

Jan. 9, 1923.

1,441,315

H. L. WALBRIDGE.  
CAKE OF SOAP  
FILED FEB. 14, 1921.

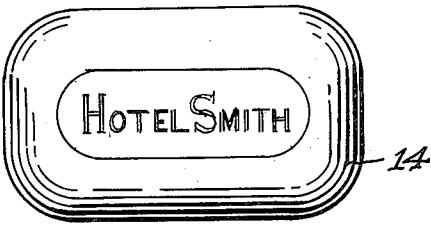


Fig. 1.

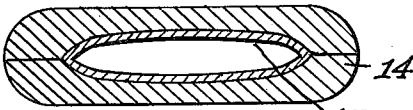


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

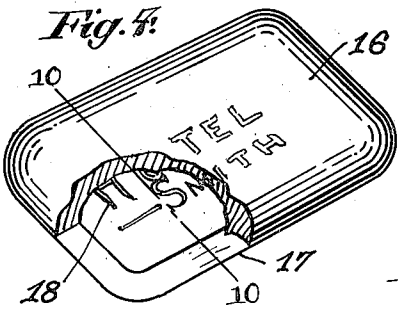


Fig. 4.

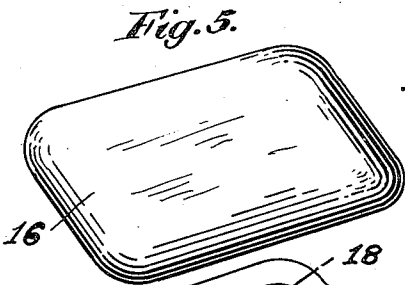


Fig. 5.

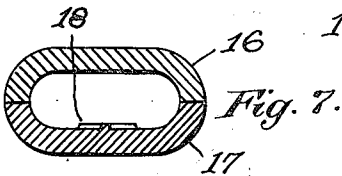


Fig. 7.

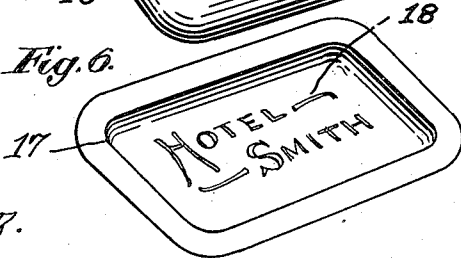


Fig. 6.

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Patented Jan. 9, 1923.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY L. WALBRIDGE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## CAKE OF SOAP.

Application filed February 14, 1921. Serial No. 444,627.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY L. WALBRIDGE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Cake of Soap, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has special reference to the form or configuration of a cake of soap and has for its object to provide the article with an inscription or other matter that is contained by the article inside of its outer surface whereby such inscription will not be obliterated or removed when the article is first used and its surface reduced, and which article will be composed entirely of material soluble in water.

A further object of this invention is to provide an article of this character with an interior member that is formed of material soluble in water other than the soap, and which member carries the inscription or visible matter, and in which instance the soap is composed of a transparent material to render the interior member visible through the soap on one or both sides.

A further object of the invention is to provide an article of transparent soap that is hollow on the interior, and which interior is provided with an inscription or matter visible through the walls of the article; and which inscription may be carried by an interior member of material soluble in water, or may form an integral part of the interior wall either impressed in the wall or in relief thereon.

In the accompanying drawing showing embodiments of my invention—

Fig. 1 shows in plan an article containing a hollow core.

Fig. 2 is a vertical section through the latter.

Fig. 3 shows partly in plan a core shown in Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view partly in section of the article made of two parts secured together with a hollow interior.

Fig. 5 is another view of this form.

Fig. 6 is a view of one member of the wall.

Fig. 7 is a transverse section through this modification.

With the present invention I arrange the inscription on the interior article so that it will remain until the article has been very frequently used and is much worn away.

Figures 1, 2, and 3 show one form of the invention in which the soap cake 14 is made in two separate parts united along the edges and provided with interior lining 15 of soap on which a suitable inscription is made, either by printing insoluble colors or by forming the letters of the inscription of soap of different color.

In Figs. 4-7, a modification is shown in which the cake of soap is hollow but provided with an inscription on the inner walls, that is applied directly to the transparent cake of soap itself, either depressed or in relief. As shown I provide complementary portions 16 and 17 that show lettering on the inner wall 18 that will be visible through the transparent wall of the article. This arrangement can be made in any suitable manner such as the two complementary shells after receiving the inscription are brought together and the flat edges suitably secured. But it is to be understood that this hollow form can be constructed in any desired or suitable manner.

Heretofore, cakes of soap of this character have been made that were provided with an interior member of material that was not soluble in water, usually formed of paper, cardboard, rubber, or similar material, that would receive the inscription. With the use of such device the core is a refuse product insoluble in water, that is objectionable because the small pieces of soap could be collectively used in a laundry or other places, provided they were entirely soluble and no foreign substance, other than soap, or a soluble substance was contained therein. With the present invention the entire cake of soap is utilized and no refuse product is left around the wash stand, or bathroom, as would be the case if the core or interior member were not soluble.

What I claim is:

1. A cake of soap composed of two concavo-convex members each made of soluble, transparent soap, said members being arranged with their concave sides facing each other and being joined throughout the extent of their edges, one of said members carrying an inscription on its concave side.

2. A cake of soap composed of two concavo-convex members each made of soluble, transparent soap, said members being arranged with their concave sides facing each other and being joined throughout the extent of their edges, one of said members

carrying a soluble inscription on its concave side.

3. A cake of soap composed of two concavo-convex members each made of soluble, transparent soap, said members being arranged with their concave sides facing each other and being joined throughout the ex-

tent of their edges, one of said members being molded to provide an inscription in its concave side formed from said member. 10

Signed at New York city, N. Y., on February 11, 1921.

HENRY L. WALBRIDGE.