(No Model.)

L. MALZACHER.

SOAP SHAVER.

No. 534,117. Patented Feb. 12, 1895.

Fig. 1.

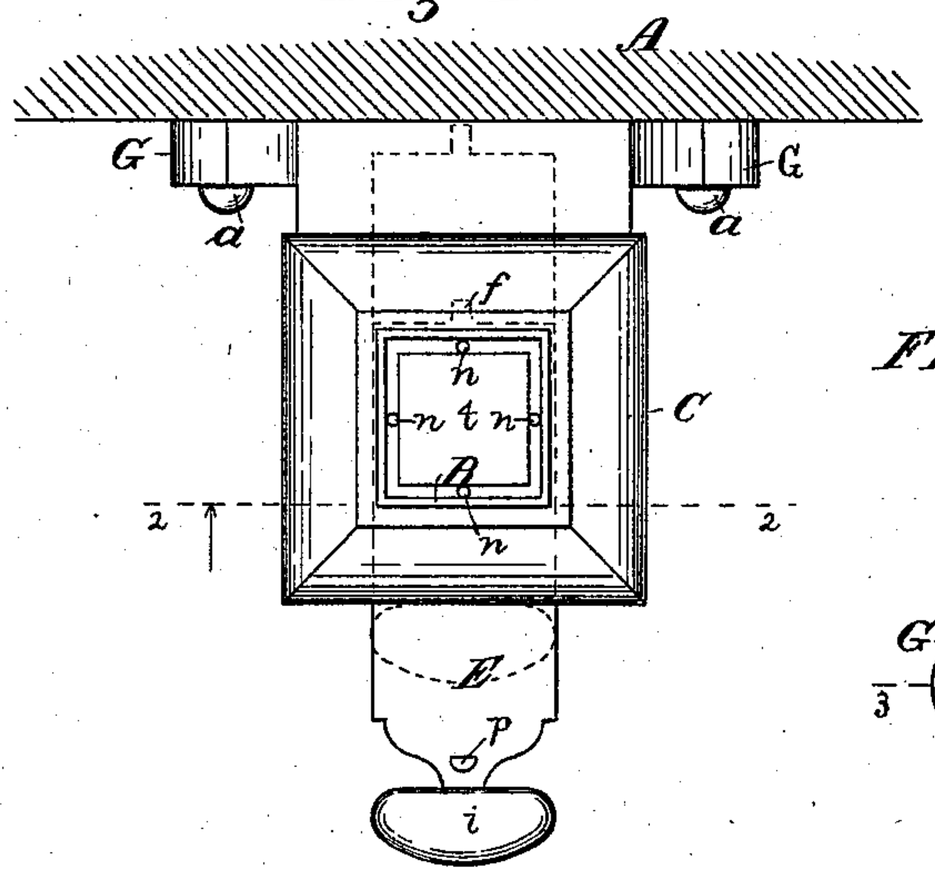


Fig. 2.

