April 13 , 1926. 1,580,576

E. WEIDNER

PERFUMED SOAP CAKE

Filed March 9, 1925

Fig. 1.

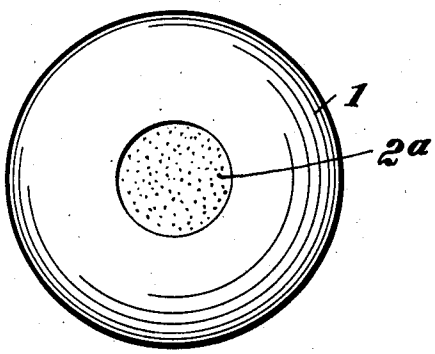


Fig. 2.

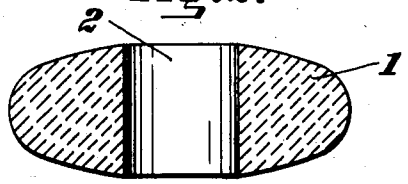
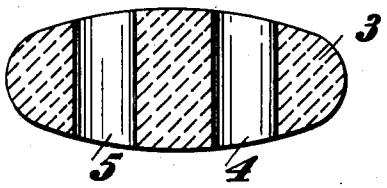


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDMUND WEIDNER, OF BERLIN, GERMANY.

PERFUMED SOAP CAKE.

Application filed March 9, 1925. Serial No. 14,258.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDMUND WEIDNER, citizen of Germany, residing at Berlin, in Prussia, Germany, have invented new and useful Improvements in a Perfumed Soap Cake, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to soap cakes having one or more holes or channels extending from one side of the cake to the other and filled with special filling materials. The characteristic feature of the invention in first line is that the filling mass for the channels contains such materials or substances which, when directly mixed with the soap, would deteriorate or decompose soon so that, when these substances were incorporated in the soap mass the soap would not keep well. For instance there are existing perfumes which in themselves could be valuable for soaps but which are soon decomposed when admixed with the soap mass, especially by the alkali of the soap and thereby freed of their aroma. But if perfumes of this kind are employed as constituents of a consistent paste to be filled into the channels extending through the soap cake the aroma of the soap is permanently preserved. For instance the delicate perfumes produced in France from flowers by the so called "enfleurage," and further perfumes produced from pine-needles and fir-needles have to be used in the manner described above for producing scented soap. Also many medicaments and cosmetics, which, when admixed with the soap are not lasting, can be united with the soap cakes in the manner described so that they admix with the soap only when the soap is used.

In the manner described also several different substances, for instance a perfume and a medicament may be filled, separate from one another, in pasty state or the like into two or more separated channels of the soap cake. In this simple manner substances can be applied together and with the soap, which when admixed with one another or with the soap mass, would be decomposed or altered.

According to a preferred form of the invention a continuous channel of suitable diameter is arranged in the transverse direction in the midst of the soap cake, and this channel is subsequently filled with the pasty mass. The filling mass must preferably be of such consistency that, when the soap cake is used for washing, the filling mass is not washed out of the channel but only so much of the filling mass is consumed as will correspond to the consumed part of the soap.

A stearin-cream is preferably used as carrier for the perfumes and the like. For instance this stearin-cream may be constituted as follows: 75 grams of an alkali salt of laminaric acid, 1.5 kilos of water, 1 kilo of stearin, 500 grams of glycerol, 500 grams of zinc oxide, 500 grams of starch. The hot watery solution of the salt of laminaric acid is emulsionized with the molten stearin and stirred until cooled. Then the zinc oxide and the starch are added and mixed therewith. The whole mixture is dried precautiously until the total weight will be about 3 kilos. Finally the glycerol is added to the dried mixture. Fat or a mixture of fat and wax might also be used for this purpose which behave perfectly neutral with respect to sensitive oils or the like and give no cause for decomposition of them.

Two embodiments of the invention are shown on the accompanying drawings by way of example.

Fig. 1 shows a plan view of a soap cake according to the invention, Fig. 2 the same soap cake in cross section without the filling mass, Fig. 3 a modification in cross section.

According to Figs. 1 and 2 the soap cake 1 has a central channel 2 in the direction of its transverse axis. This channel 2 is filled with a pasty mass 2^a of suitable composition.

Fig. 3 shows a soap cake 1 in section which has two parallel transverse channels 3, 4 which may be filled separately with pasty masses of differing composition.

If a soap cake as shown is used for washing the hands a corresponding quantity of the pasty mass is rubbed on the skin together with the soap and this mass is intimately mixed with the soap when the lather is produced so that the perfume, the medicament or the like, acts on the skin together with the soap.

The core of pasty mass, which preferably has the shape of a stick, may be of the same colour as the soap cake so that it can scarcely be perceived, or it might be of a different colour than the soap cake. The stick of pasty mass can also be marked on the end faces in any convenient manner by impressions or the like.

The ends of the core of pasty mass in the soap may be covered, if desired, with a protecting layer of a hard mass soluble in water, said mass consisting either of soap or of other convenient substances and serving for making harmless an undesired softening of the pasty mass when the soap cake is stored in hot rooms. When the soap cakes prepared in the manner described are designed to be used in tropical countries or the like the transverse channels may also be closed by easily removable covers or capsules of celluloid or other suitable material the flange of the cover fitting into the channels. Every time the soap cake is to be used these covers or capsules have to be removed, and they are put on again after the soap cake has been used.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention, I declare that what I claim is:—

A perfumed soap cake with channels extending from one side to the other of the soap cake, said channels being filled with paste-like mass, said paste like mass being chemically indifferent towards perfumes, and the perfume for the soap being incorporated in said indifferent mass.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

DR. EDMUND WEIDNER.