

No. 875,985.

PATENTED JAN. 7, 1908.

A. F. CONERY, JR.
SOAP CAKE.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 11, 1907.

Fig. 1,

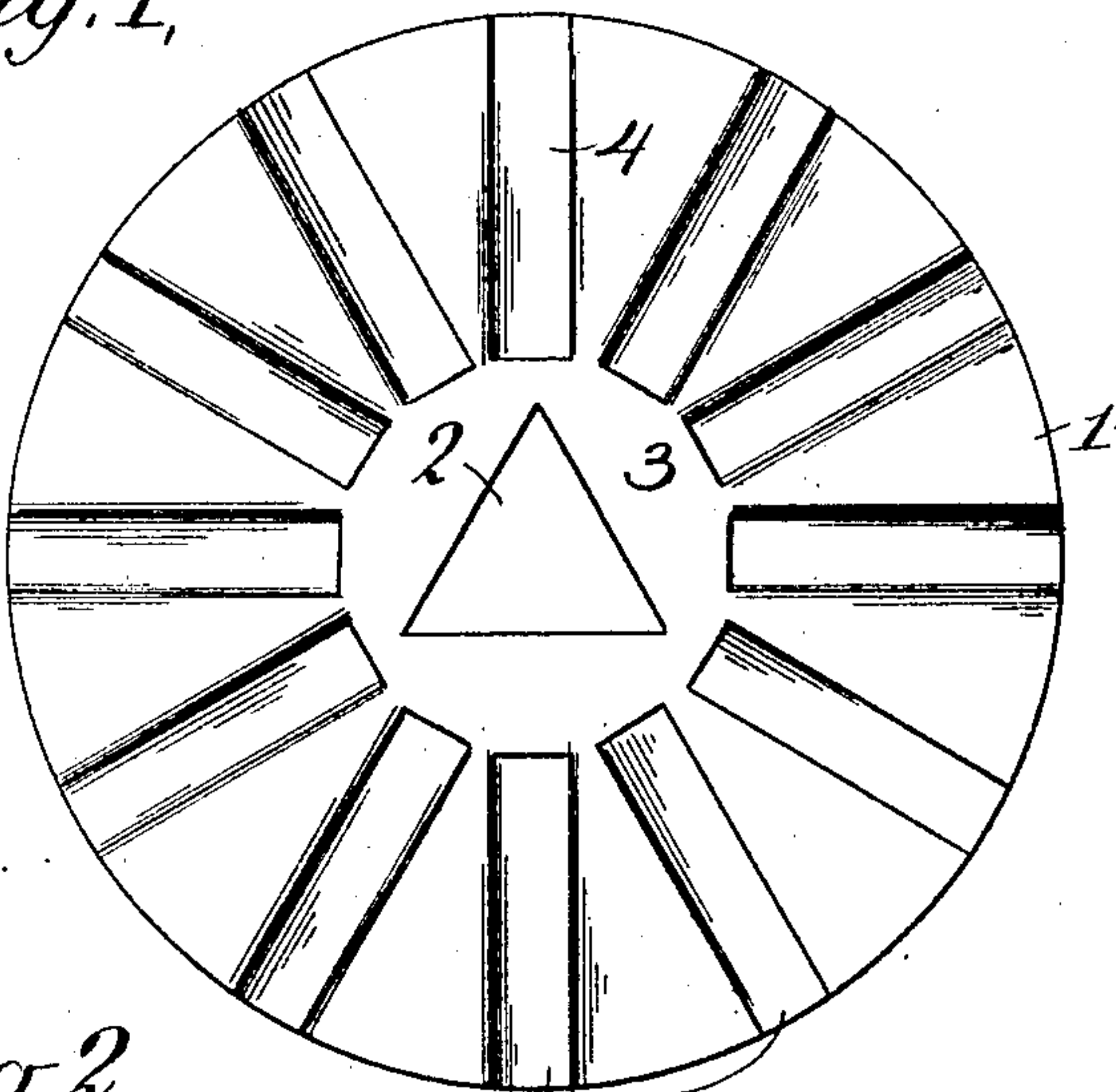


Fig. 2,

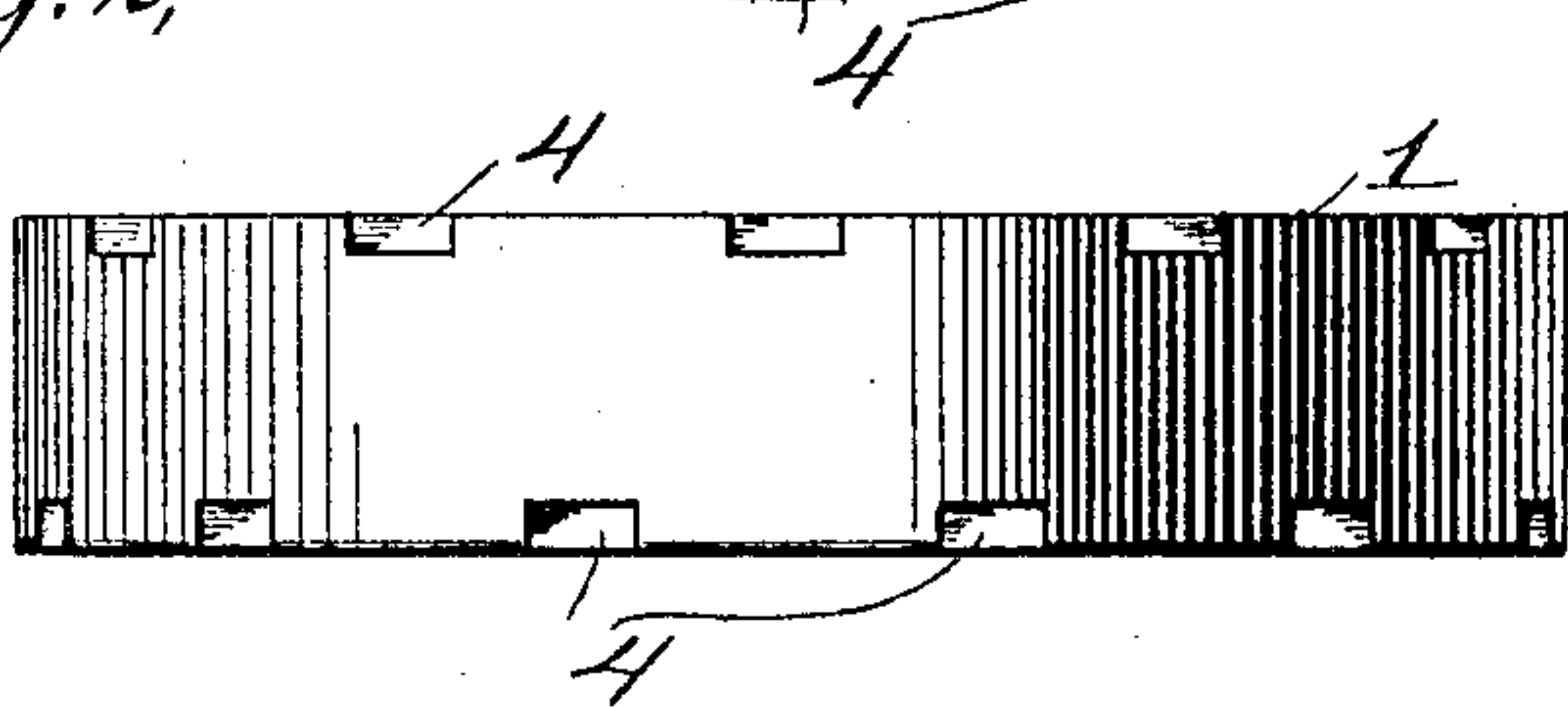


