

No. 754,243.

PATENTED MAR. 8, 1904.

L. S. SAMUEL.
SOAP CAKE.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 1, 1901.

NO MODEL.

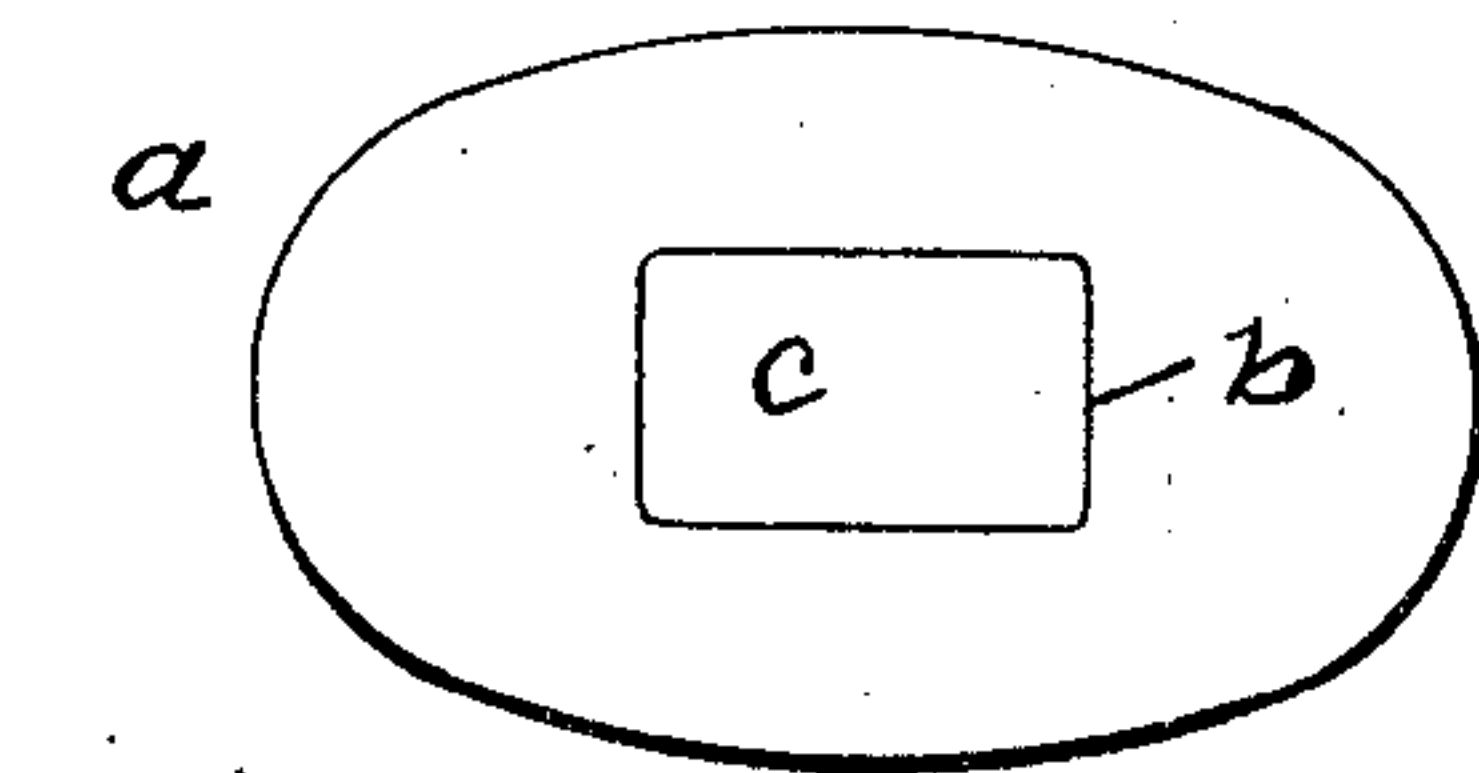


Fig. 1.

