

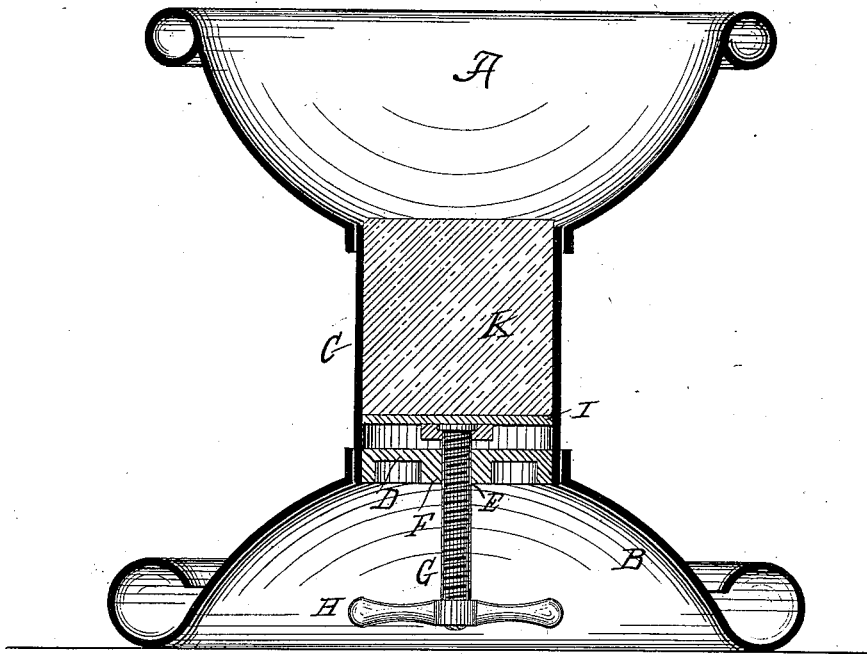
(No Model.)

P. FORCHHEIMER.

SHAVING CUP.

No. 345,295.

Patented July 13, 1886.



WITNESSES.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL FORCHHEIMER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SHAVING-CUP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 345,295, dated July 13, 1886.

Application filed February 8, 1886. Serial No. 191,133. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PAUL FORCHHEIMER, a citizen of the Empire of Germany, and a resident of New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Shaving Cups, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improved shaving cup or pot; and it consists in so constructing the pot that the soap will be retained permanently within it, and may be fed as desired for use, securing cleanliness, saving in soap, and a neatly-appearing pot.

My invention is an improvement on the shaving-pot patented to Fuchs and Schweickert, dated October 13, 1885, No. 328,020.

The accompanying drawing illustrates a vertical central section of the pot.

A is the cup, in which the lather is formed. B is the base. These two parts are united in any suitable manner by a tube-like part marked C, which is closed at the bottom by the plate D, which has in its central portion a threaded hole, E. The hole is preferably made through a re-enforcing nut or thickening-piece, F, fastened to the under side of the plate D, or forming part thereof, the better to sustain, hold, and guide the spindle seen at G. This spindle is threaded throughout practically its entire length, and is provided with a thumb-piece, H, or its equivalent, at its lower end, whereby it may be conveniently turned. A stiff plate, I, which loosely fits the interior of the tube-like section C, rests upon the upper end of the spindle G. The soap is seen at K. It is preferably made of such shape and size as to snugly fit the interior of the tube-like piece C, and should preferably, when first introduced, fill the tube C when the plate I is at its lowermost point, and it may project slightly into the cup A.

The operation is as follows, the device being arranged as shown in the drawing: Water is brought by the brush or otherwise in contact with the surface of the soap within the cup A, and by moving the brush over the upper end of the soap the lather is produced. As the soap gradually wears away, by simply turning the thumb-screw the threaded spindle G, engaging with the threads in the plate D, will

force the plate I and the soap supported by it upwardly into the cup or flush with its bottom part, as desired. When the soap has been used up, the spindle should be screwed back, lowering the plate I to the bottom of the tube C, and a new cake of soap inserted.

The device, including the cup, base, and tube C, may be made in any desired shape, and the soap may fit the tube accurately or not, as desired. I prefer, however, that it should fit it somewhat accurately. If the tube C be any shape but round, or substantially round, then the plate I should not be rigidly fastened to the spindle, but this joint should be a swivel-joint, as shown, so that the spindle may turn and force the plate upwardly, the plate itself being prevented from turning because of its impingement against the angles of the tube C; also, the device may be made of such material as is preferred. It can be very advantageously made entirely of metal, and plated or otherwise finished; also, the cup, the base, and the tube-like standard may all be made in one piece, if preferred, or any two of them may be made together. It is simpler to manufacture, however, in the three pieces, as stated.

Instead of the threaded spindle G and the plate I, by means of which the soap will be elevated, I can secure practically the same result by making a hole in the plate D, through which the finger of the user or any suitable instrument may be passed to push up the soap.

The advantage of my shaving-pot over that of Fuchs and Schweickert stated is, that in mine the standard C is entirely open at its upper end into the cup, thus allowing the shaving-brush to have free access to the soap, and that I do not cut off any part of my cake of soap in thin shavings, as they do. These shavings are broken up by the action of the brush into small pieces, which, adhering to the brush, are conveyed to the face of the user, thus not only wasting the soap very rapidly, but also greatly annoying the user. Moreover, my device is more simple, less expensive, and less liable to get out of order.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. The combination of a cup, A, a hollow standard, C, adapted to receive a cake of soap, and base B, the standard being closed at or near its lower end, with a plate provided with

a threaded hole and a threaded spindle, G, bearing on its upper end a soap-supporting plate, I, said standard C being uncovered at its upper end and opening into the cup A, all combined and arranged substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The combination of a cup, A, hollow standard C, adapted to receive a cake of soap, open at its upper end into the cup A, and closed at its lower end, and a base, B, substantially as described.

3. The combination of a cup, A, hollow soap-containing standard C, and base B, the standard C being closed at its lower end with a plate re-enforced at its central part, and provided with a threaded hole through the re-enforced part, and a threaded vertically-moving spindle, G, bearing upon its upper end a soap-

supporting plate, I, which rises and falls with the vertical movement of the spindle, all combined and operating substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

4. The combination of a cup, A, hollow standard C, adapted to receive a cake of soap, open at its upper end into the cup A, and closed at its lower end, and a soap-supporting plate adapted to move vertically through the standard C and elevate the soap, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 6th day of February, A. D. 1886.

PAUL FORCHHEIMER.

Witnesses:

JOHN H. IVES,
CHARLES B. WEBER.