



US008061919B2

(12) **United States Patent**  
**Alarcon Grajeda**

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 8,061,919 B2**  
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Nov. 22, 2011**

(54) **SPONGE CLEANING UTENSIL WITH INNER CORE FOR SOLID SOAP**

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(\*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 949 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **11/649,473**

(22) Filed: **Jan. 4, 2007**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2008/0166178 A1 Jul. 10, 2008

(51) **Int. Cl.**  
**A47K 7/02** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **401/201; 15/244.4**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** ..... **401/201,**  
401/196; 15/244.4

See application file for complete search history.

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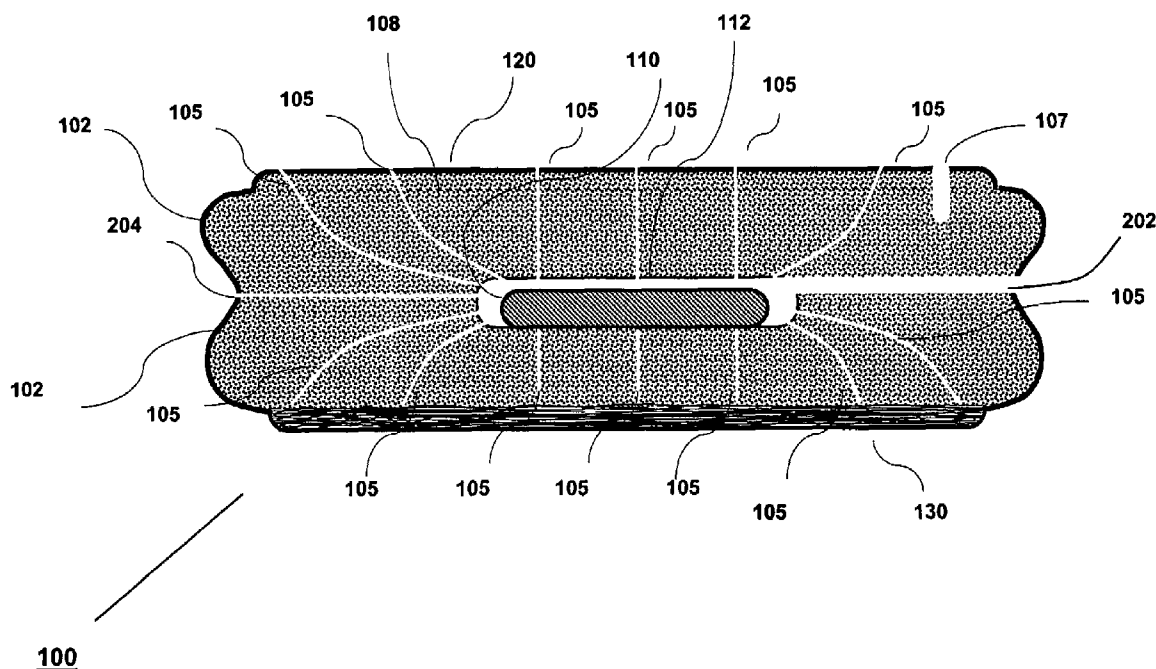
*Primary Examiner* — David Walczak

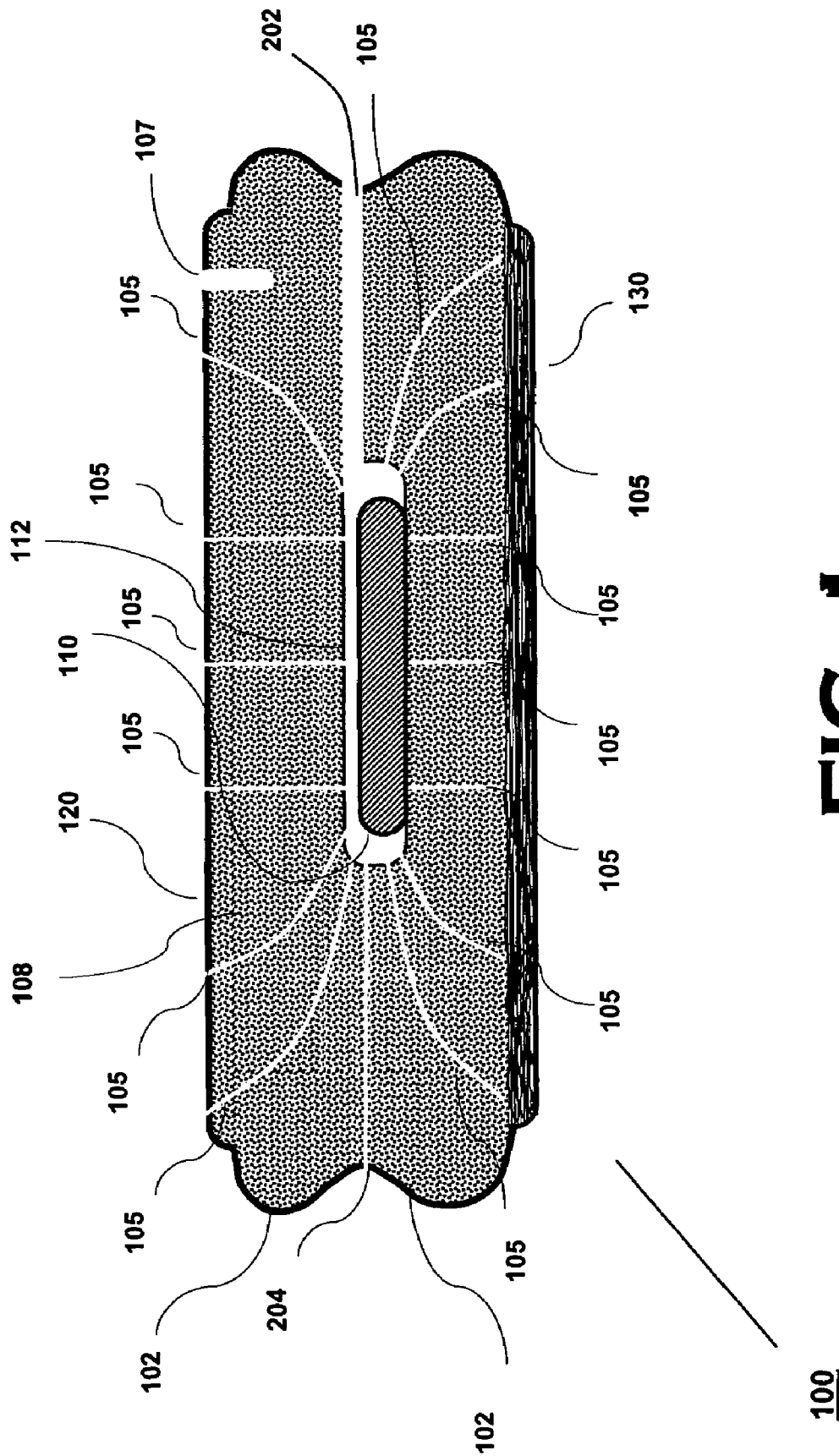
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Morgan Law Offices, PLC

