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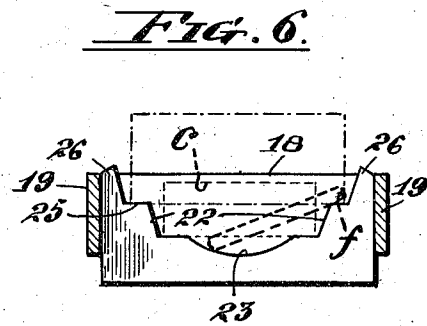
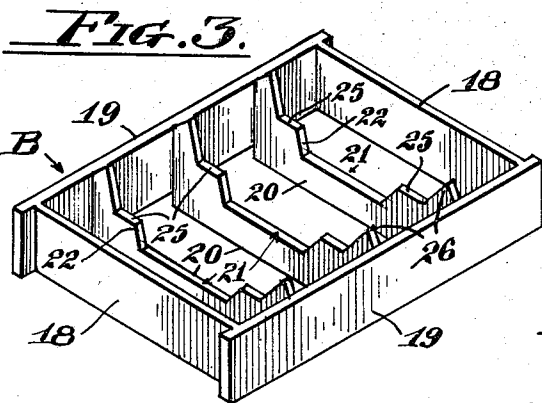
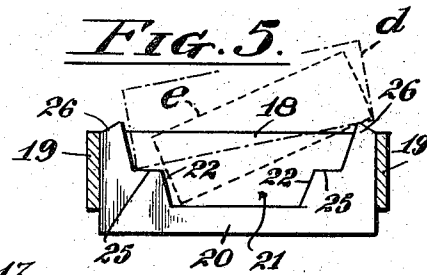
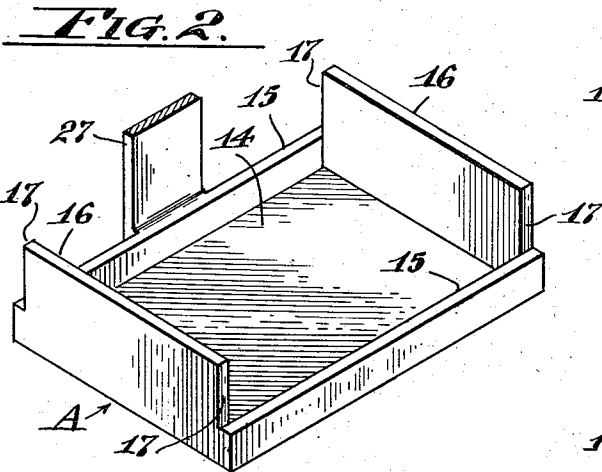
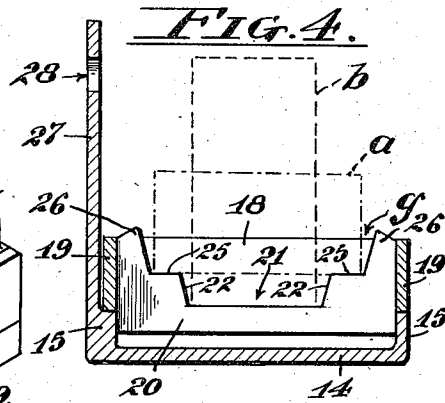
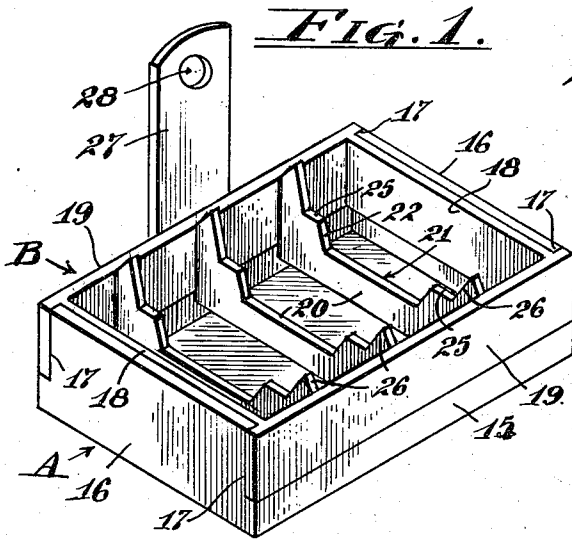
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2,359,797

