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T. J. VERBSKY

2,505,444

SOAP BAR

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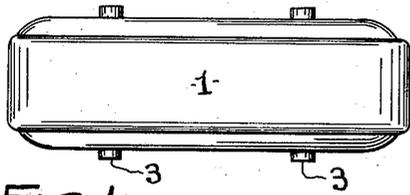


FIG. 1

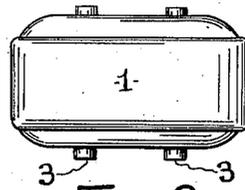


FIG. 2

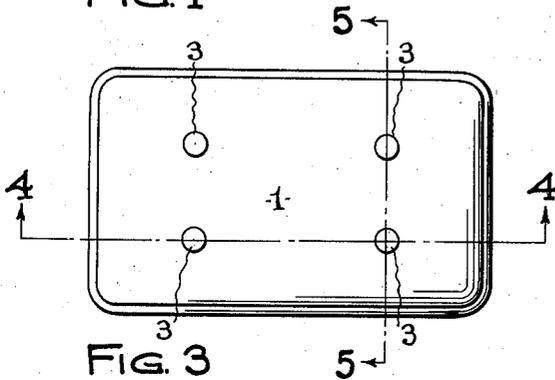


FIG. 3

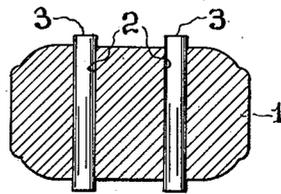


FIG. 5

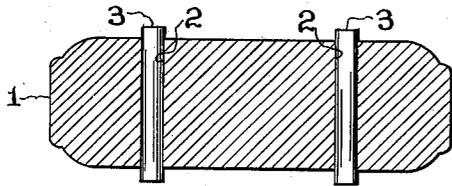


FIG. 4

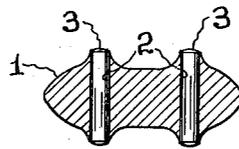


FIG. 10

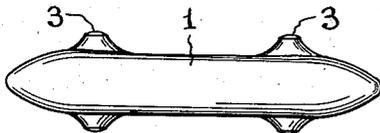


FIG. 6

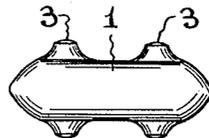


FIG. 7

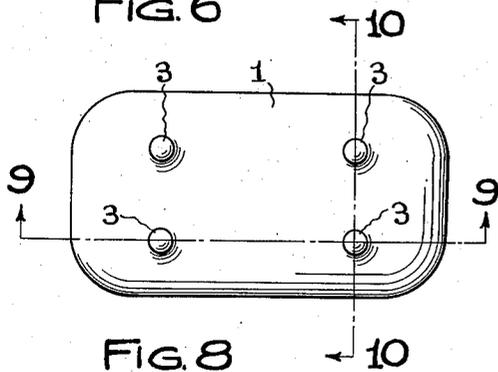


FIG. 8

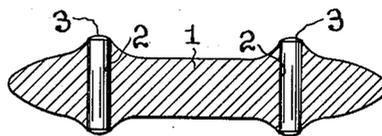


FIG. 9

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2,505,444

SOAP BAR

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Application February 27, 1947, Serial No. 731,367

3 Claims. (Cl. 45—28)

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This invention relates, as indicated, to a soap bar, but has reference more particularly to means for preserving the life of conventional soap bars.

A primary object of the invention is to provide a soap bar having means associated therewith forming legs or standards for maintaining the lower surface of the soap bar out of contact with water in a soap dish or other conventional support for a soap bar.

Another object of the invention is to provide a soap bar of the character described, in which said bar-supporting means is formed from a material which wears at substantially the same rate as the soap bar, or at a slightly lower rate.

A further object of the invention is to provide a soap bar of the character described, in which said supporting means is in the form of pins or fingers projecting from the upper and lower surfaces of the bar, but in which the extent of such projection is not such as to be objectionable to the user of the soap bar or to, in any way, interfere with the normal utility or function of the bar.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a soap bar of the character described, in which said pins or fingers are adapted to support the soap bar in spaced relation to the supporting surface of the soap dish, whereby air may pass or circulate under the soap bar, thereby accelerating the drying of the bar.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be apparent during the course of the following description.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which like numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the same,

Fig. 1 is a side elevational view of a soap bar having incorporated therein the novel bar-supporting means of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is an end elevational view of the soap bar;

Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the soap bar;

Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view, taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a cross-sectional view, taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 1, but showing the condition of the bar and pins after the bar has been used for a considerable length of time;

Fig. 7 is a view similar to Fig. 2, but of the bar shown in Fig. 6;

Fig. 8 is a view similar to Fig. 3, but of the bar shown in Figs. 6 and 7;

Fig. 9 is a cross-sectional view, taken on the line 9—9 of Fig. 8, and

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Fig. 10 is a cross-sectional view, taken on the line 10—10 of Fig. 8.