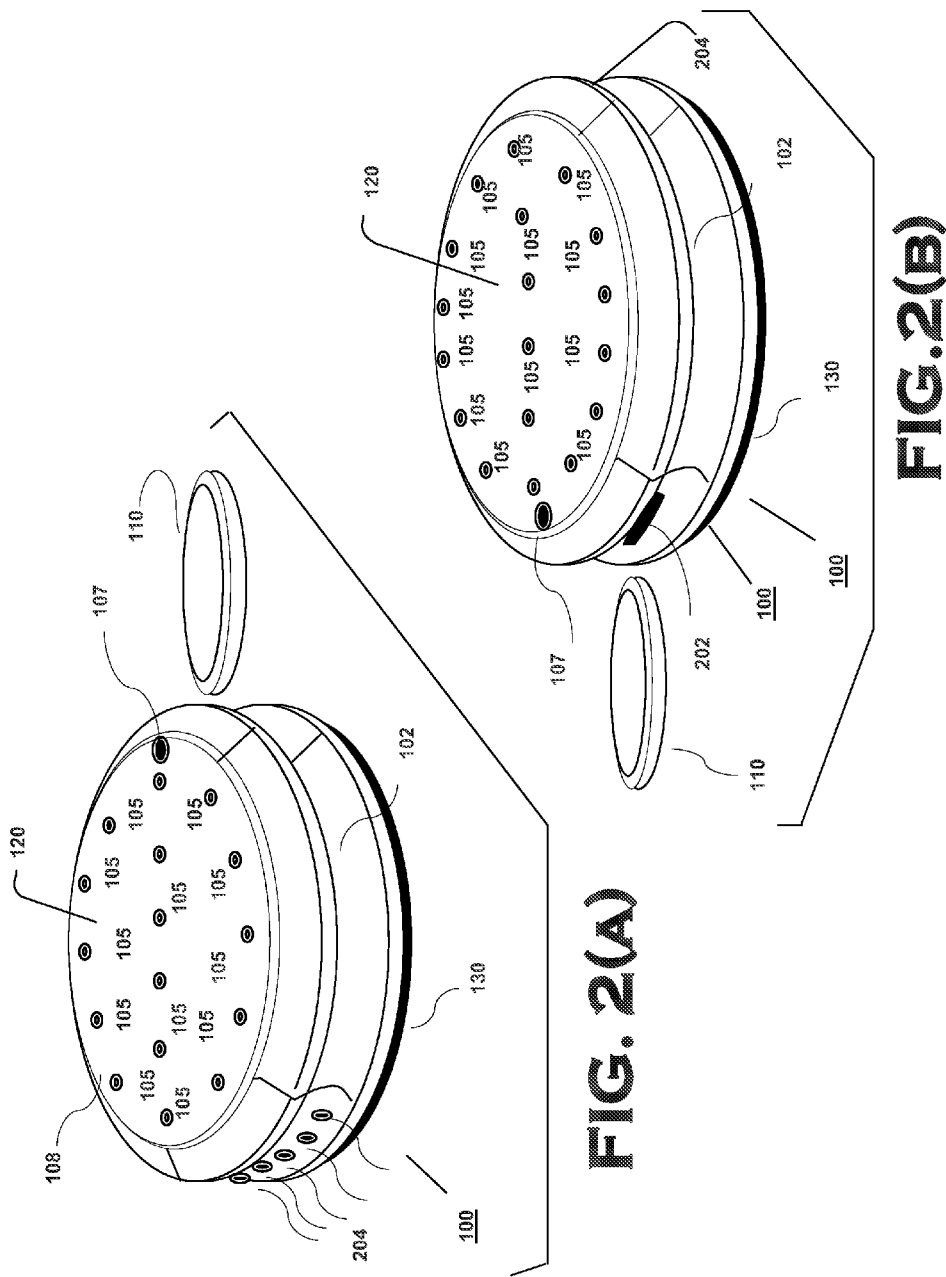
(57) **ABSTRACT**

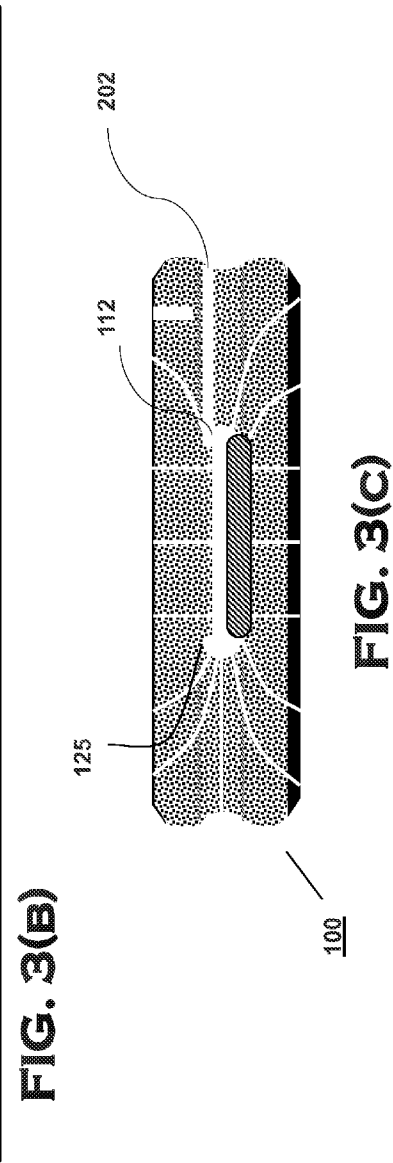
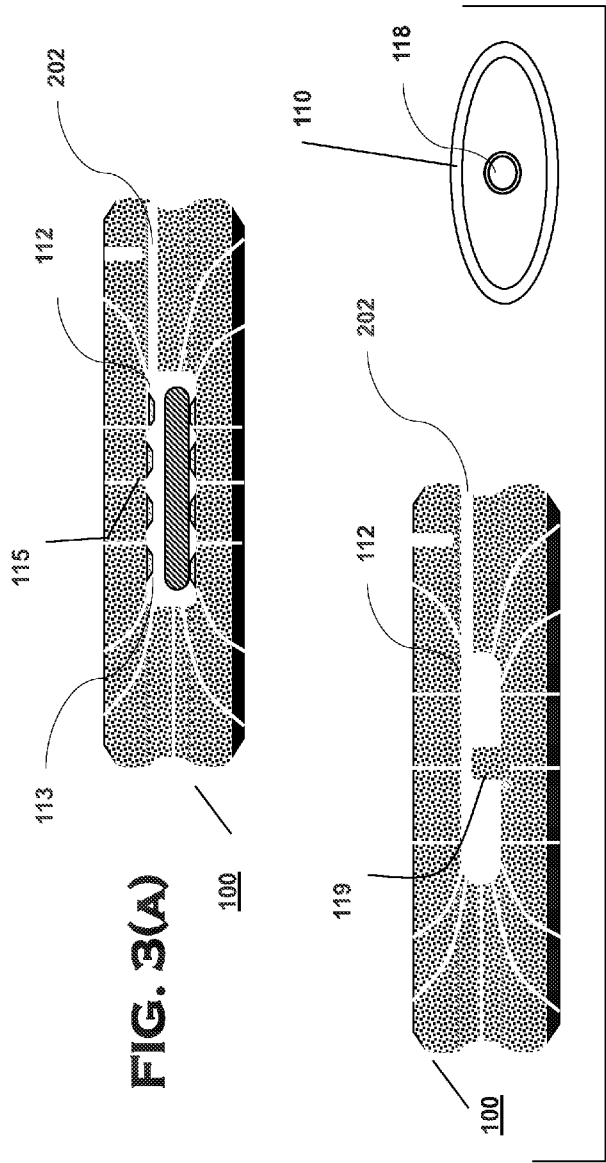
A sponge cleaning utensil has an inner core for holding a cleaning agent and encouraging the cleaning agent to be continually in contact with water drawn into the inner core preferably via a plurality of conduits which are preferably molded into the sponge material. The inner core is fabricated so as to be substantially larger than the solid cleaning agent therein allowing the cleaning agent free movement within the core. This allows water to freely surround the cleaning agent creating rich lather production and the lather to be easily removed to the surface. The conduits preferably have openings at a plurality of positions on the sponge exterior surface so as to provide even moisture and lather to all portions of the sponge exterior including the edges.

