

United States Patent

Han

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[54] SOAP CASE HAVING SCRUBBING MEANS THEREON

[72] Inventor: **Gi Hwan Han**, 48, Donam-dong, Sungbuk-ku, Seoul, South Korea

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[30] Foreign Application Priority Data

April 15, 1970 South Korea.....557/1970

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[52] U.S. Cl. 15/105, 15/236 R, 51/181 R, 128/355, 312/351

[51] Int. Cl. A47k 5/03

[58] Field of Search.....15/105, 187, 188; 51/181 R, 51/204, 205 R; 128/355; 132/7.5, 75.6, 76.4, 76.5; 206/1 R, 77.1; 312/351

Primary Examiner—Daniel Blum
Attorney—Millen, Raptis & White

[57] ABSTRACT

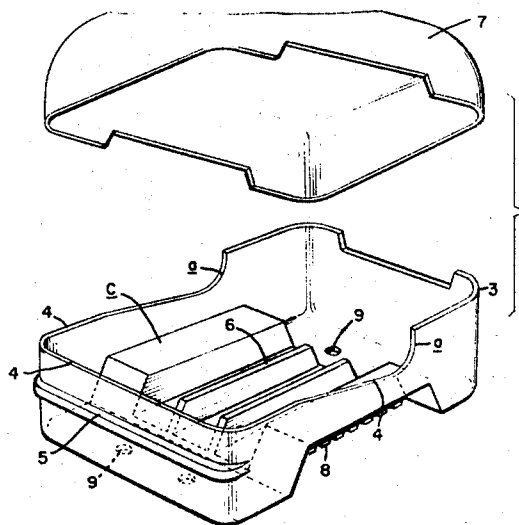
There is provided a combination soap case and scrubber having three side-walls which have portions thereof which are cut out so as to facilitate withdrawal of the soap. The bottom plane of the case contains vent holes and indentations for supporting the soap so as to minimize the contact surface between the soap and the case itself. The underside surface of the bottom of the case is provided with a scrubbing surface, such as plastic blades, or sandpaper or the like.

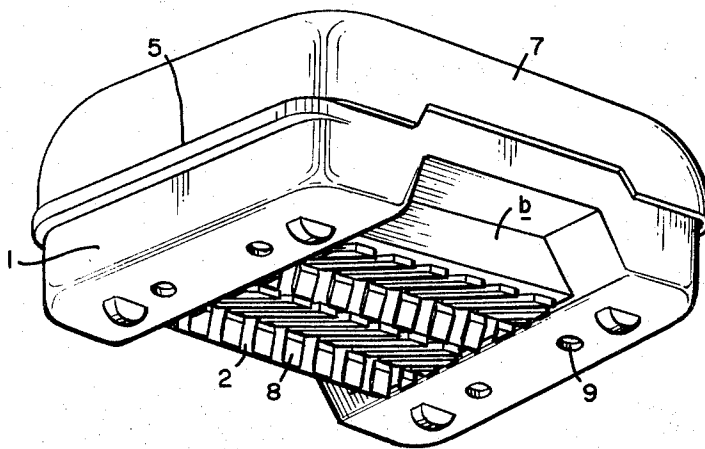
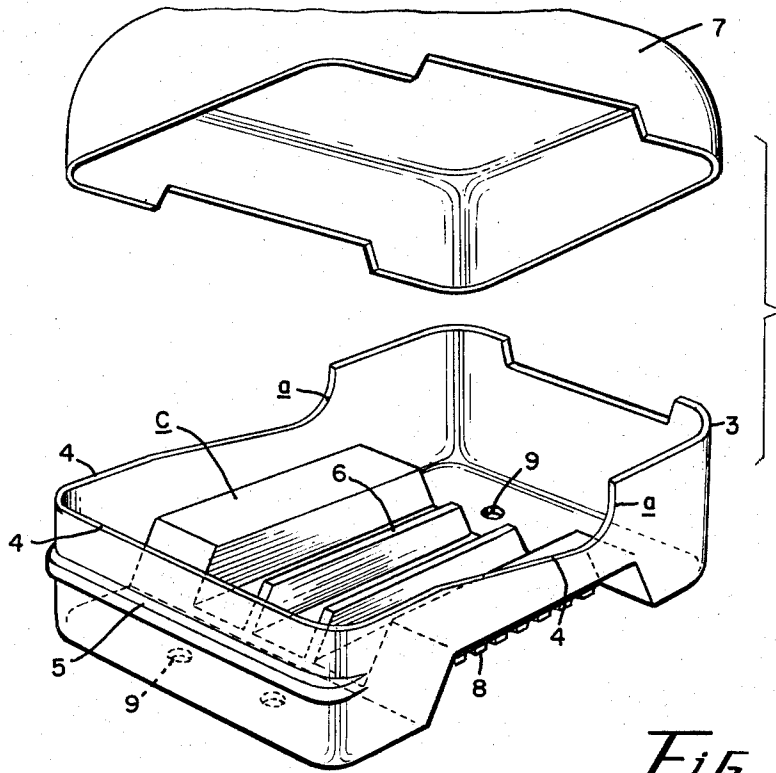
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9 Claims, 10 Drawing Figures