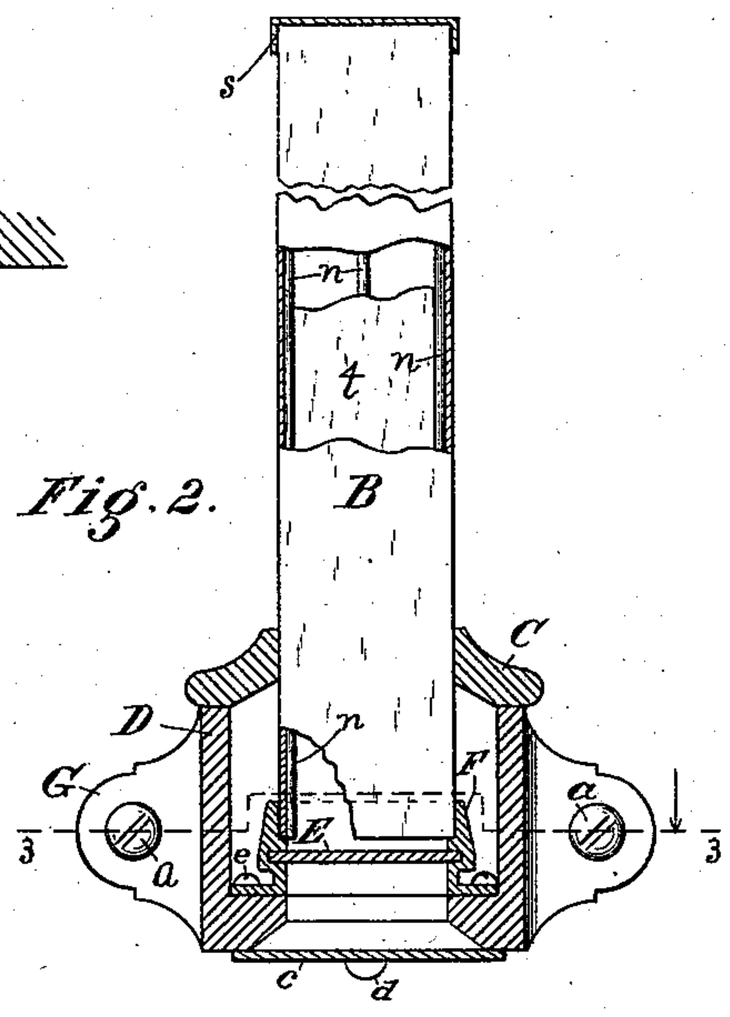


Fig. 3.

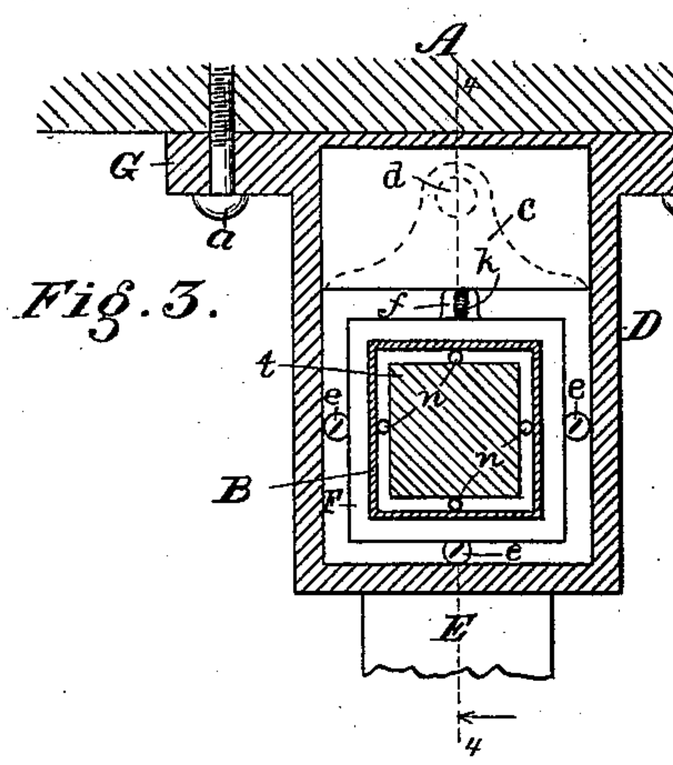


Fig. 4.