**18 Claims, 10 Drawing Sheets**









**FIG. 3(c)**

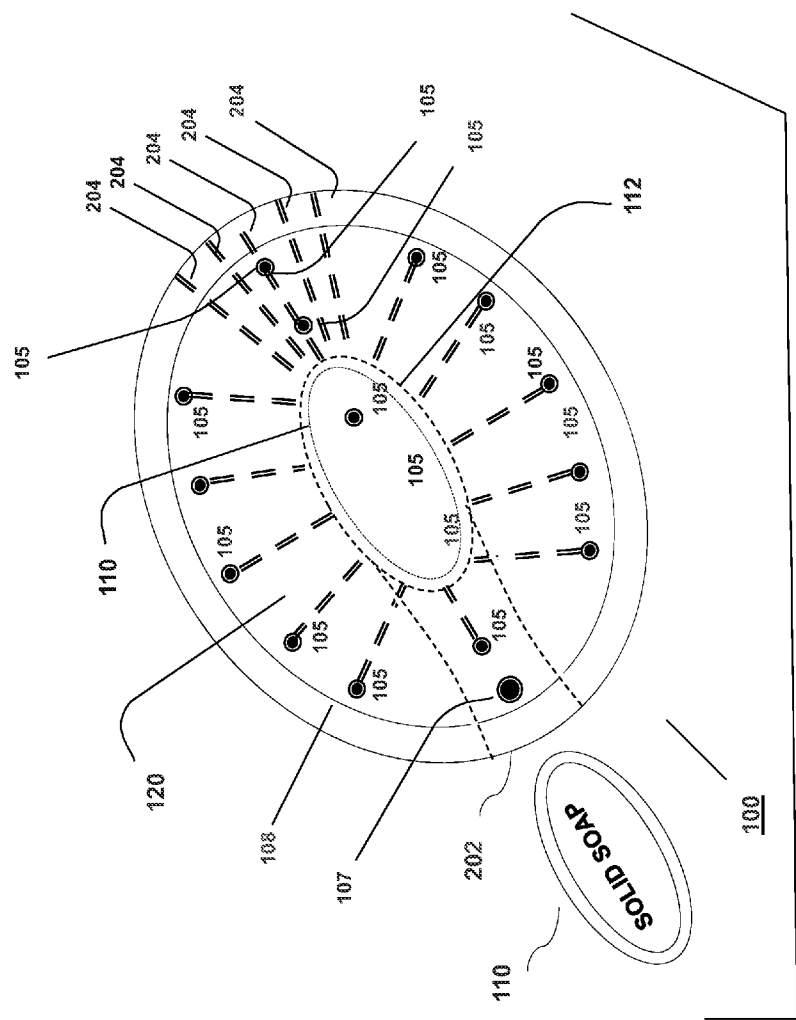


FIG. 4

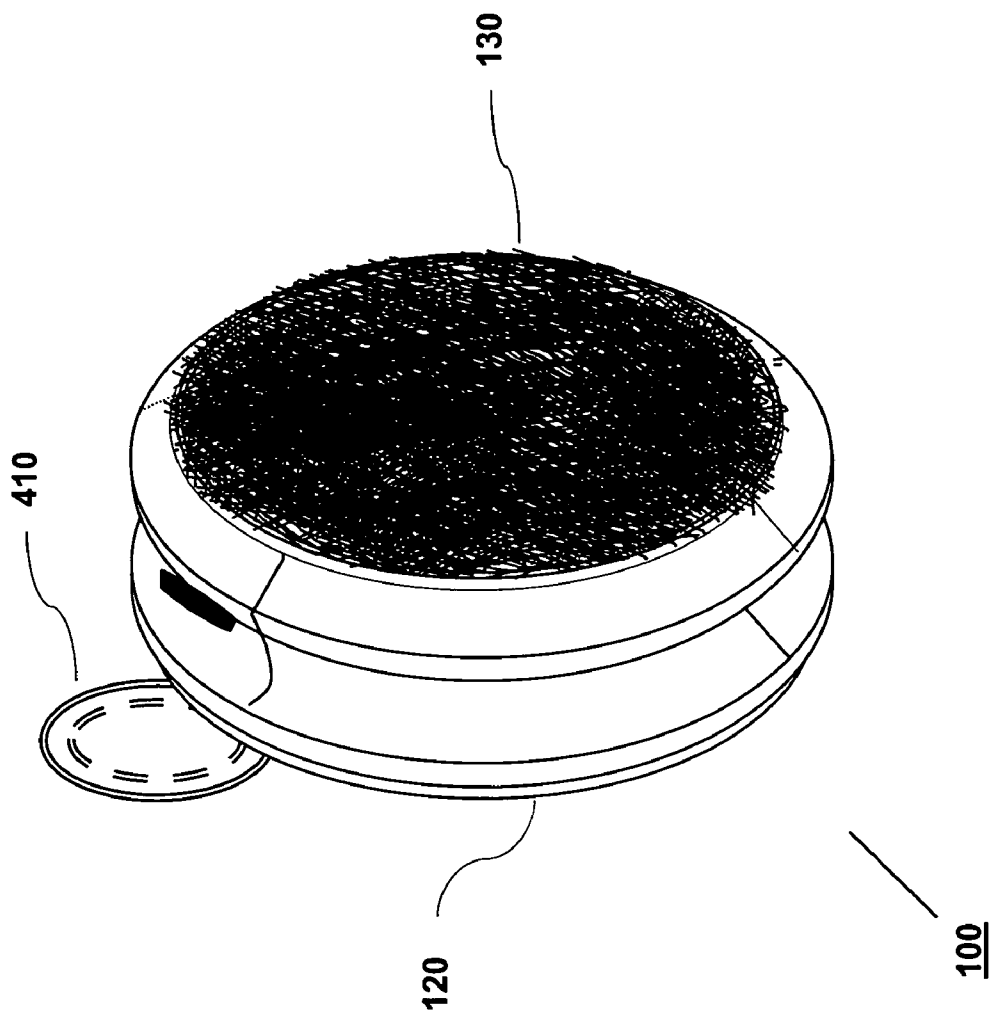


FIG. 5

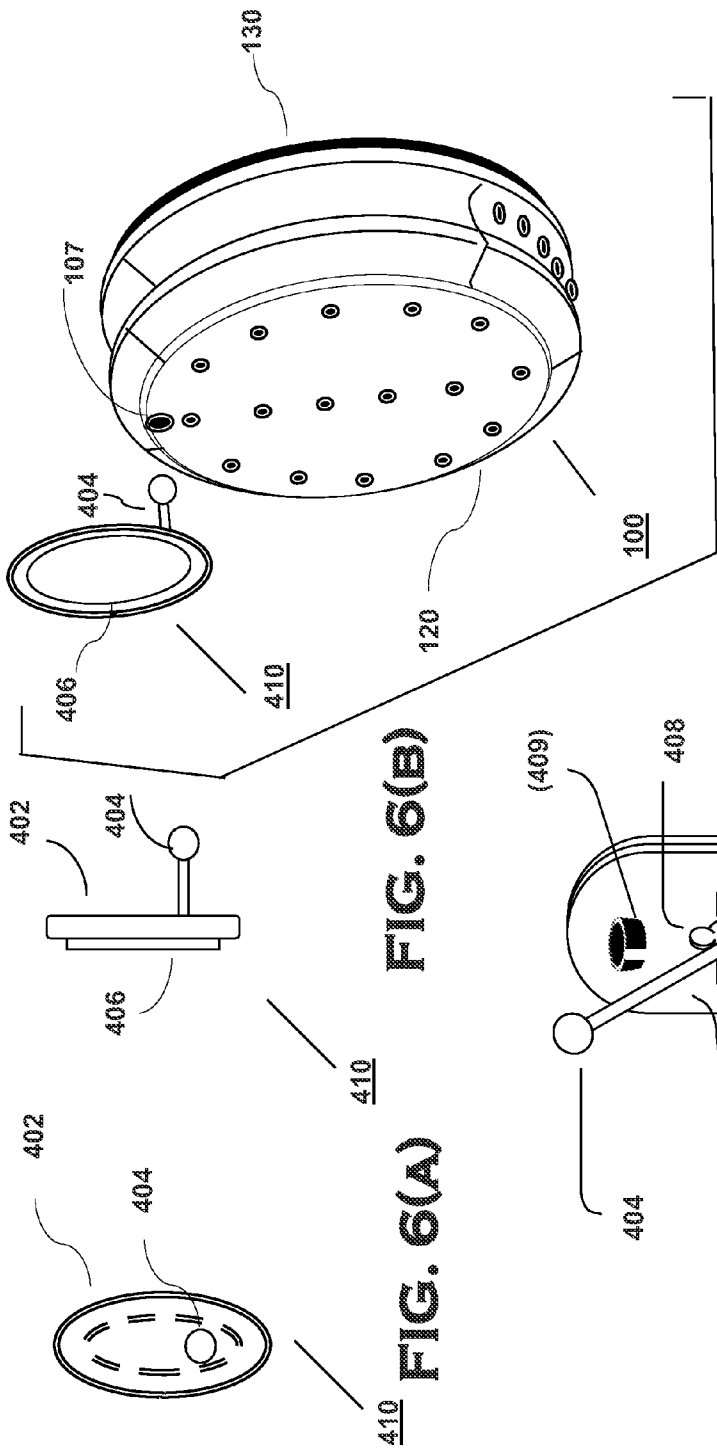


FIG. 6(c)

FIG. 6(B)

FIG. 6(A)

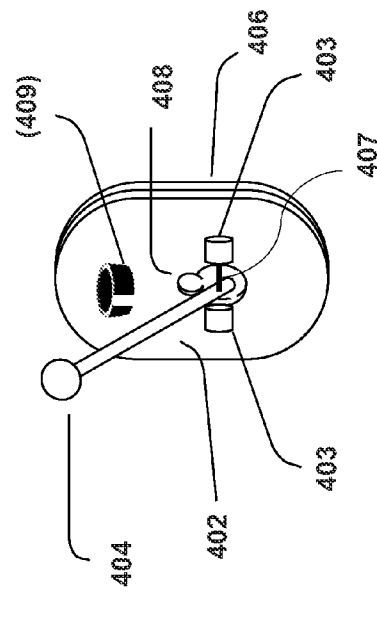


FIG. 6(D)