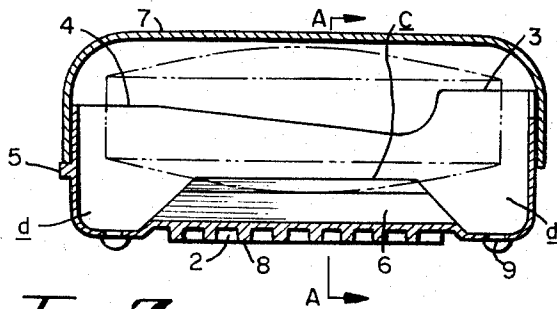


Fig. 3

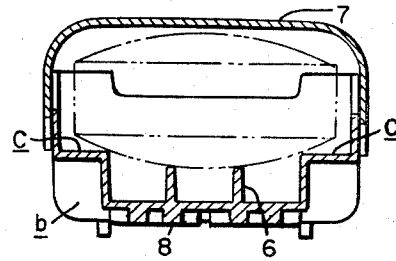


Fig. 4

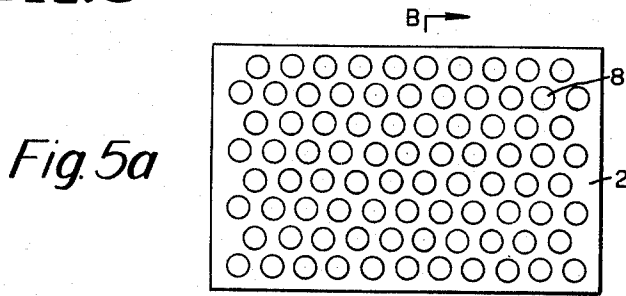


Fig. 5a

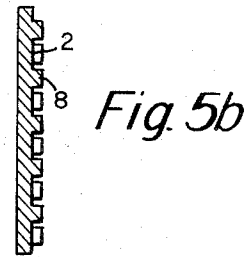


Fig. 5b

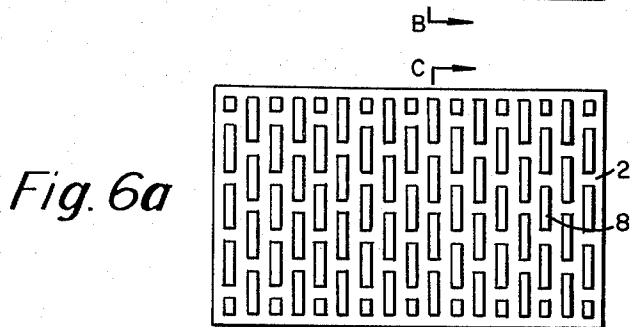


Fig. 6a

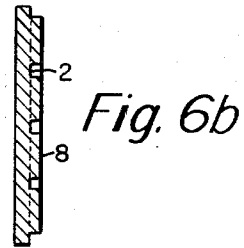


Fig. 6b

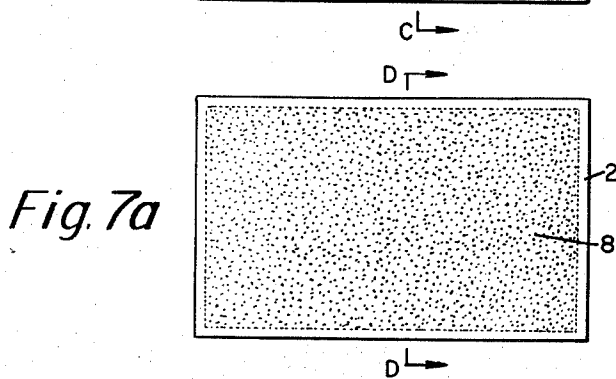


Fig. 7a

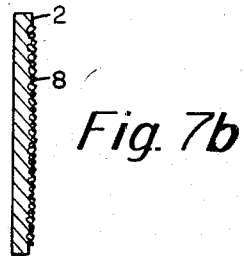


Fig. 7b

SOAP CASE HAVING SCRUBBING MEANS THEREON

The present invention relates to an improvement in soap cases, wherein the case is so constructed to facilitate the easy removal of a bar of soap, to ensure at all times the optimum ventilation of air, to minimize the surface of contact between the soap case and the bar of soap making possible optimum conditions for preserving the bar of soap, and further having a scrubbing surface combinedly provided for the purpose of levelling off hardened, callous parts on man's body.

Conventional tools often used in scrubbing off the hardened flesh in formations of callosity or hypertrophy formed mainly on hands and feet are such that they are mostly made to serve a sole and single purpose, that is, of scrubbers.

Consequently, there have so far been several ones of this type devised and tried by men in the past for this particular, sole purpose of dealing with the unwanted, hardened formation on man's body.

Attempts have been made by providing a throng of plastic round-headed columns in multitudes projected from a surface of a soap case.

As would be amply seen from their round-headed configuration, they are the ones for scalp-scrubbing and can not possibly perform as scrubbers for the hardened flesh as is contemplated in the present invention.

On the other hand, the soap case of today has come through many alterations and improvements but it should be noted that most of these improvements, however, are dedicated mainly to its external appearance the ventilation of air.

A commonly practiced habit that has been built up through our daily lives is that upon using a bar of soap out of a case, say a facial soap, one picks up the soap case in his hand, holds it upside down and finally slaps it hard into the palm of the other hand in an effort to get it out of the case, as if it is a necessary and natural routine.

The difference will be more clearly apparent when one uses soap cases made according to the present invention.

