

Dec. 31, 1935.

G. SWIFT

2,026,288

SOAP DISH

Filed April 6, 1934

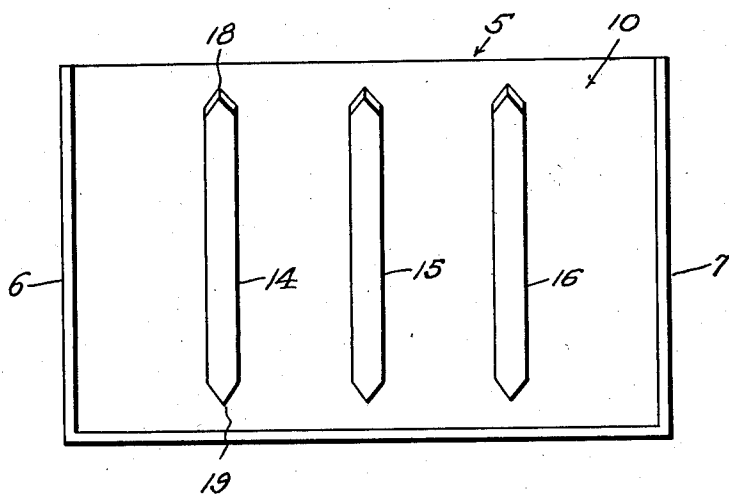


Fig. 1.

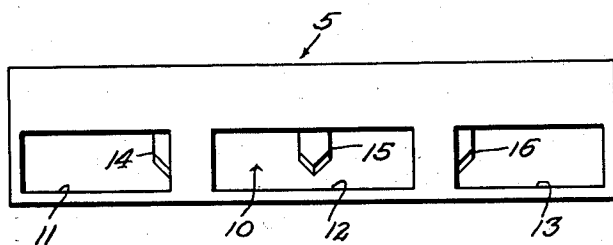


Fig. 2.

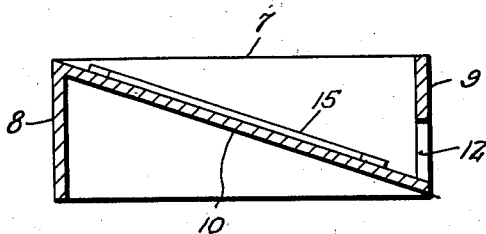


Fig. 3.

Inventor

Glenn Swift,

By *Clarence A. O'Brien*
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,026,288

SOAP DISH

Glenn Swift, Darlington, Wis.

Application April 6, 1934, Serial No. 719,368

3 Claims. (Cl. 45—28)

My invention relates generally to devices for receiving and holding soap and supporting the same on a bathtub, wash basin, and the like, and an important object of my invention is to provide a device of this character which maintains the soap in a conveniently accessible and inviting condition.

Other objects and advantages of my invention will be apparent from a reading of the following description in connection with the drawing, wherein for purposes of illustration I have shown a preferred embodiment of my invention.

In the drawing:—

Figure 1 is a top plan view of the embodiment.

Figure 2 is an elevational view of the front thereof taken from the bottom of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a transverse vertical sectional view therethrough.

Most soap receptacles or soap dishes, as they are commonly called, have holes in the bottom thereof to discharge the moisture and water from the wet cake of soap which is placed therein after use, and the result is that this soapy water drains over a wide area and spoils the appearance and sanitary condition of the fixtures thereunder. Soap dishes usually have a horizontal bottom or the equivalent and walls thereabout into which it is necessary to reach to withdraw the soap, and in so doing it frequently occurs that the fingers of the user are objectionably soiled with accumulations of soft soap on the bottom and side walls, and it is usually a difficult matter in any case to withdraw the soap from the soap dish because of the action of the walls in confining the soap. The soap receptacle or soap dish described herein eliminates the foregoing objectionable features, and also introduces features of convenience, sanitation, and advanced design.