SOAP DISH

Filed March 1, 1943

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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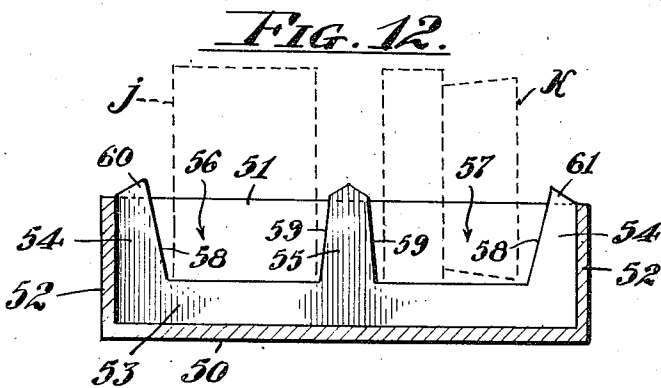
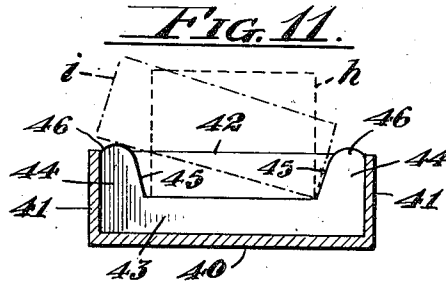
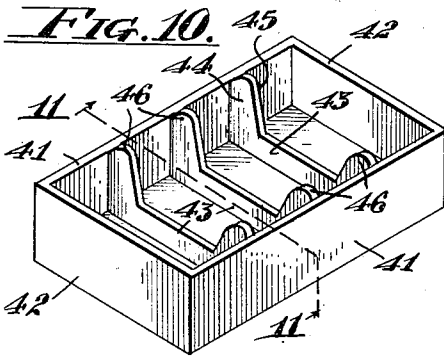
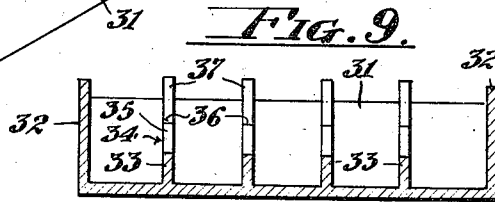
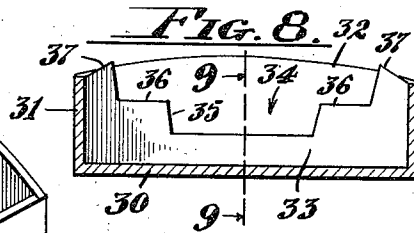
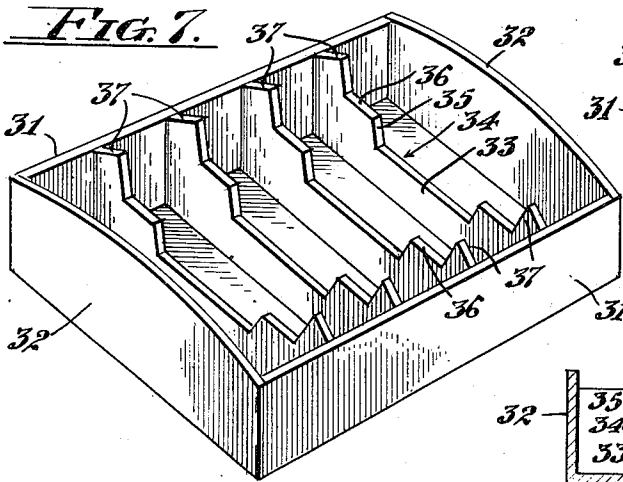
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SOAP DISH

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2



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SOAP DISH

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7 Claims. (Cl. 45—28)

This invention relates to a soap dish and has as its primary object the provision of a dish which is adapted to support a piece of soap in an elevated position relative to the bottom of the dish so as to permit liquid to drain therefrom and to maintain the soap out of contact with liquid accumulated in the dish whereby unwanted dissolving and consequent waste of the soap while supported in the dish may be obviated.

Another object is to provide an arrangement in the dish whereby a piece of soap supported therein will be positioned in spaced relation to the side walls of the dish as well as spaced from the bottom thereof whereby grasping of the soap in effecting its removal from the dish is facilitated and whereby such circulation of air around the supported piece will be afforded as to effect rapid drying of the supported soap when wet as when placing the soap in the dish after being used.