A widely known fact it is that ventilation of air in a soap case is directly concerned with the optimum preservation of a soap and accordingly a soap should be placed in a position whereby it is in full and thorough contact with the flow of air passing therethrough, with a little to be said for determining numbers and sizes of ventilating holes.

Accordingly, the optimum arrangement in order to attain the end most likely desired is that of minimizing the surface of contact between a soap case and a bar of soap and providing a smooth circulation of air.

From so many experiences in using soap cases with a multitude of vent-holes perforated in the bottom, we all can readily recall the usual, familiar inconvenience in that the surface-running solution of a soap, which is soapy water that is, after being used, when dried, not only clogs these vent-holes but also helps that bar of soap to stick onto the case, thus causing the users of the soap on the next occasion to slap the whole case into the palm of their hand attempting to get the soap out of the case.

The main features of the structure of the present invention are the bottom portion of a soap case (the lid

excluded), the side walls standing approximately the same height as the thickness of an ordinary soap bar, except that at three side walls some portions are cut out to be comparatively lower, yet slightly higher than the platforms onto which a bar of soap will be mounted so as to hold the bar of soap in place from sliding off and at the same time to facilitate the bar of soap to be taken out easily through the spacious openings provided by the cut-out portion of the three side walls. On the outer surface of one of the three side walls confronting symmetrically the highest side wall a balcony-swell onto which the lid of the case will rest is provided.

Along the joining region between the lateral walls and the bottom portion on both sides a platform is provided respectively, projecting upwardly and leaving the outer surface of it in a form of a hollow in an approximate configuration of an elongated arch, so as to be held comfortably by the hand of soap user.

Running in parallel between the two platforms are jetty walls in approximately the same height as the platforms or slightly lower. They are provided for the purpose of holding a bar of soap aloft, while the vent-holes are properly arranged in the open space left at the ends of the platforms and jetty walls.

