Feb. 24, 1925.

1,527,257

A. KIRSCHEN

LATHERING APPARATUS

Filed Nov. 5, 1923

Fig.1.

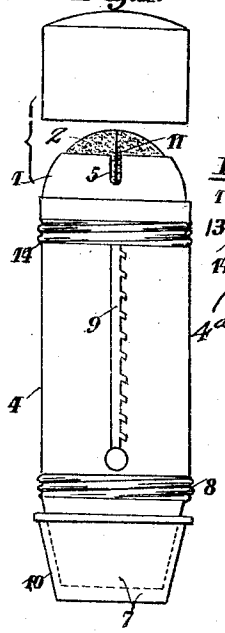


Fig.2.

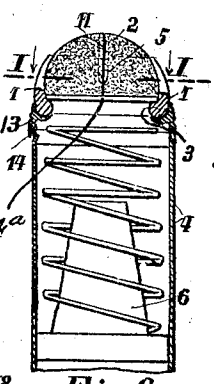


Fig.3.

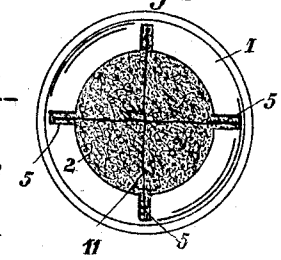


Fig.4.

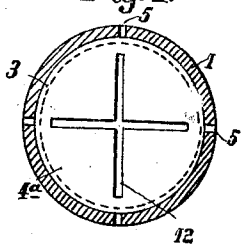


Fig.6.

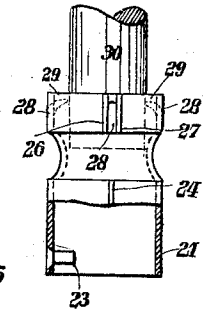


Fig.5.

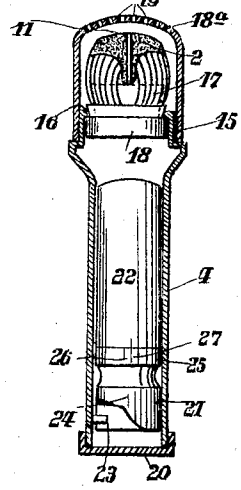
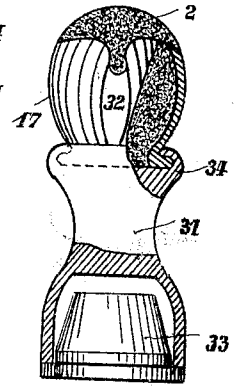


Fig.7.



Inventor:

A. Kirschen

By Marks & Clerk

Attys.

Patented Feb. 24, 1925. 1,527,257

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARNOLPHE KIRSCHEN, OF BERLIN, GERMANY.

LATHERING APPARATUS.

Application filed November 5, 1923. Serial No. 673,035.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARNOLPHE KIRSCHEN, Rumanian subject, residing at Berlin, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in or Relating to Lathering Apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to a lathering apparatus. The apparatus consists of a cylindrical sheet metal casing having in the interior a displaceable stick of soap which, when being used, penetrates through the removable and replaceable sponge secured upon the upper end of the casing, said sponge for this purpose being constructed in a special manner.

The invention is illustrated by way of example in the drawing, wherein—

Fig. 1 shows a view of the lathering apparatus,

Fig. 2 is a part longitudinal section;

Fig. 3 a view from above;

Fig. 4 a section through the line I—I of Fig. 2;

Fig. 5 a longitudinal section through a further form of embodiment of the apparatus;

Fig. 6 a view in part section on larger scale through the mounting for the soap stick, and

Fig. 7 a view in part section of a further form of embodiment for employing the sponge for lathering.

The lathering apparatus consists of a cylindrical casing 4, produced preferably from sheet metal, in which is displaceably arranged a stick of soap 6 guided by a pin in suitable manner in a longitudinal incision 9 and capable of being raised to varying extent. An alum stone 7 is fixed by means of a thread 8 upon the underneath end of the hollow casing 4, and for protection may be supplied with a cap 10. Upon the upper end of the casing is located the specially constructed sponge.