Fig. 3,

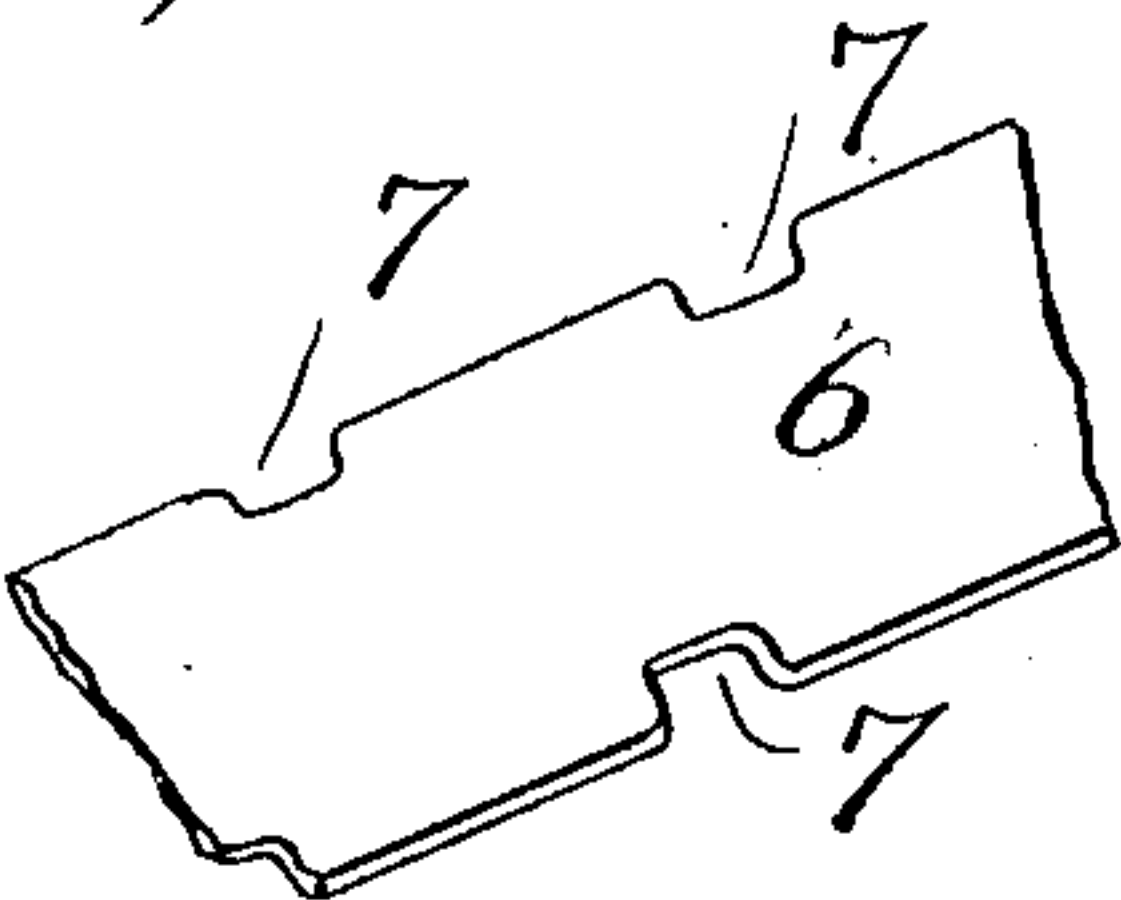


Fig. 4

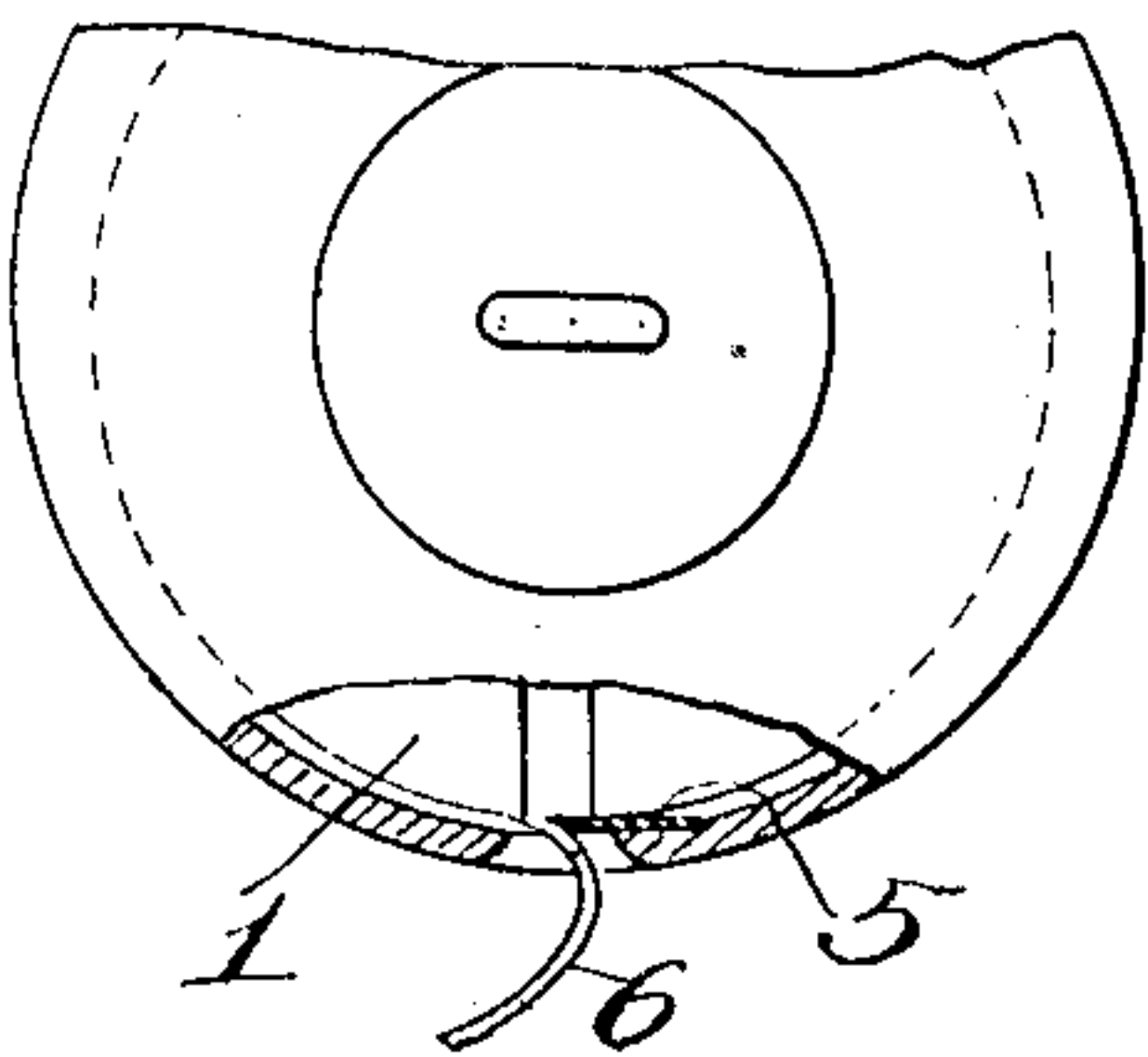
