

(No Model.)

L. S. SAMUEL.

SOAP CAKE.

No. 393,928.

Patented Dec. 4, 1888.

Fig. 3.

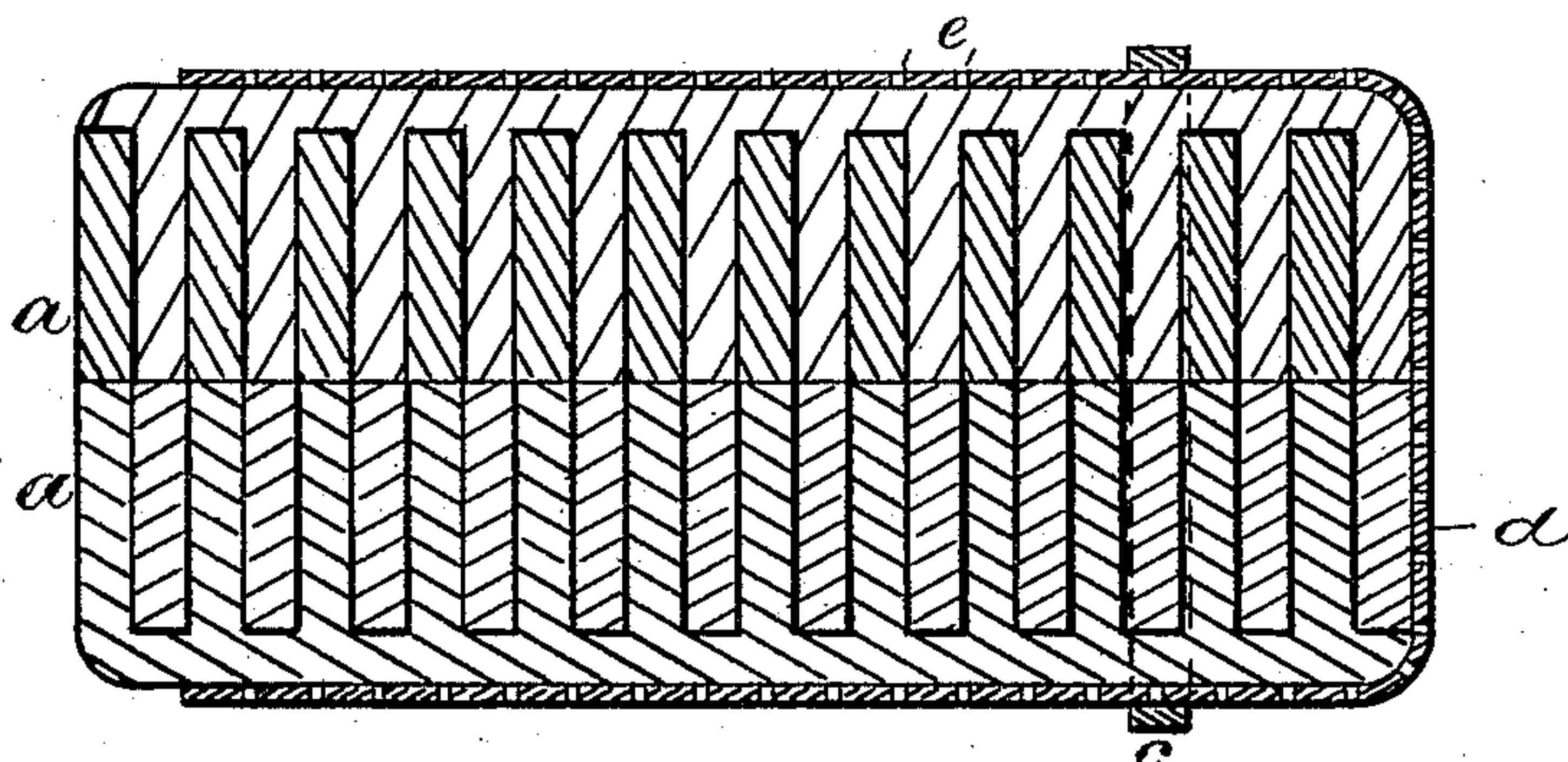


Fig. 4.