From the foregoing, it will be easily recognized that the plane outer surface thus provided on the bottom of the case is to attain one other object of the present invention, that is of providing a scrubbing surface for the purpose of levelling off the unwanted, hardened flesh on man's body.

While there have been a number of scrubbers in the past intended to fulfill the sole and single purpose of scrubbing, it is a contemplated object of this invention to provide a scrubbing surface combinedly on the soap case itself since it (the case) is a necessary item when one takes a bath or cleans his body. Thus whenever and wherever the case goes the scrubbing surface also goes, making itself readily available any possible need.

The scrubbing surface contemplated could be made possible either by adhering on the base surface by the use of proper known adhesives dense sprinklings of polishing sands or, if the case is to be made of plastic, by providing a multitude of projections with sharp angled edges around their heads.

Some of the remarkable features and advantages of the invention have been described in the above and other important objects and advantageous features of the invention will be apparent from the following description and the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of the present invention with the lid opened, illustrating some of the arrangements provided inside the soap case.

FIG. 2 is also a perspective view of the invention with the lid closed, illustrating outstandingly the scrubbing surface provided on the plane outer surface of bottom of the case.

FIG. 3 is a lateral cross-sectional view of the invention with the lid closed.

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view taken on along the line A—A in FIG. 3.

FIGS. 5a, 6a and 7a are plan views of different patterns of scrubbing surfaces, and FIGS. 5b, 6b and 7b are crosssectional views thereof across the lines B—B, C—C and D—D, respectively.

Referring now to the drawings in detail, wherein the present invention is being illustrated in preferred embodiments and wherein the similar numerals generally designate the like parts.

Of the side walls joining abuttingly the bottom portion 2 of a soap case 1, the hinder wall 3 is being singled out in standing approximately as high as the thickness of a bar of soap while three other side walls comprising the front wall 4 and lateral walls 4 4 stand comparatively lower and yet high enough to hold a bar of soap from sliding off, and the creeping fence lines of the lateral walls 4 4 extend to meet the ends of the hinder wall 3 to form a slope fence line at *a* at both sides, thus forming an unhindered path for a bar of soap to be taken in and out.

On outer surface of the front wall 4 confronting the hinder wall 3 a balcony swell 5 is provided to receive and put to rest the descending lid 7.

Hollows *b b* in an approximate configuration of an elongated arch are indented inwardly at where the confronting lateral walls 4 4 of the case 1 join the bottom portion 2 respectively, so as the case 1 as a whole can be held snugly by the hand of soap user.

The indented hollows *b b* naturally form swellings inside the case 1 which are the platforms *c c* lying along the confronting lateral walls 4 4, onto which some portion of the bar of soap may rest.

Upper surface of the platforms *c c* could be formed either in a convex arc or concave.

One or two jetty walls 6 approximately the same height as the abutting platforms *c c* or slightly lower for the purpose of lifting a bar of soap aloft run in parallel between the two confronting platforms *c c*. The jetty walls 6 could as well be replaced by a multitude of columnar projections in a row.

The ends of jetty walls 6 along with the ends of platforms *c c* draw slope lines lengthwisely as to be in a configuration of an elongated arch, leaving at the ends of the slope lines open spaces *d d* were vent-holes 9 for circulation of air as well as drains of water are provided, as shown in the FIG. 2.

As described in the above, it is an intended scheme of the present invention to secure plane surface 2 on the bottom of the case 1 to be a base surface for a scrubbing surface 8.

While preferences as to material and shapes of the scrubbing projections 8 widely varies, the invention will be described on embodiments involving some of scrubbing surfaces possible, shown as examples in the drawing.

In completing a scrubbing surface 8 desired on the plane surface 2 purposely secured for, two means could possibly be contemplated, firstly, glueing by proper adhesives known inorganic substances or oxidized metals in powder form sprinkled densely on the plane base surface 2 and secondly, when the case itself is to be made of plastic, by forming on itself an undulated surface.

Polishing powder from substances such as oxidized metals could be glued either directly onto the base surface 2 as shown in FIG. 5c or in the forms of sand paper or sand cloth.

