L. C. BENITZ.

SHAVING SOAP CAKE.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 20, 1908.

906,371. Patented Dec. 8, 1908.

Fig. 1.

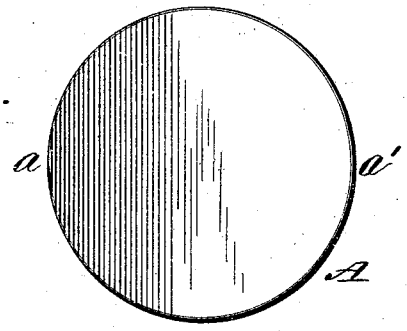


Fig. 2.

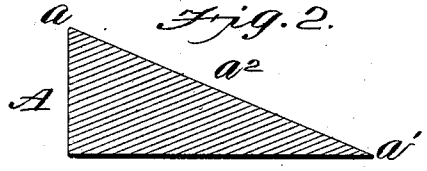


Fig. 3.

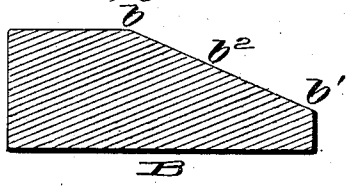


Fig. 4.

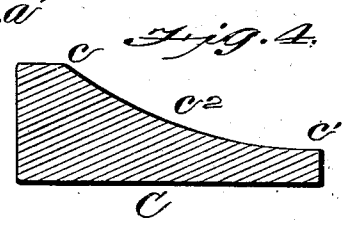


Fig. 5.

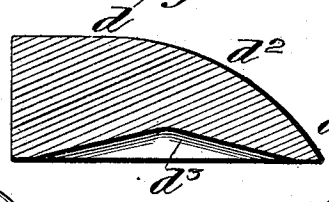


Fig. 6.

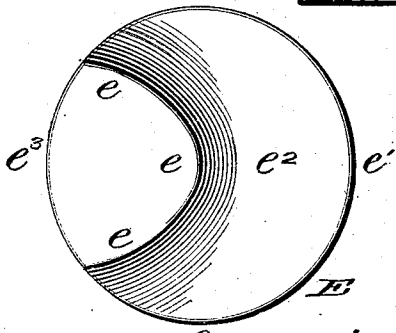


Fig. 7.

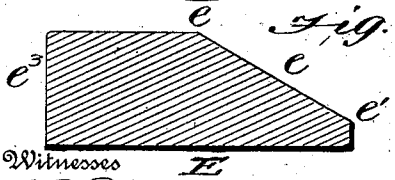


Fig. 8.

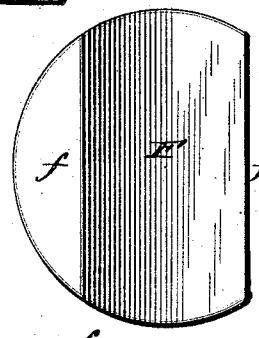
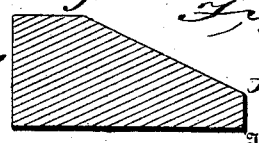


Fig. 9.



Witnesses

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SHAVING-SOAP CAKE.

No. 906,371. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 8, 1908.

Application filed February 20, 1908. Serial No. 416,812.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEO C. BENITZ, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have made certain new and useful Improvements in Shaving-Soap Cakes, of which the following is a specification.

In the use of shaving soap cakes having the usual flat or horizontal top, a conical cavity or depression is worn down by the brush in the center of such top, and the brush finally comes in contact with the bottom of the cup in which the cake is held, and at last there remains nothing of the cake save a thin ring, which soon breaks up into pieces or sections that are thrown away and thus wasted.

The object of my invention is to provide a soap cake of such improved shape that in use it will wear in such manner as to avoid the loss incident to the use of the old form. This improved shape is hereinafter described, and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view, and Fig. 2 a cross section of a soap cake of my improved form. Figs. 3, 4 and 5 are cross sections of other, modified, forms. Fig. 6 is a plan view, and Fig. 7 a cross section of another modification, and Figs. 8 and 9 are respectively a plan and cross section of still another modification.

In Figs. 1 and 2, the cake A is cut away on the top side, a flat incline or plane surface a^2 being thus formed from a at one side of the top, to the diagonally opposite point a' at the bottom of the cake. Thus the cake presents a right angle triangle in cross section taken in any vertical plane parallel to the diagonal a, a'.

In Fig. 3, the top of the cake B has a flat incline b^2, as in the first case. The inclined surface does not, however, extend the entire width of the cake, but from a point b at the top to a point b', located slightly above the bottom.

In Fig. 4, the form C differs from B, chiefly in that the incline c^2 extending from c to c', is not a plane, but slightly curved or concave.

In Fig. 5, the curvature shown in form C is practically reversed, the general incline d^2 extending between d and d', being convex instead of concave.

In the modified form E, shown in Figs. 6 and 7, the top of the cake is sloped or inclined downward as at e^2 from the points e toward all sides, save one. Thus there is a general incline all around the flat top portion save on the rear side e^3.

The form F, shown differs from B, in that the side of the cake at the bottom of the incline is cut away at f', in place of the cake being left of full width or diameter as in all the other forms shown and described.

The general form of the cake in plan view is preferably circular. It will be seen that in all the forms, the cake is left of full height or thickness at one side, and provided with a slope or incline extending toward the opposite side. This shape presents a larger surface of contact for the brush, and has been demonstrated in use to conduce to an important economy, since in the circular sweep or rotary manipulation of the brush, the inclined surface of the cake wears back gradually and for the most part evenly until either nothing remains, or else merely a very small segment or crescent-shape piece, such piece lying at the bottom and one side of the cup where it adheres. Thus there is none, or but a very small piece unused and wasted, whereas in other forms of soap cake there is either a complete ring of soap, or else a circular piece of soap left. My cake always retains its position and is not moved laterally by contact of the brush.

I desire it understood that the bottom of the cakes may be concave or recessed as shown at d^3 in Fig. 5, or flat as in the other figures.

An advantage of my improved form of soap cake, is the adaptation for packing compactly, especially in the case of form A, since one cake may be inverted and placed upon another, their inclined surfaces being thus in direct contact or juxtaposed.

I claim—

As an improved article of manufacture, a shaving-soap cake, having a circular side which is of full or maximum height, the top of the cake being inclined thence downward toward the opposite side, as shown and described.

LEO C. BENITZ.

Witnesses:
SOLON C. KEMON,
AMOS W. HART.