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PATENTED DEC. 19, 1905.

R. S. BRANFOOT & W. B. DAVIS.  
SOAP HOLDER FOR VESSELS AND UTENSILS.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 16, 1904.

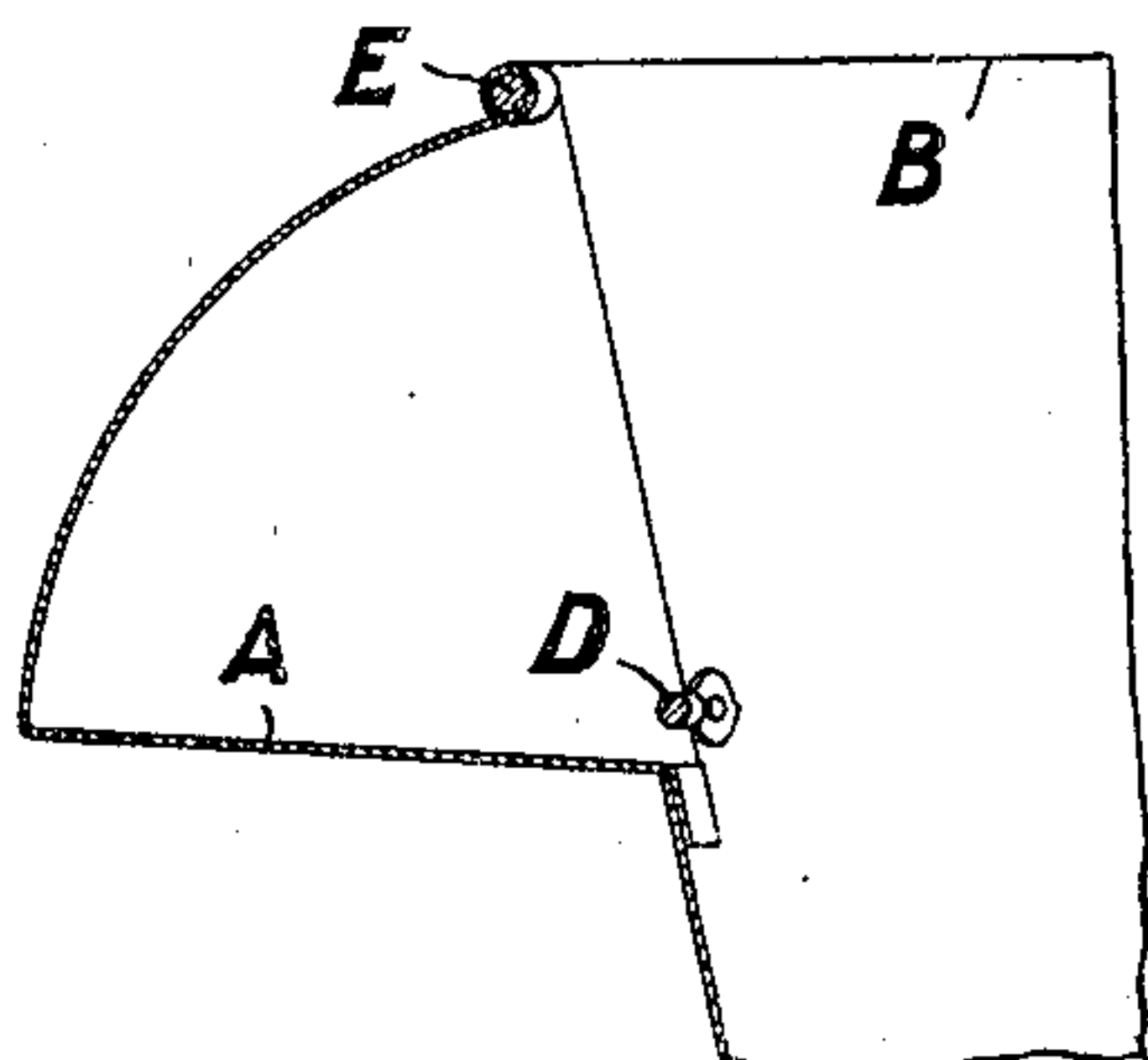


FIG. 1.

