Feb. 4, 1941. F. H. WALTERS 2,230,709

SOAP DISH

Filed Aug. 22, 1938

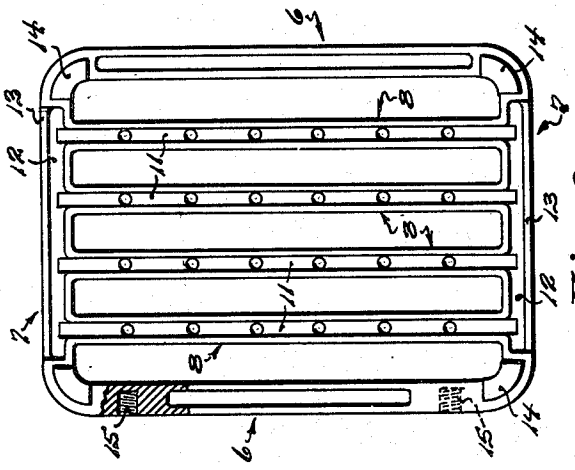


Fig. 2.

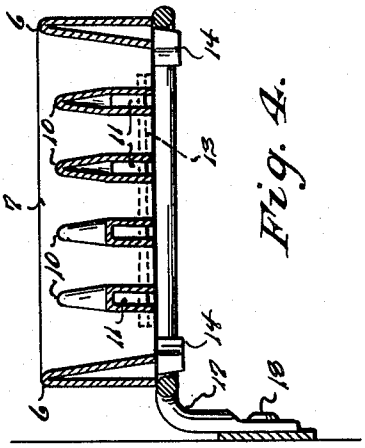


Fig. 4.

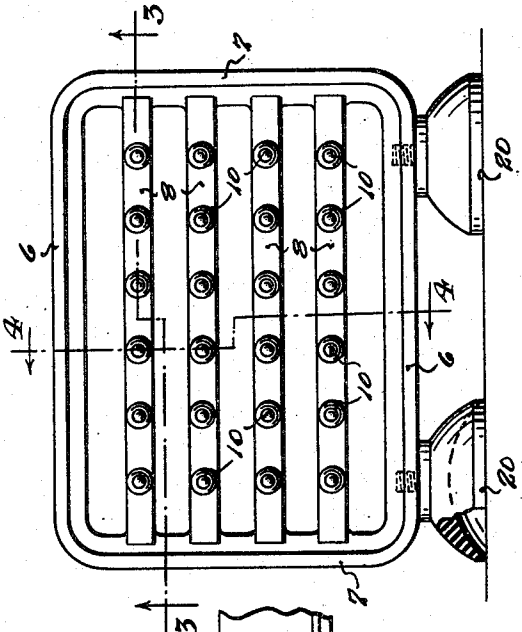


Fig. 1.

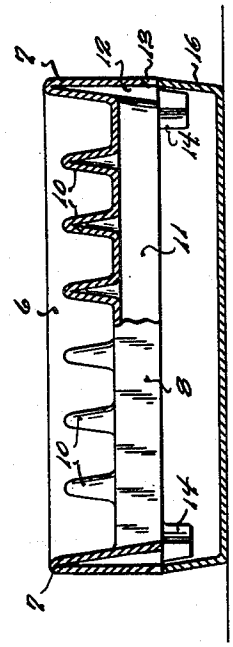


Fig. 3.

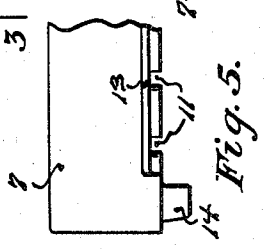


Fig. 5.

INVENTOR

Forest H. Walters

BY

Edmund E. Jones

ATTORNEY

Patented Feb. 4, 1941 2,230,709

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,230,709

## SOAP DISH

Forest H. Walters, Seattle, Wash.

Application August 22, 1938, Serial No. 226,102

5 Claims. (Cl. 45—28)

This invention relates to a soap dish. The principal object is to provide a dish so designed as to obviate the development of the viscid slime coating which generally is to be found on the underside of soap bars which have been placed, when wet, in the ordinary soap dish. With this general end and other more particular objects and advantages in view, the nature of which will appear in the course of the following detailed description and claims, the invention consists in the novel arrangement, combination and adaptation of parts hereinafter described with reference to the accompanying drawing and set forth in the annexed claims.

