Oct. 4, 1949. B. NOVICK 2,483,593

SPONGE BRUSH

Filed Dec. 11, 1947

Fig. 1

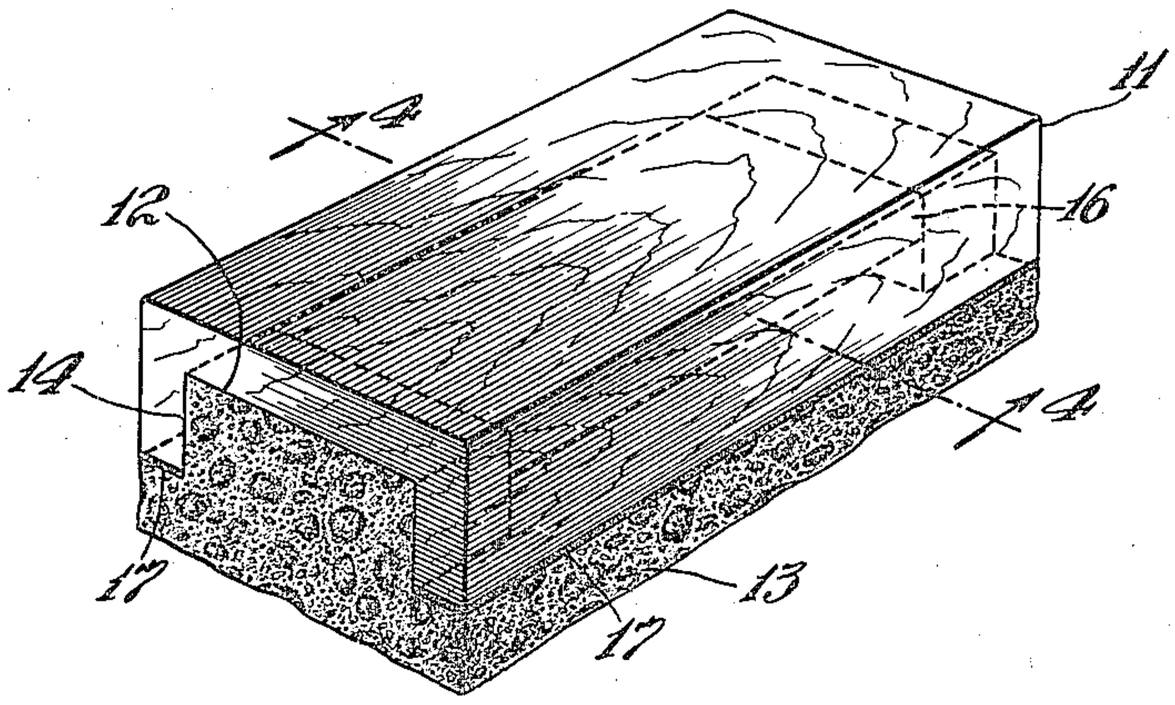


Fig. 2

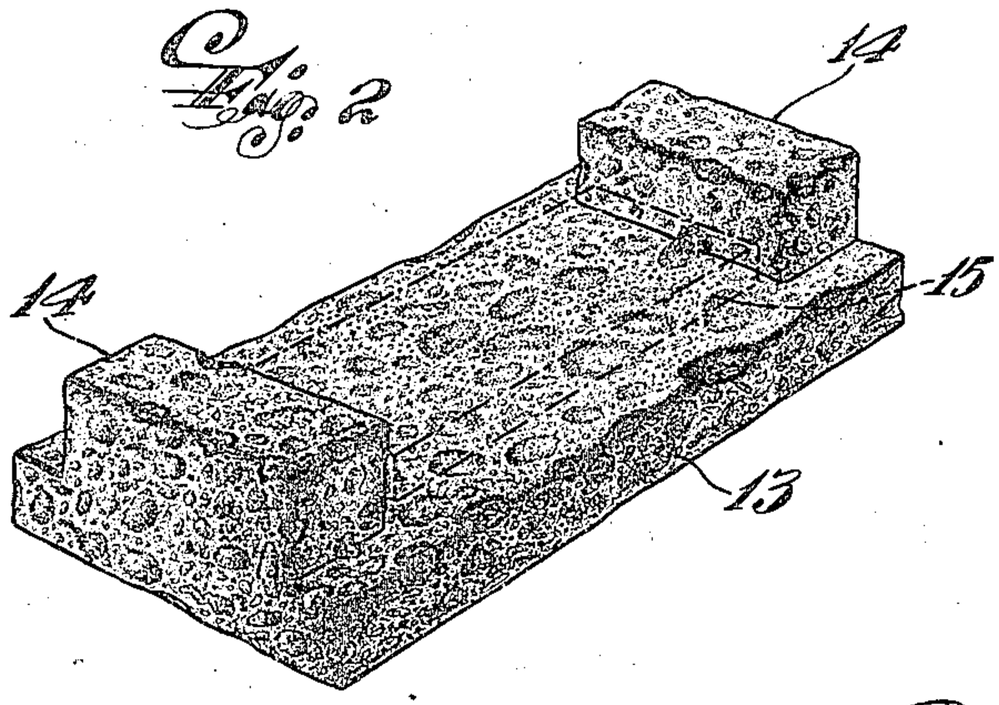


Fig. 3

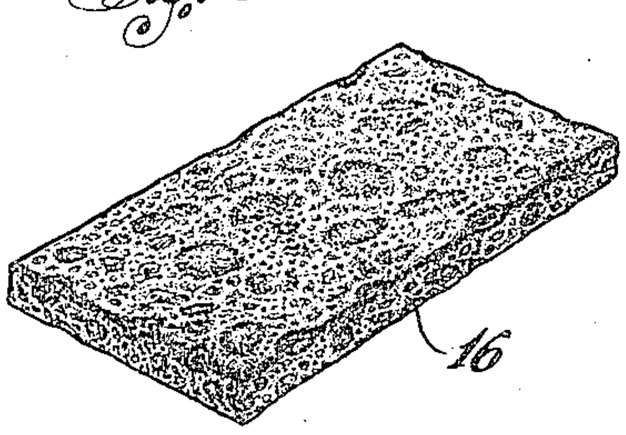
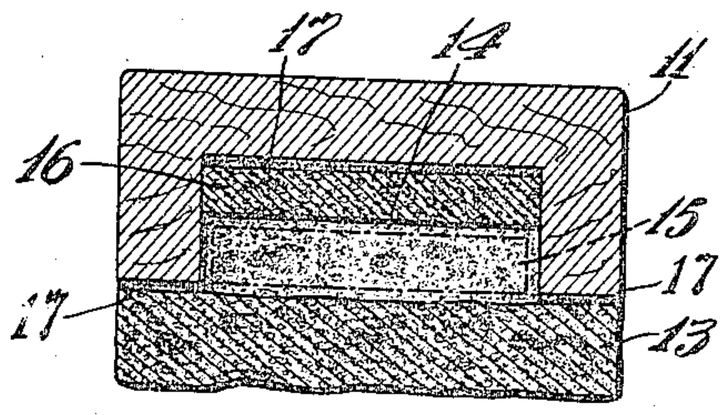


Fig. 4



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SPONGE BRUSH

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4 Claims. (Cl. 15—122)

1

My invention relates generally to sponge brushes, and specifically to sponge brushes having provisions for retaining soap therein.

It is an object of my invention to provide a sponge with a handle and a space for soap within the sponge.

It is another object of my invention to provide a sponge brush into which soap fragments and pieces may be readily inserted and held.

It is a yet further object of my invention to provide a sponge brush which is lightly compressible and produces a free flowage all around the soap.

Still another object of my invention is to provide a sponge brush which is simple in form, easy to construct, inexpensive and durable.

These objects and advantages, as well as other objects and advantages will appear from a consideration of the accompanying drawings, in which

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of the assemblage;

Figure 2 is a view in perspective of the sponge disassociated from the handle;

Figure 3 is a view of the sponge pad; and

Figure 4 is a cross-section taken on the line 4—4 in Figure 1 looking in the direction of the arrows.

My sponge brush has a handle 11. This handle 11 has a longitudinal channel 12 extending through it. A sponge 13 of the same length and width as the handle 11 is provided for the channeled face of the handle 11. This sponge 13 has an upstanding wing 14 at each end. These wings 14 are of the same width and height as the channel 12 and function as closures for the open ends of the channel 12. But, the wings 14 extend only a short way into the channel and are only of such thickness as would be required to give a reasonable amount of body to that part of the sponge 13 to resist the discharge of a cake of soap 15 that may be therebetween. There is also positioned on the roof of the channel, a rectangular segment of sponge, or sponge pad 16. This segment 16 is applied by cement 17 to the roof of the channel 12. The sponge 13 is likewise joined to the handle 11 by cement 17, but no part of the wings 14 are cementitiously joined to the handle 11.

In use, a sliver of soap is thrust against either of the wings 14 whereby it is intruded into the channel 12 and positioned in the cavity defined by the sponge pad 16 on top, and the sponge 13 on the bottom. The wings 14, 14 hold the soap against endwise dislodgment. The side walls of the channel 12 enclose the soap on the other two sides.

