

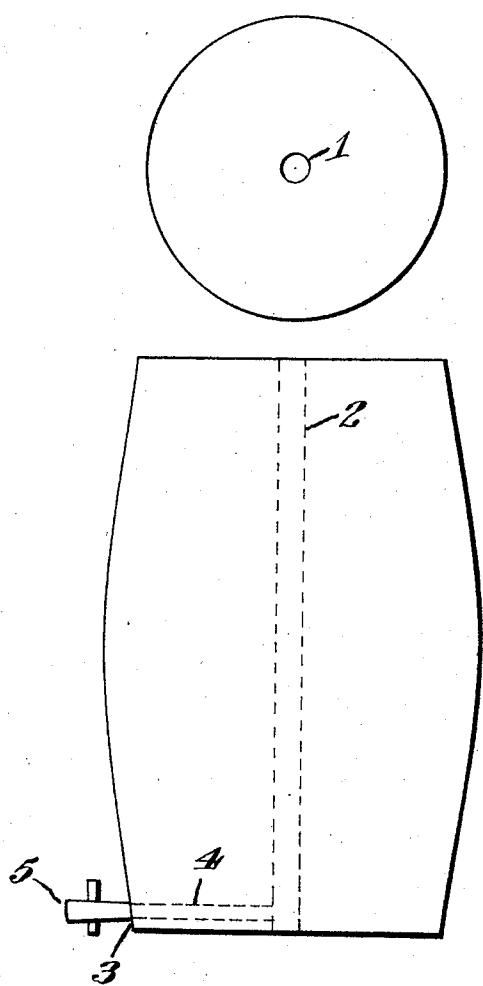
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PROCESS OF REMOVING SOAP FROM ITS CONTAINER

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PROCESS OF REMOVING SOAP FROM ITS CONTAINER

Application filed April 23, 1928. Serial No. 272,327.

This invention relates to the process of liquefying the soap within its container and drawing the soap therefrom in liquid form, and has for its object the easy and expeditious removal of the soap from the container and the elimination of the waste which results when the soap is taken out in solid form.

I attain these objects by the means illustrated in the accompanying drawing.

10 Soap and particularly soap for washing automobiles and like purposes is ordinarily packed in barrels or other large containers. It is poured into the container while in a hot liquid state and it then hardens into a 15 solid mass. When the soap is to be used lumps of it are chipped off of the solid mass by means of a sharp instrument of some kind, and these lumps are then dissolved in water. Considerable time is wasted in chipping off 20 the required amount from the solid contents of the container and more often than otherwise a larger piece is secured and dissolved than is necessary. This extra amount is therefore wasted.

25 The solid piece of soap is usually not put into the water until about the time it is to be used and in most cases the soap is subjected to friction or the water is agitated in order to hasten solution. The solution formed 30 in this way will show under the microscope, that the soap is not fully dissolved but that much of it is broken up into small particles which remain in suspension in the water, are then spread over the surface of the car 35 and finally washed away. These small particles of soap are therefore wasted.

By the use of my process the concentrated 40 soap is dissolved by the quiet contact of cold water through the principle of voluntary solution in contradistinction to solution by friction or agitation. The resulting solution formed within the soap container does not carry any small particles in suspension. The 45 soap is fully dissolved and there are no troublesome and wasteful particles of undissolved material in the wash water.

In the practical application of my improved process I provide an opening 1 in the top of the container and a passage 2 in the 50 contents extending from the top to the bot-

tom of the container and matching with the opening 1 in the container. I also provide an opening 3 in the side of the container and near the bottom thereof, and a passage 4 in the contents extending in a horizontal 55 direction from the opening 3 in the direction of the passage 2 until it intersects the passage 2 at a point near its lower end. I then insert a suitable spigot in the opening 3. I then pour water or other suitable liquid through 60 the opening 1 until the passages 3 and 4 are filled. A limited amount of soap in contact with the water will dissolve in the water and the resulting solution may then be drawn from the container through the spigot. 65

The passages in the soap may be formed by driving rods of any suitable size through the openings 1 and 3 into the material for the required distance and then withdrawing them. Or the rod may be placed in position 70 in the container before it is filled and the liquid soap poured in on them. After the soap hardens the rods can then be withdrawn.

By means of this process the soap may be 75 easily and quickly withdrawn from the container without the use of tools or cutting instruments, and in the exact quantities needed. The inconvenience of chipping is thereby avoided and the waste consequent upon taking out greater quantities than are needed is 80 thereby eliminated.

As the liquid soap is drawn from the container additional water should be added so that the container will always contain an 85 amount of soap in liquid form ready for use.

The arrangement of the passages through the soap in the manner which I have described, appears to me to give the most satisfactory results. Other arrangements of the 90 passages may, however, be made and I therefore do not limit my claims to the precise arrangements of the water passages as shown but claim the principles set forth broadly.

I claim:

1. The process of liquefying soap within 95 its container which consists of making a passage through the soap, each end of said passage matching with an opening in the container, filling said passage with a dissolving liquid by pouring it through the opening 100

at one end of the passage, and withdrawing the solution through the opening in the container at the other end of the passage.

2. The process of liquefying soap within its container which consists of making a passage through the soap, each end of said passage matching with an opening in the container, filling the passage with a dissolving liquid by pouring it through the opening at one end of the passage, and withdrawing the solution through the opening at the other end of the passage.

3. The process of liquefying soap within its container which consists of making a passage through the soap matching with an opening in the container, filling the passage with a dissolving liquid by pouring it through the opening, and withdrawing the solution from the container through the same opening.

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HEINRICH FISCHER.

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DISCLAIMER

1,729,068.—*Heinrich Fischer, Cincinnati, Ohio. PROCESS OF REMOVING SOAP FROM ITS CONTAINER.* Patent dated September 24, 1929. Disclaimer filed November 30, 1930, by the patentee.

Disclaims the invention set forth in claims 1-3 of his said patent excepting when in the process claimed the "making of the passage through the soap" is accomplished as set forth in lines 70-73 on page 1 of the said specification of his said patent, wherein "rods are placed in position in the container before it is filled, the liquid soap is poured on them and after the soap hardens the rods are withdrawn."

[*Official Gazette December 9, 1930.*]

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