Oct. 25, 1949. J. N. WALKER 2,486,347

SOAP CONSERVING PRESS

Filed March 29, 1947

Fig. 1.

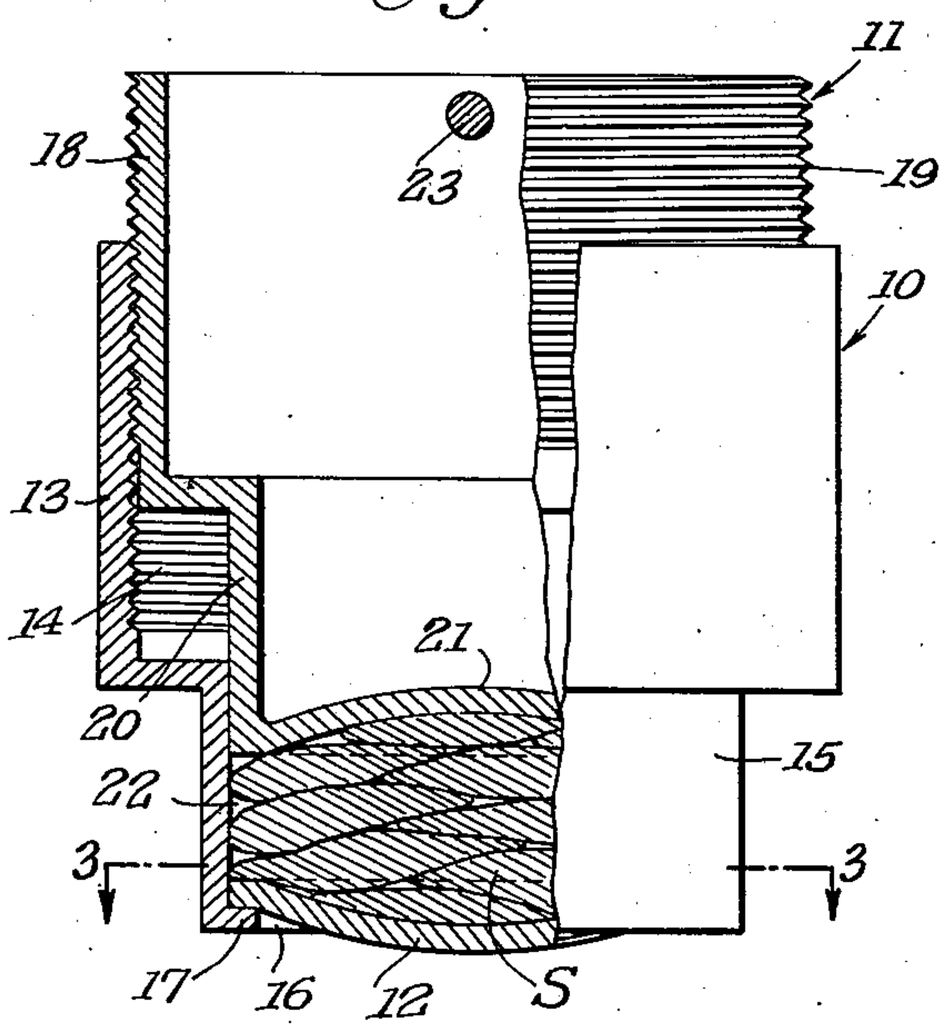


Fig. 2.