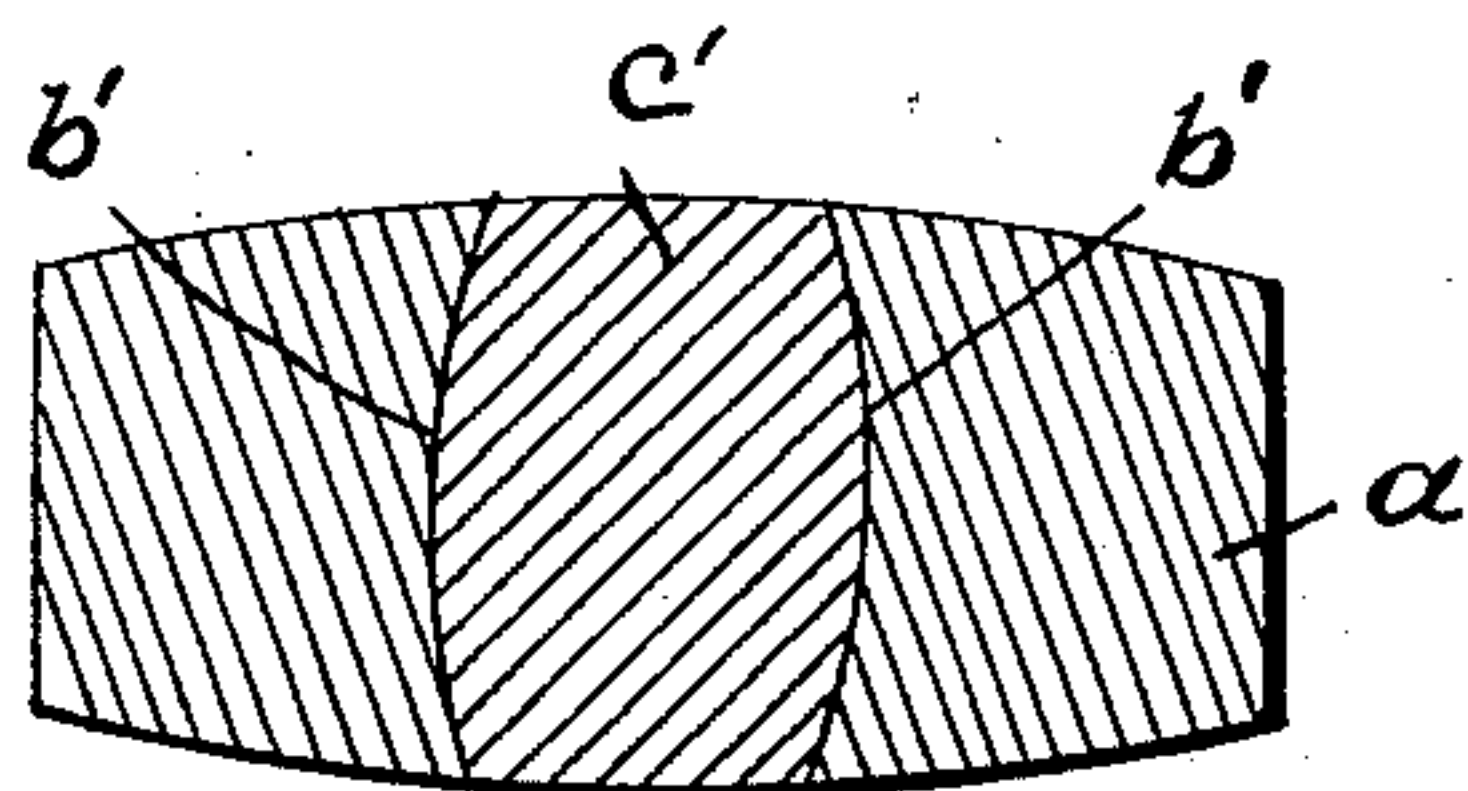


Fig. 2.