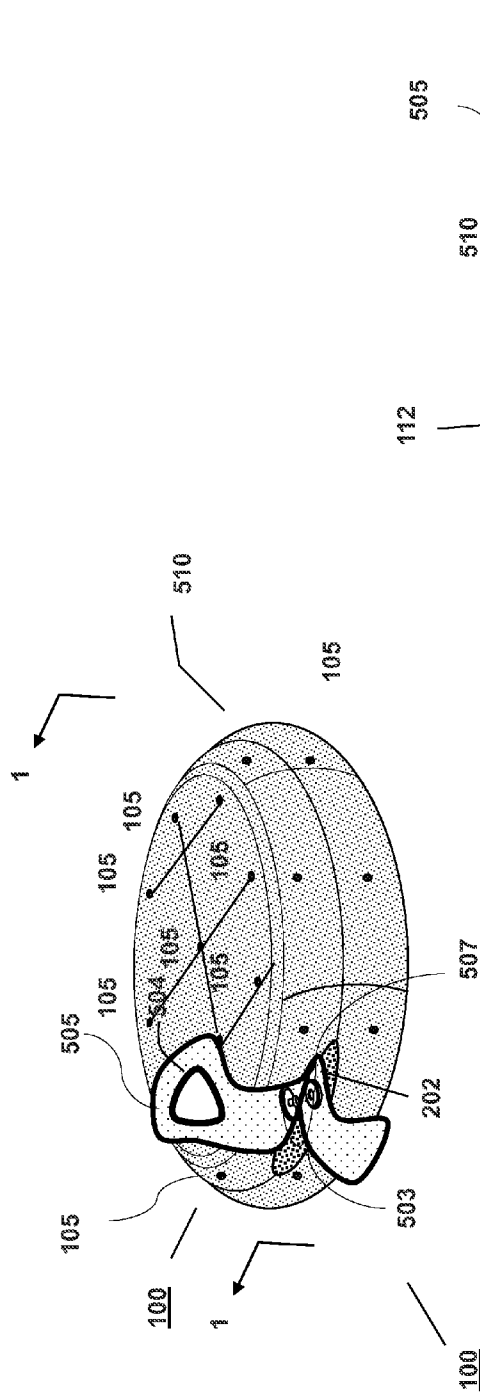


FIG. 7A

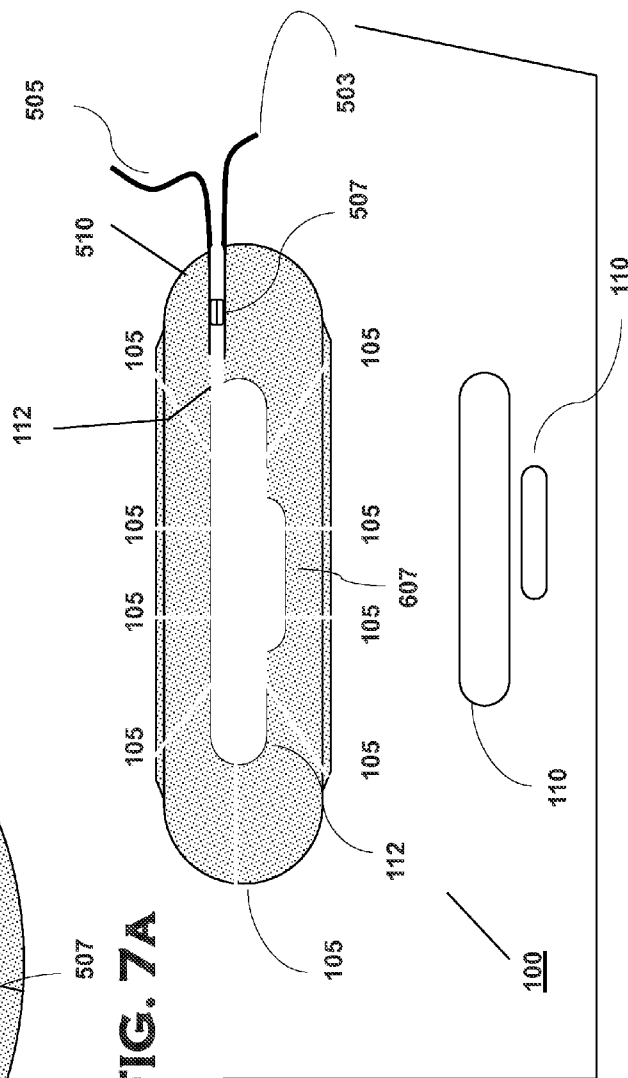
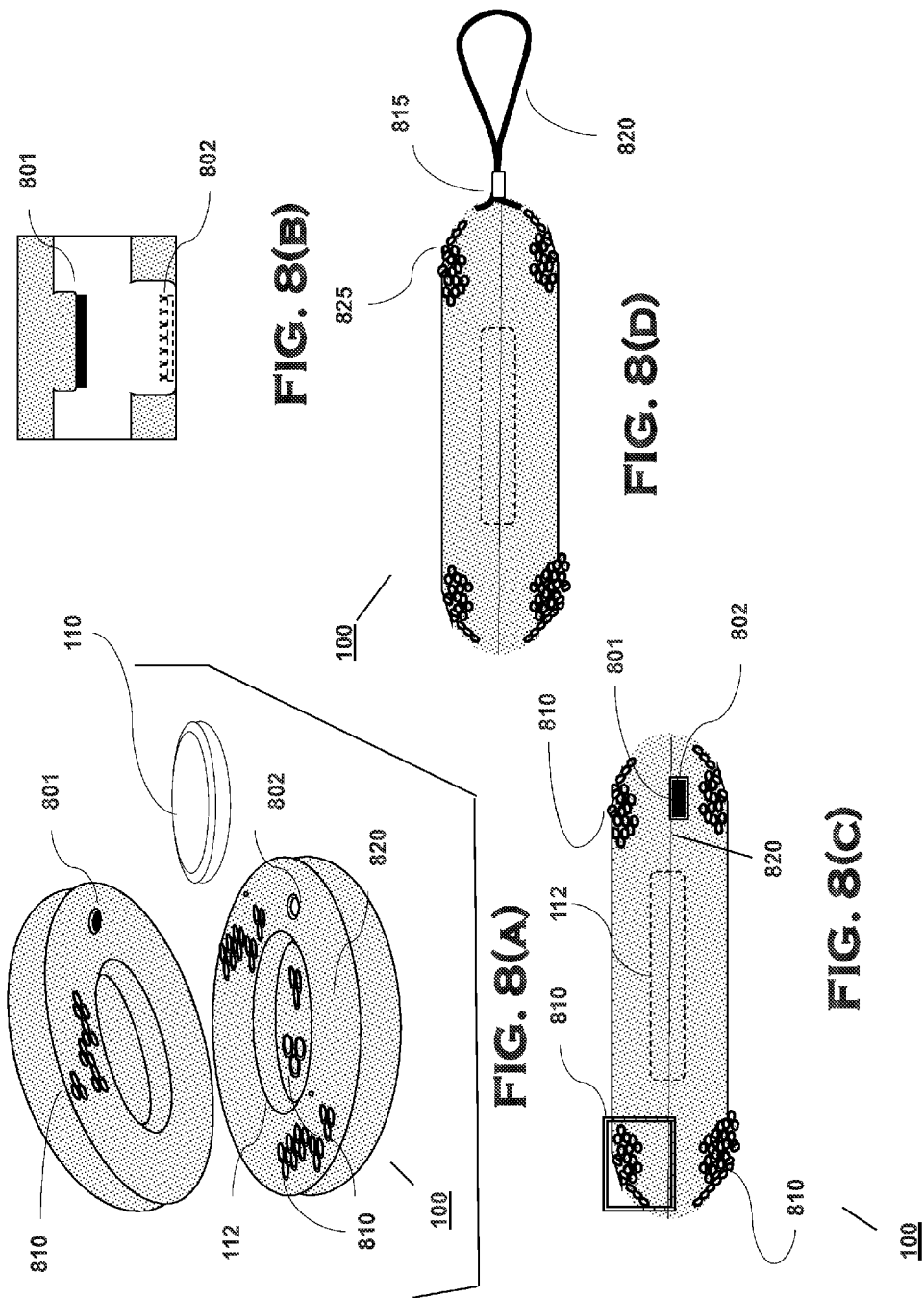
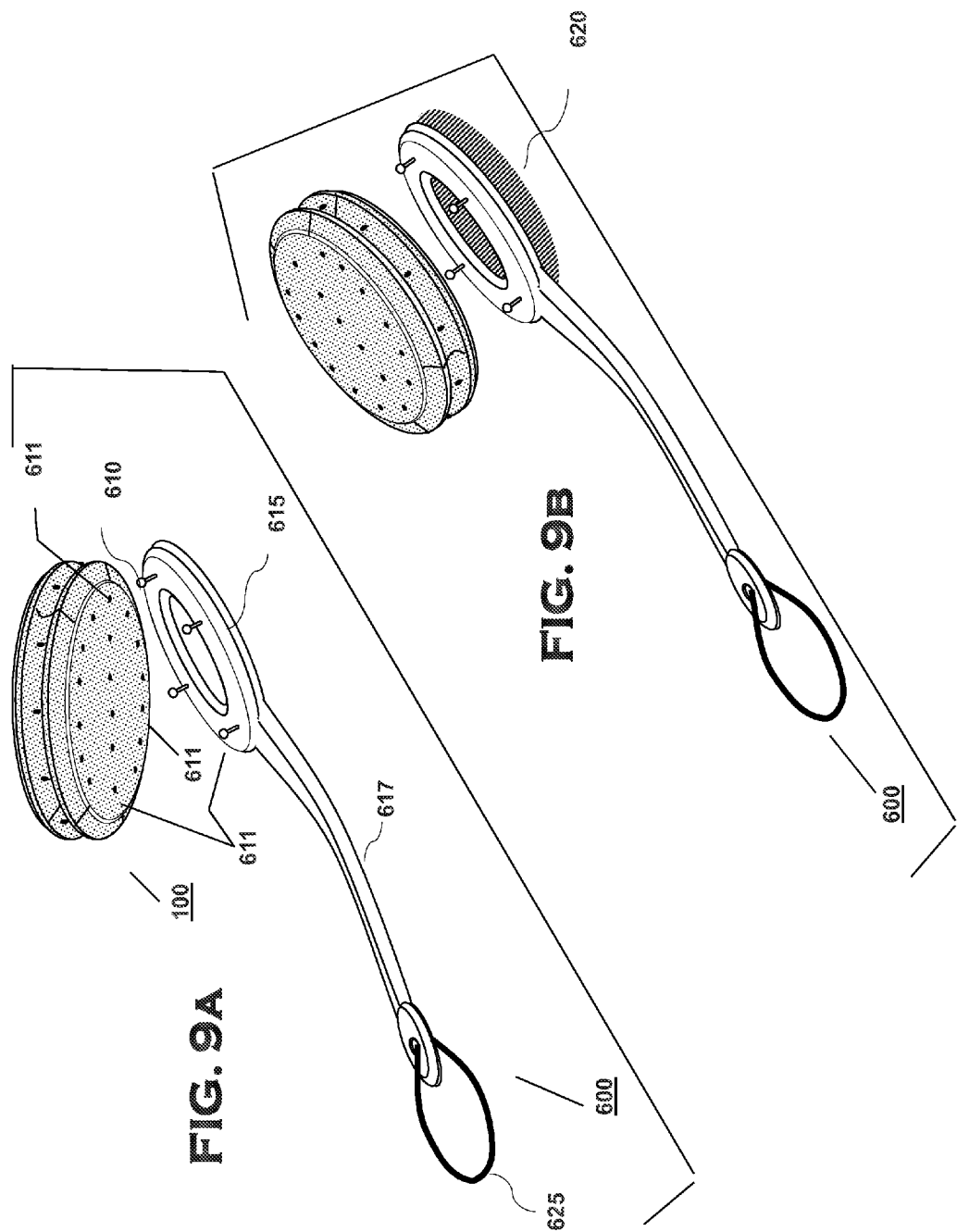
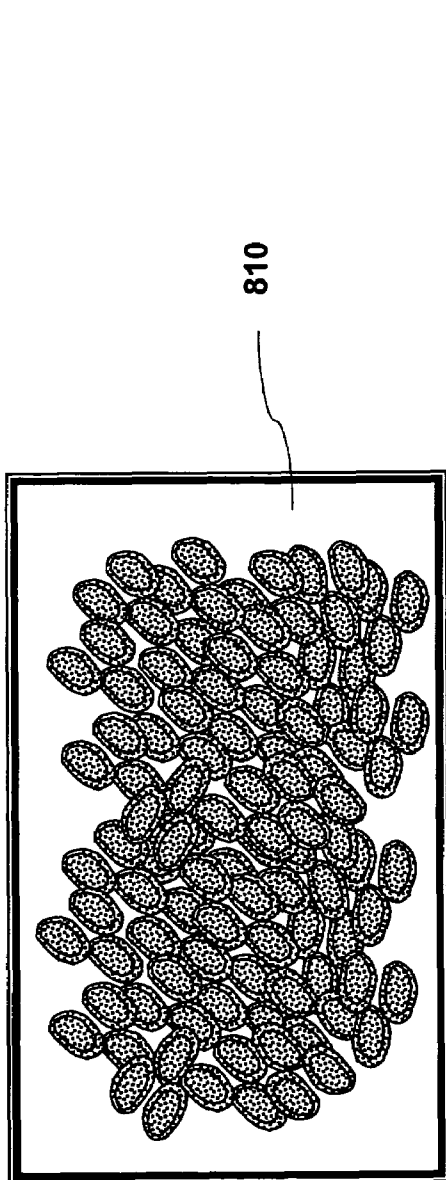


