

J. L. MASON.
Soap-Dishes.

No. 146,836.

Patented Jan. 27, 1874.

Fig. 1.

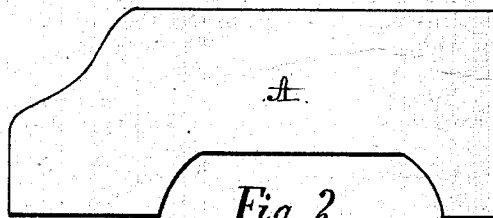
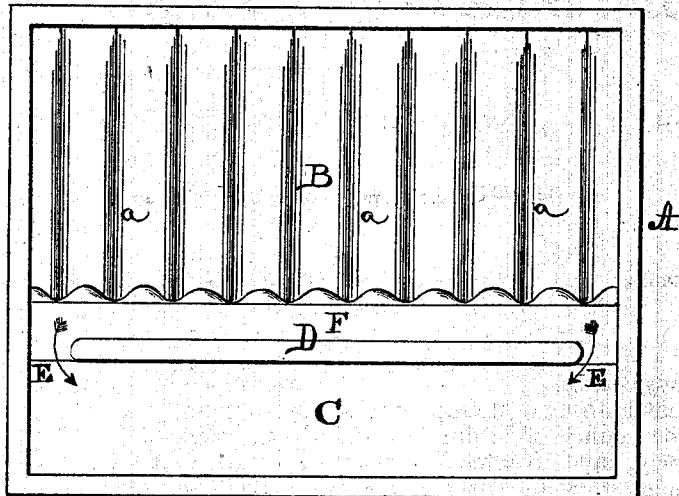


Fig. 2.

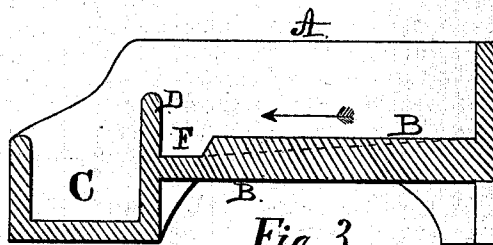


Fig. 3.

Witnesses:

A. P. Grant.
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Inventor:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN L. MASON, OF NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY.

IMPROVEMENT IN SOAP-DISHES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **146,836**, dated January 27, 1874; application filed December 3, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN L. MASON, of New Brunswick, in the county of Middlesex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Soap-Dishes; and I do hereby declare the following to be a clear and exact description of the nature thereof, sufficient to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to fully understand, make, and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a top or plan view of the device embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a side view thereof. Fig. 3 is a transverse vertical section.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

This invention consists in the construction of a soap dish or tray, whereby the soap may be thoroughly drained and the water directed to a place of collection.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the body of the dish, which is preferably mounted on feet, so that the bottom B of the dish is elevated. In the dish, at what may be termed the front portion thereof, I form a chamber or channel, C, which is sunken or located below the bottom B. Arranged between the chamber and bottom is a wall, D, which extends transversely, and projects upwardly beyond the face of the bottom of the dish. Ducts E

are formed in the wall D, and a channel, F, is left between the wall and bottom B, the latter being inclined or having a series of inclined grooves, *a*, extending toward the channel F.

It will be seen that when the soap is placed on the bottom B, the water or drainage therefrom is directed toward the channel F, and passes through the openings or spaces E to the chamber C, from whence it may be readily removed at pleasure, and all parts being exposed, the dish may be entirely cleaned.

The soap always occupies a position for thoroughly draining and drying.

There are no movable or loose parts in the dish, and thus displacement and breakage are avoided.

The soap cannot drop into the drainage in chamber C, nor remain therein.

The entire dish may be cast, stamped, struck-up, or otherwise formed, in one piece, regardless of material.

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

As an article of manufacture, the soap-dish consisting of the body A, elevated bottom B, sunken chamber C, and wall D, all constructed, arranged, and operating as herein set forth.

JOHN L. MASON.

Witnesses:

JOHN A. WIEDERSHEIM,
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