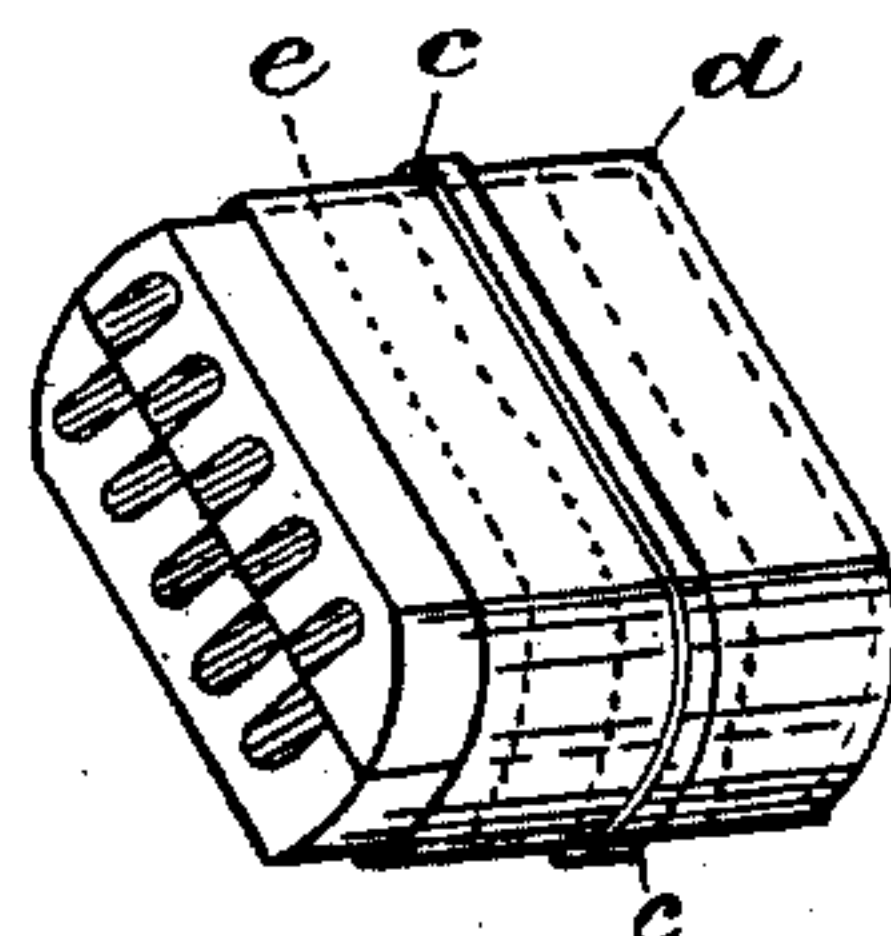
