

B. REYNOLDS.
TOILET UTENSIL.
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977,129.

Patented Nov. 29, 1910.

Fig. 1.

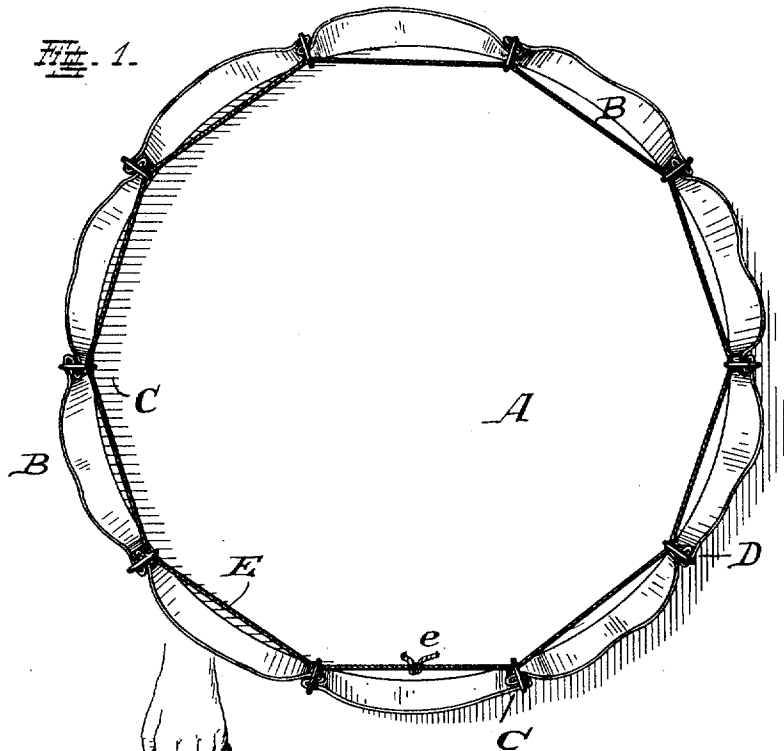


Fig. 2.

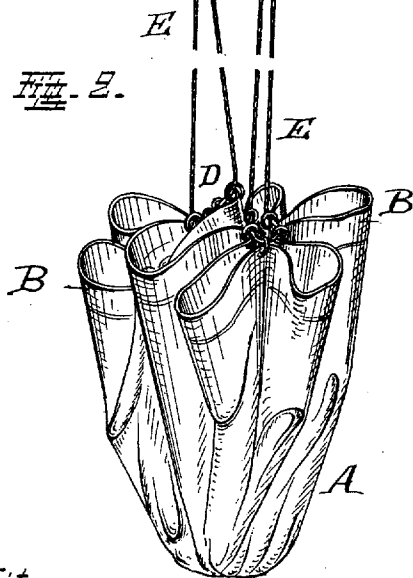
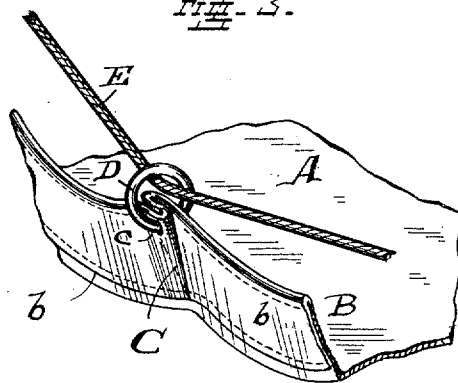


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BRUCE REYNOLDS, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

TOILET UTENSIL.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BRUCE REYNOLDS, a citizen of the United States, and residing at Cincinnati, Hamilton county, State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Toilet Utensil; and I do declare the following to be a clear, full, and exact description thereof, attention being called to the accompanying drawing, with the reference characters marked thereon, which forms also a part of this specification.