FIG. 7B

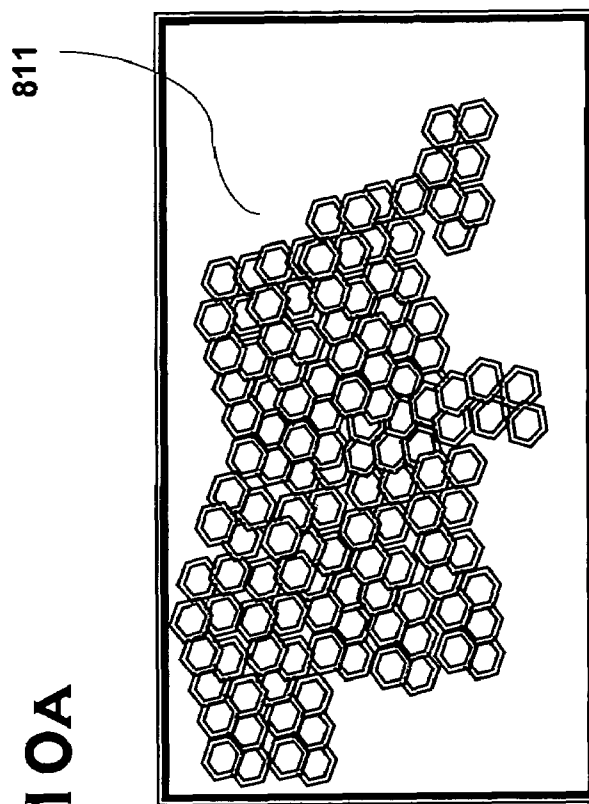








**FIG. 10A**



**FIG. 10B**

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## SPONGE CLEANING UTENSIL WITH INNER CORE FOR SOLID SOAP

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to cleaning utensils, and, more particularly, to a sponge cleaning utensil with an inner core for holding a cleaning agent and encouraging the cleaning agent to be continually in contact with water drawn into the inner core to produce rich lather.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Various cleaning utensils for bathing have been developed for use in conjunction with bar soap or liquid personal washing cleansers. U.S. Pat. No. 3,114,928 to Spiteri and U.S. Pat. No. 4,457,643 to Caniglia, both entitled "Sponge for Containing Soap", describe sponge devices which use highly porous sponge material. However, this type of material does not have definite and consecutive open spaces leading to the center of the sponge so that water absorbed by the sponge is absorbed in layers tending to cause water to be trapped so that it cannot easily reach the soap. Another problem with devices such as these is the devices are constructed with the solid soap sandwiched between two flat sponges which tend to hold the soap too firmly in the center of the sponge. Thus, it is difficult for water to freely surround and mix with the soap to form lather, and also it is difficult for lather to be released. Although the prior art discloses employing cut or stamped holes, still the soap is not allowed to freely move about and be surrounded with water to encourage lather production, and the distribution of lather is limited. The holes are not well placed so that the edges of the sponge are not kept moistened, and the relatively large holes make water dissipate faster producing a poor concentration of lather. Another problem is that when the soap gets smaller it can become trapped in the inner edges of the device making the soap difficult to come into contact with water. Additionally, such devices tend to become weak from repeated use as the soap becomes smaller and the structure collapses. Other devices such as the one described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,738,294 to Duden et al., entitled "Solid Cleanser Holder," are constructed of materials that tend not to easily retain water and thus have poor lather production. When the cleaning agent gets smaller from repeated use the structure also becomes weak. Moreover, soap insertion is more difficult thereby demanding more effort by consumers.

There are also many well known cleaning utensils for other tasks such as dishwashing. These include various sponges and scrubber-sponge combinations. One problem associated with the conventional way of washing dishes using such devices is that the "set-up time" can be long. Consider what is required to simply wash a few dishes using a scrubber or sponge. First the utensil must be located, and then an appropriate container must be found and filled with water and then liquid dishwashing soap. Another problem associated with the regular way of washing dishes is that the cleaning utensil can contaminate the dishwashing water. Once the dishwashing water becomes dirty, it typically becomes "greasy" and loses its ability to effectively clean the remaining dishes. Assume that the dishwashing solution had an initial capacity to wash 30 plates. To accomplish this task of washing the 30 plates, the user would have to wash the cleaning utensil before sinking it into the dishwashing solution. However, in practice, this does not happen since it would require too much additional time to finish the job. Thus, the potential capacity is typically never realized. More liquid soap is used than is necessary thereby wasting resources. Yet another problem with the conventional

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way of washing dishes is that the user may forget that the dishwashing water from previous uses should be thrown out since it is contaminated. Or, the user may not be sure whether the dishwashing water is contaminated, so he or she may throw the dishwashing water away even though it could have been used to clean additional dishes safely.

Some cleaning utensils have hollow reservoirs for storing liquid soap. For example, some dishwashing utensils have a hollow handle for storing liquid dishwashing soap. The set-up is long and requires precision to pour the solid soap into the reservoir. Although these devices are convenient for washing plates and flatware, they are generally not suitable for reaching narrow areas such as those found in glassware. In general, they are difficult to manage. Because of their design, these utensils fail to afford the same flexibility of ordinary scrubbers and sponges.

Accordingly, it would be highly desirable for there to be a sponge cleaning utensil that overcomes the many deficiencies of the prior art and whose essential structure and principles of operation could be incorporated into a variety of different types of cleaning devices.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A sponge cleaning utensil has an inner core for holding a cleaning agent and encouraging the cleaning agent to be continually in contact with water drawn into the inner core preferably via a plurality of conduits which are preferably molded into the sponge material. The inner core is fabricated so as to be larger than the solid cleaning agent therein allowing the cleaning agent free movement within the inner core. This allows water to freely surround the cleaning agent creating rich lather production and the lather to be easily removed to the surface. The conduits preferably have openings at a plurality of positions on the sponge exterior surface so as to provide even moisture and lather to all portions of the sponge exterior including the edges. Each of the conduits forms a pathway from a starting point on the exterior surface to a terminal point at the inner core.