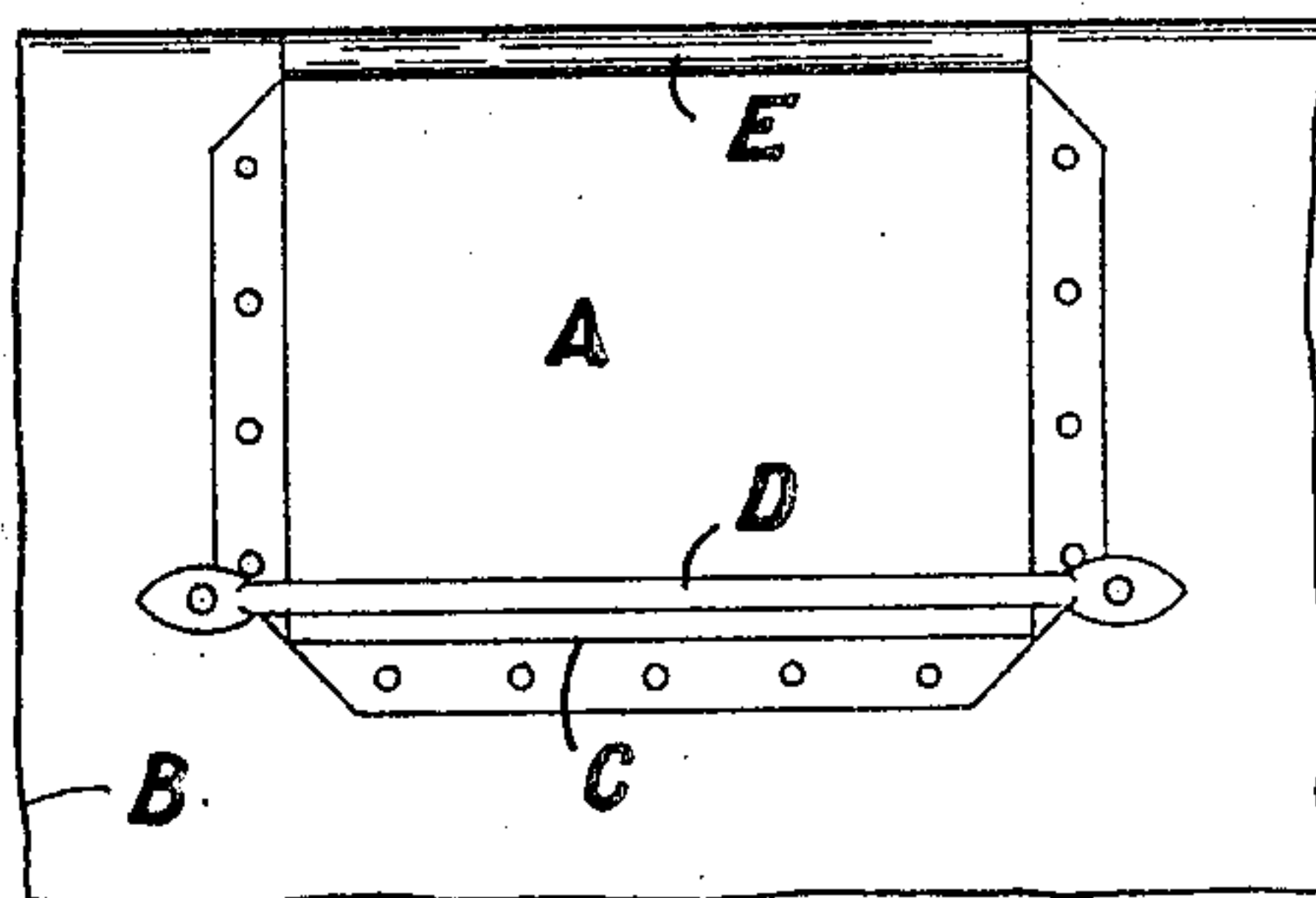


FIG. 2.