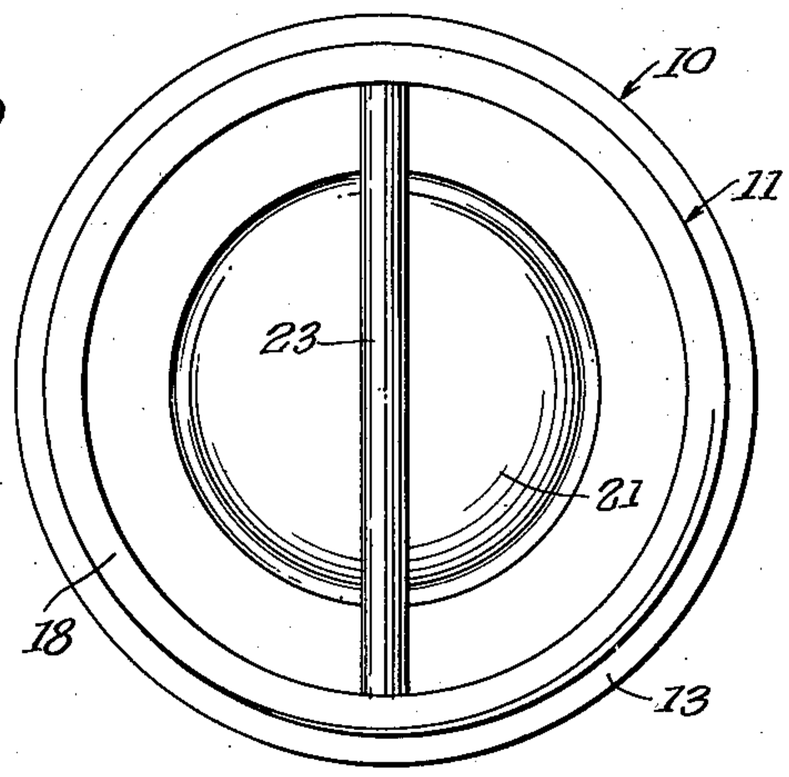


Fig. 3.

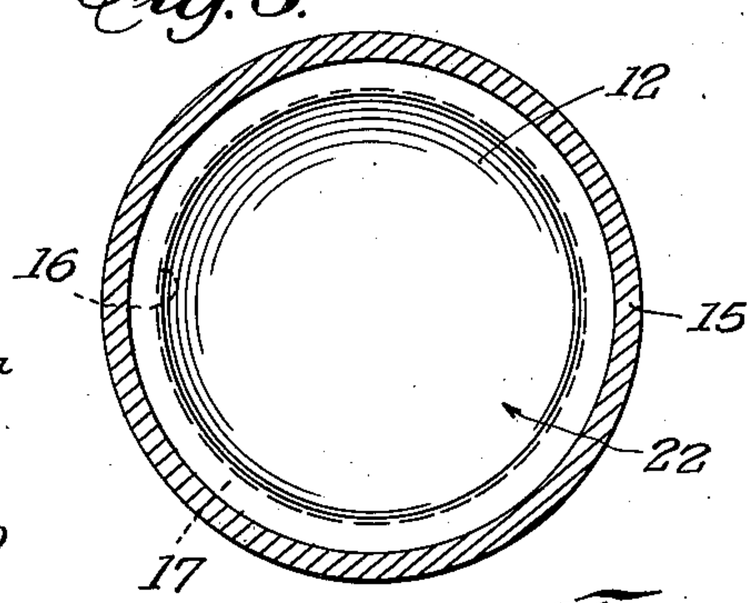


Fig. 4.

