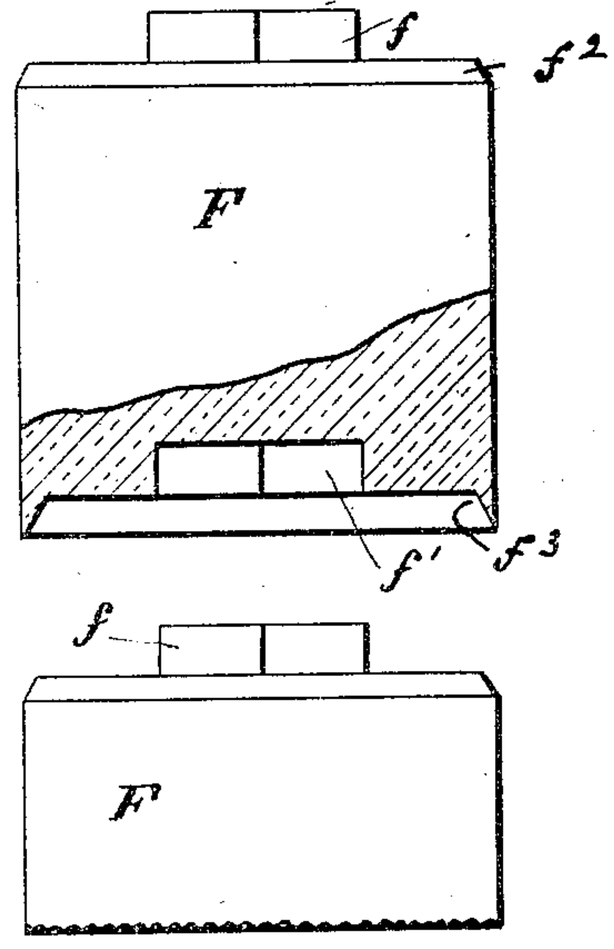
C. H. J. DILG & J. O. FOWLER.

CAKE OF SOAP.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 29, 1906.

999,210. Patented Aug. 1, 1911.

Fig. 1.



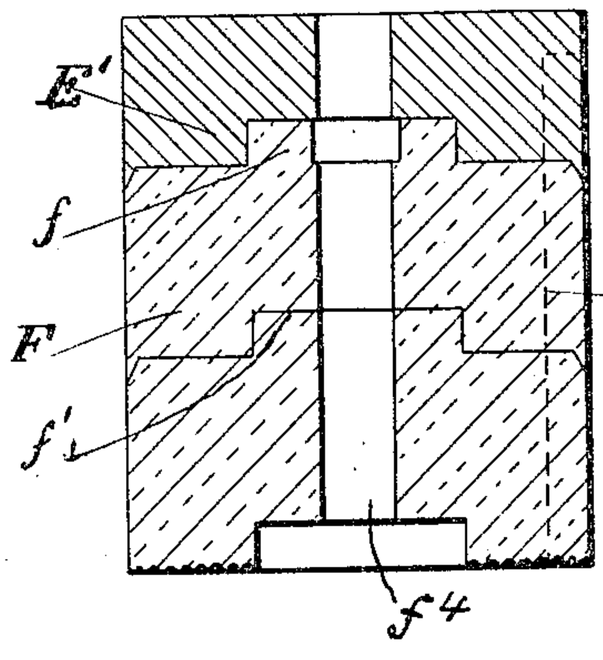


Fig. 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CAKE OF SOAP.

999,210. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 1, 1911.

Application filed December 29, 1906. Serial No. 350,065.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES H. J. DILG and JONATHAN O. FOWLER, citizens of the United States of America, and residents of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Cake of Soap, of which the following is a specification, the same being 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.

This invention relates to cakes of soap adapted to be used in soap shaving machines by means of which cakes of soap may be disintegrated and furnished for use in the form of fine shavings or in a comminuted condition, and it has for its object the production of a cake of soap that may be used in the desired manner.

With this object in view the invention consists in certain novel features of construction and arrangement of parts, all of which will be hereinafter described and specifically pointed out in the drawings which accompany and form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 represents a side elevation of two adjacent cakes of soap, and Fig. 2 is a view in section of two cakes of soap engaged together and having a superimposed weight shown in connection with the same.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts in all the views.

Referring particularly to the drawings F denotes cakes of soap each one of which is provided at one end with means to engage with the weight E^1 of the inclosing casing, so as to interlock the cake of soap at that end with the said weight, and is provided at the other end with means to engage another cake of soap so as to interlock the said two cakes of soap. In the particular form of the invention shown in the drawings each cake of soap is provided at one end with the square projecting portion f, and at the other end with a corresponding recess f^1. In this particular form of the invention the cake of soap is provided with additional interlocking means, namely, the inclined face or shoulder f^2 at the upper end and the inclined face f^3 at the lower end. The lower end of the weight E^1 is also provided with inclined faces similar to f^3. As a result of this construction the upper end of one of these cakes of soap is adapted to be inserted in the lower end of the weight E^1, so as to be interlocked therewith, or is adapted to be inserted in the lower end of another cake of soap of similar form so as to be interlocked therewith. By this means any number of cakes of soap may be locked together so as to be held together against rotation, or so as to rotate together, if they are used in a machine in which the soap is rotated. By this means, also, the cakes of soap can be locked to the superimposed weight, if such a weight is used. It will be seen that such a cake of soap has a portion thereof adapted without deformation to detachably interlock with a corresponding portion of a second or adjoining cake. When the complete invention is employed both ends of the cake of soap are provided with such interlocking means one form of which is clearly shown in the drawing.