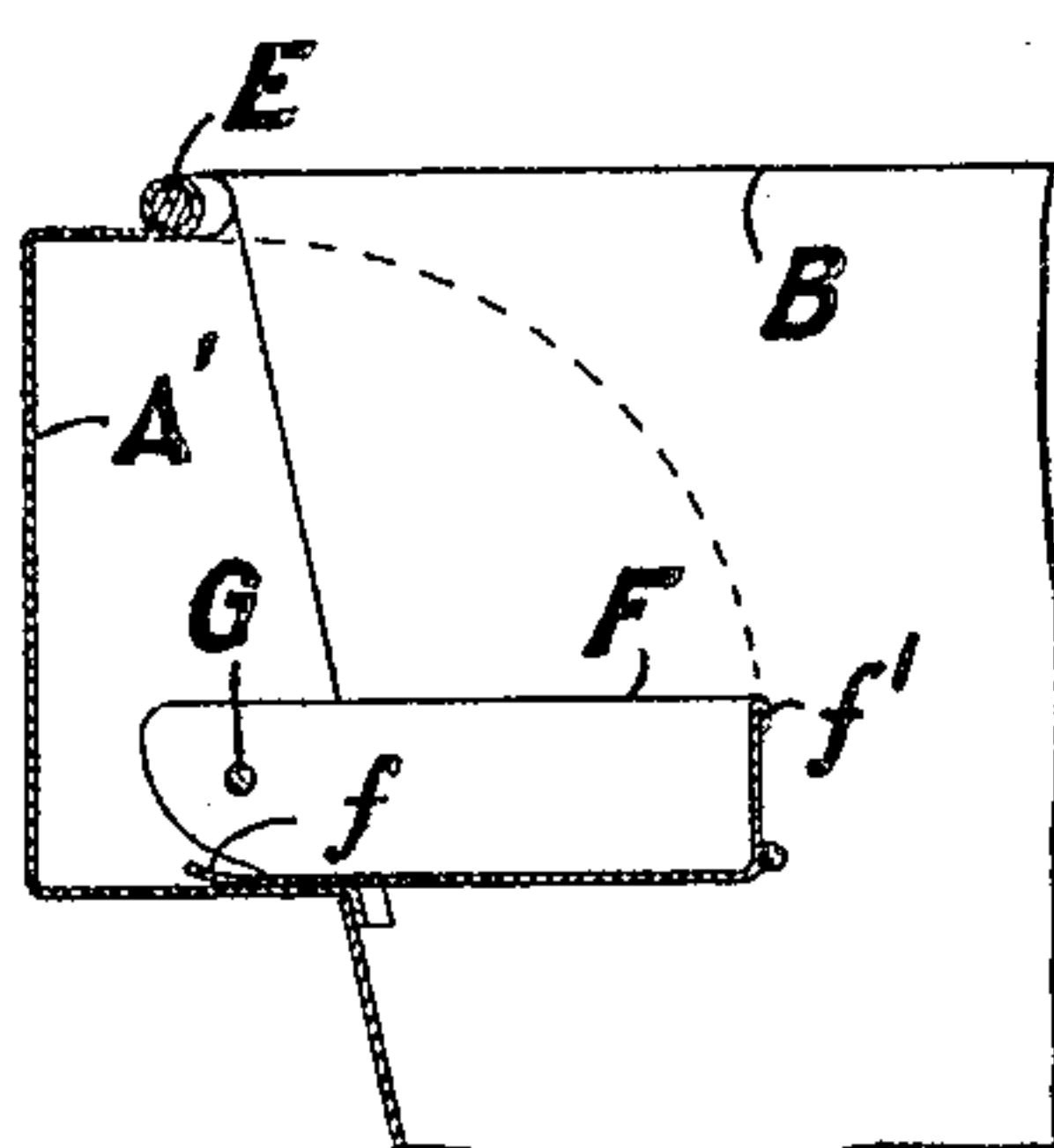


FIG. 3.

