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C. J. BURGARD
SOAP DISH
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2,206,159

FIG. 1

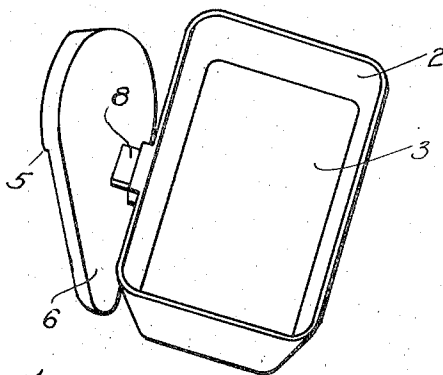


FIG. 2

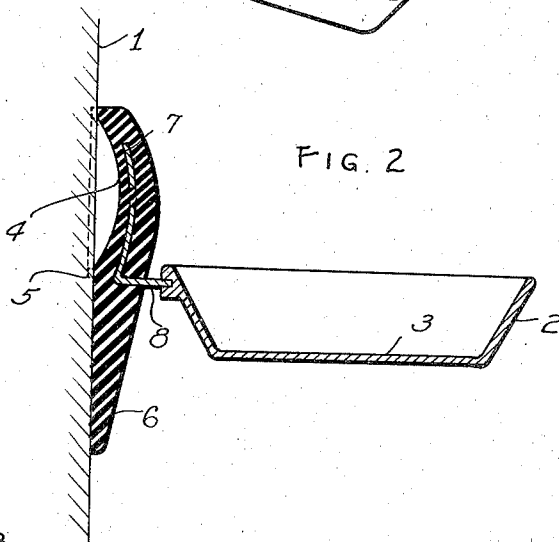
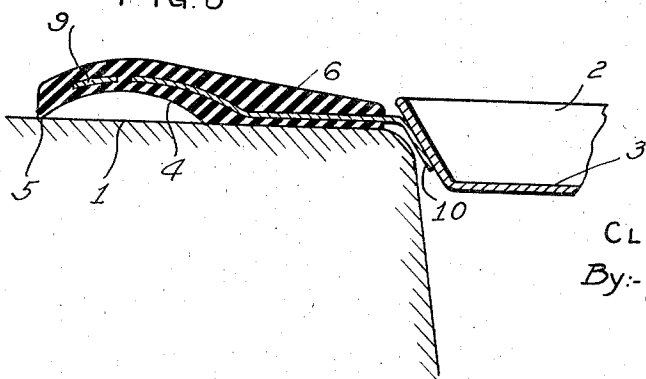


FIG. 3



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SOAP DISH

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1 Claim. (Cl. 248—206)

This invention relates broadly to a soap dish, but more particularly to a soap dish that may be applied to any smooth supporting surface and will suctionally grip said surface to remain in place without the use of screws, bolts, nails or such other similar fastening elements.

The invention has among its objects the production of such a soap dish that will be extremely neat and attractive in appearance, simple to manufacture and apply to the desired surface, economical, sturdy enough for the use intended for the same, clean and sanitary, and which will be otherwise satisfactory and efficient for use wherever deemed applicable.

Another object of my invention is to so construct a soap dish of the kind described, that it will have a reinforcing portion to engage the wall to which the dish is applied, at a point radially beyond the suction cup proper, and brace the cup against accidental loosening from its anchored position.

An added object of this invention is to provide, in a soap dish of the kind set forth, another reinforcing element than said radial projection from the suction cup, this second reinforcement being of a material of greater rigidity than the resiliently compressible material of said suction cup, and which will also serve to secure the said cup to the soap receptacle itself.

A further object of my invention is to embody the construction details in such a manner that the suctionally-mounted device may be used for holding the soap tray either at right angles to the wall-engaging rim of the suction cup or substantially parallel thereto to suit various contingencies.

Many other objects and advantages of the construction herein shown and described will be obvious to those skilled in the art to which this invention appertains, from the disclosures herein given.

To this end my invention consists in the novel construction, arrangement and combination of parts herein shown and described, and the uses mentioned, as will be more clearly set out in the claim hereunto appended.

In the drawing, wherein like reference characters indicate like or corresponding parts throughout the views,

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one form of soap dish mounted on a wall surface;

Figure 2 is a vertical cross-sectional view through the same; and

Figure 3 is a similar cross-sectional view through a differently arranged soap receptacle.

