Aug. 25, 1959 H. G. GRIMM, JR 2,900,757

SOAP HOLDER

Filed Nov. 5, 1957

Fig.1

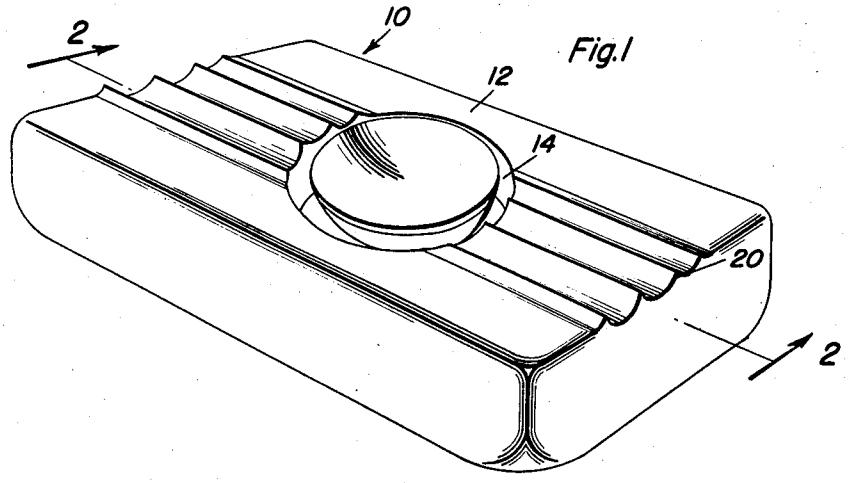
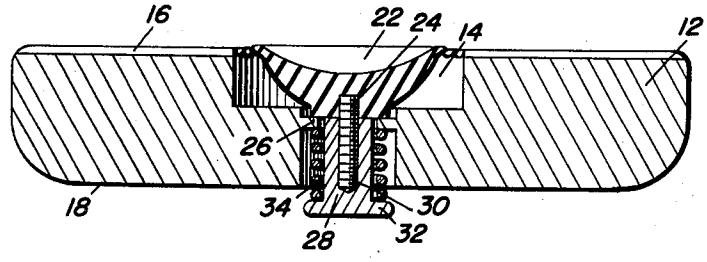



Fig.2



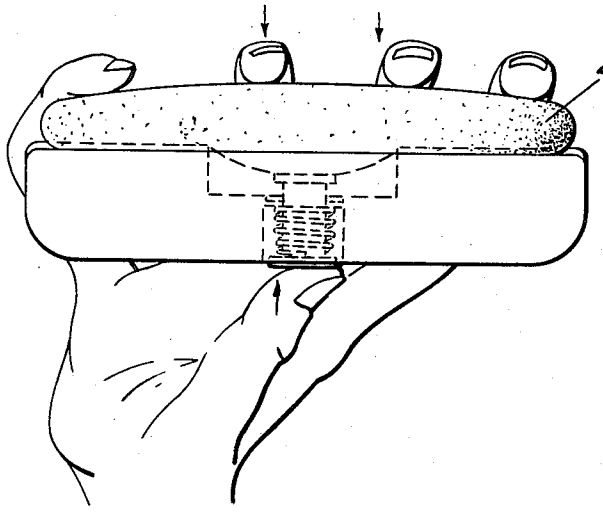




Fig.3

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# SOAP HOLDER

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2 Claims. (Cl. 45—28)

This invention relates to a novel and useful construction of a holder for bar soap.

It is the principal object of this invention to provide a novel and efficient soap holder wherein a bar of soap may be firmly attached to the soap holder and the combination used until the soap has effectively been worn away.

This invention has been devised to get the maximum use from a particular bar of soap. In the normal course of using soap, the bar invariably gets worn down to a relatively thin wafer so that it becomes cracked or broken. In combination with this invention maximum use will be obtained from the bar of soap and it can be used in the same manner as the lone bar of soap would be in that it can be turned around in the hands or wash cloth, etc.