Experimentally, it was found that using a preferred embodiment of the sponge cleaning utensil described herein had numerous advantages over conventional washing techniques using liquid soap. A solid cleaning agent generally lasted much longer than liquid soap. In actual usage, a family of four members used an average of 38 fluid ounces of liquid soap on a monthly basis over three months when dishes were washed conventionally. However, when the sponge utensil was substituted over a similar period, this family used 60 percent less soap while cleaning the same number of dishes. Similar results are to be expected with regard to other washing applications and other embodiments of the present invention.

The sponge cleaning utensil can be made of various materials including synthetic urethane sponge, natural sponge, cellulose sponge, close cell foam, open cell foam, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), in combination with fiber pads, cloth (natural or synthetic), mesh, and combinations thereof. In general, the sponge cleaning utensil can be made of any material or combination of materials now known or later developed suitable for water absorption and retention. The actual material(s) chosen to construct the sponge cleaning utensil described herein will generally depend on the particular cleaning task. The sponge cleaning utensil optionally includes a handle to help clean difficult-to-reach areas and make the user's work easier.

The cleaning agent is preferably a solid soap which is inserted into the sponge cleaning utensil. However, it is to be appreciated that the cleaning agent could be a liquid cleaning

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agent, a powder cleaning agent, a gel cleaning agent, or a semi-solid cleaning agent. The particular material used for the cleaning agent is a design choice for the skilled artisan of ordinary skill in the art, and will naturally depend on the tasks in which the invention will be used.

In various exemplary embodiments the sponge cleaning utensil has at least one entrance to allow insertion of solid soap, an inner core for holding the solid soap, and at least one conduit for water access. In these embodiments, the solid cleaning agent can be disposable (i.e., replaceable). In other exemplary embodiments, the solid soap is already included in the sponge cleaning utensil and the entrance is not present. In various exemplary embodiments, the body could be a unitary body or a body with multiple parts, sides, and edges. The body may be contour-shaped, double contour-shaped or instead have straight sides, curved sides, or a combination thereof.

In various exemplary embodiments of the present invention, the sponge cleaning utensil is secured near a work area using an optional clip hanger. The clip hanger is preferably constructed of plastic, rubber or some other flexible material, and preferably includes an oval-shaped body, a pin having a spherical head, and double-sided tape. The pin is connected to the body of the clip hanger and the sponge cleaning utensil attaches to the clip hanger by insertion of the pin into a hole in the sponge cleaning utensil. One side of the double-sided tape is preferably attached to the back of the body during the manufacturing process, making the clip hanger ready to use. The other side of the double-sided tape is preferably employed by the consumer to hold the clip hanger at a designated location, such as on a wall near the kitchen sink. Instead of using double-sided tape to secure the clip hanger, other fastening means, such as suction cups, may alternatively be employed.

In various exemplary embodiments, the essential structure and principles of operations can be incorporated into a variety of different types of cleaning utensils, such as, for example, devices used for cleaning dishes, detailing automobiles, bathing, and mopping.

These and other aspects, features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following detailed description of preferred embodiments, which is to be read in connection with the accompanying drawings.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is cross-sectional view of a sponge cleaning utensil with an inner core for holding a cleaning agent and various conduits which terminate at the inner core.

FIGS. 2(a) and 2(b) are top elevational views of the sponge cleaning utensil of FIG. 1.

FIGS. 3(a) to 3(c) are cross-sectional views of other preferred embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 4 is a top view of the sponge cleaning utensil of FIG. 1.

FIG. 5 illustrates a sponge cleaning utensil of the present invention employing a clip hanger.

FIGS. 6(a) to 6(d) show various aspects and embodiments of the clip hanger.

FIGS. 7(a) and 7(b) show an embodiment of the sponge cleaning utensil including a secondary chamber connected to an inner core to store a cleaning agent when it shrinks during use, the sponge cleaning utensil being held by an optional clip holder.

FIGS. 8(a) to 8(d) show various embodiments of the sponge cleaning utensil.

FIGS. 9(a) and 9(b) show a cleaning utensil sponge holder and cleaning utensil holder with brush.

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FIGS. 10(a) and 10(b) show close-up views of different types of sponge material.

#### DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

As depicted in FIG. 1, a sponge cleaning utensil 100 is constructed of a sponge-like material 108. The sponge-like material 108 can comprise various sponge materials including synthetic urethane sponge, natural sponge, cellulose sponge, open cell foam, close cell foam, or other absorptive materials such as, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), fiber pads, cloth (natural or synthetic), mesh, and combinations thereof. In general, the sponge-like material 108 can be made of any material or combination of materials now known or later developed suitable for water absorption and retention. The shape of the sponge cleaning utensil 100 could be oval, square, triangular, spherical, or any other geometrical shape. The actual sponge-like material 108 chosen to construct the sponge cleaning utensil 100 described herein will generally depend on the particular cleaning tasks.

The sponge cleaning utensil 100 includes at least an inner core 112 that can hold a cleaning agent 110. The cleaning agent 110 is preferably a solid soap which is inserted into the inner core 112 of the sponge cleaning utensil 100 via an entrance. However, it is to be appreciated that the cleaning agent 110 could be a liquid cleaning agent, a powder cleaning agent, a gel cleaning agent, or a semi-solid cleaning agent, for example. The particular material used for the cleaning agent 110 is a design choice and will depend on the cleaning tasks in which the invention will be used. Further, the cleaning agent 110 could be placed into the inner core 112 of the sponge cleaning utensil 100 without use of the entrance 202 (in which case, the entrance 202 would be absent), such as by forming the sponge cleaning utensil 100 in portions and placing the solid cleaning agent 110 into the inner core 112 prior to final assembly.

The inner core 112 is preferably a mold of the cleaning agent 110 stored therein but substantially larger than the cleaning agent 110 allowing the cleaning agent 110 to freely move about within the inner core 112. The dimensions of the inner core 112 will vary according to the dimensions of the cleaning agent 110 in use and the tasks envisioned for the sponge cleaning utensil 100. In some cases the sponge cleaning utensil could have a substantially larger inner core 112 to hold the cleaning agent 110. Then when the solid cleaning agent 110 shrinks to a predetermined size and gets smaller, the user can introduce a new cleaning agent 110 refill into the inner core 112. In this case, the sponge cleaning utensil 100 would have the cleaning agent 110 refill into the inner core 112 and the original cleaning agent 110.

For example, the cleaning agent 110 for washing dishes might be oval-shaped and smaller than conventional bar soap. In this case the cleaning agent 110 might have a length of two inches, a width of one inch, and a thickness of a half inch. The inner core 112 might be approximately 10-20% larger in volume than the cleaning agent 110. The cleaning agent 110 for washing dishes preferably would be centered in the sponge cleaning utensil 100 located into the inner core 112 and allowing the sponge cleaning utensil 100 to easily bend for reaching narrow places (inside glassware, for example).

A plurality of conduits 105 is preferably utilized to allow liquid (e.g., dish, bath source water) to enter the inner core 112 from a variety of different places on the surface of the sponge cleaning utensil 100. The liquid is drawn into the inner core 112 and mixes with the cleaning agent 110 to form lather. In turn, the lather is removed (hand pumped) to the surface of

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the sponge cleaning utensil **100** via the conduits **105** and **204** (and the sponge-like material **102** itself). The conduits **105** and **204** could be configured in a circular, a triangular, a square, a rectangular, or any other geometric shape. Alternatively, or additionally, the conduits **105** and **204** could include a plurality of slits produced preferably by process molding, hot wire, die cutting, or any other suitable manufacture or process. The conduits **105** and **204** preferably have openings at a plurality of positions on the sponge exterior surface so as to provide even moisture and lather to all portions of the sponge exterior including the edges. Each of the conduits **105** and **204** form a pathway from a starting point on the exterior surface of the sponge cleaning utensil **100** to a terminal point at the inner core **112** for supplying water to the inner core **112**. These starting points can be located at any arbitrary point on the exterior surface area.

One of ordinary skill in the art would appreciate that the sizes of the pores (cells) of the sponge material chosen are relevant in determining the number of conduits to form in the sponge material. There are various different types of synthetic and natural sponges that have relatively large pores that allow for fast and free access of water to the inner core **112**. In some cases, inclusion of conduits will therefore not be necessary.

The inner core **112** also could be covered with a water-repellant material such as paint or any epoxy material. In this case, the sponge cleaning utensil **100** would have a “sealed inner core” **112**, creating a pump. Liquid soap would be stored in the inner core **112** making the inner core **112** a liquid soap reservoir to supply liquid soap through the at least one conduit **105** or **204**. In some applications, the inner core **112** forming this reservoir would be fashioned from a flexible rubber mold material or material similar to the inner core **112**. Furthermore, the reservoir could be removable and have an entrance for the liquid soap. The entrance for the liquid soap could include an interlocking rib and groove closure (such as that found on ZIPLOC bags).