Referring more particularly to the drawing, wherein I have illustrated the preferred embodiments of my invention, there is shown a soap dish that is intended to be mounted to any sufficiently smooth supporting wall **1**, by suctional securement, so that it is not necessary to use nails, screws, bolts, or other similar fastening elements which not only permanently damage the walls, but which sometimes are substantially impossible to use at all for mounting the dish, as for example, where the walls are fully tiled, and in other instances.

Then again, it is sometimes desired to use an additional soap dish even though there is already a dish in place, as for example where it is desired to keep different soaps separated, or to provide individual soap dishes for any reason.

The soap-receiving receptacle or tray **2** may be of any suitable size, shape or material, and is provided with the soap-engaging and supporting face **3** upon which the soap rests when not in service. In Figs. 1 and 2, the tray is shown as being supported from a substantially upright or vertical wall, such as the splash board of a sink or basin, while in Fig. 3, the tray is shown as being supported from a substantially horizontal wall surface, such as the top edge of a bath-tub.

The mounting for the tray is preferably of some yieldably compressible material, such as rubber or the like, provided with a concavity or cup **4** opening inwardly from the face that is to be applied to the supporting wall surface, the rim **5** of the cup being of such thickness so as to be easily flattened out when the cup is pressed onto the supporting wall as shown.

Although the rim of the suction cup projects slightly from the adjacent face of the cup when the cup is free of securement with the supporting wall, as shown in full lines in Fig. 2, said rim will be compressed and distorted into the plane of said adjacent face, as indicated in the dotted lines in said Fig. 2, when the cup is pressed into securement with said wall surface.

The cup is provided with a transversely extending portion **6** which projects radially from and beyond the cup for an appreciable distance and is adapted to engage with the wall surface to which the cup is mounted when and while the cup is suctionally mounted. The portion **6** is substantially a reinforcing brace that lessens the likelihood of the cup from being pulled out of suctional holding with the wall **1**, as will be more clearly hereinafter set forth.

Although the tray **2** may be secured to the suction element in any suitable or preferred

manner, and either permanently or detachably connected therewith, I have illustrated the tray as being permanently secured to said cup, simply for the sake of convenience. The connection between said cup and tray may be in the form of a strip or bar of metal or some other material that is preferably of greater rigidity than the suction cup, and thereby act as a reinforcement for the latter, in addition to forming the connection therebetween, this element 7 preferably being arranged to lie within the material of the cup so as not to detract from the decorative appearance of the latter and projecting transversely to a point not only beyond the center of the cup, but beyond the rim portion of the cup itself; said element being then extended through the material of the cup at 8 for attachment to the soap tray.

When the device is mounted on the supporting wall, as for example, against the back-board or splash-board of the sink, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the lower or reinforcing portion 6 of the cup member will be snug against the said wall surface to act as a brace to transmit the thrust of the weight of soap within the tray to said wall, thereby preventing the tilting or overturning movement of the cup member.

The element 7—8 also strengthens the device against accidental displacement from the supporting wall, as it is to be noted that the point of attachment of the tray to the cup, through the element 7—8 is also radially beyond the center of the cup.

In certain types of sanitary fixtures, such as for example in bath-tubs, it has been difficult to affix a soap dish in a neat and attractive manner, and in Fig. 3 I have shown my improved device as applied to a bath-tub.

The elements are substantially the same as hereinbefore set forth, except that the connecting element 9—10, similar to the element 7—8 of the other modification, is arranged to extend substantially through the full length of the portion 6 of the cup member and connected to the tray so as to support the same in such a position that the soap-supporting face of the latter will be substantially parallel to the plane of the rim of the cup.

The tray may extend beyond the horizontal ledge or rim of the bath tub, as shown in Fig. 3, or if desired, and there is sufficient room on the tub rim, the tray may rest on said tub rim.

Having thus described my invention, it is obvious that various immaterial changes may be made in the form, shape, construction, arrangement and combination of the same without departing from the spirit of the invention; hence I do not wish to be understood as limiting myself to the construction, arrangement and combination herein shown and described, except as limited by the state of the art to which this invention appertains, and the claim hereunto appended.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

In a mounting, a yieldably compressible suction cup adapted to be pressed against a wall surface, and a reinforcing element of stiffer material than said cup permanently embeddedly secured thereto and extending transversely there-through and projecting beyond said cup at a point radially beyond the center of the cup.

CLIFFORD J. BURGARD.