The optimum adhesive for this particular purpose should preferably be the one with a capacity of high water-resistancy and stickiness, and adaptable affinity to the base material, which is plastic.

In another embodiment of the invention, as described in the foregoing, scrubbing blades 8 are formed on the plane surface 2 of the case 1 being made of plastic and preferably tiny in size in the form of cylindrical or angular columns as shown in the FIG. 5a and *b*, or transformed thereof, which tip plane being perpendicular to their standings as if they were shorn along a line of right angle so as to retain right angled edges all around their heads.

Shape, arrangement and distance between of scrubbing blades could as well be altered in various forms as desired.

According to my invention, since three side walls 4 4 of the case 1 are provided to be comparatively lower than hinderwall 3 and yet just high enough to hold a bar of soap in place from sliding off, it will undoubtedly be convenient to get the soap out of the case 1 and that there will be no more routine fumbings with the soap case such as holding it up and turning it upside down and finally slapping hard into the palm of the other hand, merely to get the soap out of it.

Optimum preservation of soap will be naturally attained with the jetty walls 6 that minimize the surface of contact between the soap and the case itself and further facilitate ventilating air to freely circulate all around the bar of soap.

And since the scrubbing surface 8 for levelling off hardened flesh, which is indispensable in cleaning of the body, is provided on other than a certain fixed surface on the back of a soap case that also indispensably tags along in body cleaning, one who owns a soap case of the type of this invention no longer has to acquire himself another scrubber made to serve the single, sole purpose of scrubbing off the hardened flesh nor does he have to find and carry it along everytime he takes a bath.

In the practical use of the case of this invention as a scrubber, dip the three mid fingers into the open space *d* on the side of the front wall 4 while the thumb and the little finger grip at hollows *b b* on both sides of the case 1 and the palm rests on the higher hinder wall 3. Thus the scrubbing surface 8 of the case 1 held in the hand of a user comes to a properly tipped position in virtue of the hinder wall 3 supporting the palm region from under, which position is deemed the most comfortable in dealing with such hardened regions possibly formed on parts of the body such as hands, feet, etc.

Gathering from the foregoing description, it will be amply seen that the soap case of the present invention will do the possible users thereof a great service and help.

Having thus described my invention through some of the preferred embodiments in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, it is to be generally understood that this description is not intended to confine the invention to the embodiments specifically described and shown herein, as it is susceptible of embodiments in various forms, all coming within the purview of the claims set forth below.

What I claim is:

1. A soap case, comprising:

- a. a plane base surface;
- b. three lower side walls high enough to hold a bar of soap in place from sliding off;
- c. a higher wall which stands approximately as high as the thickness of an ordinary bar of soap;

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- d. platforms forming finger grip hollows projecting upwardly from the underside of said plane base surface; and
 - e. a scrubbing surface affixed to the underside of said plane base surface.
2. A soap case, comprising:
- a. a plane base surface;
 - b. three lower side walls high enough to hold a bar of soap in place from sliding off;
 - c. a higher wall which stands approximately as high as the thickness of an ordinary bar of soap;
 - d. platforms forming grip hollows in the approximate configuration of an elongated arch projecting upwardly from the underside of said plane base surface and adapted to support said bar of soap;
 - e. a number of jetty walls projecting upwardly from said plane base surface and running in parallel between said platforms; and
 - f. a scrubbing surface affixed to the underside of said plane base surface.
3. A soap case according to claim 2, wherein said platforms leave at their ends open spaces whereon

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vent-holes are perforated.

4. A soap case according to claim 1, wherein said scrubbing surface comprises polishing powder glued directly onto said plane base surface.

5. A soap case according to claim 1, wherein said case is of plastic and said scrubbing surface on said plane base surface comprises a plurality of scrubbing blades in the form of columns.

6. A soap case according to claim 1, wherein said scrubbing surface comprises sand paper affixed to the plane base surface.

7. A soap case according to claim 1, wherein said scrubbing surface comprises sand cloth.

8. A soap case according to claim 2, wherein said case is of plastic and said scrubbing means on said plane base surface comprises a plurality of scrubbing blades in the form of columns.

9. A soap case according to claim 3, wherein said case is of plastic and said scrubbing means on said plane base surface comprises a plurality of scrubbing blades.

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