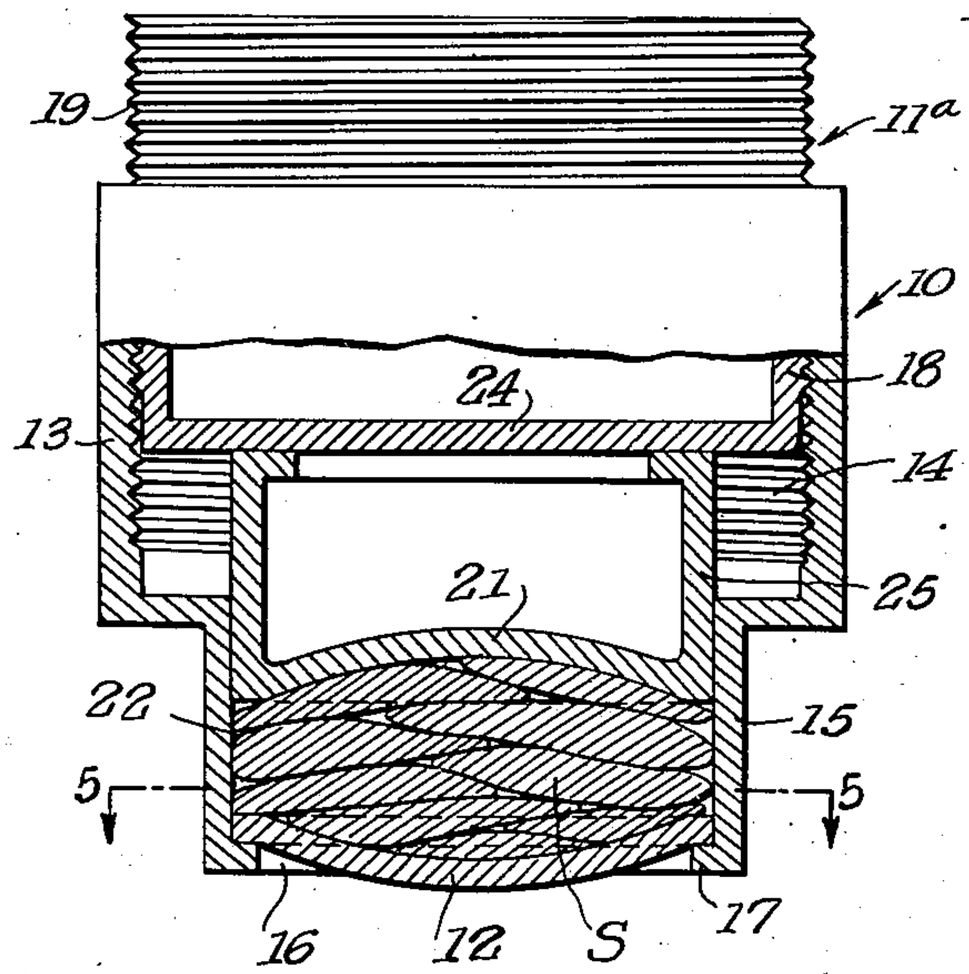
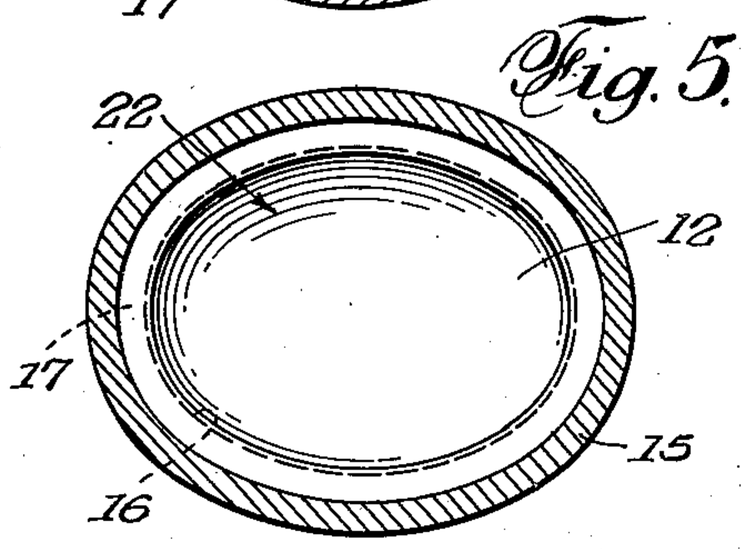


Fig. 5.



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2,486,347

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2,486,347

SOAP CONSERVING PRESS

James N. Walker, Arcadia, Calif.

Application March 29, 1947, Serial No. 738,195

2 Claims. (Cl. 25—7)

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This invention relates to means for conserving remnants of cakes of soap and deals with a press for forming such remnants into a cake for convenient use.

An object of the present invention is to provide simple, effective and improved means, more particularly adapted for household use, for compressing remnants of soap cakes into a usable bar or cake.

Another object of the invention is to provide a simple hand-manipulated press for effecting soap conservation.

Another object of the invention is to provide an improved press of the character indicated in which a power advantage is embodied in the structure for obtaining a sufficiently great pressure with relatively small manual effort and which is formed for ready removal of a cake pressed therein by a simple endwise push on the end of the press.

My invention also has for its objects to provide such means that are positive in operation, convenient in use, easily installed in a working position and easily disconnected therefrom, economical of manufacture, relatively simple, and of general superiority and serviceability.

The invention also comprises novel details of construction and novel combinations and arrangements of parts, which will more fully appear in the course of the following description. However, the drawings merely show and the following description merely describes embodiments of the present invention which are given by way of illustration of example only.

In the drawings, like reference characters designate similar parts in the several views.