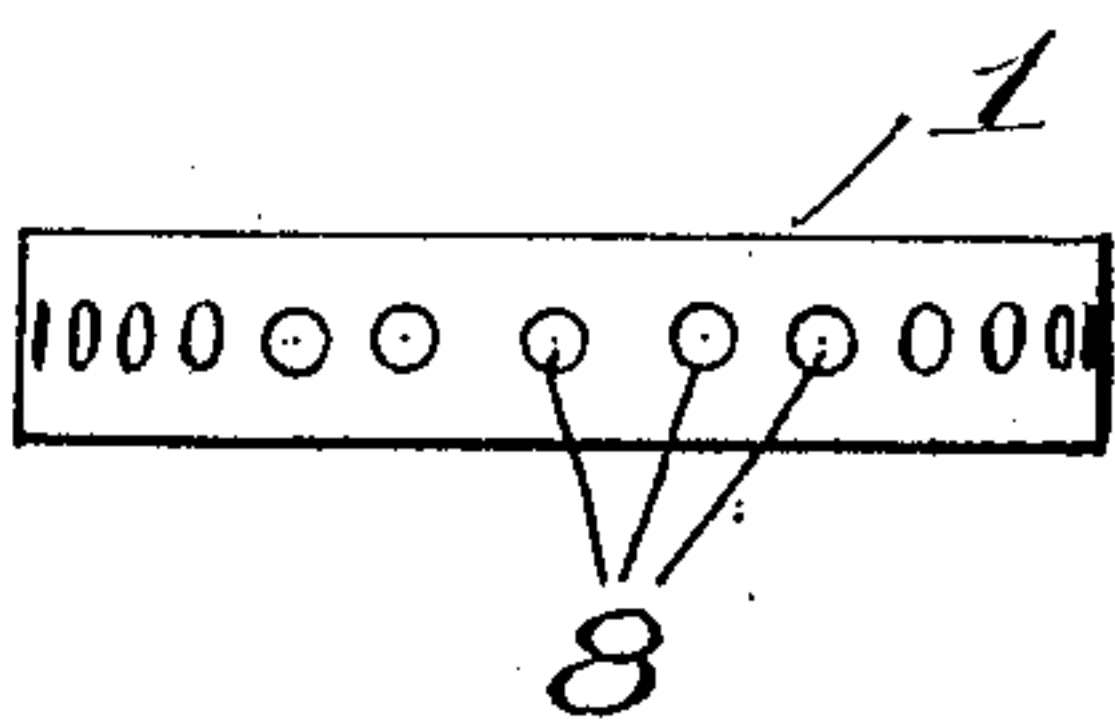


Fig. 5,



WITNESSES:
May 9. J. J. J. J.
Harry Goss.

