

No. 692,481.

Patented Feb. 4, 1902.

W. E. ROBINSON.

SOAP CAKE.

(Application filed May 23, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

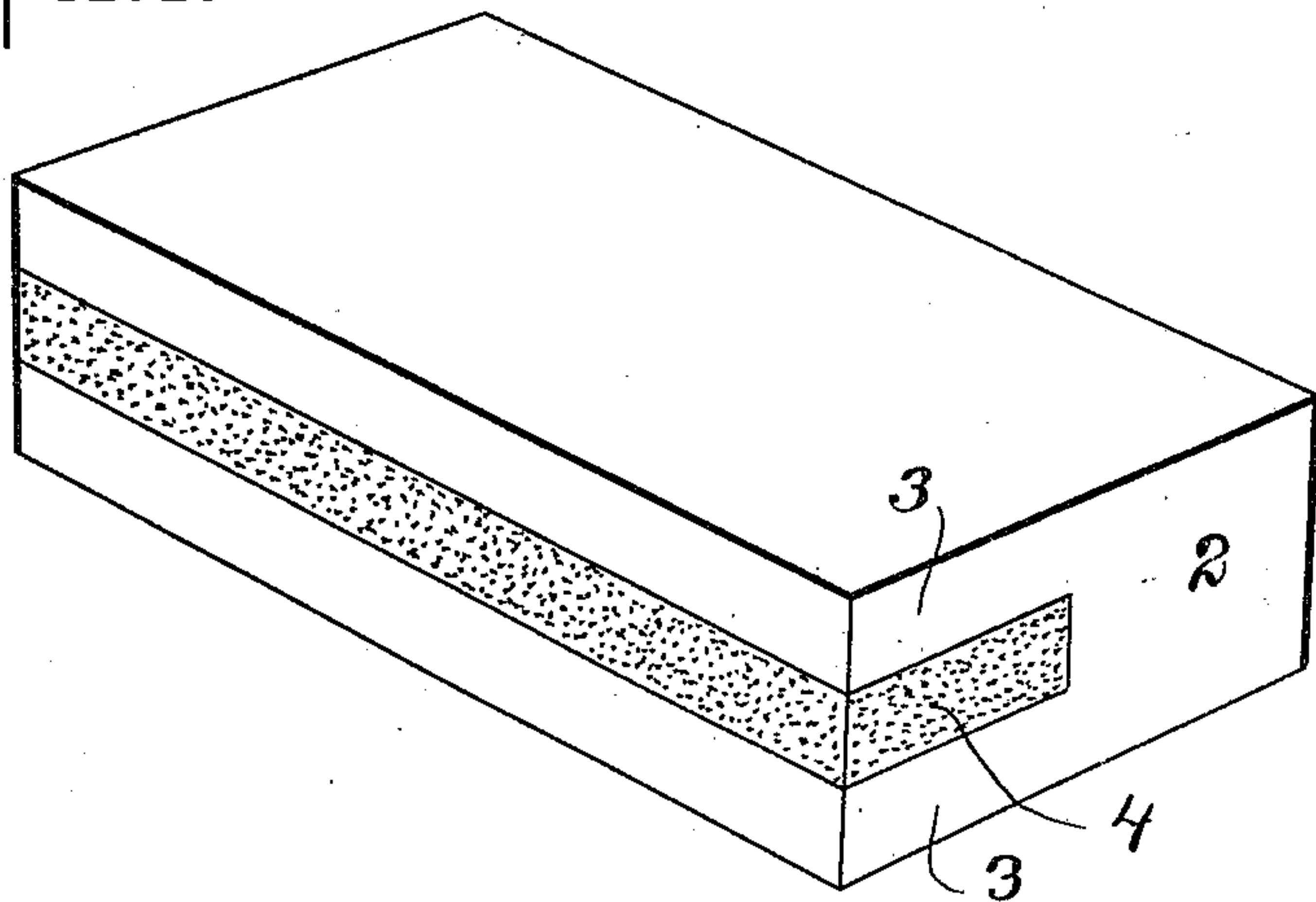


Fig. 2.