This invention concerns a toilet utensil constructed in a certain manner as herein-after described and which possesses features whereby it becomes particularly adapted to permit its use in a certain manner and for a special purpose. This purpose is to provide a utensil permitting application of a wash, or a sponge-bath for instance, in which water or other liquid is applied to the surface of the body in limited quantity and by means of a suitable implement, brush, sponge, or directed against the surface of the body by means of a spray-nozzle, or other discharge device at the end of a supply conduit.

The object is to have a vessel of a size sufficient to receive the liquid used, while draining off from the body, to prevent soiling of the floor while the liquid is applied, to serve after use as a convenient carrier to remove the liquid and finally to permit it to be stored away after use in a manner which does not take up much space.

In the following specification and particularly pointed out in the claim at the end thereof, will be found a full description of my invention, together with its manner of use, parts and construction, all of which latter is also illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:—

Figure 1, shows a top-view of the utensil ready for use. Fig. 2, indicates its manipulation while used for the purpose of removing the water, and Fig. 3, in an enlarged perspective view illustrates manner of its manufacture.

The body of the vessel consists of flexible material impervious to the passage of water. It may be rubber-cloth or a fabric coated with a water-proof substance. The shape is circular or nearly so and as shown in Fig. 1. This figure shows the material which forms the body of the utensil unfolded and spread out upon the floor ready for use. In this condition part A of the body constitutes the bottom of the utensil and B the side thereof.

The side is obtained by turning up a part of the material around the edge of the bottom as best shown in Fig. 3. This up-turned portion of the bottom is held so by a single, endless cord E which engages it at its edge and at a number of points in spaced position thereon as best shown in Fig. 1. This engagement is either a direct one, the cord passing through openings *c* in the up-turned portion B and near the edge thereof, but by preference it passes through rings D held in these openings, the rings permitting the cord to slide more freely for purposes which will presently become apparent. The ends of this cord are permanently secured to each other, as for instance, by a knot *e*, so that the cord becomes an endless band of fixed circumferential length, which length is so arranged as to be less than the circumferential length of the edge of the body if the same were spread out completely flat upon the floor. When required for use the body is simply spread flat upon the floor and turned up around its edge, when this cord, being shorter than the circumferential length of this edge, will maintain the upturned portion of the body in side-forming position. Fullness of this upturned portion is reduced by formation of a number of folds C, rather than by cutting out parts (darts) of the material thereat and bringing the resulting edges together again, which could also be resorted to. However I prefer formation of folds, inasmuch as they serve to stiffen the upturned part of the material and act as stays for the same which aid in sustaining it in side-forming position.

By preference I locate the points where cord E attaches to the edge of the upturned part so as to be at the upper end of these folds, that is to say openings *c* which receive this cord, or the rings through which it is passed, are provided at these folds. These rings serve also as a convenient means to hold the material lapped to form these folds. (See Fig. 3.) The material of the body where it forms side B, may also be turned down and doubled as shown at *b* in Fig. 3, the turned-over portion being stitched to the main body.

After use a hold is taken of cord E at two points about diametrically apart, the grasped portions of the cord are brought together and raised up, whereby the cord, sliding freely through the rings, gathers the side

and draws it toward the center in a manner shown in Fig. 2. The utensil forms now substantially a bucket which confines the water and permits the same to be conveniently carried to a place where it may be emptied. The utensil may then be opened out again and permitted to dry, after which it may be folded up and stored away without taking up much space.

10 Having described my invention, I claim as new:

In a utensil of the kind and for the purpose explained, a foldable body of flexible water-proof material adapted to be formed

into a liquid-container when a portion 15 around the edge of the flattened-out body is turned up, folds being formed in this upturned part, rings seated in the upper ends of these folds to hold them in shape and a single, endless cord which passes through 20 all these rings to hold the upturned portion in side-forming position.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

BRUCE REYNOLDS.

Witnesses:

C. SPENGL,

JAMES T. HENNEGAN.