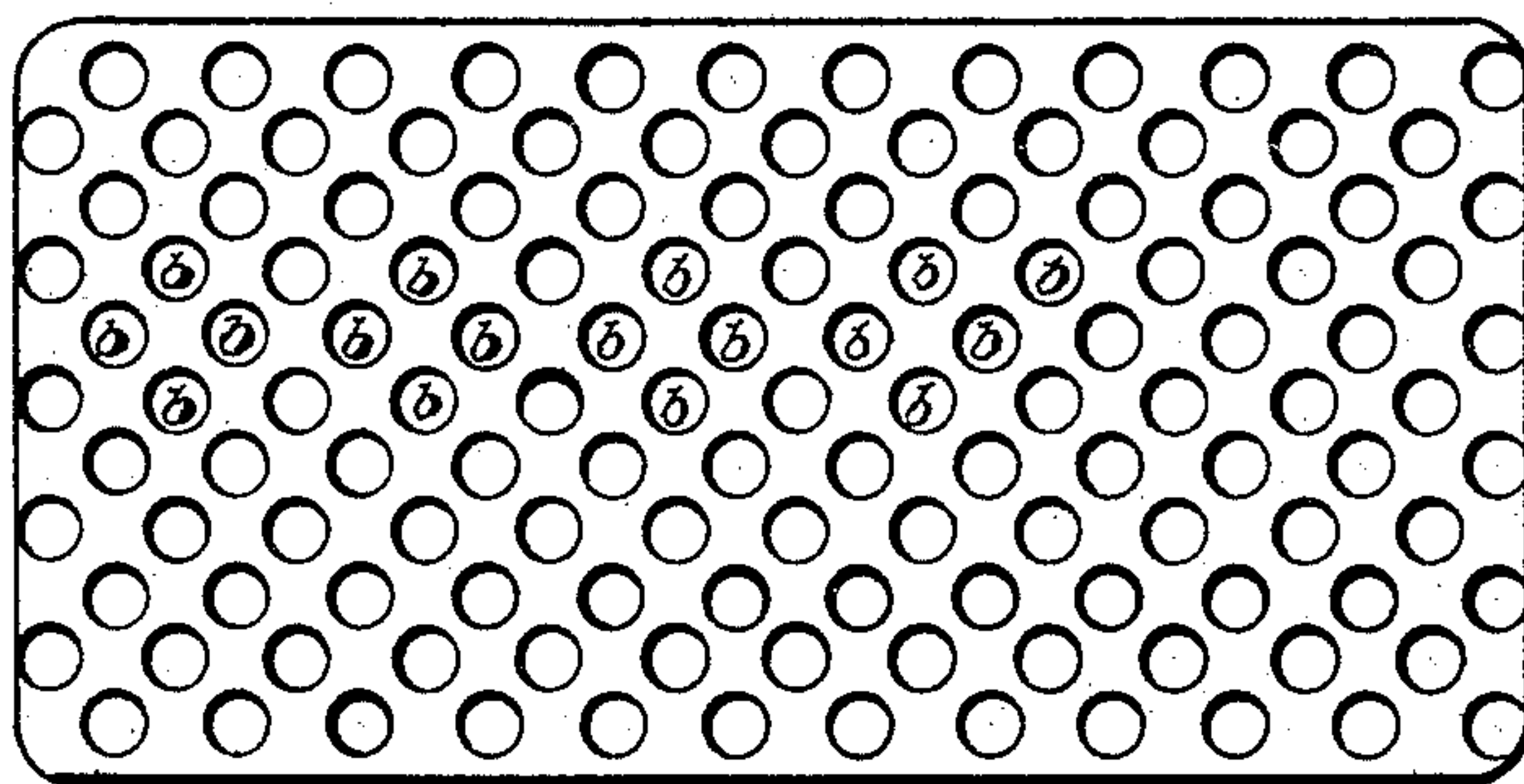


