. 3 indicates a section of Fig. 2 on the line 3, 3.

The holder in this instance comprises a sealed housing made of sponge rubber but may be made of various other porous flexible material and is indicated as rectangular in its outer contour, although it may be of various other shapes. The holder essentially comprises the outer members or respectively the top and bottom walls 20 and 21, and the intermediate member 22 comprising four walls. The said members are connected to each other by an adhesive.

In this instance the outer members 20 and 21 are indicated with the projecting portions 25, 26 and 27 to form the cavity 30. The inner faces of the projecting portions of the outer members are shaped to hold pieces of soap of various shapes as plainly indicated in Fig. 1, which shows the oppositely shaped circular faces 35, the parallel faces 36 and 37. From the faces 37 extend the projections 38 to form the corners 39. The face 36 and projections 38 are connected by the faces 40 perpendicular to the faces 36. The faces 40 terminate at one end in the curved faces 41, which join with the projections 38. The intermediate member 22 has inner faces as just described for the outer members or walls, and which are continuous of the inner faces thereof. This disposition of the inner faces of the walls or members produces a main pocket 44, in which various shaped pieces of soap are maintained in place. Vent holes 45 are indicated extending through the outer members 20 and 21, which provide means for air circulation to dry the soap in the pocket 44, when the holder is not in use. Through the projections 25 of the members 20 and 21 are indicated the straight longitudinal slits 48, which form a flexible retaining strip 50 to maintain the cake of soap in place in the cavity 44 and to insert it therein.

To use the holder the retaining strip 50 is spaced by the user from the holder, which produces an opening through which a cake of soap can be inserted and deposited into the pocket 44 or removed therefrom. The flexibility of said strip 50 springs the same back to its original position and locks the cake of soap in place. With the construction of the holder the cake of soap can be safely used until practically consumed, avoids waste and prevents the cake of soap slipping out of the hands of the user.

The intermediate member 22 can be made of thickness to bear against the adjacent faces of the members 20 and 21 and thereby avoid the projecting portions 25 and 26 of the outer members or walls. Also the holes 45 may be omitted.

The projections 25 with the adjacent wall of the intermediate member 22 and the adjacent portions of the walls 20 and 21 may be considered the front wall of the housing. The projections 26 with the adjacent wall of the intermediate member 22 and the adjacent portions of the walls 20 and 21 may be considered the rear wall of the housing.

The projections 27 with the adjacent walls of the member 22 with the adjacent portions of the walls 20 and 21 may be considered the side walls of the housing. It will be noted that the strip 50 can be easily

pulled to provide an opening in the front wall of the housing to insert a cake of soap in the pocket 44.

Various modifications may be made in the invention and the present exemplification is to be taken as illustrative and not limitative thereof.

Having described my invention I claim:

1. A sealed soap holder of sponge rubber comprising a housing, walls for the housing providing a pocket therein for various shaped pieces of soap, configurations in the inner faces of the walls of the housing to suit various shaped cakes of soap, one of the walls of the housing having a pair of spaced parallel slits therethrough, forming a flexible strip between said slits in said wall to provide access to said pocket from the exterior of the housing and vent holes in a pair of the walls of the housing.

2. A sealed soap holder comprising a housing having a pocket therein, walls for the housing, one of the walls having a pair of parallel slits spaced from each other and extending through the latter wall and forming a retaining strip positioned between said slits with its ends in tight relation with the latter wall and adapted to be pulled from the wall having the slits.

3. A sealed soap holder comprising a housing having a pocket therein, walls for the housing, a pair of said walls having vent holes, one of the walls of the housing having a pair of straight spaced parallel slits forming a flexible retaining strip positioned between said slits having its ends integral with the latter wall, said strip adapted to be pulled from its wall.

Signed at the borough of Manhattan, city of New York in the county of New York and State of New York this 4th day of October A. D. 1932.

ABE SCHIMEL.