

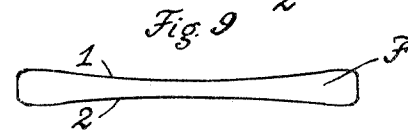
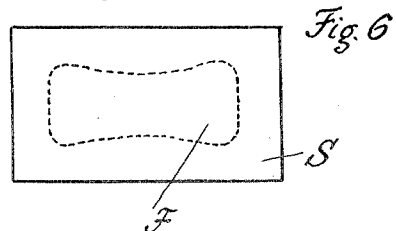
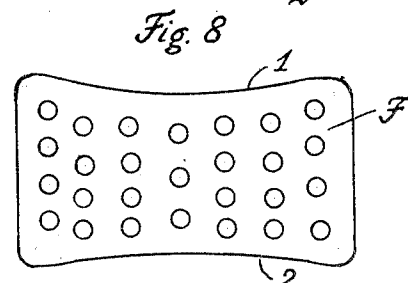
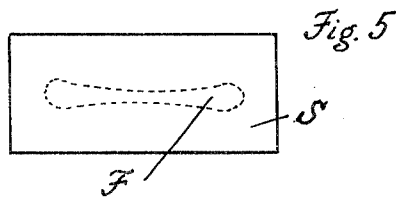
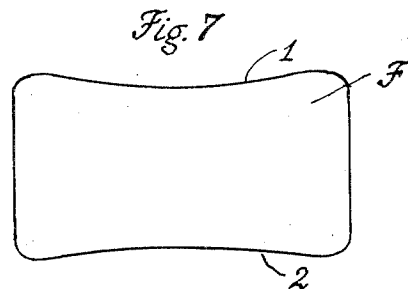
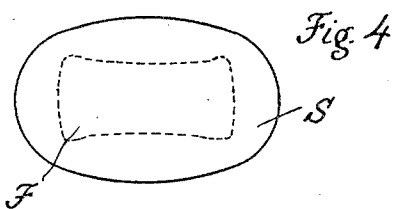
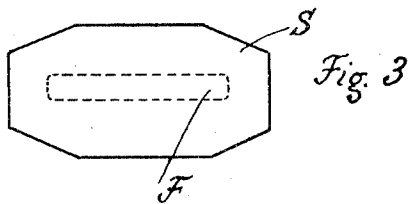
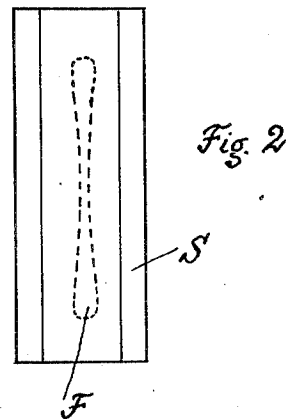
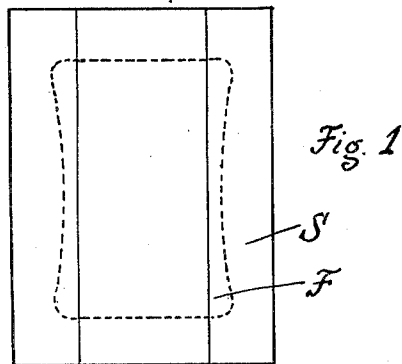
April 2, 1929.

E. UNFRIED

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FILLER FOR SOAP

Filed Nov. 8, 1923



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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FILLER FOR SOAP.

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My invention relates to soaps and, more particularly, to soaps for laundry and kitchen uses.

It is well known that a cake of laundry or kitchen soap, after it is thinned down for use, caves in at the center and breaks up, causing waste and often trouble on account of the broken up pieces clogging the sink and pipes. It is the purpose of my invention to prevent such untimely breaking up of the cake and, therefore, to prevent waste and trouble resulting from the breakage. My invention, at the same time, will facilitate the handling of the soap when it becomes reduced in size. Other purposes will become apparent from the detailed description which follows.