Another object is to provide a dish having a plurality of transverse ribs for supporting a piece of soap in spaced relation to the bottom of the dish in which the ribs are so contoured on their upper margins as to position the piece of soap carried thereon with its margins clear of the side walls of the dish, and in which the contouring of the ribs is such as to accommodate cakes of soap of various sizes and such as to permit supporting of the cake of soap on the ribs in either a horizontal or inclined or upright position.

A further object is to provide a soap dish embodying the features above set forth and including an arrangement in the contouring of the soap supporting surfaces of the ribs whereby a minimum of contact between such surfaces and the soap supported thereon will be effected so that there will be but few and small points of contact between the ribs and soap carried thereon thereby minimizing waste of soap due to contact with its supporting surfaces.

With the foregoing objects in view, together with such other objects and advantages as may subsequently appear, the invention resides in the parts and in the combination, construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and claimed, and illustrated by way of example in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a two-piece soap dish and depicting a preferred embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the bottom section of the dish shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a rib carrying removable upper section of the dish shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a view in cross section of the dish shown in Fig. 1 taken intermediate the ends thereof;

Fig. 5 is a view in cross section of the upper section of the dish depicting the manner of contouring the upper margins of the soap supporting ribs thereon;

Fig. 6 is a view similar to that shown in Fig. 5 depicting another contoured formation of the soap supporting ribs;

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a modified form of the invention showing the dish as formed in one piece;

Fig. 8 is a view in transverse section and elevation of the dish shown in Fig. 7;

Fig. 9 is a view in longitudinal section and elevation of the dish shown in Fig. 7 as seen on the line 9—9 of Fig. 8;

Fig. 10 is a perspective view of another modified form of the invention;

Fig. 11 is a view in transverse section and elevation taken on the line 11—11 of Fig. 10;

Fig. 12 is a sectional view of the soap dish in which the soap supporting ribs are adapted to support a plurality of bars of soap or a bar of soap and a soap brush in spaced relation to each other as well as in spaced relation to the bottom and sides of the dish.

Referring to the drawings more specifically, reference now being had to Figs. 1 to 6 inclusive showing the dish as formed of two sections arranged in superimposed relation, A indicates the bottom basin section of the dish and B designates a removable upper soap supporting section which sections are rectangular in plan. The basin section A embodies a bottom wall 14 and marginal walls including side walls 15 and end walls 16 which latter project above the upper margins of the side walls 15 and terminate in end faces 17 extending in alignment with the inner faces of the side walls. The upper margins of the side walls 15 are preferably straight and lie on a plane spaced above the top surface of the bottom wall 14 so as to form with the end walls 16 a basin for the accumulation of liquid drained from soap carried on supporting ribs with which the dish is equipped as will be later described.

The upper soap supporting section B comprises a frame embodying a pair of parallel end panels 18 the opposed outer faces of which are spaced apart a distance slightly less than the distance between the adjacent faces of the end walls 16 of the basin section A, and also embodies a pair of parallel side panels 19 which are spaced apart a distance equal to the spacing of the side

walls 15 of the basin section A and are of a length corresponding to that of the latter. The panels 18 and 19 constitute the upper portion of the marginal wall of the dish. A plurality of spaced transverse, vertically extending plates forming narrow ribs 20 which connect, are joined to and intersect the panels 19 at points spaced inwardly from the end panels 18, which ribs collectively constitute a support for a bar or piece of soap.

The upper section B is designed to be superimposed on the basin section A with the side panels 19 of the former seating on the side walls of the latter and with the end portions of the side panels 19 abutting the end faces 17 of the end walls 16 of the basin section A so as to hold the sections when assembled against lateral shifting relative to each other. The end panels 18 are arranged to abut the inner faces of the end walls 16 of the basin section and thus serve when the sections are assembled as a means for preventing longitudinal movement of the upper section B relative to the basin section A.

