

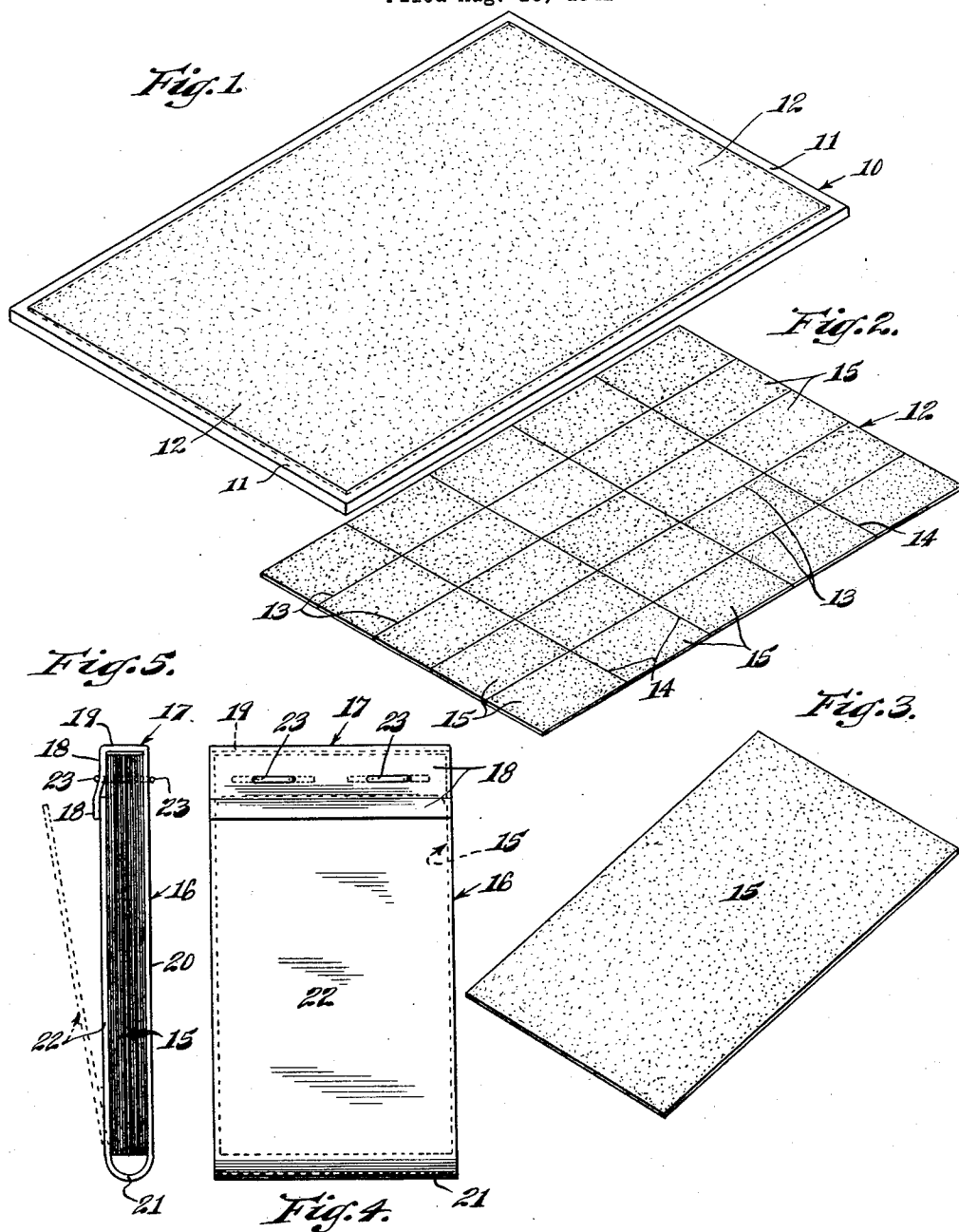
Aug. 22, 1944.

C. W. MABLEY

2,356,168

SOAP LEAVES

Filed Aug. 16, 1941



Witnesses:
C. E. Weasels
Asta E. Mabley

Inventor;
Clarence W. Mabley,
By *Joshua R. Boone*
his Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,356,168

SOAP LEAF

Clarence W. Mabley, Chicago, Ill.

