

No. 679,110.

Patented July 23, 1901.

A. CONKLING.

SOAP DISH.

(Application filed Mar. 7, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1

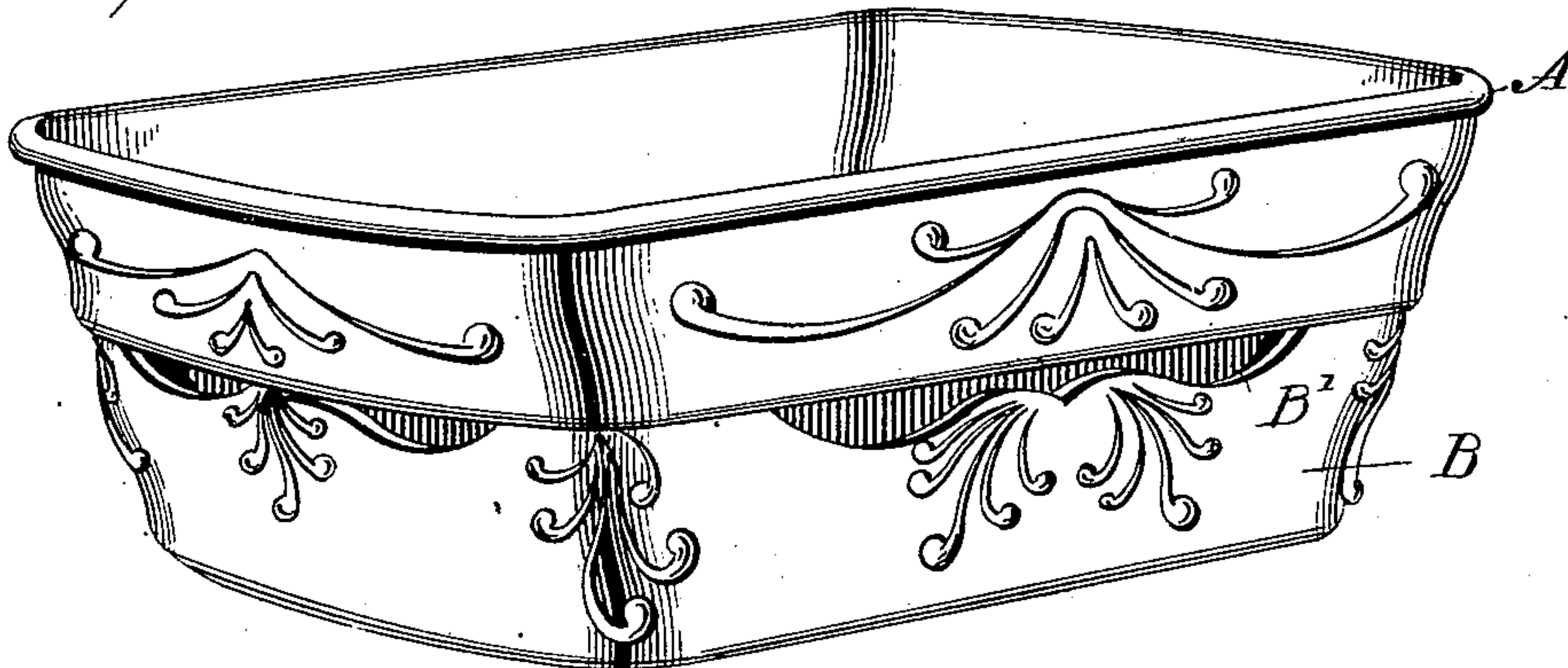


Fig. 2

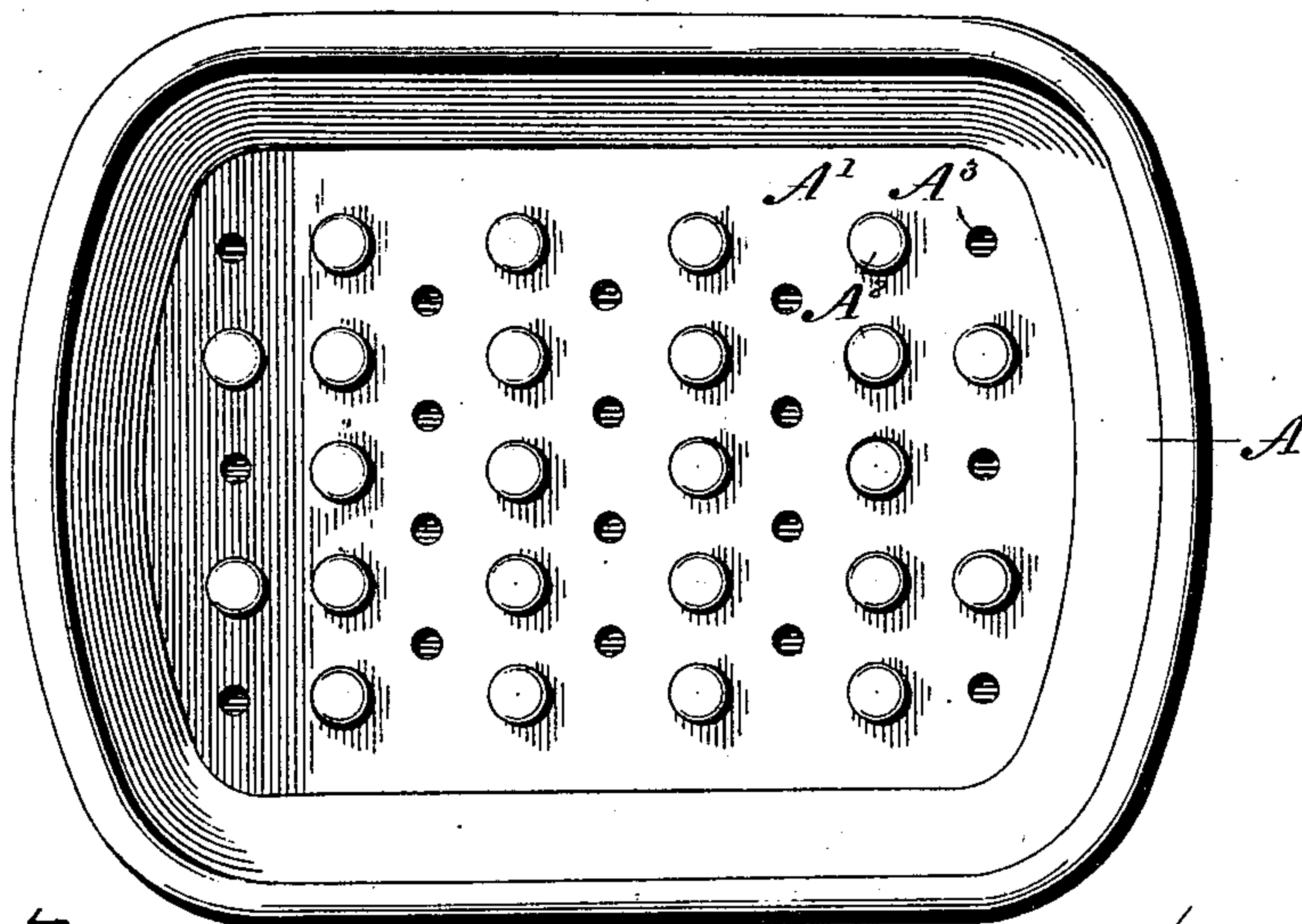


