

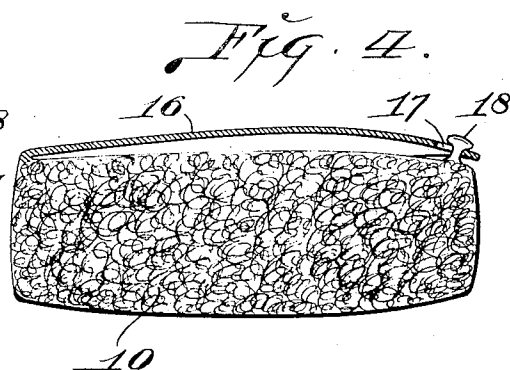
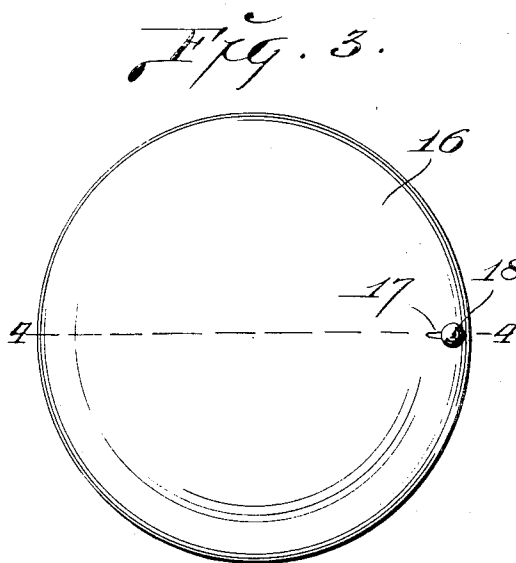
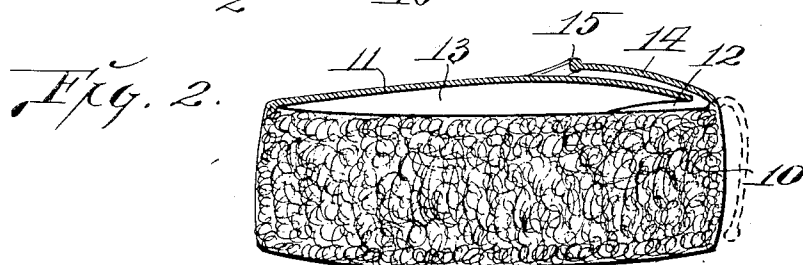
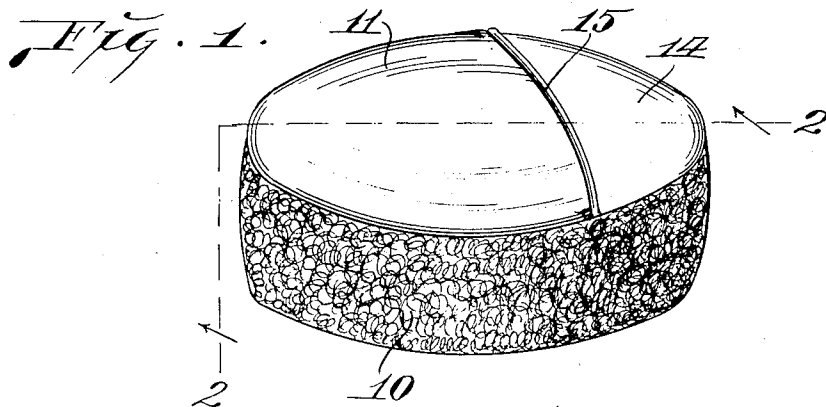
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G. L. SMITH

1,933,876

BATH SPONGE

Filed July 28, 1932



INVENTOR: —  
GERTRUDE L. SMITH.  
By *Martin C. Smith* ATTY.

## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,933,876

## BATH SPONGE

Gertrude L. Smith, Los Angeles, Calif.

Application July 28, 1932. Serial No. 625,361

3 Claims. (Cl. 15—244)

My invention relates to a bath sponge and has for its principal object, the provision of a sponge having a pocket that is adapted to receive and hold a cake of soap so that both the sponge and soap may be conveniently held in one hand while in use.