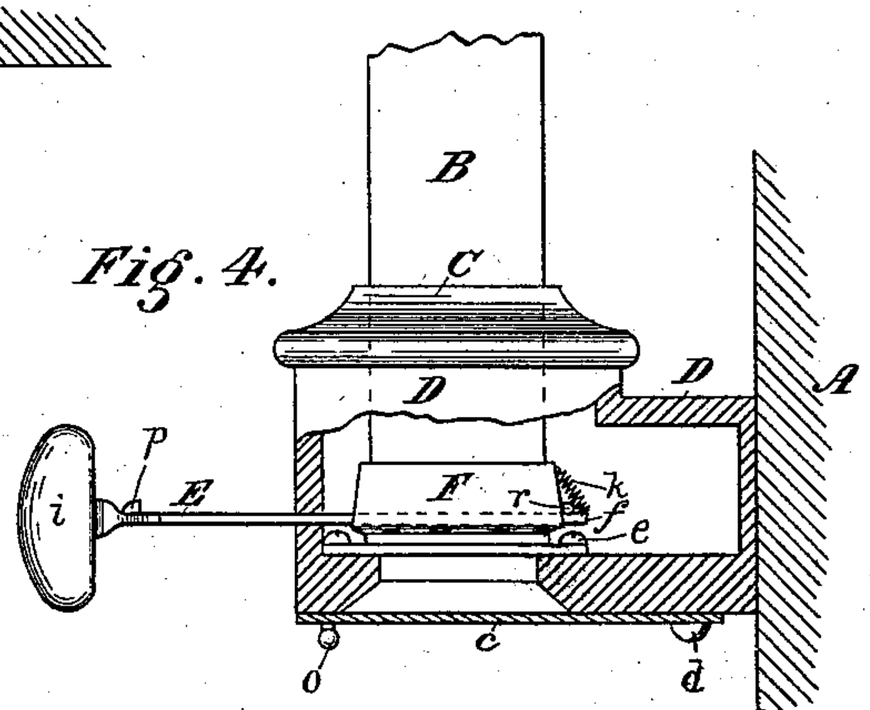


Fig. 5.

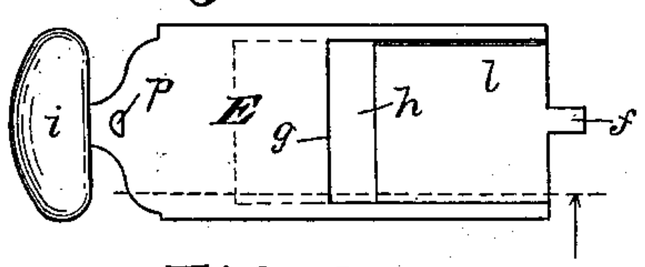
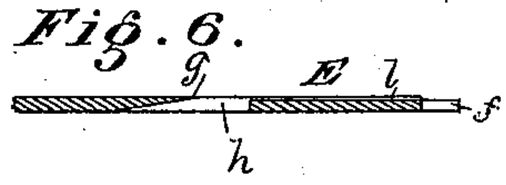


Fig. 6.



Witnesses
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Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEOPOLD MALZACHER, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

SOAP-SHAVER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 534,117, dated February 12, 1895.

Application filed October 28, 1893. Serial No. 489,387. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEOPOLD MALZACHER, of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Soap-Shavers, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and shown in the accompanying drawings.

This device is designed to cut thin shavings from the end of a bar of soap, more particularly for barbers' use, each shaving to contain sufficient soap for shaving one face, or, each shaving of soap being sufficient for the purpose of washing the hands, or the hands and face.

The object of this invention is to furnish for each operation of shaving or washing, a little thin mass of fresh soap which has not been before wet or rubbed over, or subjected to the action of the lather brush.

The invention is hereinafter fully described and more particularly pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan of the device with the tube cover omitted and the knife shown in two positions by full and dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a vertical section on the dotted line 2 2 in Figure 1, the tube being condensed in length and partly broken away at the base. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section on the dotted line 3 3 in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a side elevation, parts being sectioned on the dotted line 4 4 in Fig. 3, viewed as indicated by the arrow pointed on said line. Fig. 5 is a plan of the knife, and Fig. 6 a longitudinal section of the same on the dotted line in Fig. 5.

Referring to the parts shown, B is a vertical metal tube preferably square in cross section, in which is placed a bar of soap, *t*, to have shavings cut from it. These bars of soap are usually twelve inches, more or less, in length, and the tube is made sufficiently long to completely inclose the bar and provided at the top with a closely fitting cover, *s*.

The lower end of the tube and associated parts are inclosed by an ornamental case D of wood or metal secured to the wall A, by ordinary screws *a* passing through lugs G.

The lower end of the tube rests within a square frame F, preferably of iron, which, in turn, rests upon inwardly-projecting ledges of the case D, as shown, and held to place by simple screws *e* passing through the flanges of the frame.