Fig. 3

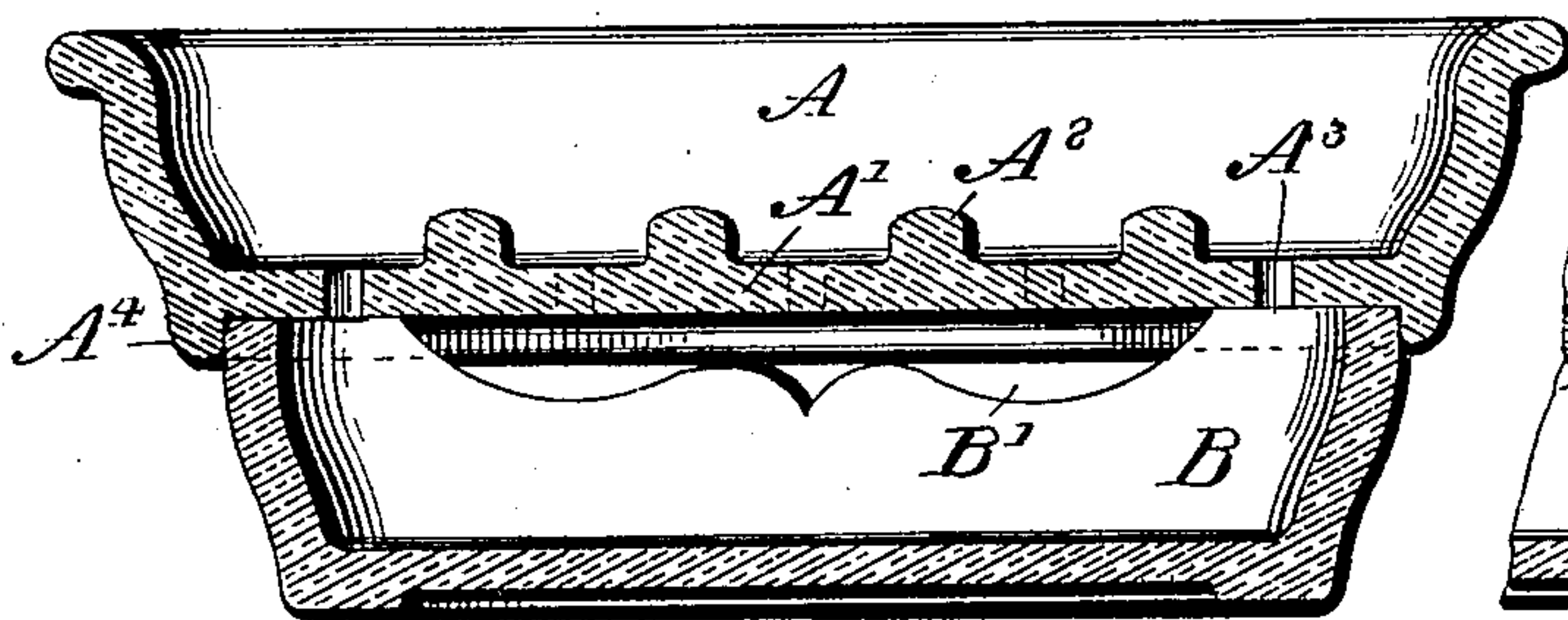
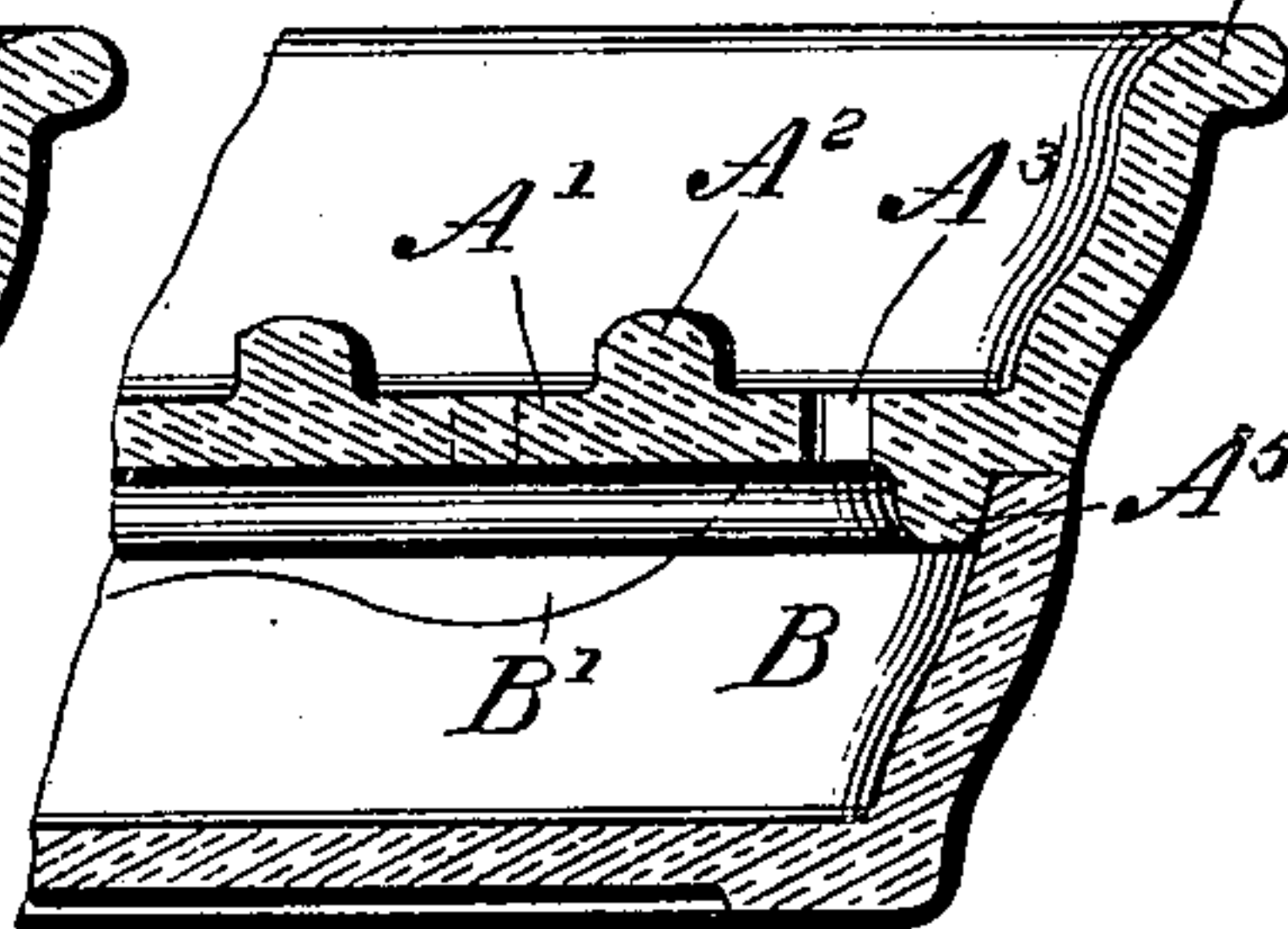