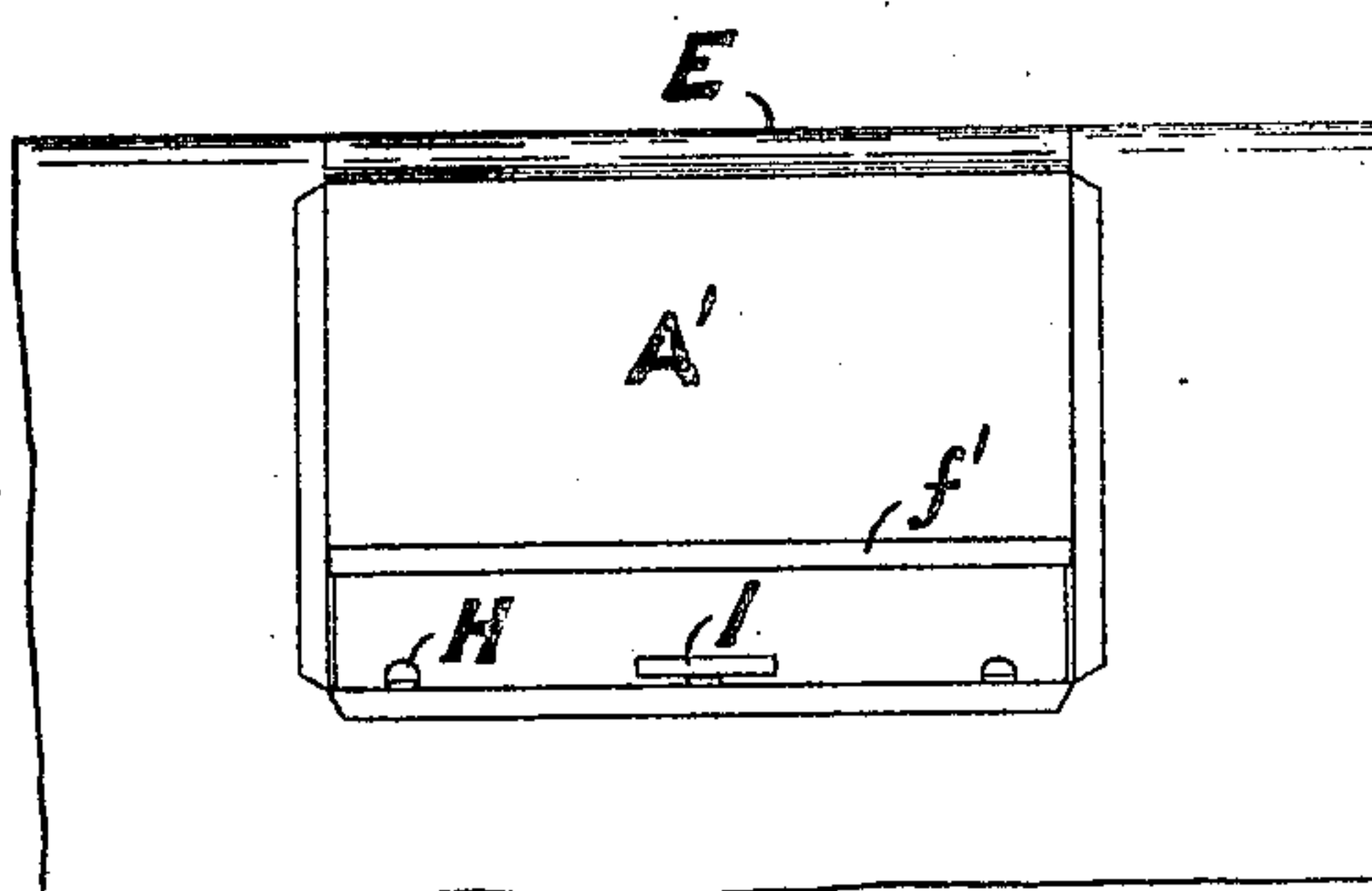


FIG. 4.

Witnesses

Henderson K. Hill  
John A. Moulton

Inventors

Richard S. Branfoot and  
William B. Davis  
By Mason, Turner, Lawrence  
attys

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD STURDY BRANFOOT AND WILLIAM BERESFORD DAVIS, OF  
ROCK FERRY, ENGLAND.

## SOAP-HOLDER FOR VESSELS AND UTENSILS.

No. 807,717.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 19, 1905.