In said drawing—

Figure 1 is a top plan view of an embodiment of my invention showing suction cups applied to the same as a means by which to support the dish from a wall.

Fig. 2 is an underside plan view thereof with a part shown in section to illustrate the socket for the reception of the threaded stem of a suction cup.

Fig. 3 is a longitudinal vertical section taken on the jogged section line 3—3 of Fig. 1 and representing the manner in which the dish is employed with a complementary tray when it is desired to place the dish on a flat surface such as the sideboard of a kitchen sink or wash basin.

Fig. 4 is a transverse vertical section taken on the jogged section line 4—4 of Fig. 1 and represents the manner in which the dish is supported from a wall through the instrumentality of a wire bracket; and

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary end elevational view to illustrate, principally, the ventilation openings which are provided at opposite ends of the dish.

Referring by numerical reference to the parts illustrated in the drawing, the dish is generally of rectangular shape having side walls 6, end walls 7, and parallel spiked ribs 8 extending longitudinally in laterally spaced relation between the end walls, the spikes 10 of the ribs lying in longitudinally spaced relation and extending upwardly to terminate relatively in proximity of but slightly below the horizontal plane occupied by the upper edges of the side and end walls. The side and end walls, excepting for corner portions of the dish, together with the ribs and the spikes which consitute upward prolongations thereof, are preferably hollow. This hollow formation provides longitudinal channels 11 which connect with the interior of the soap-supporting spikes, and end pockets 12 which extend transversely between the several rib channels, the end walls being cut away as at 13 to provide ventilation openings to the pockets.

14 denotes pillow dependencies at each corner of the dish, said leg-forming pillows having their outer surfaces disposed parallel to but spaced inwardly from the perimeter of the dish, and 15 represents threaded sockets formed in the side walls adjacent the end limits thereof. It will be understood that I have devised a dish in which the manner of its application within the home will depend upon the location desired. The housewife may prefer that the dish be carried directly on the flat surface of a wash bowl and for that purpose the invention provides a tray 16 in which the dish fits. This tray, however, may be dispensed with and the dish supported directly by its integral legs 14. It may be desirable to mount the dish from the wall over or adjacent to the bowl and for that purpose the invention provides a wire bracket, as 17, which is screwed or otherwise suitably attached as at 18 to the wall, the frame of this bracket forming a seat for the dish. Or, for example, it may be desirable to support the dish from a tile or cement wall surface such as that which lines a bath and which does not permit the use of screws or the like for attachment of the wire bracket, in which case the suction cups are used. It will be noted that the legs of the dish, when fitted in the tray or the wire frame of the bracket, prevent lateral displacement of the dish relative to the support.

The manner of use is believed clear and I point out that the drying characteristics of the dish are such as to completely dry a bar of wet soap placed over the spikes, during which drying operation substantially no moisture finds its way to the lower verge of the ribs.

I intend no limitations in the following claims other than those which are specifically introduced to distinguish over prior knowledge in the art.

What I claim is:

1. A soap dish comprising a member of approximate rectangular plan configuration marginally defined along the sides and ends by upstanding walls and providing a plurality of longitudinal ribs disposed parallel with one another and with the side walls and separated throughout their length by elongated slots open to the underside of the dish for the free passage of air, said slots, with the ribs, extending the length of the dish from one to the other end wall, the ribs being studded with upstanding tapering spikes operating as supports for a bar of soap intro-

duced to the dish and functioning by their taper to minimize surface contact as between the dish and the supported soap.

2. The soap dish defined in claim 1 wherein the ribs are produced to an inverted-U shape in transverse section to provide air channels along the underside of the same.

3. The soap dish defined in claim 1, said ribs being produced to an inverted-U shape in transverse section to provide air channels along the underside of the same, and wherein the end walls of the dish are hollow with the cells thereby provided being disposed in communicating relation with the rib channels.

4. A soap dish having a plurality of narrow rib elements disposed substantially parallel with one another, separated throughout their length by elongated slots open to the underside of the dish for the free passage of air, and provided with a multiplicity of upstanding spikes located at spaced intervals longitudinally of the ribs for supporting a bar of soap introduced to the dish, the tips of said spikes being rounded for minimizing surface contact as between the dish and the supported soap while resisting penetration, by the spike, of the body of the soap.

5. The dish defined in claim 4 wherein an upstanding wall is provided in surrounding relation to the studded ribs, the wall projecting slightly above the upper limits of the spikes.

FOREST H. WALTERS.