Referring in detail to the drawing, the numeral 5 generally designates the embodiment which can be very acceptably constructed of relatively soft rubber or of relatively stiff material in a generally rectangular form. Of course, it is to be understood that modifications of this form may be made without departure from the invention.

The embodiment is composed of two end walls 6, 7, respectively, and two side walls 8, 9, respectively, otherwise to be described as the back wall 8 and the front wall 9.

Instead of having a bottom joined with the lower edges of the described end and back and front walls I provide an inclined bottom 10 which declines from the upper edge of the back wall

8 to the lower edge of the front wall 9, where the lower end of the bottom 10 forms also the bottom of several horizontally elongated openings 11, 12 and 13, respectively. These openings are formed at regularly spaced intervals in the front wall 9 and constitute drain openings for the water and liquefied soap which drain from the soap as it is placed in a wet condition into the receptacle.

For supporting the soap out of contact with the bottom 10, I provide longitudinally spaced transversely disposed ridges 14, 15, and 16 whose upper and lower ends are pointed as indicated at 18, 19. These ridges keep the bottom of the soap elevated above the upper surface of the bottom 10 and in so doing provide passages under the soap which permit draining of the wet from the soap and also permit circulation of air which quickly and completely dries the soap, instead of permitting the same to remain moist for a relatively long time.

It will be observed that the inclination of the bottom of my soap receptacle or soap dish makes it easy to withdraw the soap from the receptacle merely by inserting the fingers under the exposed and easily accessible upper or rear edge of the cake of soap, instead of first lifting, then holding and then carrying the soap out of the receptacle as is required with ordinary soap dishes and receptacles. Similarly placing of the soap into my receptacle is a matter of merely placing the soap either directly into the receptacle and on to the bottom 10 or simply sliding the same over the top of the back wall 8, whence the soap will slide into the receptacle, and begin at once to drain and dry much more quickly than it would in an ordinary soap receptacle or dish. It is to be observed that the drain openings 11, 12 and 13 will drain the water and liquefied soap into a designated place, the receptacle having been so disposed relative thereto that the drainage will be confined to the designated place and not permitted to reach other places and cause the objectionable and unsanitary conditions pointed out as characteristic of ordinary soap dishes having drainage openings in their bottoms.

Although I have shown and described herein a preferred embodiment of my invention, it is to be definitely understood that I do not desire to limit the application of my invention thereto, and any change or changes may be made in material and structure and arrangement of parts, within the spirit of the invention and scope of the subjoined claims.

What is claimed is:—

1. A soap dish of the type described comprising two sides and two end walls of approximately the same height, a declining bottom engaged with the top of one side wall and declining to and engaging the bottom edge of the opposite side wall with the ends of said bottom engaging said end walls, said opposite side wall being formed with several longitudinally elongated and spaced drainage openings adjacent its bottom edge, the upper surface of said declining bottom defining the lower edges of said drainage openings, and soap spacing and water guiding strips on the upper surface of said bottom, the lower ends of said strips being pointed to guide the soapy water toward said drainage openings.

2. A soap dish of the type described comprising two side and two end walls of approximately the same height, a declining bottom engaged with the top of one side wall and declining to and engaging the bottom edge of the opposite side wall with the ends of said bottom engaging said end walls, said opposite side wall being formed with several longitudinally elongated and spaced drainage openings adjacent its bottom edge, the

upper surface of said declining bottom defining the lower edges of said drainage openings, and soap spacing and water guiding strips on the upper surface of said bottom, the lower ends of said strips being pointed to guide the soapy water toward said drainage openings, said lower ends of the strips being considerably spaced from the lower end of said bottom and said drainage openings.

3. A soap dish comprising an imperforate slanting bottom having transversely disposed longitudinally separated strips thereon, the upper and lower ends of said strips being pointed and considerably spaced from the upper and lower edges respectively of said bottom, end walls and side walls enclosing and supporting said bottom, one of said side walls being provided with longitudinally spaced relatively long drainage openings into the substantial center of one of which the corresponding pointed lower end of one of said strips guides soapy water from wet soap placed on said bottom.

GLENN SWIFT.