

(No Model.)

I. B. JONES.
FOLDING SOAP BOX.

No. 407,076.

Patented July 16, 1889.

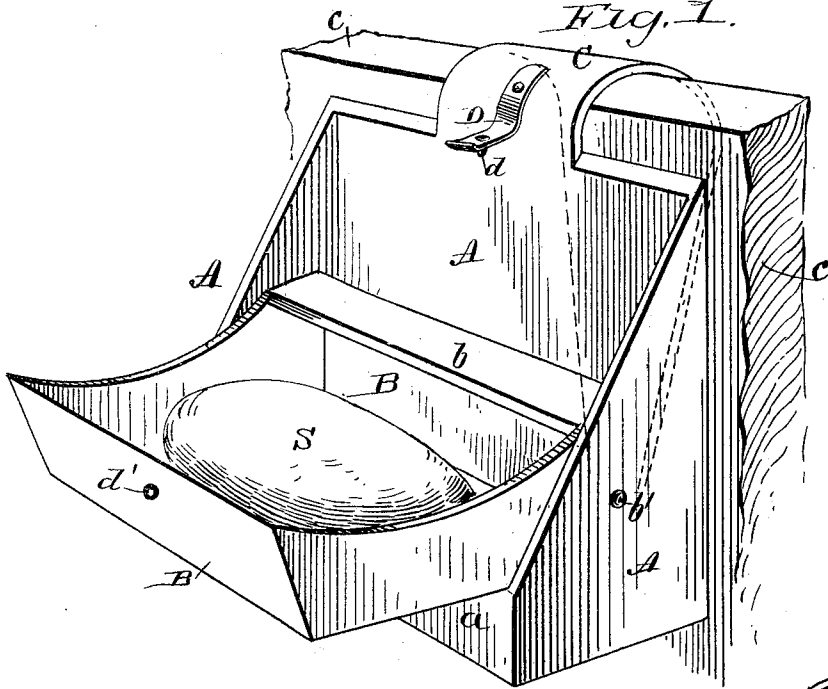
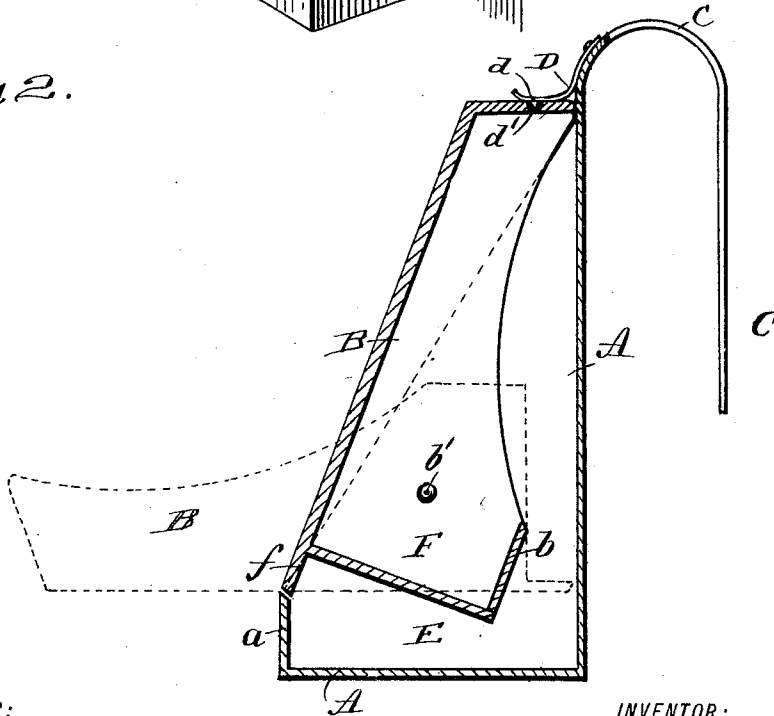


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

J. D. Sanford
E. M. Clark

INVENTOR:

Isabella B. Jones
BY *Munn & Co.*
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISABELLA B. JONES, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

FOLDING SOAP-BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 407,076, dated July 16, 1889.

