July 21, 1942. M. MOTTO 2,290,378

COMBINED BATH BRUSH, SOAP HOLDER, AND SPRAY

Filed July 14, 1941

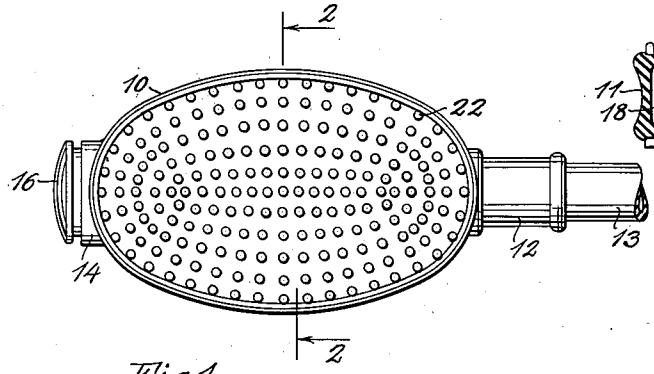


Fig. 1.

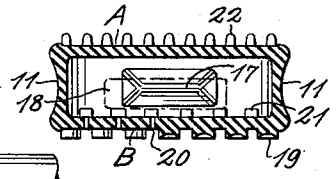


Fig. 2.

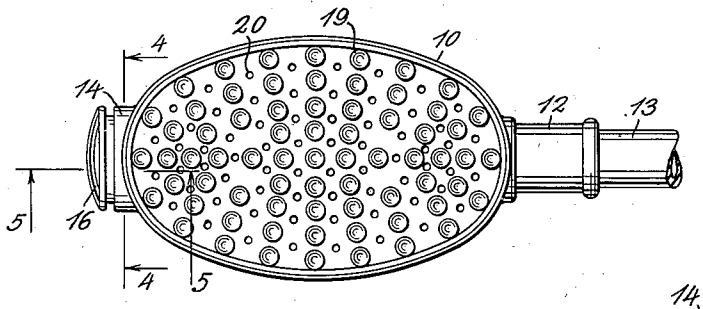


Fig. 3.

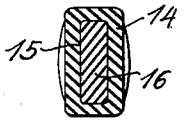


Fig. 4.

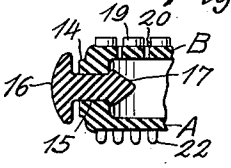


Fig. 5.

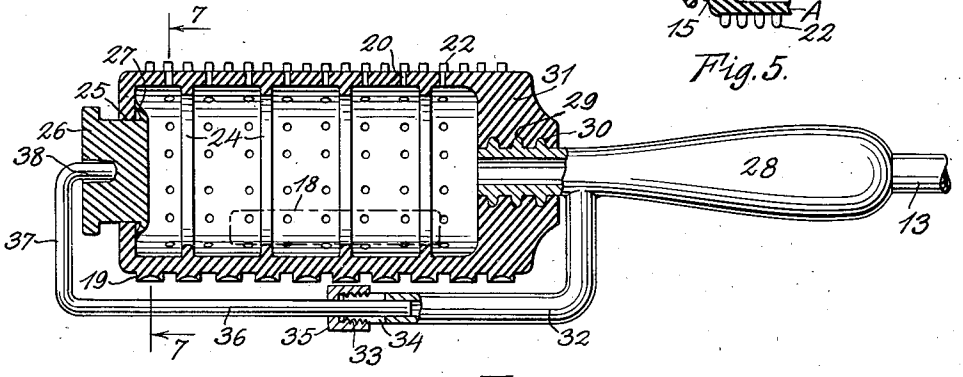


Fig. 6.

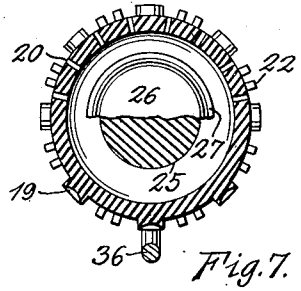


Fig. 7.

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COMBINED BATH BRUSH, SOAP HOLDER, AND SPRAY

Mary Motto, Denver, Colo.

Application July 14, 1941, Serial No. 402,292

1 Claim. (Cl. 15—129)

This invention relates to improvements in a combined bath brush, soap holder and spray.

It is the object of this invention to produce a hollow bath brush made at least in part of soft rubber, and of such construction that a cake of soap can be introduced to the interior thereof.

Another object is to produce a hollow bath brush having its wall provided with perforations through which water may flow outwardly to form a spray and to provide the inner surface with projections or ribs for spacing the soap from the inner surface so as to prevent it from closing the spray openings.

Another object is to provide the outer surface of such a bath brush with projections for massaging the skin.

A still further object is to produce a brush of the type indicated, of cylindrical shape and mounted for rotation about its axis.