Application filed March 16, 1904. Serial No. 198,477.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, RICHARD STURDY BRANFOOT, marine surveyor, and WILLIAM BERESFORD DAVIS, works manager, subjects of the King of Great Britain, and residents of Rock Ferry, in the county of Chester, England, (whose post-office address is 22 Morecroft road, Rock Ferry, aforesaid,) have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Soap-Holders for Vessels and Utensils, (for which application has been made in Great Britain under No. 21,286, and dated October 3, 1903,) of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in soap-holders for vessels—such, for instance, as buckets and other like utensils; and it consists in a vessel provided with a recess formed in the wall of said vessel or utensil and means for holding the soap or other article therein.

It also consists in a pocket formed in the walls of a vessel, the walls of said pocket extending outwardly from the sides of the vessel, the pocket opening inwardly within the vessel, and a movable soap-retaining means mounted in the mouth of the pocket.

It also consists in certain other novel constructions, combinations, and arrangements of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section of our invention applied to a bucket, bath, or the like; Fig. 2, a front view of the holder seen from inside the bucket; Figs. 3 and 4, similar views of slight modifications.

Now by our invention we form a soap dish or holder in the bucket, bath, or the like, draining into the bucket, bath, or the like. It is simply a piece of metal bent or formed, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, into the shape of a pocket or recess A and closed on all sides save one. A piece of the side of the bucket or bath B is cut away near the top, and to the edges C of this opening the open side of the pocket or auxiliary receptacle A is riveted, soldered, or otherwise fixed, so as to form an inclosed shelf for keeping the soap in. The bottom of the pocket A slopes a little toward the inside of the bucket B to allow water to drain into the bucket, and a fixed bar D is provided which forms a stop or abutment to

keep the soap in the bucket and prevent it falling out. It will be noticed that the bucket at the top is made a little higher than the pocket A, and the latter is turned over the wired edge E of the bucket, so as to present a round surface to the hand to prevent scratching the hand.

The device will effect a great saving in soap, because it provides a place to keep it, and being part of the bucket or bath and made of the same material is very strong.

The pocket A' could, if desired, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, have a tray or dish F mounted therein and pivoted at G, so that it may be made to fold upward into the pocket A' with the soap inside and lie practically flush with the inside of the bucket B or other receptacle or be turned downward into the position shown in the figures. The soap is prevented from falling out of the tray by forming the latter with flanges at three of its sides, and at the rear, where it is left without a flange, the edge *f* is somewhat springy. When the tray is turned downward, it is held practically horizontally by the bottom of the tray abutting against the bottom of the pocket A', and so forms an open dish for the soap, and some little force is required in order to fold it into the pocket to form a closed dish. When closed, the edge *f'* of the tray binds a little against the top of the pocket A', and so holds it in place. Thus even if the bucket be tilted the tray will remain in whichever position it is turned into. H are holes drilled in the tray to let water run out into the bucket. I is a small projecting lip for laying hold of the tray to pull it out of its pocket.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A soap-holder for vessels comprising a pocket formed upon the side walls of the vessel and opening into said vessel, and a movable soap-retaining means mounted in the mouth of the pocket for retaining the soap in the pocket.

2. A soap-holder for vessels comprising walls forming a pocket in the side of the vessel, a pivoted tray mounted in the mouth of the pocket, the said tray when folded being flush with the surface of the surrounding walls of the vessel.



3. A soap-holder for vessels comprising a  
pocket in the side of the vessel and opening  
into the same, the said pocket having a floor  
and side and top walls, a pivoted tray mounted  
5 in the edge of the pocket and formed with a  
floor and side walls, one edge of the floor be-  
ing left free and having a spring action upon  
the floor of the pocket, the said tray assum-  
ing a position with its bottom flush with the  
10 walls of the vessel when the pocket is folded.

In witness whereof we have hereunto  
signed our names, this 19th day of February,  
1904, in the presence of two subscribing wit-  
nesses.

RICHARD STURDY BRANFORD.  
WILLIAM BERESFORD DAVIS.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM JAMES SULIS,  
WILLIAM PIERCE.