Fig. 1.

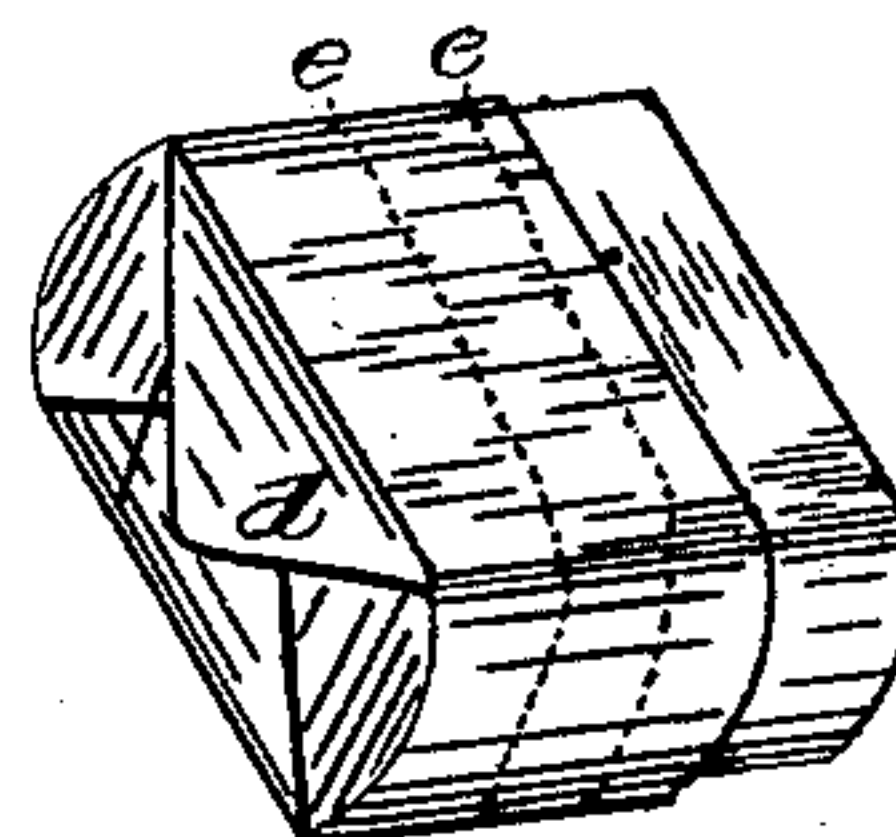


Fig. 2.

Fig. 5.