Referring more particularly to Figs. 1 to 5 inclusive of the drawing, there is shown a bar of soap 1, of conventional rectangular contour and dimensions.

At spaced points, the bar is pierced to provide a series of openings or holes 2 extending there-through from the top to the bottom face of the bar, and adapted for the reception of pins or fingers 3. These pins or fingers are preferably of circular cross-section, and are cut or formed from a rod or long length of a material, such as wax or paraffin, which is worn away by the friction of the hands or body thereon at either the same rate as the soap, or at a slightly lower rate. In any event, the pins or fingers 3 are made of a fairly rigid material which is readily worn away by friction, in contrast with rubber and like fingers, as shown, for example, in the patent to Bottrill, No. 2,007,107, which do not undergo any material wear during the life of the soap bar, are flexible, and objectionable to the user of the soap bar, during normal use of the bar.

The pins or fingers 3 have a press-fit in the openings 2 in the bar, and preferably project, to the extent of not more than about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch beyond the upper and lower surfaces of the bar.

The projecting portions of the pins or fingers 3 serve as legs or standards which act to space the lower surface of the bar from the surface of a soap dish or the like in which the bar reposes when not in use. The pins or fingers thus serve to prevent any water in the dish from coming into contact with the bottom surface, sides or ends of the bar, and thus prevent such water from dissolving away portions of the soap bar. At the same time, the pins or fingers space the lower surface of the bar sufficiently from the supporting surface of the soap dish or from any water in the dish to permit air to pass or circulate between said lower surface of the bar and said supporting surface, thereby quickly drying the bar, when wet. In this way, the useful life of the soap bar is preserved far beyond that of an ordinary or conventional soap bar, without these pins or fingers.

If the pins or finger do not project beyond the upper and lower surfaces of the soap bar more than about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch, I find that the "feel" of the pins to a user of the bar of soap is not objectionable, and, in fact, is hardly noticeable. Moreover, the pins do not, in any way, interfere with the use or normal function of the soap bar.

Although I prefer to use four fingers or pins arranged and spaced as shown, it will be under-

stood that a greater or lesser number of pins may be employed without departing from the spirit of the invention. I find, however, that for practical purposes, and to prevent the bar from tilting, that a minimum of three pins, arranged at the apices of a triangle, should be used.

It may also be noted that since the pins or fingers project from both surfaces of the soap bar, that the bar may be laid on either side, while preserving the utility of the pins or fingers.

Figs. 6 to 10 inclusive of the drawing, are similar to Figs. 1 to 5 inclusive, respectively, but show the condition of the soap bar after it has been used for a considerable length of time.

It will be noted that the soap bar has been worn or dissolved in a conventional manner, that the fingers 3 have been worn down approximately the same extent as the soap bar itself, that the fingers have become slightly rounded at their ends, and that the soap has formed a fillet-like mound around the projecting portions of the fingers. It will be apparent from this that the utility and function of the fingers are preserved virtually throughout the life of the soap bar.

Instead of drilling or punching holes in the bar, and then inserting the fingers therein, the pins can be positioned or located in a suitable mold, and the soap molded around the pins.

Moreover, the bars having openings therein may be arranged in spaced relation, with the holes in each bar in axial alignment with the holes in the other bar. Long rods of wax or paraffin can then be pushed through the aligned holes and the rods cut at points between the bars.

Instead of using wax or paraffin for the pins, these pins may be made of a soap which is harder than that from which the soap bar itself is made, or from any soap which is erodible at a slightly lower rate than the soap bar itself. I have also found that mixtures of wax or paraffin and soap are satisfactory for use as such pins. The wax, paraffin, soap, or mixtures thereof, are selected so

that they are not melted at ordinary hot water temperatures.

It is to be understood that the form of my invention, herewith shown and described, is to be taken as a preferred example of the same, and that various changes in the shape, size and arrangement of parts may be resorted to, without departing from the spirit of my invention, or the scope of the subjoined claims.

10 Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. A soap bar having means projecting from at least one surface of the bar and adapted for supporting the bar in spaced relation to a supporting surface, said means formed of a material 15 which becomes worn away by the friction of the hands or body of a user and erodes at a rate substantially the same or at a slightly lower rate than the soap, and which means does not project from said bar surface more than about $\frac{1}{8}$ " throughout the life of the bar, said means comprising individual spaced pins extending entirely 20 through said bar and at right angles to the plane of the bar.

2. A soap bar, as defined in claim 1, in which 25 said pins are of uniform cross-sectional area throughout their length.

3. A soap bar, as defined in claim 2, in which said material is selected from the group consisting of wax, paraffin, soap, and mixtures thereof.

THOMAS J. VERBSKY.

REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
2,007,107	Bottrill	July 2, 1935

FOREIGN PATENTS

Number	Country	Date
8,940	Great Britain	1906
12,359	Great Britain	1912