These together with other objects and advantages which will become subsequently apparent reside in the details of construction and operation as more fully hereinafter described and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawings forming a part hereof, wherein like numerals refer to like parts throughout, and in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the invention;

Figure 2 is a sectional view of the invention taken substantially along the plane 2—2 of Figure 1; and

Figure 3 shows the device in operation.

Referring specifically to the drawing numeral **10** generally designates the soap holder which is comprised of a rigid dish-like shell **12** constructed of a material such as plastic, having a central opening **14** which extends between the two faces **16** and **18** of shell **12**.

Face **16** is supplied with ridges **20** which are adapted to drain water and to keep the soap bar **40** in alignment with the shell **12**. Within the opening **14** is a rubber suction cup **22** having a threaded extension **24** affixed to it. Suction cup **22** sits on projections of the shell **12** and are designated as **26**. A stem **28** has a threaded bore **30** which cooperates with threaded extension **24** of rubber suction cup **22**. The stem **28** has a flange thereon shown as **32**. Between the flange **32** on the stem **28** and the projections **26** of the shell **12** is a tension spring **34**.

In operation, as is clearly shown in Figure 3, a bar of soap **40** is placed on the suction cup **22** by the fingers as shown. Thumb pressure is applied to flange **32** compressing tensile spring **34** and forcing stem **28** to compress rubber suction cup **22**. As the suction cup is placed flat against the bar of soap, all the air within the suction cup is removed and a vacuum is created between the cup and the soap. Upon release of the thumb pressure on flange **32** tensile spring **34** forces stem **28** and attached suction cup **22** and accompanying soap bar **40** into tight relationship with the shell **12**.



It should now be apparent that the soap will remain attached to the shell and the combination can be used in the same manner as a lone bar of soap with the advantage that in the present case there will be no breaking or cracking of the soap when it is reduced to a thin wafer.

The foregoing is considered as illustrative only of the principles of the invention. Further, since numerous modifications and changes will readily occur to those skilled in the art, it is not desired to limit the invention to the exact construction and operation shown and described, and accordingly all suitable modifications and equivalents may be resorted to, falling within the scope of the invention as claimed.

What is claimed as new is as follows:

1. An attachment for a cake of soap comprising a generally parallelepiped body having dimensions approximating the dimensions of a cake of soap, one surface of said body having longitudinal ridges thereon for engagement with a cake of soap for draining water away from the cake of soap and facilitating rapid drying thereof, said body having a centrally disposed transverse opening, a suction cup mounted in said opening for transverse movement in relation to the body, spring means interconnecting the suction cup and body urging the suction cup into the opening, said suction cup including a projecting stem extending through the opening and projecting from the opposite surface of the body whereby the suction cup may be forced outwardly of the ridges and compressed against the surface of the cake of soap by exerting pressure on the free end of the stem thereby expelling air from the suction cup and attaching the same to the cake of soap whereby the spring means urges the cake of soap into contact with the ridges, said attachment and the cake of soap being usable in the normal manner of a cake of soap.

2. An attachment for a cake of soap comprising a generally parallelepiped body having dimensions approximating the dimensions of a cake of soap, one surface of said body having longitudinal ridges thereon for engagement with a cake of soap for draining water away from the cake of soap and facilitating rapid drying thereof, said body having a centrally disposed transverse opening, a suction cup mounted in said opening for transverse movement in relation to the body, spring means interconnecting the suction cup and body urging the suction cup into the opening, said suction cup including a projecting stem extending through the opening and projecting from the opposite surface of the body whereby the suction cup may be forced outwardly of the ridges and compressed against the surface of the cake of soap by exerting pressure on the free end of the stem thereby expelling air from the suction cup and attaching the same to the cake of soap whereby the spring means urges the cake of soap into contact with the ridges, said attachment and the cake of soap being usable in the normal manner of a cake of soap, said projecting stem including a terminal flange, said spring means including a coil spring concentrically received on said stem abutting said flange.

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