INVENTOR
Arthur F. Conery Jr.
BY
Marble & Maltby
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR F. CONERY, JR., OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

SOAP CAKE.

No. 875,985.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 7, 1908.

Application filed January 11, 1907. Serial No. 351,857.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR F. CONERY, Jr., 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 same, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in soap cakes and particularly to cakes of soap designed to be used in shaving machines such for example, as that described in the Browne patent No. 821,982, dated May 29th, 1906, and in the Browne application Sr. No. 323,560, filed June 27th, 1906, and in my application executed January 4th, 1907.

My invention consists in so forming the soap cake that there will be notches in the shaving cut therefrom such as will serve to facilitate the entrance of air between such shaving and the skin when using the soap shaving.

It is well known that to form a lather from soap—and the formation of a lather is the first step in the use of soap—presence of air is necessary. When the soap used is in the form of a thin flexible shaving, the same tends to fit so closely to the skin that it is desirable to provide means for facilitating the entrance of air between the skin and the soap. This I do by my present invention.

I will now proceed to describe my invention with reference to the accompanying drawings, illustrating one form of soap cake embodying said invention, and will then point out the novel features in claims.

In the said drawings: Figure 1 is a side view of the soap cake; Fig. 2 an edge view thereof; Fig. 3 a detail view of a portion of a shaving from such cake; Fig. 4 is a diagrammatic view showing the manner of cutting the shaving from the cake; and Fig. 5 shows an alternative form of cake.

Soap shaving devices such as those referred to above by me, comprise a shaving knife, means for rotating the soap cake relatively thereto and in contact therewith, and means for feeding the one or the other to keep the knife and cake in cutting contact until the cake is exhausted. From the nature of things the soap cake is cylindrical.

In order to facilitate the entry of air between the soap shaving and the skin when

said shaving is in use, I provide the soap cake with a plurality of grooves in its end faces, such grooves being usually arranged substantially radially and the grooves on opposite sides of the cake being preferably staggered. In the resulting shaving there will be notches corresponding to these grooves. In use, when a soap shaving is rubbed on the skin lather forms by the entrance of air under the advancing edge. By providing the edges of such a shaving with the side slots or notches shown, air is entrapped in the slot and enters under the slot edge also, thereby much quickening the formation of lather.

In said drawings 1 designates the cylindrical cake of soap, 2 a central opening therein to receive a suitable mandrel by which the cake may be rotated, 3 a hub space representing the portion of the cake into which it is not desirable to cut, in order that the cake may not break apart under the strain of cutting, and 4, 4 are series of grooves formed in the surface of the cake and arranged radially as shown; the grooves on opposite sides of the cake being staggered, as shown particularly in Fig. 2.

5 in Fig. 4, designates the shaving knife, and 6 a shaving formed thereby. A portion of said shaving is shown in Fig. 3 and is shown as provided with notches 7, corresponding to the grooves 4 of the cake and being the inevitable result of cutting a shaving from a cake grooved as shown. In using such shaving it is in practice customarily moistened and rubbed in the palm of the hand. In this rubbing the notches 7 form convenient means for causing air to enter between the under surface of the cake of soap and the hand, so facilitating the formation of lather between the soap and the hand.

In the form of cake shown in Fig. 5, instead of forming grooves in the sides of the cake I form radial perforations or channels 8; the shaving from such cake having perforations in it which, in a broad sense, perform the same function as the notches 7.

What I claim is:—

1. As an article of manufacture, a soap cake comprising a body of soap having the form of a body of revolution having a hub portion, and provided with a plurality of channels extending from the periphery inward to such hub portion.

2. As an article of manufacture, a soap cake comprising a cylindrical body of soap

having a smooth uninterrupted surface and having in its end faces grooves extending from the outside inward to a point relatively near the center of such cylindrical body.

5 3. As an article of manufacture, a soap cake comprising a cylindrical body of soap having grooves extending from the outside of the cylinder inward towards its center, and having near the center an axial opening
10 of non-circular outline.

4. As an article of manufacture, a soap

cake comprising a body of soap of cylindrical form having a hub portion provided therein with an opening of non-circular form, and having grooves extending from such hub por- 15
tion toward the periphery of the cake.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in the presence of two witnesses.

ARTHUR F. CONERY, JR.

Witnesses:

ROGER H. LYON,
H. M. MARBLE.