The conduits have a plurality of characteristics and functions:

- (a) The conduits are all connected to the inner core **112**. This includes the conduits **204** that originate from the edges and the conduits **105** that originate from the outer surfaces of both the soft and the rough sides. This arrangement allows speedy flow of water from the outer surfaces and edges to the inner core **112** and lather to be released from the inner core **112** to the outer surfaces and edges once it has been produced.
- (b) When the sponge cleaning utensil **100** is hand-compressed by the consumer, air in the inner core **112** is easily released through the sponge material and the conduits **204** and **105** avoiding splashing or spreading the soap and water solution.
- (c) The conduits **204** and **105** allow water to rapidly flow into the inner core **112** and mix with the solid cleaning agent **110** to produce rich lather. This provides the consumer with less waiting time for the production of lather to take place and faster time cleaning.
- (d) The conduits **204**, **105** help provide a lighter weight for the device which allow for superior manipulability and ease of use.
- (e) The release of water solution is more precise and quickly distributed to the entirety of the surfaces of the sponge when the conduits **204**, **105** are employed.

The inner core **112** is the engine of the sponge cleaning utensil **100** where the production of lather takes place. The inner core **112** has a plurality of characteristics and functions:

- (a) The inner core **112** is the terminal point for the conduits **104**, **105**, supplying them constantly with water.

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- (b) Water accessed through the conduits **204**, **105** allows the cleaning agent **110** to be freely surrounded by water within the inner core **112** so as to provide enhanced lather production as necessary, making the process continuous and synchronous with the user's needs.
- (c) Lather created in the inner core **112** is pumped to the outer sponge surfaces and is precisely distributed to the entirety of the sponge cleaning utensil **100**.
- (d) The innercore **112** preferably being located in the approximate center of the devise allows the user to find the solid cleaning agent **110** easily by touch, and avoids the solid cleaning agent **110** being trapped or difficult to find. When the solid agent **110** becomes smaller, it will necessarily be confined to inner core **112** where it can be controlled and easily disintegrated.
- (e) The structure of the inner core **112** helps produces a superior wash and faster and easy rinsing.
- (f) The inner core **112** encapsulates the solid cleaning agent **110** keeping the solid cleaning agent **110** from being dislodged.

Referring to FIGS. **2(a)** and **2(b)**, the sponge cleaning utensil **100** preferably includes at least one soft side **120** for not scratching or scraping on delicate surfaces and at least one hard side **130** for more tough cleaning tasks. The soft side **120** can be constructed of a scratch-resistant material to protect against scratching delicate surfaces using any process and materials that can produce or create a relatively soft surface. A perforation **107** could be either on the soft side **120** or the hard side **120** to be used to hang the sponge cleaning utensil **100** on an optional clip hanger device. The hard side **130** can be constructed using fibrous sheets or a scour pad glued in place using any suitable process for creating such a rough surface. Although the sponge cleaning utensil shown herein includes a soft side **120** and a hard side **130**, it is to be appreciated that both sides of the sponge cleaning utensil **100** could be configured with only soft sides **120** or only with hard sides **130**.

Both the soft side **120** and the hard side **130** preferably include respective openings for at least one or more conduits **105**. Additional conduits such as the conduits **204** have important functions including:

- (a) When the utensil is in a vertical position water can be released directly to the object that is being washed, such as, for example a dish.
- (b) Water can be drained from the sponge by gravity as it is hung on a clip hanger device for a fast drying.

As illustrated in the drawings, the soft side **120** of the sponge cleaning utensil **100** includes a plurality of conduits **105** placed at various locations to allow for greater and more even water absorption and lather production. In addition, a plurality of conduits **204** is placed on a contour area **102**. The solid cleaning agent **110** is shown prior to insertion into the entrance **202**. Although FIGS. **2(a)** and **(b)** illustrate the conduits **105** on the soft side **120**, it is to be appreciated that there are also a plurality of such conduits **105** on the hard side **130** which are hidden from view.

FIG. **3(a)** is a representation of one embodiment of the present invention wherein the inner core **112** includes a plurality of tabs **113** used to securely hold the cleaning agent **110** in place within the inner core **112**. The tabs **113** can be made of sponge, plastic or other water-resistant material, for example. FIG. **3(b)** is a representation of another embodiment of the present invention wherein the inner core **112** includes a post **119** for holding the solid soap **110**. In this case, the cleaning agent **110** includes a hole or ring **118** approximately the same diameter as the diameter of the post **119**. When assembled, the cleaning agent **110** is placed into the inner

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core **112** with the post **119** snugly inserted into the hole or ring **118**. FIG. 3(c) is a representation of another embodiment of the present invention wherein the inner core **112** includes at least one extension area **125**. The at least one extension area **125** is cut out from the inner core **112** to extend the inner core **112**. This arrangement enhances water flow, and may be suitable for some applications that require additional lather production. FIG. 4 is a top view of the sponge cleaning utensil **100**. From this perspective, it is easy to see that the conduits **105** are placed so that water is drawn into the inner core **112** from different parts of the sponge cleaning utensil **100** and that lather is evenly delivered.

The sponge cleansing utensil **100** described herein preferably is fabricated by a process wherein individual items are produced by pouring foam chemicals into specially shaped molds and allowing the foam reaction to take place. Other ways to manufacture the sponge cleaning utensil **100** include forming the device using several sheets of sponge-like material. For instance, four sheets of sponge-like material could be utilized where the first sheet could be the top side followed by a second sheet glued to the first sheet which could be used to provide an entrance for the solid cleaning agent. A third sheet of sponge-like material could provide the assembly for the inner core to hold the solid cleaning agent. The fourth sheet could be glued to the third sheet and the second sheet, completing the body of the cleaning utensil. A fibrous sheet could also be glued to either side of the device creating a hard side for scrubbing purposes, with the other side used as a soft side. To make curved or contoured edges, an extruding device could be used or the edges could be cut using a cutting tool or formed using a hot wire tool. Conduits could be built by crossing the hot wire from the outer side and ending in the inner core of the device according with the position desired. Another way to create the sponge cleaning utensil **100** is by using two pieces of sponge material in which a side of each is cut according to the desired shape of the inner core. The two respective halves are then glued together with the cut-out sides facing each other to form the inner core and complete the device. Another way to manufacture the sponge cleaning utensil is by contour or pressure cutting (sometimes referred to as skiving), a high-speed process that converts soft foam materials into intricate cavities and contoured shapes. It is a rapid and efficient technique with low tooling costs. This can provide an economical alternative to conventional molding or thermoforming process. The manufacturing processes described herein are explained in relatively simple and straightforward manner, and it is to be appreciated that they are several of many possible processes which could be used to create the cleansing utensil described herein.

FIG. 5 illustrates an embodiment of the present invention wherein the sponge cleaning utensil **100** is shown hanging on an optional clip hanger **410**. FIGS. 6(a) to 6(d) show various aspects and inventive variations of the clip hanger **410**. The clip hanger **410** is preferably constructed of plastic, rubber or some other flexible material and preferably includes an oval-shaped body **402**, a pin **404** having a spherical head, and a double-sided tape **406**. The pin **404** is connected to the body **402** of the clip hanger **410** and attaches to the sponge cleaning utensil **100** by insertion into a hole **107**. One side of the double-sided tape **406** is preferably attached to the back of the body **402** during the manufacturing process, making the clip hanger **410** ready to use. The other side of the double-sided tape **406** is preferably employed by a consumer to hold the clip hanger **410** at a desired location, such as at a wall near a sink.

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The clip hanger **410** has a plurality of characteristics and functions:

- (a) The user will have the sponge cleaning utensil **100** available at any time that the user wants to use it and the clip hanger **410** provides a fast and easy way to reach for the device. Thus, the use of the clip hanger **410** will help the user achieve an organized and coordinated work cycle.
- (b) The place where the clip hanger is secured will become the designated place where the sponge cleaning utensil **100** will be stored and located. Having a known and convenient place to hang the device will reduce the likelihood of misplacing the device.
- (c) The clip hanger **410** provides for easy visual recognition of the device eliminating wasted time looking for the cleaning utensil.
- (d) The shape and structure of the clip design does not occupy more than the necessary space for hanging the device and leaves the cleaning utensil exposed allowing for fast drying.
- (e) When the sponge cleaning utensil **100** hangs in the position where the water drips from the conduits, it may be drained into a sink or bathtub.
- (f) In one embodiment, the pin **404** preferably includes a spherical head that allows the consumer easy assembly of the sponge onto the clip hanger by tact and not requiring sight. Also the spherical end has been designed for safety purposes where the customer cannot be accidentally injured.

In various embodiments of the present invention the clip hanger **410** could be secured to a wall or other surface by using one or more suction cups glued or otherwise attached to the back of the oval body **402**. In these cases, the suction cups would be used instead of the double-sided tape **406**.