Fig. 1 is a side elevational view, in quarter section, of a soap conserving press according to the invention.

Fig. 2 is a top plan view thereof.

Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view as taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a partial elevational, partial sectional view of an alternate form of press.

Fig. 5 is a cross-sectional view as taken on line 5—5 of Fig. 4.

In the form of the invention shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 the press comprises an outer element 10, an inner element 11, and a loosely fitted end closure 12 for the open end of the outer element.

The outer element 10 is shown as a cylindrically tubular part 13 having internal threads 14 and formed with a tubular extension 15 having an end opening 16. An inwardly directed annular flange 17 defines the opening 16 and serves to support the closure 12.

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The inner element 11 is shown as a cylindrically tubular part 18 having external threads 19, engaged with the threads 14, and formed with a tubular extension 20 having a sliding fit within the extension 15. An integral end wall 21 is provided on the extension 20 and said wall has opposed relation to the closure 12 and, together with said closure and the tubular wall of extension 15, defines a press chamber 22 for receiving soap remnants S, as shown. A handle, such as the cross bar 23, is fixed across the top of element 11 and the same is adapted to be grasped to effect rotation of said element relative to element 10.

In practice, both the closure 12 and the opposed wall 21 are outwardly dished or domed substantially as shown.

In operation, a number of soap pieces are placed in the chamber 22, the threaded elements 10 and 11 engaged and relatively rotated to move the closure 12 and wall 21 toward each other. The threaded connection provides for a considerable application of pressure, with relatively small turning effort, to effect compression of the soap pieces and to form them into a cake having the shape of chamber 22. After the cake is formed, the elements 10 and 11 are separated and by a simple push on the loose closure 12, said cake is dislodged from the chamber.

In the form above-described, the extensions 15 and 20 are necessarily circular since their telescoping movement is effected by rotational movement of the elements 10 and 11. In the form of the invention shown in Figs. 4 and 5, the externally threaded inner element 11*a* terminates at a lower transverse wall 24, and the counterpart of extension 20 is made in the form of a separate member 25 which has end engagement with said wall and is otherwise similar to said extension 20. Accordingly, as seen in Fig. 5, the telescopically engaged extension 15 and member 25 may be non-cylindrical since the rotation of the inner elements effects only an endwise movement of member 25. An oval form is shown, although various polygonal forms may be employed. In other respects the form of invention shown in Figs. 4 and 5 is similar to that shown and described for the form of Figs. 1, 2 and 3.

The press is easily manually operated by grasping the outer element and the handle 23, and turning one with relation to the other. The power advantage of the threads is further aided

by the natural lubrication afforded by the pieces of soap being pressed into cake form.

While I have illustrated and described what I now regard as the preferred embodiments of my invention, the construction is, of course, subject to modifications without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention. I, therefore, do not wish to restrict myself to the particular forms of construction illustrated and described, but desire to avail myself of all modifications that may fall within the scope of the appended claims.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A soap conserving press comprising an outer member formed at one end to have an internally threaded cylindrical tubular portion and at the other to have a non-cylindrical tubular portion, the end of the latter portion being open and defined by an inwardly directed flange, a closure plate supported by said flange, a pressure element threadedly engaged with the threaded tubular portion of the outer member, and manually rotationally movable toward and from the non-cylindrical portion of said outer member, said pressure element having a transverse wall, and a separate member having a shape similar to that of the non-cylindrical portion and slidably fitted therein, said separate member having a transverse wall opposite to said closure plate and said separate member being movable non-rotationally endwise by the pressure element to compress material between the closure plate and the transverse wall of said separate member.

2. A soap conserving press comprising an outer

member formed at one end to have an internally threaded cylindrical tubular portion and at the other to have an oval tubular portion, the end of the latter portion being open and defined by an inwardly directed flange, a closure plate supported by said flange, a pressure element threadedly engaged with the threaded tubular portion of the outer member, and manually rotationally movable toward and from the oval portion of said outer member, said pressure element having a transverse wall, and a separate member having an oval shape similar to that of the oval portion and slidably fitted therein, said separate member having a transverse wall opposite to said closure plate and said separate member being movable non-rotationally endwise by the pressure element to compress material between the closure plate and the transverse wall of said separate member.

JAMES N. WALKER.

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