Figures 1, 2 and 3, are respectively a front, a side, and a top view of my invention, the cake of soap in this case being of considerable length. Figures 4 and 6 are top views of my invention in another form, the cake of soap being of ordinary dimensions, rounded in Figure 4, and rectangular in Figure 6. Figure 5 is a front view of either one of the cakes shown in Figures 4 and 6. In these figures, S is the cake of soap, and F the filler or core used in my invention. The filler or core is shown separately in Figures 7, 8 and 9. The difference between the fillers shown in Figures 7 and 8 is merely that the filler, in the latter case, is perforated. Figures 7 and 8 are face views of the filler, and Figure 9 is an edge view.

My invention, briefly, consists in embodying a core in the cake of soap. This core may be of any suitable material which is not saponaceous. For floating soaps, the material selected for the core should, preferably, be lighter than water. It may be porous, or perforated. I may use, as material, wood, celluloid, compressed paper or felt, fibre, and many other substances which appear suitable. When made of compressed paper, the core is preferably corrugated. The core should possess sufficient strength to withstand the tendency of the cake to break up. It may be made even of a light metal, such as aluminum, although the higher cost of this material may preclude its use as a filler except for toilet and other, more expensive, cakes. As to the shape of the core, it depends on the shape of the cake and the character of the soap, and should be determined from the manner in which each particular type of soap cake changes its form when gradually re-

duced in volume. This is a matter readily controlled by the manufacturer and comes within ordinary skill of those versed in the art. There are, necessarily, as many shapes or core as there are shapes of cake. It may be noted, however, that the ordinary, standard cake of the type used for laundry or kitchen purposes, is in the form of a parallelepiped, usually elongated, and for this type the filler is preferably one of a comparatively thin rectangular shape, rounded at the corners, concave towards the center, and curved inwardly along its longer edges. This shape is shown in Figures 7, 8 and 9. The core shown in Figure 7 is solid, that shown in Figure 8 is perforated. These figures show the curving inwardly of the edges 1, 2. Figure 9, being an edge view of the cores shown in Figures 7 and 8, shows the concave feature of the core surfaces. This form has been selected because experience shows that this type of cake wears out in the center before it wears out at the ends. There should be a greater mass of soap in the central region than along the edges. With the core, as shown, the soap will wear away to a practically uniform thickness all over the core. Likewise, experience shows that the longer edges, 1, 2, of the core, as shown, correspond to the form of the edges assumed by the cake of soap after some use.

When the cake of soap is of the shape shown in Figures 1, 2, 3, the core is embodied in the manner indicated by the dotted lines because of the manner in which such a cake is used in laundry work. It will be noted that the wide surface of the core is in a plane perpendicular to the top, whereas in the case of the ordinary cake, as shown in Figures 4, 5, 6, the wide surface of the core is parallel to the top or face of the cake. The filler, or core, being generally flat, it will be found preferable, in all cases, to embody it in the cake in such a manner that its surface is parallel to that surface of the cake which has the greatest area. Of course, this presupposes that the cake has at least one plane side. When the cake is egg shaped, or so shaped that all cross sections are circles or ovals, the core should be shaped accordingly. The drawings, as shown, illustrate the case where my invention finds its most useful application, although I do not mean thereby that my invention is limited to such forms of cakes. It is to be understood that any variations, additions, or omissions, which do not

affect the spirit and scope of my invention, may be made by those skilled in the art without in any way detracting from my invention.

5 I claim:

1. A flat filler for a cake of soap, made of a water insoluble non-saponaceous material gradually diminishing in thickness from the periphery towards the center thereof.

2. A flat filler of water insoluble, non-saponaceous material, for a cake of soap, having two shorter and two longer sides, the thickness of said filler gradually diminishing from the periphery towards the center thereof, said two longer sides gradually curving inwardly from said shorter sides towards said center. 10 15

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