The exterior of the frame is made larger horizontally than the exterior of the tube, and so constructed that its interior coincides with the interior of the tube, as appears in Fig. 2, the tube resting upon an inwardly-projecting ledge of the frame.

The case D is provided with a cover C fitting closely round the tube to exclude dust.

E is the knife for cutting the soap, it being formed with a transverse sharp edge *g* and an opening or throat *h*, Figs. 5 and 6. This knife is adapted to slide horizontally in bearings in the frame F, slightly below the lower end of the tube, and it is provided with a knob *i* to receive the thrust of the hand in pushing the knife across the contiguous end of the soap to take off a shaving.

A spiral returning spring *k*, is provided, secured to the extreme end *f* of the knife and to the frame to bring the knife back to its normal position, as shown in full lines in Fig. 1, each time after it has been pressed inward to cut the soap.

Beneath the case is pivoted, at *d*, a plate *c* to close the opening in the case D, below the knife, for the purpose of excluding dust and also to catch and save shavings of soap that might be cut off accidentally or by any one carelessly pushing the knife inward when not needing soap.

Normally the cutting edge is a little forward of the bar of soap, as appears in Fig 1, and when pushed it travels a little more than the width of the bar of soap so to be sure to fully separate the shaving from the bar. The knife is formed with a slight rectangular depression *l*, Figs. 5 and 6, forward of the cutting edge and equal in width to the length of the latter, in which depression the end of the bar of soap normally rests. The depth of this recess is designed to be about one-fiftieth of an inch, and it determines the thickness of the shaving of soap removed.

The interior of the tube B is made larger, measured horizontally, than the width or thickness of the bar of soap and it is provided with rigid internal longitudinal ridges *n*, extending from the upper to the lower end of the tube, to keep the sides of the bar of soap

from coming directly in contact with the walls of the tube. This is to provide spaces between the soap and walls of the tube all around to prevent the soap from sticking to the tube in case moisture should be collected at any time or the soap become dampened from any cause Being separated from the sides of the tube the soap rests, from its weight, always upon the knife beneath it.

The plate *c* is provided with a simple knob *o* by means of which to swing it one way or the other upon the pivot *d*.

The knife is provided with a small projection *p*, which coming in contact with the frame F when the knife is forced inward, forms a stop for the motion of the knife. A similar projection *r*, Fig. 4, at the inner end of the knife, forms a stop for the knife when moving in the other direction.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. A device for cutting soap, consisting of a tube, a frame for holding the tube, a knife resting in bearings in the frame, and a case for inclosing the frame and associated parts, adapted to be secured to the wall, substantially as shown and described.

2. A device for cutting soap, consisting of a tube, a frame for holding the tube, a knife resting in bearings in the frame, and a case for inclosing said frame and associated parts, adapted to be secured to the wall, the tube being provided with internal spacers, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. A device for cutting soap, consisting of a frame, the bottom of which is provided with an opening and inwardly projecting ledges, a frame secured to said ledges provided with transverse ways, a cover for the first mentioned frame provided with an opening to register with the interior of the second mentioned frame, a tube through the cover with its lower end within the second mentioned frame, and a reciprocatory knife in the ways of said second mentioned frame, substantially as set forth.

4. A device for cutting soap consisting of a frame, the rear portion of which is provided with a chamber and is adapted to be secured to a support and the front portion is provided with an opening in its top and bottom, a perforated cover for the opening in the top and a frame for the opening in the bottom, a reciprocatory knife in the second mentioned frame, the front end of which projects through the front wall of the first mentioned frame and the rear end is adapted to project into the chamber at the rear of said frame, substantially as set forth.

5. A device for cutting soap, consisting of a frame adapted to be secured to a support and provided with an opening in its top and bottom, a frame secured to the interior thereof registering with said openings, a tube in said frames, a swinging cover below the opening in the bottom and a reciprocatory knife in the interior frame, substantially as set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, this 19th day of October, 1893, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LEOPOLD MALZACHER.

Witnesses:
ENOS B. WHITMORE,
M. L. WINSTON.