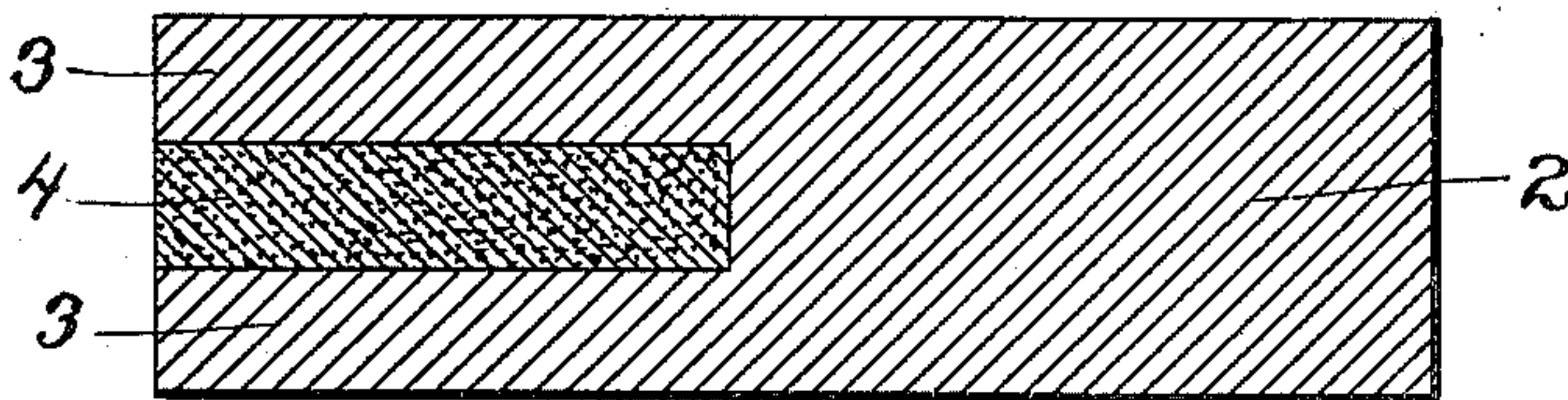
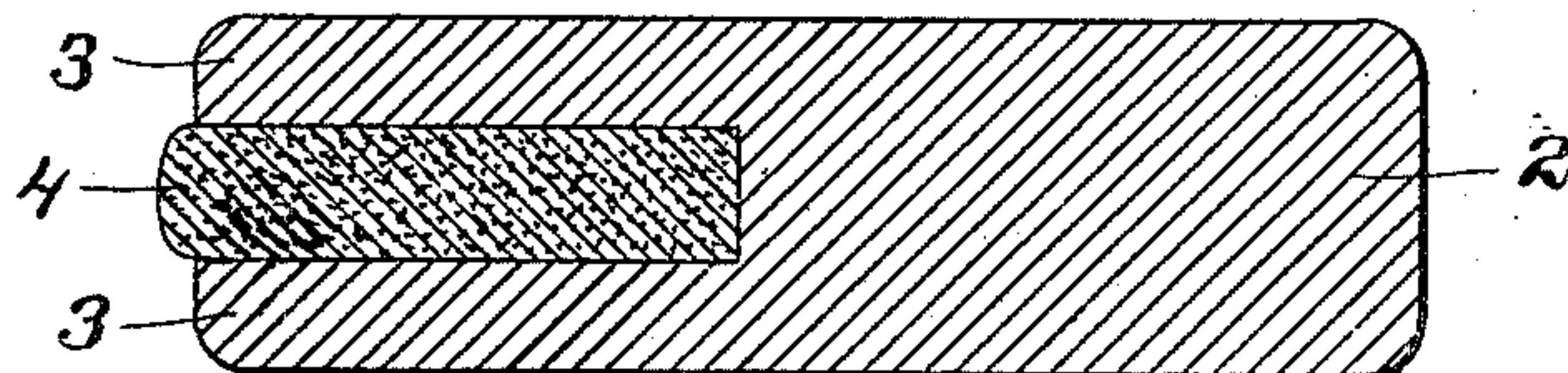


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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WILLARD E. ROBINSON, OF MALDEN, MASSACHUSETTS.