Fig. 4



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WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALLEN CONKLING, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## SOAP-DISH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 679,110, dated July 23, 1901.

Application filed March 7, 1901. Serial No. 50,252. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALLEN CONKLING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Soap-Dishes, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to soap-dishes, and particularly to a construction whereby moisture may be drained from the under side of the soap and the lower portion of the dish ventilated in order to retain the soap in a dry condition.

The invention has for an object to provide a soap-dish which will prevent the absorption of moisture by a cake of soap therein, especially at the point of support, and that will provide a circulation of air not only around the soap, but within the dish below the soap-support, and to attain these objects and at the same time to possess such a form and mechanical construction as will permit its manufacture at a much reduced cost.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear in the following description, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective illustrating a dish embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan thereof. Fig. 3 is a vertical cross-section, and Fig. 4 is a detail section of a modified form.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts throughout the several figures of the drawings.

The dish as constructed in accordance with this invention is composed of an upper part A and a lower part B, the latter having a scalloped upper edge, as shown at B', which may extend upon either or all sides and ends of the dish to provide for a circulation of air through the lower portion of the dish. By forming a scallop upon the upper edge of the lower portion this member can be readily formed by a molding operation, and the necessity for finishing and additional handwork thereon is obviated, so that the article can be produced at a much less cost than when a ventilating-aperture extends within and

through the wall of the dish. The upper portion A is provided with the usual retaining-wall and with a bottom A', having projecting above the same a series of rounded studs A<sup>2</sup>, which support the cake of soap above the bottom of the dish. This bottom is also provided with numerous drain-openings A<sup>3</sup>, communicating with the lower portion of the dish and permitting the escape of moisture from the soap into said lower portion. The upper part is also provided with a depending flange A<sup>4</sup>, adapted to form a seat beneath the bottom of the upper part to receive the upper edge of the lower part B. This flange, as shown in Fig. 3, extends upon the outside of the lower portion; but, if desired, a flange, as shown at A<sup>5</sup> in Fig. 4, may lie within the upper edge of the lower portion of the dish, as shown at D. In this modified form the seat for the upper edge of the lower portion of the dish is disposed outside of the flange A<sup>5</sup> and produces a continuous edge or face to the sides and ends of the dish.

By forming the dish in two parts accessibility to the lower part for cleaning is secured, and by scalloping the upper edge or edges of the lower part air-spaces are provided more conveniently and cheaply than when formed by openings extending through and below the edges of the side walls of the lower part. Each part is thus formed of such shape as to be cheaply molded by machinery or otherwise, and the rounded studs support the soap above the drain-holes, whereby the bottom of the soap is quickly dried by the circulation of air, and the superficial moisture drains downward into the lower portion. A circulation of air is thus established through the spaces at the edges of the lower part, thence through the drain-openings in the outer or upper part to and around the soap, which soon dries the same after use and maintains the same in a dry condition to prevent the softening and rapid waste due to the presence of moisture.

It will be obvious that changes may be made in the details of construction, configuration, and ornamentation of the dish without departing from the spirit of the invention as defined by the appended claim.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

A soap-dish formed of two parts, the upper part forming a supporting-tray having a retaining-wall, perforated bottom and studs above the same, and a retaining-flange extending downward from the bottom of said  
5 upper part to fit the upper edge of the lower part, and a lower part having an upper edge scalloped or depressed downward from said

edge to form a ventilating-opening; substantially as specified. 10

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ALLEN CONKLING.

Witnesses:

THOS. H. JOYCE,

CHAS. KENT OWEN.