One end, preferably the lower end, of the inclosing casing may be provided with a suitable cutting device consisting of a series of scraping, shaving or cutting devices, or granulating means.

The interior of the casing may be provided with means for preventing the rotation of the weight and the soap, as a vertical part or spline registering and engaging with the groove or recess F^{10} of the soap cake F. The soap cakes may also have a central opening or bore f^4 in the same to allow the insertion therein of the spindle or shank of the preferably rotary cutter contained in the casing.

As it is evident that many changes in the construction, form, proportion and relative arrangement of parts might be resorted to without departing from the spirit and scope of our invention, we would have it understood that we do not restrict ourselves to the particular construction and arrangement of parts shown and described, but that such changes and equivalents might be substituted therefor, and that

What we claim as our invention is:—

1. A cake of soap adapted for use in a soap shaving machine and formed with projecting engaging means on a face thereof adapted without deformation of either cake

to detachably interlock with another cake of soap.

2. A cake of soap formed with projecting interlocking means at each end, and having a sloping portion in the face of the same inclined upwardly from the edge thereof toward the center or axis of the same, and adapted, without deformation, detachably to engage a coacting part on a second cake to retain the cake in position during the process of cutting.

3. A cake of soap having a central opening and formed with interlocking means at each end, and having a sloping portion in each face of the same inclined upwardly from the edge thereof toward the center or axis of the cake, and adapted, without deformation, detachably to engage a coacting part on a second cake to retain the cake in position during the process of cutting.

4. A cake of soap adapted for use in a soap shaving machine, having an end thereof adapted without deformation detachably to interlock with an end of a second cake to retain the cake in position during the process of cutting.

5. A cake of soap adapted for use in a soap-shaving machine, having an abutting wall formed at one end thereof and adapted to engage a corresponding wall on an end of a second cake to retain the cake in position during the process of cutting, said cakes being freely separable.

6. A cake of soap adapted for use in a soap-shaving machine, having a plurality of abutting walls formed at one end thereof and adapted to engage corresponding walls on a second cake to retain the cake in position during the process of cutting, said cakes being freely separable.

7. A cake of soap adapted for use in a soap-shaving machine, having a plurality of angularly arranged extending walls adapted to engage coacting walls on a second cake to retain the cake in position during the process of cutting.

8. A cake of soap adapted for use in a soap-shaving machine, having a central opening and an inclined surface and a plurality of angular surfaces separated by an abutting wall adapted, without deformation, detachably to engage coacting parts on a second cake to retain the cake in position during the process of cutting.

9. A cake of soap adapted for use in a soap-shaving machine, having a plurality of surfaces separated by an abutting wall and adapted to interlock with corresponding surfaces of a second cake to retain the cake in position during the process of cutting, said cakes being freely separable.

10. A cake of soap adapted for use in a soap-shaving machine, having an inclined surface and a plurality of angularly arranged walls adapted to interlock with coacting surfaces of a second cake to retain the cake in position during the process of cutting.

11. A cake of soap adapted for use in a soap-shaving machine, having a central opening therein providing for the use of a spindle operating the cutter, a portion of said cake being adapted to engage a retaining member of said machine and a portion thereof adapted to interlock with a corresponding portion of a second cake of soap to hold the cake in position during the process of cutting.

12. A cake of soap adapted for use in a soap-dispensing machine having means adapted without deformation detachably to engage a second cake to prevent relative movement between the cakes during the operation of the machine.

13. A cake of soap adapted for use in a soap-dispensing machine provided with a projection adapted to engage with a second cake to prevent relative movement between the cakes during the operation of the machine, said cakes being freely connectible and separable.

14. A cake of soap adapted for use in a dispensing-machine provided with an irregularity on one surface thereof adapted to interfit with a corresponding irregularity upon the surface of a second cake to prevent relative movement between the cakes during the operation of the machine, said cakes being freely connectible and separable.

15. A cake of soap adapted for use in a dispensing-machine provided with a plurality of independent abutments adapted detachably to engage with corresponding abutments upon a second cake during the operation of the machine.

16. A cake of soap adapted for use in a dispensing machine having a depression in the surface thereof adapted to be engaged by a projection upon a second cake to prevent relative movement between said cakes during the operation of the machine, said cakes being freely connectible and separable.

17. A cake of soap adapted for use in a soap-dispensing machine provided with a plurality of abutments and an inclined surface, said abutments being adapted detachably to engage with coacting parts upon a second cake during the operation of the machine, said cakes being freely connectible and separable.

18. A cake of soap adapted for use in a soap shaving machine and formed with projecting engaging means on a face thereof adapted without deformation to detachably interlock with another article, the said cake also having an opening therethrough.

19. A cake of soap adapted for use in a soap shaving machine and formed with projecting engaging means on two opposite sides thereof adapted without deformation

to detachably interlock with other contiguous articles, the said cake also having an opening therethrough.

20. A cake of soap adapted for use in a soap shaving machine and formed with engaging means on the opposite ends thereof adapted without deformation to detachably interlock with other contiguous articles.

In testimony of the foregoing specification, we do hereby sign the same in the city of New York, county and State of New York, this 20th day of December 1906.

CHARLES H. J. DILG.
JONATHAN O. FOWLER.

Witnesses:
ROB. SCHWARZ,
M. ROSENBERG.