June 3, 1924. 1,495,978

A. C. ANDERSON

SOAP CAKE

Filed March 16, 1922

Fig. 1.

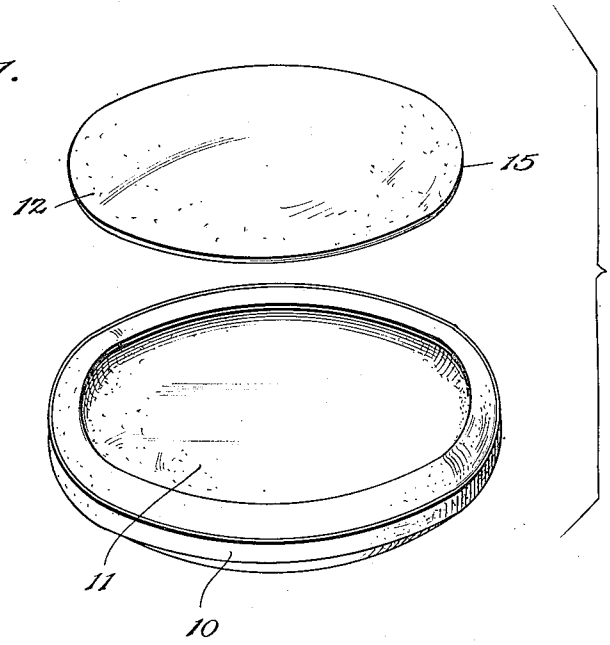
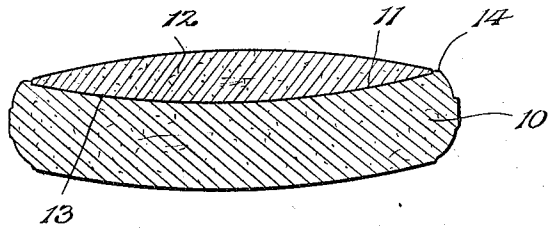


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED C. ANDERSON, OF GLOVER, NORTH DAKOTA.

SOAP CAKE.

Application filed March 16, 1922. Serial No. 544,243.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED C. ANDERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Glover, in the county of Dickey and State of North Dakota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Soap Cakes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to soap cakes in general and a method of saving small pieces of soap that are in most instances thrown away, which causes a waste of from fifteen to twenty per cent of perfectly good and useful soap having only the fault of being worn thin so that it breaks easily into small pieces and becomes inconvenient to handle.

The principal object of the invention is to give the soap cakes, when manufactured, such a shape that the waste pieces of old cakes may readily fit into a cavity provided on one or both sides of a cake for this purpose. In this manner, the waste pieces after being slightly moistened, will adhere to the new cake and form a unit therewith so that the last particle of the old piece may be utilized as it is gradually worn away.

In the accompanying drawing, one embodiment of the invention is illustrated and

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the two layers forming the cake;

Figure 2 is a transverse section showing the two pieces of soap joined together.

The reference numeral 10 represents a new piece of soap as manufactured and provided on one or both sides with a cavity 11. The reference numeral 12 represents a piece of soap which has been in use for sometime and ordinarily would be thrown away as not being convenient to handle. Depending on the original shape of the soap, the waste piece would be oblong or circular, but in any case it will be thicker in the middle and tapering toward the edges in the approximate shape of a lens.

The cavity 11 is now formed to correspond to the configuration of the waste piece 12 so that one side 13 of the latter will fit snugly in the cavity 11. By slightly moistening the two sides to be joined together, the waste piece 12 will readily adhere to the new soap cake 10, the latter being preferably provided with a flat edge 14 to prevent the breaking off or exposing of the comparatively sharp edge 15 of the waste piece 12. In this manner, after the two layers forming the new piece of soap have been joined together, they will form a unit which, in turn, after having been used for sometime, will be worn down to approximately the shape of the former waste piece 12, and in its turn ready to be attached to a new cake of the same shape as the cake 10.

It will be evident that if two cavities are provided one on each side of the cake 10, two waste pieces 12 may be attached to the same to form a unit therewith. When only one cavity is provided in the cake, the opposite side may be convex so that, when the piece of waste soap has been fastened in the cavity, both sides of the soap cake will be alike. In the latter case, the thickness of the cake 10 would be uniform throughout, as clearly shown in Figure 2 of the drawing.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. A solid soap cake provided on one side with a smooth faced cavity shaped to fit snugly the convex side of a piece of waste soap, and an upstanding protective ledge for the waste soap around the edge of said cavity, the opposite side of the cake being convex and the thickness of the cake being uniform throughout.

2. A solid, concavo-convex soap body of uniform thickness having an upstanding ledge on its concave side upon which and within said ledge a lens-shaped piece of waste soap is adapted to be received.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

ALFRED C. ANDERSON. [L. S.]