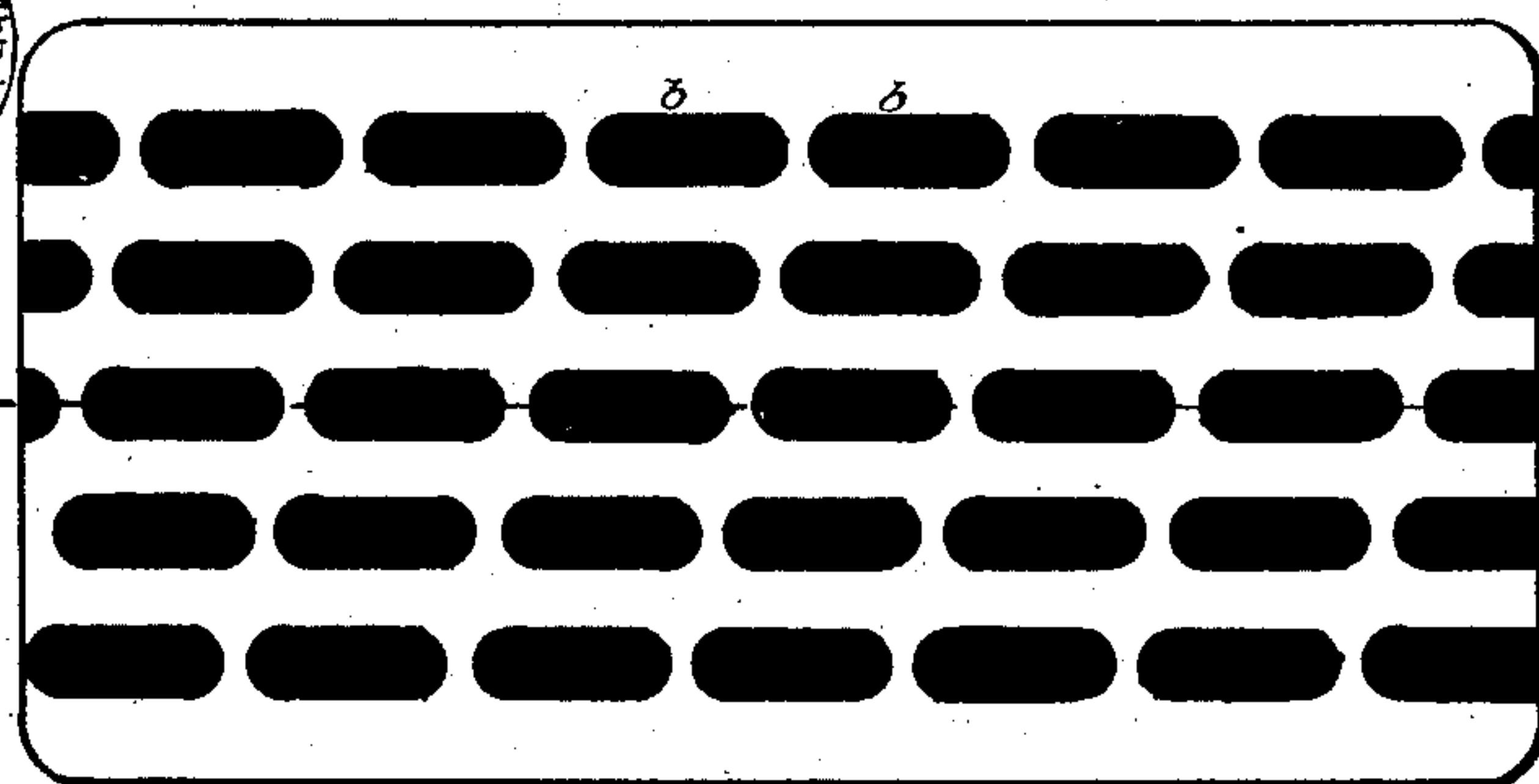
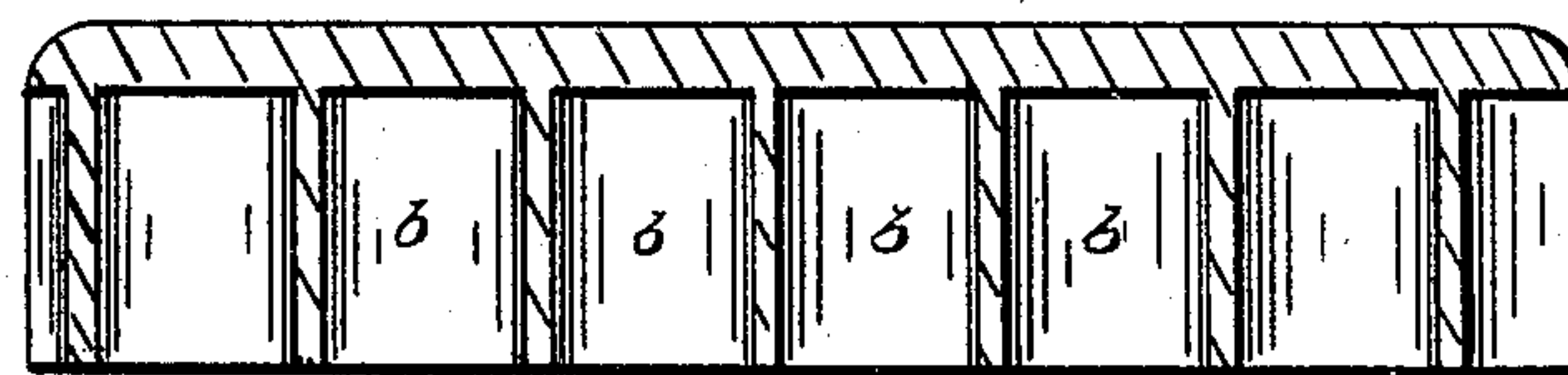