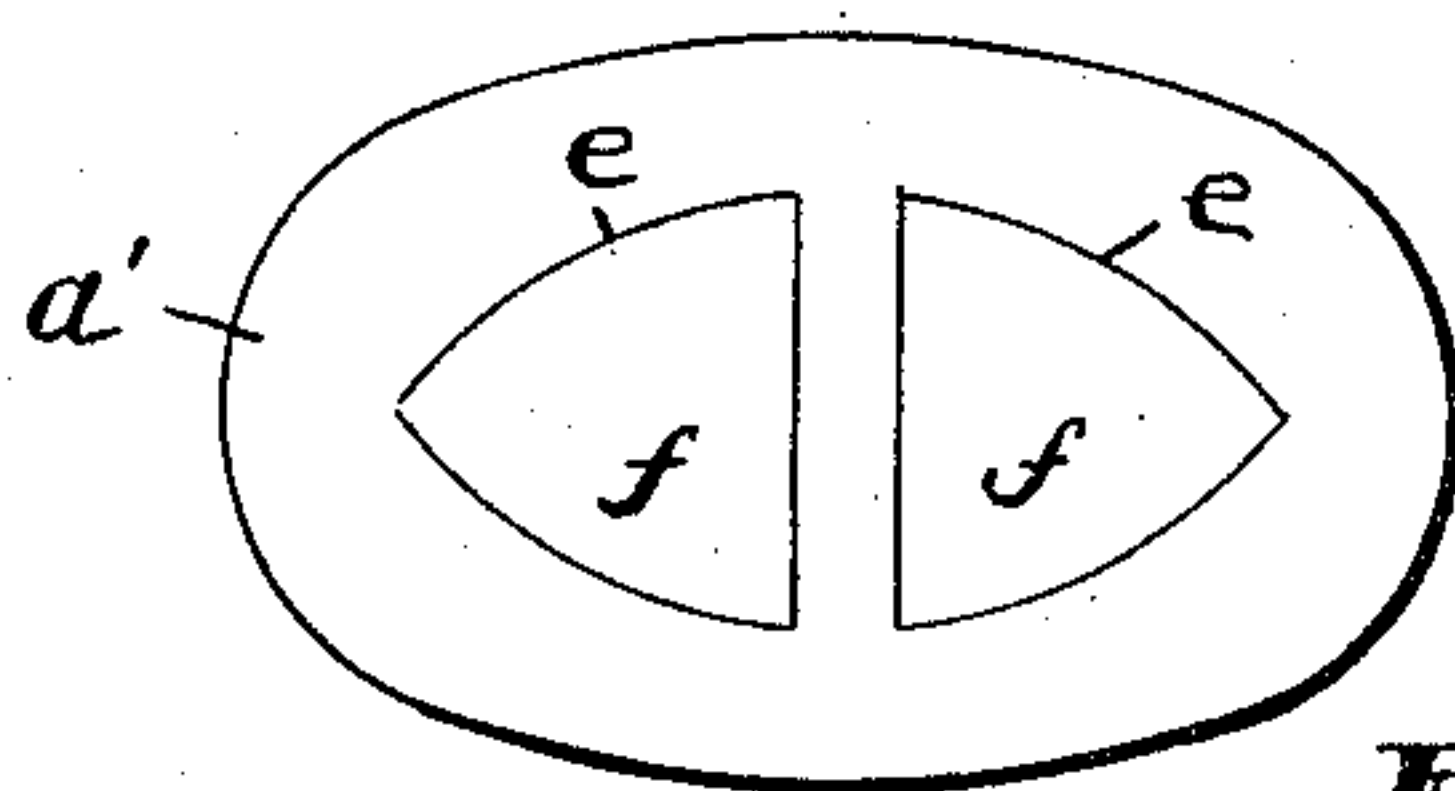


Fig. 3.