An important feature of the invention resides in contouring the upper margins of the ribs 20 so that a bar or piece of soap positioned thereon will be supported in spaced relation to the side walls of the dish formed by the panels 19 of the upper section B. This contouring resides in forming the upper edges of the ribs with complementary recessed or cut-away portions 21 along the intermediate portions of the ribs and terminating in upwardly extending and outwardly inclined end walls 22 which are spaced from the inner faces of the panels 18 and form guards to hold soap carried in the recessed central portion of the ribs out of contact with the panels 19. The upper marginal portion of the rib 20 constituting the bottom of the recess 21 may be straight as shown in Figs. 1, 3, 4 and 5, but in some instances it may be desirable to form the rib with a concave upper margin intermediate the end walls 22 as indicated at 23 in Fig. 6. The panels 18 and 19 combine to form a continuous marginal wall which is shown in Fig. 1 supported upon the bottom portion of the device.

The end walls of the recess 21 are preferably formed with ledges 25 extending on a plane intermediate the upper and lower ends of the end walls, which ledges collectively serve as a support for a horizontally extending bar of soap as indicated by the dotted lines *a* in Fig. 4, whereas the bottom of the recess 21 may serve as a support for a bar of soap standing on edge as shown by the dotted lines *b* in Fig. 4, or for small pieces of soap extended horizontally as indicated by the dotted line *c* in Fig. 6. By the provision of this contouring of the ribs pieces of soap deposited on the ribs may assume inclined positions as shown by the dotted lines *d* and *e* in Fig. 5 and by the dotted lines *f* in Fig. 6 without contacting the sides of the dish. In any event the pieces of soap carried in the recesses of the ribs will be supported clear of the bottom and sides of the dish in a fashion to readily drain and to be easily grasped and to be exposed to air throughout the major portion of the surface of the soap.

By inclining the end walls 22 upwardly and outwardly a gap will be afforded between the end walls at least throughout a major portion thereof and the contiguous surface of a bar of soap supported on the ribs therebetween as indicated at *g* in several of the sectional views of the drawings.

The end walls 22 of the recesses 21 are extended

above the upper margins of the panels 19 with which the ribs intersect forming protrusions 26 constituting guards whereby a bar of soap carried on the ribs will be prevented from seating on the margin of the walls of the dish intersected by the ribs as indicated in Fig. 5 in event the bar of soap be inclined and of sufficient size to rest on the protrusions as indicated.

The dish may be fitted with a hanger by which it may be suspended on a wall, such as by forming an upstanding stem 27 on one of the side walls 15 of the basin section A and providing the stem with an opening 28 for engagement with a nail or screw or other protrusion on the wall from which the dish is to be suspended.

The dish constructed as above described is particularly adapted to be molded of plastic material with the basin section produced in one color and the upper soap carrying section produced in another color. However it is obvious that the dish in any of its forms may be made of any suitable material, such as porcelain, rust-proof metal, glass and the like and may be contoured, embellished and colored to render it of artistic appearance according to the fancy of the manufacturer.

The inter-locking connection afforded by the protruding ends of the panels 19 abutting the end faces 17 of the dish end walls 16, and by the end panels 18 abutting the inner faces of the end walls 16, insures against accidental disengagement of the dish sections A and B while in use since the sections are securely held against lateral and longitudinal movement relative to each other. The sections are detachable to facilitate cleaning; the soap carrying section B being easily removed from the basin section by lifting it therefrom.

In the construction shown in Figs. 7, 8 and 9 the dish is formed in one piece and comprises a bottom wall 30, side walls 31, end walls 32 and a plurality of transverse contoured soap supporting ribs 33 which latter extend upward from the bottom wall between the side walls 31 and intersect the latter and have soap receiving recesses 34 extending along the intermediate portion of their upper margins with upstanding outwardly inclined end walls 35 formed with ledges 36 and protrusions 37 in the fashion and for the purpose described in connection with the structure shown in Figs. 1 to 6 inclusive. The end walls 32 of the dish are formed to curve upwardly on their upper margins from their intersection with the margins of the side walls 31.

In the construction shown in Figs. 10 and 11 the dish comprises a bottom wall 40, side walls 41, end walls 42 and soap supporting ribs 43 which latter extend along the bottom wall 40 between the side walls 41 and intersect the latter. The ribs are formed with upstanding end portions 44 formed with upwardly and outwardly inclined faces 45 and rounded upper ends 46 which latter slightly protrude above the marginal walls of the dish. In this instance the ledges shown in the constructions previously referred to are omitted and the inclined faces 45 are continuous from their lower ends to their merge into the rounded upper ends 46. This arrangement affords a means for supporting a bar of soap on the ribs between the end portions 44 as indicated by the dotted lines *h* as shown in Fig. 11, or to support a bar in an inclined position clear of the side margin of the dish as indicated by the dotted line *i* in Fig. 11.