Fig. 6.



WITNESSES:

INVENTOR

Oscar A. Michel,
H. Edward Beeve.

Leopold S. Samuel.

BY *Doane & Co.* ATT'YS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEOPOLD S. SAMUEL, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

SOAP-CAKE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 393,928, dated December 4, 1888.

Application filed March 21, 1887. Serial No. 231,670. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEOPOLD S. SAMUEL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cakes of Soap, &c.; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to certain improvements in soap for toilet, laundry, and other purposes, the object being to provide a cake of soap of any ordinary composition with materials of a different nature having medicinal properties.

The invention consists in an improved cake of soap having the arrangements and combinations of parts substantially as will be hereinafter set forth, and finally embodied in the claims.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which like letters indicate corresponding parts in each of the several figures, Figures 1 and 2 are perspective views of the improved article. Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken longitudinally therethrough. Fig. 4 is a plan of the section forming a part of said cake. Fig. 5 is a plan showing a modification of the construction of certain receptacles in said cake, and Fig. 6 is a sectional view taken through line *x* of Fig. 5.

In said drawings, *a a* indicate sections, which, taken together, form a cake of soap. These are provided with a series of receptacles, *b*, which extend partly therethrough. Said receptacles may be of any shape or size, though I prefer to have them longitudinally oblong, as indicated in Figs. 5 and 6. When the sections are placed together in the manner indicated in Fig. 3, the receptacles do not appear to view, the openings being only on the inner side of the said sections, as shown. Said sections are held together by suitable bands, *c*, preferably of rubber, and are inclosed by a wrapper, *d*, as in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, one end of the cake being exposed to allow the same to be used without removing the

wrapper. Said wrapper is preferably oiled, or otherwise prepared, so that the water will not have any effect upon it. Said wrapper is provided with a series of perforations, *e e*, which extend around the cake, as indicated in Figs. 1 and 2, and allow strips to be removed readily from the wrapper from time to time as the cake wears down by use. After this or other forms of wrapper is applied to the cake the whole may be dipped in a water-proof material—such as resin, varnish, or wax—to more perfectly protect the soap.

Within the receptacles *b* are placed materials differing from the body of the soap. These materials may be soap impregnated with medicine or with materials that enhance the cleansing properties of the soap, or with materials that are otherwise useful in connection with the soap in its action in cleansing or in healing. Said receptacles, for example, may be filled with preparations of vaseline, sulphur, tar, or other well-known materials having medicinal properties other than are common to soap.

By introducing or interposing the medicinal compound between or within the soap portions of the cake I am enabled to apply the same to the person in limited quantities well diffused, and in many cases the said compound, which would otherwise be affected by the soap were it mixed therewith, is kept in proper condition for medicinal service by being distinct from the soap, as will be evident.

By having the openings of the receptacles in opposite sections toward the interior of the cake, as shown, the medicinal material, for example, in the form of powders or other forms in which they would be apt to disconnect themselves from the cake, are prevented from escaping, and are only exposed to the influences of the atmosphere as the cake wears away.

The walls of the receptacles may be lined or coated before being filled to prevent the material of the body of the cake from affecting the filling material.

The wrapper being open at one end, while it allows the cake to be used, prevents waste, and enables the persons employing the cake to do so without soiling their fingers—a feature desirable under some circumstances.

While I prefer to form the body of the

5 soap from a material commonly known as "soap," I may under some circumstances form it from other material, such as laundry-wax, which allows of being worn away by usage after the manner of soap.

I am aware that cakes of soap have been recessed by means of suitable molds, and into the recesses thus formed soap of another color has been inserted, the inserted soap having the outline of letters, &c., which appeared to view in the finished cake.

10 In my improvements the receptacles are filled with medicaments other than soap, or the filling may be soap having the medicament incorporated with it, so that the nature and effect of the filling will materially differ from the nature and effect of ordinary soap.

I am aware that cakes of soap have been filled in with wooden blocks to keep the cake in shape, to prevent waste, and for other purposes, and that metallic boxes have also been inserted in cakes to receive and hold perfume therein. Such a construction and arrangement I do not claim herein. In my improvement the medicated filling is more of the nature of the soap, in that it disintegrates, dissolves, or wears away with the cake as it is used, supplying the medicament gradually to the part being washed or cleansed in limited quantities, and not presenting any hard substance—such as wood or metal—to the hand. The receptacle referred to is not of any foreign substance, but is a chamber formed by the walls of soap.

35 Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. A cake of soap made in sections comprising soap and a medicament other than soap, which said medicament has properties foreign to soap, and said medicament being soluble or disintegrable in water, said parts being arranged and combined substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. A cake of soap having sections with receptacles on the inside filled with materials other than soap, the said sections being held together by a band, said parts being arranged and combined substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

3. The combination of soap sections *a a*, provided on their inner sides with receptacles filled with materials differing from the body of the soap, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

4. A cake consisting of soap sections *a a* and an interposed medicament embodying materials other than soap, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

5. The improved cake of soap herein described, combining therein sections provided with receptacles on their inner sides filled with medicinal material, said sections being inclosed in a wrapper open at one end and held by a band, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 17th day of March, 1887.

LEOPOLD S. SAMUEL.

Witnesses:

CHARLES H. PELL,
OSCAR A. MICHEL.