Another clip hanger option is shown in FIG. 6(d). As depicted, the pin **404** is able to move in either a downward or an upward position. Rotation is accomplished by placing an axle **407** through the pin **404**. The axle **407** is held firmly in place and not allowed to slip by securing blocks **403** on both ends of the axle **407**. The blocks **403** are also attached to the oval body **402**. When the pin **404** is in the downward position (as shown) an oval perforation **408** works as a stopper allowing the pin **404** to be preferably positioned like a L (90 degree angle with respect to the oval body **402**). In this position, the clip hanger **410** can be used to hang the sponge cleaning utensil **100**. When the pin **404** is rotated in an upward position, it is in a position for non-use. In this position, the pin **404** can be held in place by a pin holder **409** that is preferably a circular structure as shown.

FIG. 7(a) shows an optional clip hanger **507** for holding the sponge cleaning utensil **100**. At least one side of the sponge cleaning utensil **100** includes a rounded side **510**, the rounded side **510** having the entrance **202** for inserting the cleaning agent **110** into the inner core **112** but also for securing the clip hanger **507**. The clip hanger **507** preferably comprises an upper interlocking rigid part **505** and a lower interlocking rigid part **503** preferably made of plastic and capable of being connected together by pressure, such as by employing a snap button. Advantageously, the upper interlocking rigid part **505** and the lower interlocking rigid part **503** may also be disconnected to allow insertion of the cleaning agent **110** into the inner core through the entrance **202**, e.g., to refill the device. The upper interlocking rigid part **505** is permanently attached to the roof of the entrance **202** and the lower interlocking rigid part **503** is permanently attached to the floor of the entrance **202**. Preferably, one of the interlocking rigid parts is larger than the other. In the example shown and described herein, the

upper interlocking rigid part **505** is larger than the lower interlocking rigid part **503** and preferably includes a triangular open space **504** to be used to hang the cleaning utensil sponge **100** on a hook.

FIG. **7(b)** shows an embodiment of the sponge cleaning utensil **100** including a secondary chamber **607** connected to the inner core **112** to hold the cleaning agent **110** when it shrinks to a predetermined size. When the solid cleaning agent **110** gets smaller and is stored in the secondary chamber **607**, the user can introduce a new cleaning agent **110** refill into the inner core **112**. In this case, the sponge cleaning utensil **100** would have the cleaning agent **110** refill in the inner core **112** and the original cleaning agent **110** in the secondary chamber **607**.

FIGS. **8(a)** to **8(d)** show various other embodiments of the sponge cleaning utensil.

FIG. **8(a)** shows an embodiment of the sponge cleaning utensil **100** that includes two portions of sponge material. In this example, the inner core **112** is formed when both portions of the body are attached together. The “entrance” for the cleaning agent **110** would be free of glue, and strips of VELCRO **801**, **802** could be used as an interlocking device in this area instead of glue. The cleaning agent **110** would be inserted into the inner core by pulling apart the strips of VELCRO **801**, **802** creating an entrance to the inner core **112**, then securing the strips of VELCRO **801**, **802** to their original position once the cleaning agent **110** has been placed into the inner core **112**. The inner core **112** encapsulates the cleaning agent **110** and keeps it inside of the inner core **112**.

FIG. **8(b)** shows a variation of this concept in which the interlocking device comprises a first portion of the sponge body having a protrusion with the strip of VELCRO **801** attached at the end thereto, and with the second portion of the body having a indentation about the same size and shape as the protrusion with the strip VELCRO **802** located at the bottom of the indentation. The first portion of the body and the second portion of the body can be attached or detached by hand compression. FIG. **8(c)** illustrates that the VELCRO material is “hidden” from the user and cannot hurt the body of the user when the cleaning utensil is in use.

FIG. **8(d)** shows an example of the sponge cleaning utensil **100** with an optional strap **820**. The strap **820** preferably is made of a cloth string (or similar material) and includes a plastic stopper **815** with at least one perforation where the string is passed through. The stopper **815** helps keep the entrance of the sponge cleaning utensil **100** closed. The strap **820** can be used to hang the sponge cleaning utensil **100** on a hook when not in use. The strap **820** is also useful to hold the sponge cleaning utensil **110** on the operator’s wrist to keep the sponge in control and to avoid dropping it.

In contrast to other illustrations, FIGS. **8(a)** to **8(d)** do not show the use of conduits to transfer liquid to the inner core. Sponges made of certain materials (such as sponges with relatively large pores) generally are able to absorb liquid easily and allow the liquid to quickly access the innermost portions of the sponge. Thus conduits are not always needed since liquid flow to the inner core would be sufficient without incorporating conduits into the design. Although FIGS. **8(a)** to **8(d)** show embodiments without conduits, it is to be appreciated that the features illustrated and discussed herein with reference to these figures could be incorporated into various embodiments of the invention that do include the use of conduits.

FIG. **9(a)** shows a sponge cleaning utensil holder **600**. The sponge cleaning utensil holder **600** includes an oval structure **615** with at least one pin **610**, each of the at least one pin **610** having a spherical end for securing the sponge cleaning

device **100** to the sponge cleaning utensil holder **600**; a handle **617** for conveniently holding the sponge cleaning utensil holder **600** during cleaning; and a strap **625** for hanging the sponge cleaning utensil holder **600**. The oval structure **615** is preferably about the same width as the sponge cleaning utensil **100**. The sponge cleaning utensil **100** can be secured to the oval structure **615** by inserting each of the pins **610** into respective holes **611** in the oval structure **615**. The holes **611** are fabricated such that their widths are the approximate size of the spherical ends of the pins **610** enabling a snug assembly. FIG. **9(b)** shows another view of the sponge cleaning utensil holder **600**.

FIGS. **10(a)** and **10(b)** show close-up views of different types of sponges. The sponge materials **810**, **811** have different size pores (cells) and the individual pores have different shapes. In general, the size of the pores will be an important factor in determining the number of conduits (if any) that are needed. Large pores allow for fast and free access of water to the inner core. In such cases, conduits may not even be necessary. Advantageously, newer manufacturing techniques using polyurethane sponges permit the size of the pores to be customized. This new technology can determinate and control the shape of the pores as well. Furthermore, material hardness and absorption properties can be customized. There are many different types of synthetic sponge material besides polyurethane that can also be customized for the cleaning task(s) envisioned.

Although illustrative embodiments of the present invention have been Described herein with reference to the accompanying drawings, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to those precise embodiments, and that various other changes and modifications may be affected therein by one skilled in the art without departing from the scope or spirit of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A sponge cleaning utensil, comprising:

a body made of sponge material, the body having an inner core;

a solid soap stored in the inner core;

an entrance for the solid soap structured and arranged as a single opening in a side of the body; and

a substantially horizontal pathway leading from the single entrance to the inner core, the inner core situated entirely inline and below the substantially horizontal pathway; wherein the inner core retains its shape after insertion of the solid soap into the inner core such that after the insertion, a majority of an outer surface of said solid soap does not contact an inner surface of said inner core; and wherein the entrance maintains an open configuration when no outside force is applied thereto.

2. The sponge cleaning utensil of claim 1, wherein the solid soap is allowed free movement within the inner core to encourage water drawn into the inner core to mix with the solid soap to produce lather.

3. The sponge cleaning utensil of claim 1, further comprising at least one conduit, each of the at least one conduit forming a pathway from a starting point on an exterior surface area of the body to a terminal point at the inner core for supplying liquid to the inner core.

4. The sponge cleaning utensil of claim 3, wherein the starting point is any given point on the exterior surface area of the body.

5. The sponge cleaning utensil of claim 3, wherein the at least one conduit is formed by process molding.

6. The sponge cleaning utensil of claim 1, wherein the sponge material comprises one or more of synthetic urethane



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sponge, natural sponge, cellulose sponge, open cell foam, close cell foam, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), fiber pads, cloth, and mesh.

7. The sponge cleaning device of claim 1, wherein the solid soap is a replaceable solid soap.

8. The sponge cleaning utensil of claim 1, wherein the inner core is coated with a water-repellant material.

9. The sponge cleaning utensil of claim 1, wherein the sponge cleaning utensil is fabricated such that the volume of the inner core is at least ten percent larger than the solid soap that is initially placed therein during a fabrication process.

10. The sponge cleaning utensil of claim 1, wherein the body includes one or more of a hard side and a soft side.

11. The sponge cleaning utensil of claim 1, further comprising a clip holder for holding the sponge cleaning utensil.

12. The sponge cleaning utensil of claim 1, further comprising a handle connected to the body.

13. The sponge cleaning utensil of claim 1, further comprising a secondary chamber connected to the inner core to hold the solid soap when it shrinks to a predetermined size.

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14. The sponge cleaning utensil of claim 1, wherein the inner core is located at the approximate center of the body.

15. The sponge cleaning utensil of claim 1, wherein the inner core includes a plurality of tabs used to securely hold the solid soap in place within the inner core.

16. The sponge cleaning utensil of claim 1, wherein the inner core includes an extension area to extend the inner core to facilitate enhanced water flow.

17. The sponge cleaning utensil of claim 1, wherein the inner core includes a post to for inserting soap having a ring hole.

18. The sponge cleaning utensil of claim 1, further comprising:

a plurality of conduits, each of the conduits starting at any arbitrary point on an outer surface of the body and extending to the inner core.

\* \* \* \* \*