2

When the sponge brush is immersed in a liquid and compressed, it picks up the liquid which flows around and dissolves the soap. The sponge pad 16 insures the passage of fluid over the top of the soap and encourages complete flushing when the sponge 13 is compressed. Especially when moist, the wings 14 are pliable and readily permit the insertion of soap; yet they have sufficient body to prevent the cake of soap from being discharged.

The handle 11 is preferably formed of a plastic material, although wood, glass or other material will serve just as satisfactorily. The sponge 13 may be a natural or synthetic sponge, but porous materials such as sponge rubber may likewise serve. The cement 17 used must be relatively resistant to water and similar liquids. This manner of attachment is preferred, but nails, clamps, tacks, staples, screws or other affixing media may be used.

The foregoing description is intended to be illustrative of a preferred embodiment of the invention. Many changes may be made in the construction, selection and arrangement of the parts, all within the scope of the appended claims without departing from the spirit of the invention.

I claim:

1. A sponge brush comprising a handle, a longitudinal channel on one face of the handle, a sponge cementitiously associated with the channeled face of the handle at both sides of the channel, wings at each end of the sponge extending into and closing the ends of the channel, a sponge pad cementitiously associated with the roof of the channel extending between the wings; and a soap receiving cavity defined by the sponge pad, the sides of the channel, the sponge and the wings.

2. A sponge brush comprising a handle, a longitudinal channel on one face of the handle, a sponge cementitiously associated with the channeled face of the handle at both sides of the channel, wings at each end of the sponge extending into and closing the ends of the channel; and a soap receiving cavity between the sponge and the handle.

3. A sponge brush comprising a channeled handle, a sponge attached to the handle, a soap receiving cavity defined by the handle and the sponge, and wings on the sponge extending into and closing the channeled portion of the handle.

4. A sponge brush comprising a non-porous handle, a channel in one face thereof, a porous absorbent member attached to the handle extending across the channel and defining a soap-

receiving cavity with the handle, and extended portions on the porous absorbent member extending into the ends of the channel whereby soap in the cavity is retained therein.

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