Application August 16, 1941, Serial No. 407,157

3 Claims. (Cl. 252-91)

This invention relates to soap leaves or sheets and method of producing same, as well as to a soap solution adapted to be used in place of ordinary soap in solid character or liquid form and to completely dissolve when wetted so as to leave no fibrous mass or body, refuse or residue to clog up the drains of wash basins or the like.

It is known in the art to impregnate paper, silk, linen or any other woven, fibrous or textile material with a soap or soap solution and to use the same in place of ordinary hard cake or liquid soap but the difficulty with such product is that a fibrous wet and adherent mass, refuse or residue is left from the use thereof to clog up the drains of wash basins or the like and thus prove seriously objectionable.

The object of the present invention is to provide a soap solution from which soap leaves or sheets are produced by a novel method, which product when used for washing purposes will completely dissolve by reason of the same being fully and easily soluble in water, thereby leaving no fibrous body or wet mass to form a refuse or residue which will clog up the drains of wash basins or the like.

Further objects and advantages will appear more fully hereinafter, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the surface view of the pan over which the soap solution is poured and spread to form a sheet;

Fig. 2 is a similar view of a soap sheet cut into sections or leaves;

Fig. 3 is a like view of an individual soap leaf;

Fig. 4 is a plan view of a soap leaf book; and

Fig. 5 is an edge view of the book.

Referring to the drawing, 10 designates a smooth, even, flat hard surface which may be of any suitable material and is shown in the form of a pan which may have a flange or shoulder 11 forming a rim or stop to confine material therein. In producing the soap leaves for individual use I take a stock methyl cellulose solution and dissolve the same approximately in the proportions of 2½ grams of methyl cellulose, 100 c. c. of cool water. To this solution of 100 c. c. liquid or green soap or its equivalent in dry soap of the proportion of 15 c. c. is added and dissolved thoroughly to form a uniform mixture or solution. This solution is poured and spread evenly and smoothly on to the surface or pan 10 to form a relatively thin flexible sheet 12 having a smooth even surface and allowed to dry. It is preferred that the soap solution in the volume of 100 c. c. be spread smoothly and evenly over the surface to about 200 square inches area and this is allowed to dry to form a soap film or sheet which is stripped from the plate or surface and cut to usable form depending upon the quantity desired for each use. As shown in Fig. 2, the sheet 12 illustrated in Fig. 1 is cut along the in-

tersecting longitudinal and transverse lines 13 and 14 to form leaves 15 shown in rectangular shape but it is to be understood that the sheet may be cut in any suitable number of parts with the leaves or sections thereof of any suitable shape, the size depending upon the quantity of soap solution desired for use. These leaves may be made in any suitable form for use but are illustrated as being made into a folder or book 16 as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, having a folder or binding 17 with a short front flap 18 and an edge portion 19 at the top bent at two points substantially at right angles and continued to form a back portion 20 and a bottom edge or binding 21 where the paper, cardboard or other binding is bent or curved to form a front portion or cover 22. The folder or book 16 may be fastened at the binding 17 by suitable fastening means such as clips or staples 23 to hold any desired number of sheets 15 therein to be torn off for use as desired.

By reason of employing a methyl cellulose solution or some corresponding soluble liquid or solvent which is readily soluble in water in connection with soap, it will be seen that I have provided a product which for individual use is unsurpassed and which avoids the objections heretofore resulting from the use of paper, cloth or other fibrous substances which are absorbed or impregnated with soap or soap solutions, in that no fibrous body or wet mass is left after the use of the leaf to form a residue or refuse to clog the drains of wash basins or the like but will be entirely dissolved and readily drain off.

While I have illustrated and described the preferred form of construction for carrying my invention into effect, this is capable of variation and modification without departing from the spirit of the invention. I, therefore, do not wish to be limited to the precise details of construction set forth, but desire to avail myself of such variations and modifications as come within the scope of the appended claims.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire and to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A soap sheet or leaf consisting of methyl cellulose dissolved in water and combined with liquid soap and dried in the form of a thin film.

2. A soap product in the form of a sheet consisting of the following ingredients in substantially the proportions stated, 2½ grams of methyl cellulose dissolved in 100 cubic centimeters of cool water and combined with 15 cubic centimeters of liquid soap.

3. A soap sheet comprising a solution of a soluble cellulose body dissolved in water and combined with soap to form a uniform mixture adapted to be spread on a surface in the form of a film, removed and cut to usable size.

CLARENCE W. MABLEY.