The sponge 2, as many be seen from Figs. 1, 2 and 3, is quartered as a result of the incisions 11. It is surrounded by a thin, slightly curved rubber covering 1, enclosing same to somewhat more than a half of its volume, so that it is incapable alone of falling out of the encompassing, annular rubber casing. The rubber casing 1 is likewise provided with four incisions 5, corresponding to the quartering of the sponge 2. The sponge 2 and rubber casing 1 are held by the holder 13 screwed on to the cylindrical casing 4 by means of a thread 14, said holder possessing upon the inner side at the upper edge a shoulder or flange corresponding to the thickened portion 3 of the rubber casing 1. The thickened portion 3 of the rubber casing 1 lies in this shoulder in similar manner to the edge of a pneumatic tire in the rim, a firm connection being thus attained between the two parts 13 and 1. Before the sponge 2 is inserted into the casing 1 a circular, resilient rubber plate 4^a is also inserted and lies against the thickened portion of 1, same likewise being quartered in corresponding manner to the sponge 2. The quartering of the plate 4^a is shown by the incision 12 in Fig. 4. The plate 4^a having been inserted the sponge 2 is pressed into position, so that the apparatus is now ready for use. The soap 6 guided by the pin in the slot 9 is slid upwardly, presses thereby the quartered rubber plate 4^a, the quartered sponge 2, and if necessary also the rubber casing 1 divided into four portions by slots 5, apart, and protrudes through the sponge upon the upper surface, in order, the sponge having been previously sufficiently moistened, that an effective lather formation may be produced. After use the soap 6 is again pressed back, whereby all parts return to their original position (compare Fig. 2). The return movement of the soap may also be effected by a spring as shown in Fig. 2. The quartering of the sponge is the preferred form; nevertheless sponge 2, rubber casing 1 and plate 4^a may also just as well be divided into six parts or even more or on the other hand less.

In the case of the form of embodiment according to Figs. 5 and 6 the casing 4 increases towards the top forming a cylindrical shoulder 15, the edge of which 16 is turned over inwardly. The sponge 2 is held in this shoulder portion. The sponge is arranged in a cylindrical rubber part 17, which runs into a shoulder 18 set into the cylindrical shoulder 15 of the casing 4. The rubber piece 17 is formed as a cylindrical hollow body, so that the sponge may easily be inserted into and removed from the same. A cap 18^a is inserted over the cylindrical collar 15 of the casing 4, in order to close up the sponge from the outside. The holes 19 in the cap 18^a serve for ventilation of the sponge. At the opposite end the casing 4 is closed by a detachable cover 20. In the

casing is located the mounting 21 for the soap stick 22, capable of displacement under a certain amount of friction. A button 23 is mounted upon the underneath part of the mounting 21, which protrudes into the inner boring of same. The mounting 21 is also provided with slots 24 in order to ensure a resilient guiding. The upper shoulder 25 of the mounting possesses double slots 26, 27, resulting in tongues 28 which, as recognizable from Fig. 6, may be turned over inwardly to form holding claws 29 for the purpose of securing a soap stick 30 smaller in diameter.

The rubber mounting 17 is provided on the outside with ribs or is roughened in other suitable manner, in order to uniformly distribute the lather created by the sponge over the skin and to thoroughly work upon the latter.

When using the apparatus the cover 20 is removed, and the mounting 21 with the soap stick 22 slid along within the casing 4 until the soap reaches the sponge, the movement being effected by sliding the button 23 in the direction of the sponge. After use the mounting 21 is withdrawn in reversed manner by operation of the button 23, and the apparatus closed by the cover 20 and the cap 18^a.

A further form of embodiment of the sponge in substitution for the shaving brush hitherto employed is illustrated in Fig. 7. In the case of this embodiment the sponge 2 is not divided but is connected as a whole by vulcanization or the like with the rubber mounting 17, which in turn is secured in suitable manner in the butt 31. The mounting for the sponge is likewise provided with ribs or grooves 32 for attaining the effect upon the skin referred to above. The butt 31 may also be used for holding an alum stone 33. It may also be embodied as a container for powder or the like.

The edge 34 of the butt 31 is turned over inwardly in such manner that the underneath edge or shoulder portion of the sponge fits into the resulting hollow space, the sponge thus being easily inserted into and removed from the butt.

What I claim is:

1. A lathering device, a casing, and a sponge element projecting from one end of said casing and having cross-diametrical cuts in the outer end thereof dividing the latter into a plurality of separable sector-like sections, a resilient retaining member partially embracing the sponge element and tending to maintain the sections thereof in close compact relation.

2. A lathering device comprising a hollow casing, a divided sponge element carried by one end of said casing, and a soap stick movable longitudinally within the casing and adapted to be projected through the divisions of the sponge element whereby to supply soap directly to the object to be lathered.

3. A lathering device comprising a hollow casing having an open end, a sponge element arranged in and projecting from the open end of the casing having cuts therein dividing said elements into a plurality of sector-like members, and a soap stick movable longitudinally within the casing and adapted to be projected through cuts in the sponge element whereby to supply soap directly to an object incident to the use of the device.

4. A lathering device as claimed in claim 3 characterized by the provision of a means partially embracing and normally tending to maintain the sector-like members of the sponge element in close compact relation.

5. A lathering device as claimed in claim 1 characterized by the provision of slits in the portion of the retaining member overlying the sponge element facilitating the removal of the latter from the retaining member.

6. A lathering device comprising a hollow casing having an open end, a sponge element arranged in the open end of the casing and having intersecting incisions dividing said element into a plurality of sector-like members and a soap stick movable longitudinally within the casing and adapted to be projected between the sector-like members of the sponge element.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

ARNOLPHE KIRSCHEN.

Witnesses:
E. KLIPPEL,
ROGER TANSPEAR.