SOAP CAKE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 692,481, dated February 4, 1902.

Application filed May 23, 1901. Serial No. 61,531. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLARD E. ROBINSON, of Malden, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Soap Cakes or Bars, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object to assemble in a single cake two kinds or qualities of soap having different capabilities and arranged so that both kinds shall be exposed at the exterior of the cake and so that the two kinds may be used simultaneously or either kind alone.

15 The invention as here shown is embodied in a cake comprising a body portion, two side layers projecting therefrom and separated from each other, the said body portion and side layers being composed of suitable non-
20 abrasive toilet soap and made in a single integral piece, so that the side layers form extensions of the body portion and are securely held thereby, and an intermediate layer of abrasive soap which is somewhat harder and
25 wears away less rapidly than the material of the body portion and side layers, the intermediate layer being composed, for example, of so-called "pumice" soap and inserted between the side layers, so that the series of
30 layers are held together by the body portion. One edge and the ends of the intermediate layer are exposed between the edges and ends of the side layers, the edges and ends of the series of layers collectively forming a lami-
35 nated surface on one edge of the cake and laminated surfaces extending partly across the ends of the cake. The relative broadness of the intermediate layer causes it to wear less rapidly than the side layers, so that it is
40 caused by the wear of the cake to bulge slightly between the side layers, its exposed surfaces being therefore adapted to be conveniently applied to the surface requiring its action.

45 Of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a cake of soap embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 represents a
50 view similar to Fig. 2, showing the effect of wear on the cake.

In the drawings the same reference characters indicate like parts or features wherever they occur.

2 represents the body portion, and 3 3 the
55 side layers, which are integral with the body portion and project therefrom, the side layers being separated from each other.

4 represents the intermediate layer, which fills the space between the side layers. 60

The cake thus formed has homogeneous faces, a homogeneous edge composed wholly of non-abrasive toilet soap, and laminated faces composed in part of non-abrasive and in part of abrasive soap, the abrasive layer
65 wearing more slowly than the other layers and being caused by the wear of the cake to bulge, as shown in Fig. 3. By thus locating the two kinds of soap in juxtaposition they
70 can be used simultaneously with better results in many cases than would be attained by using either kind alone. When no abra-
sive action is required, only the homogeneous faces of the cake are to be used.

By extending the layers through the cake
75 from end to end I am enabled to manufacture the soap in bars of indeterminate length and cut the same into sections, each constituting a complete cake.

The cake or bar may be produced in any
80 preferred way, as by placing the strip which is to form the layer 4 in a suitable mold and pouring the other soap while in a sufficiently soft condition into the mold, so as to form the
85 body 2 and the layers 3, the strip or layer 4 being of course located close to one side of the mold, or the layer 4, being relatively hard, may be simply pressed into a bar of the other soap, so that the latter will overlies the former,
90 as indicated in the drawings.

I do not limit myself to the form and proportions of the several parts of the cake here shown.

I claim—

A cake of soap, comprising a body portion, 95
two side layers projecting from one side of the body portion and separated from each other, the body and the side layers being integral with each other and composed of a given kind or quality of soap, and an inter-
100 mediate layer between said side layers, composed of a harder kind or quality of soap, so

that the intermediate layer wears more slowly
and is caused to protrude slightly as the sur-
faces of the cake wear away, the edges of the
two side layers and of the intermediate layer
5 forming a laminated surface extending along
one edge and partly across the two ends of
the cake, the other three surfaces of the cake
presenting only one kind or quality, the se-

ries of layers being held together by the body
portion. 10

In testimony whereof I have affixed my sig-
nature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLARD E. ROBINSON.

Witnesses:

C. F. BROWN,
GEO. PEZZETTI.