In the construction shown in Fig. 12 the dish comprises a bottom wall 50, side walls 51 and end walls 52 with a plurality of soap supporting ribs 53, one only of which is shown, extending along the bottom wall 50 between and intersecting the end walls 52. The ribs 53 are formed with upstanding end portions 54 and with an upstanding intermediate portion 55 whereby a pair of recesses 56 and 57 are formed on the upper margins of the ribs for the reception of either two pieces of soap, or of a bar of soap and a soap brush as indicated by the dotted lines *j* and *k* in Fig. 12. The rib end portions 54 and the intermediate portion 55 have relatively opposite inclined faces 58 and 59 respectively and have upper end protrusions 60 and 61 both for the purposes set forth in the constructions previously described.

It will be seen from the foregoing that I have produced a soap dish in which bars or pieces of soap deposited on the ribs thereof will be supported in an elevated position relative to the bottom of the dish so as to readily drain, and at the same time be held in spaced relation to the sides of the dish so as to facilitate grasping of the soap in effecting its removal from the dish and also be exposed to air throughout substantially the areas of all sides of the bar of soap by reason of few points of contact between the dish and bar of soap carried therein.

While I have shown and described specific embodiments of my invention I do not limit myself to the exact details of construction set forth, and the invention embraces such changes, modifications and equivalents of the parts and their formation and arrangement as come within the purview of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. In a soap dish including a basin section and a removable upper section having opposed panels, a plurality of vertically extending plates forming soap supporting ribs extending between, joined to and intersecting said panels having recessed upper margins with upstanding end walls at the juncture of the ribs with the contiguous panels positioned to support a cake of soap by contacting only said end walls.
2. In a soap dish including a basin section and a removable upper section having opposed panels, a plurality of vertically extending plates forming soap supporting ribs extending between, joined to and intersecting said panels having recessed upper margins with upstanding end walls at the juncture of the ribs with the contiguous panels, said end walls being formed intermediate their ends with inwardly projecting soap supporting ledges spaced above the intermediate portion of said ribs.
3. In a soap dish, a rectangular basin section having side and end walls with the latter pro-

jecting above the side walls, an upper section having side and end panels forming a frame adapted to be seated on said basin section, said end panels being arranged to extend along the inner faces of said end walls and said side panels being arranged to seat on the upper margins of said side walls and having end portions overlapping the ends of the projecting portions of said end walls, and a plurality of vertically extending plates forming soap supporting ribs extending between, joined to and intersecting said panels.

4. A soap dish comprising a basin having a bottom wall and upstanding side walls, a marginal wall supported upon said side walls, a plurality of spaced parallel soap supporting vertical plates extending between, joined to and intersecting opposed portions of said marginal wall, spaced upstanding projections on each end portion of each of said plates forming a soap receiving recess therebetween, the adjacent faces of said projections inclining outwardly and relative to each other, inwardly projecting soap supporting ledges on said projections intermediate the upper and lower margins of said inclined faces, and means upstanding from said bottom wall to prevent lateral shifting of said marginal wall when the latter is supported upon the aforesaid side walls.

5. A soap dish embodying a basin having a bottom wall and side walls, upstanding marginal walls having opposed portions supported upon said side walls, a plurality of spaced parallel ribs extending over the bottom wall of said basin between and joined to said opposed portions of said marginal wall, said ribs having spaced upwardly extending parts thereon spaced inwardly from the sides of the basin forming soap receiving and supporting recesses therebetween, said upwardly extending parts being formed with soap supporting ledges intermediate the upper and lower margins of said walls, said basin having end walls which hold the aforesaid marginal walls in place.

6. A soap dish comprising a basin having a bottom wall and upstanding side walls, a removable frame mounted thereon, said frame having upstanding opposed marginal walls, a plurality of spaced parallel soap supporting ribs extending between, joined to and intersecting said marginal walls of said removable frame, and spaced upstanding projections on each of said ribs the adjacent faces of which incline outwardly and upwardly relative to the upper marginal portion of the rib extending therebetween, said basin having end walls for holding in place said marginal walls.

7. The structure called for in claim 6 in which the projections protrude above the rim of the marginal wall of the basin.

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