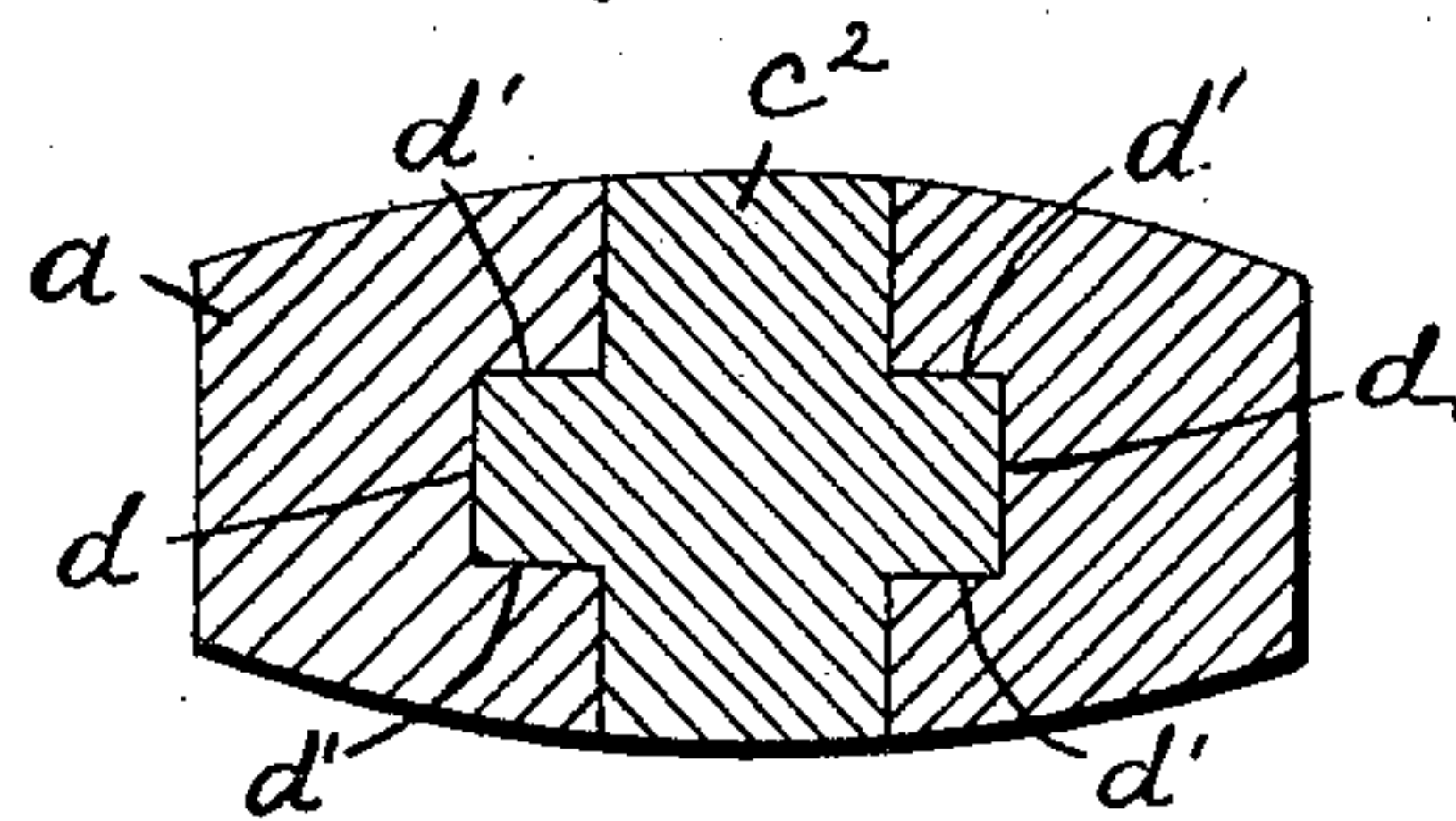


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEOPOLD S. SAMUEL, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

SOAP CAKE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 754,243, dated March 8, 1904.

Application filed June 1, 1901. Serial No. 62,740. (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 Soap Cakes; 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 that class of soap cakes represented by the one in my prior patent, No. 549,687, dated November 12, 1895, having receptacles in its opposite sides with matter different from the body of the soap therein.

The objects of the present invention are to provide for more easily and readily applying medicaments to soaps, either for laundry or toilet purposes, to enable the medicated substance to be more firmly attached to the soap, to insure the medicament lasting as long as the soap cake, to provide a construction in which either the medicated soap or plain soap can be used, and to secure other advantages and results, some of which may be referred to hereinafter in connection with the description of the working parts.

The invention consists in the improved soap cake and in the arrangements and combinations of parts of the same, all substantially as will be hereinafter set forth, and finally embraced in the claim.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each of the several figures, Figure 1 is a plan of my improved soap cake. Fig. 2 is a section of the same. Fig. 3 is a plan showing a modification, and Fig. 4 also shows in section a modification or variation of construction.

In said drawings, *a* indicates a soap cake of the usual oval form, which fits the hand, although it may be of any form or construction commonly used. At one of the broader sides of said soap cake *a*, I form a perforation *b*,

which extends entirely through the soap cake. This passage from one side to the other of the soap cake may be formed in any suitable way, either in molding the soap cake or afterward while the soap is yet soft, the formation of the opening being in any case facilitated by the fact that it extends clear through the soap cake.

The perforation or passage *b* when formed I fill with a medicated compound of any desirable nature, which hardens in place, and thus retains its connection with the soap cake forming a central portion *c*, extending through the soap cake. The matter thus inserted may be of any one of many different kinds—as, for example, in laundry soap a compound of borax, or, for toilet soap, a compound of medicinal character.

Preferably the opening extends from one broad side to the other, and any size of opening can be made, according to the proportion of medicament which it is desired to combine with the soap.

The perforation is bulged or enlarged at its middle portion, as at *b'* in Fig. 2, to more securely hold the medicament in place. Where the medicament is particularly liable to shrinkage as compared to the soap, I may form in the walls of the opening recesses *d*, as in Fig. 4, so that abrupt shoulders *d'* are provided to positively hold the block *c* of medicated matter from slipping out of place.

It will be noted that by the present construction as the soap cake is used the exposed part of the medicated substance wears away uniformly with the soap cake, and because the passage or opening extends clear through the soap cake the medicated substance will be always exposed to an equal extent. Furthermore, the medicament will not be quickly exhausted, but will last as long as the soap cake lasts, being as fully exposed in a cake of soap which is nearly used up as in a new cake.

Obviously other forms and shapes may be given the openings or passages described without departing from the invention as set forth in the following claim, and I do not wish to be limited to the exact shapes shown.

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

5 A soap cake having a perforation extending transversely through its broader sides, and enlarged intermediate of its ends, and a filling of medicinal or chemical matter in said opening.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 31st day of May, 1901.

LEOPOLD S. SAMUEL.

Witnesses:

CHARLES H. PELL,
C. B. PITNEY.