Application filed December 14, 1888. Serial No. 293,574. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISABELLA B. JONES, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Folding Soap-Box, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to a box more especially designed to hold soap conveniently for use at the side of a pail or other vessel; and the invention has for its object to provide a simple, inexpensive, and efficient device of this character.

The invention consists in certain novel features of construction of the folding soap-box, all as hereinafter described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved box, shown open and with a piece of soap therein and hung upon the side of a pail, tub, or vessel in position for use; and Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section of the box, with the soap-tray let down in dotted lines.

The box in its preferred form consists of a case or body portion A, a tray B, hinged to the case at *b'* and adapted to hold the soap, and a hook C, held to the case and adapted to suspend the entire device from and at the side *c* of a pail, tub, or other vessel wherein the soap is to be used, or to any other support conveniently at hand. A spring D, preferably held to the hook C, is provided with a stud *d*, which is adapted to enter a hole or indentation *d'*, made in the upper wall of the soap-tray to lock the tray closed.

It will be noticed that the case A is provided with closed back and bottom walls and with end walls, which preferably incline downward and forward from the back wall and meet the top of a low front wall *a*, which, with the other walls of the case, forms at the lower part of it a chamber E the height of the wall *a*, to receive and hold drip-water, which may perchance fall from the soap S placed in the box or from the hands of the person using the soap, and therefore more or less frequently removing it from and replacing it in the tray.

The soap-tray B is formed with front, bottom, end, and top walls and with a low inner

wall *b*, which, with the other walls, forms at the inner lower part of the tray a chamber F the height of the wall *b*, to receive and hold drip from the cake or piece of soap S held in the tray. The front wall of the soap-tray is extended below its bottom wall, thus providing a lip or flange *f*, which, when the tray is swung upward on its pivots *b'* to close the soap-box, fills a space above the low front wall *a* of the case, which would otherwise be left open, thus promoting the neatly-finished appearance of the entire device. The end and outer or top walls of the soap-tray are reduced in width toward the front of it to give more easy access to the soap when the tray is let down and to give a slope or incline to the raised bottom of the tray, which, when the tray is swung upward or closed, forms the main portion of the front of the box, which, by being inclined as shown, gives the whole device a more attractive form and finish. After the box is hung onto a pail or vessel *c* in closed condition it is only necessary to release the spring D from the tray and swing the tray downward on its pivots *b'* until its front wall, now forming its bottom, rests on the upper edge of the case-wall *a*, as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 2 of the drawings, and after use of the soap the tray will be swung upward again and will be locked closed by the spring D until the next time it is desired to use the soap.

In so far as some of the features of my invention are concerned it is immaterial whether the soap-box be provided with the suspension-hook C or not, as the box may be made without the hook, in which case the spring D would be connected to the back wall of the case, which would then be stood directly upon a basin, table, or other support, and the box may be used in this way should it have the hook, as will readily be understood.

The entire device may be made of either sheet or cast metal, or of water-proof paper, or of any other suitable material, and in any event it will be inexpensive and neat-looking, and will entirely conceal the soap when the latter is out of use.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A soap-box made with a case or body

open at one side and formed with a lower drip-chamber, and a soap-tray hinged to the case and adapted to fold therein to conceal the soap, substantially as herein set forth.

5 2. A soap-box made with a case or body open at one side, and a soap-tray hinged to the case and provided with a chamber holding the drip when the tray is folded to the case, substantially as herein set forth.

10 3. A soap-box made with a case or body open at one side and formed with a lower drip-chamber, and a soap-tray hinged to the case and provided with a chamber holding the drip when the tray is folded to the case, substantially as herein set forth.

15 4. A soap-box made with a case or body

open at one side and provided with a hook by which to suspend it from a pail or vessel, and a soap-tray hinged to the case and adapted to fold thereto to conceal the soap, substantially 20 as herein set forth.

5. The combination, in a soap-box, of a case A, having an open side and a low front wall *a* and provided with a hook C, and a tray B, hinged at *b'* to the case and provided with an 25 inner wall *b*, substantially as shown and described.

ISABELLA B. JONES.

Witnesses:

G. P. H. McVAY,
GERTRUDE G. McVAY.