A further object of my invention is, to provide a bath sponge having a soap receiving pocket that may be easily and conveniently opened in order to permit the insertion or removal of the cake of soap and which pocket is effective in holding the soap in direct contact with the sponge body.

A further object of my invention is, to provide a bath sponge of the character referred to that is relatively simple in construction, inexpensive of manufacture and very effective in performing the functions for which it is intended.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, my invention consists in certain novel features of construction and arrangements of parts that will be hereinafter more fully described and claimed and illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a bath sponge constructed in accordance with my invention.

Fig. 2 is a vertical section taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a top plan view of a modified form of the sponge.

Fig. 4 is a vertical section taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Referring by numerals to the accompanying drawing which illustrates a preferred embodiment of my invention, 10 designates a porous cellular body, preferably formed of sponge rubber or said body may be formed from the fibrous skeleton of the fruit of the luffa plant.

This body, in order to be conveniently handled, may be circular or oval in shape and preferably having a diameter of five or six inches and a thickness of an inch more or less.

The soap receiving pocket is formed by a thin sheet 11 of rubber or rubberized fabric which overlies the back of body 10 and the edge of the greater portion of this sheet 11 is secured in any suitable manner, preferably by vulcanizing directly to the upper edge of body 10.

At one end of body 10 the corresponding end of the section 11 of thin rubber, is not secured to said body 10, thereby providing a slot or opening 12 that permits a cake of soap to be inserted in the pocket 13 between the sponge body 10 and sheet rubber section 11.

Overlying the end of section 11 that is not con-

nected to the sponge body, is a substantially semi-circular or crescent shaped section 14 of rubber or rubberized cloth and the outer curved edge thereof is secured in any suitable manner, preferably by vulcanizing directly to the corresponding edge of body 10.

The inner curved edge of section 11 is preferably reenforced by means of an integrally formed elastic bead 15. Thus the section of thin elastic material 14 overlies the open end of the pocket 13 and effectually retains the cake of soap that is positioned in pocket 13 below the covering member 11.

In order to conveniently insert or remove the cake of soap, the elastic member 14 may be stretched and turned inside out downwardly over the adjacent edge of body 10, as illustrated by dotted lines in Fig. 2, thus exposing the opening 12.

In the modified construction illustrated in Fig. 4, the covering member 16 for the soap receiving pocket, is formed of thin sheet rubber or rubberized fabric having the greater portion of its edge permanently secured to the upper edge of the sponge body 10, and formed in that end of the covering member 16 that is not secured to the sponge body, is a small aperture 17 similar to a buttonhole that is adapted to engage a headed stud 18 of rubber that is integrally secured to the upper edge of body 10.

The construction just described provides means for closing the opening into the pocket, eliminating the use of the overlying member 14 previously described and illustrated in the construction shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

Where the porous cellular body 10 is formed of material such as luffa, the edges of the members 11, 14 and 16 may be secured to the body in any suitable manner, for instance, by stitching.

Thus it will be seen that I have provided a relatively simple, practical and inexpensive bath sponge having means for conveniently holding a cake of soap in direct contact with the body of the sponge, thereby enabling the sponge and cake of soap to be conveniently held in the hand while in use.

It will be understood that minor changes in the size, form and construction of the various parts of my improved bath sponge may be made and substituted for those herein shown and described without departing from the spirit of the invention, the scope of which is set forth in the appended claims.

I claim as my invention:

1. The combination with a bath sponge, of a flexible sheet having a portion of its edge secured

to the body of the sponge and the space between the sponge body and flexible sheet constituting a soap receiving pocket.

2. The combination with a bath sponge, of a pair of sheets secured to the body of the sponge, one of said sheets being elastic with the inner end portion of one of said sheets overlying the adjacent end of the other sheet, and the space between the underlying sheet and the body of the sponge constituting a soap receiving pocket.

3. The combination with a bath sponge, comprising a one-piece body formed of sponge rubber,

of a sheet of flexible material having the greater portion of its edge secured to one of the edges of the body of the sponge to form a soap receiving pocket between the body of the sponge and said flexible sheet, there being an opening between one end of said flexible sheet and the corresponding end of the body of the sponge to permit the insertion and removal of a cake of soap and means for securing the free end of the overlying sheet to the body of the sponge.

GERTRUDE L. SMITH.

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