The above and any other objects that may become apparent as this description proceeds are attained by means of a construction and an arrangement of parts that will now be described in detail, and for this purpose reference will be had to the accompanying drawing in which the invention has been illustrated in its preferred form, and in which:

Figure 1 is a plan view of one side of the brush;

Figure 2 is a transverse section taken on line 2—2, Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a plan view of the opposite side of the brush;

Figure 4 is a section taken on line 4—4, Figure 3;

Figure 5 is a section taken on line 5—5, Figure 3;

Figure 6 is a view partly in section and partly in elevation showing a modified form of the invention; and

Figure 7 is a section taken on line 7—7, Figure 6.

The brush which forms the subject of this invention comprises a hollow body made at least in part from soft rubber. This body has been indicated in its entirety by reference numeral 10 and in the embodiment illustrated the brush is substantially elliptical in shape when viewed as in Figures 1 and 3. The opposite sides, which have been designated by reference characters A and B in Figure 2, are preferably flat when the brush is in normal position and are connected by a wall 11 that extends entirely around the brush. A tubular nipple 12 is provided at one end and serves as a means for connecting a flexible rubber tube 13 to the brush. The opposite end of the brush is provided with a short extension 14 that has an opening 16 communicating with the interior of the body. A removable plug 16 serves to close the opening 15. This plug is provided at its inner end with an enlargement 17 that serves to hold it in place so as to assure that it will not be removed by water pressure exerted thereon. The opening 15 is provided for the purpose of inserting into the interior of the brush a piece of soap which has been indicated by reference numeral 18 in Figure 2. The cake of soap employed is of the miniature type usually found in hotel rooms and other public places. Side B is provided with a plurality of suction cups which have been designated by reference numeral 19. These are made of comparatively soft rubber so as to yield readily to pressure. The wall of the brush is provided with a large number of openings 20, preferably positioned between the suction cups. These openings permit water to escape in the form of a spray when the brush is in use. In order to assure that the cake of soap will not close the openings 20 by becoming pressed against the inner surface of the wall, the latter has been provided with a number of projections 21 which may be of any desired shape, but which are preferably ribs or elongated, spaced projections. These projections serve to hold the soap away from the under surface of the wall as shown in Figure 2 and this makes it possible for the water to flow freely to all of the openings 20. The opposite side of the brush, which has been designated by reference character A is provided with a large number of projections 22, which are usually somewhat less than an eighth of an inch in diameter and may be much smaller than this. The projections 22 serve to produce friction while rubbing and may be used in the absence of the water spray, especially as the latter emerges from side B.

In the embodiment illustrated, the brush is not provided with a handle, but is intended to be held in the hand in the manner in which a sponge is employed. If a handle should be found desirable, it may be added without invention, as such handles are old in prior patents as evidenced by Josinsky, 1,965,344, granted July 3, 1934. Handles are also shown in many other patents and it is therefore to be understood that the tubular projection 12 may be increased in length to form a handle if desired.

Instead of employing the brush with water so as to form a spray, it is possible to fill the brush with cracked ice which may be introduced

through the opening 15, and in this manner it can be employed where a cooling action is desired as in connection with reducing massages.

For the purpose of massaging either in connection with a water spray or in connection with an ice cooled roller, the brush may be constructed in the manner shown in Figures 6 and 7. In the embodiment illustrated in Figures 6 and 7, the brush is made cylindrical and has its outer surface provided with suction cups 19, as well as with circular projections or teats 22, which may be arranged in alternate rows or interspersed among each other as may be desired. The wall of the cylindrical brush is provided with openings 20 through which the water may emerge. Ribs 24, which correspond to projections 21 in Figure 2, are provided on the inner surface of the cylindrical body and serve to hold the soap away from the inner surface of the wall so as to prevent the soap from obstructing the flow of water through any of the openings. One end of the cylindrical brush shown in Figure 6 is provided with a circular opening 25 which is closed by means of a plug 26. This plug is provided at its inner end with a flexible flange 27 that will fold back against the plug when the latter is inserted and will be forced against the end wall by the water pressure when the plug is in use.

The cylindrical brush shown in Figure 6 must be provided with a handle and in the drawing this handle has been designated by reference numeral 28. The handle is hollow and terminates in a section having a plurality of outwardly extending ribs 29 that engage in correspondingly shaped grooves 30 in the end wall 31. The material of the end wall is elastic and it is therefore possible to insert the end of the handle by stretching the material and after the handle is in place, the material will be moved against the surface of the handle due to its elastic action. The cylindrical roller or brush can be rotated on the handle as is evident from the drawing. Since considerable pressure is to be applied to this roller when in use, it is desirable that it be rotatably supported at both ends and for this purpose handle 28 is provided with a lateral extension 32 that is preferably formed from tubular material and terminates in a threaded end section 33 which is split at one or more places as indicated by reference numeral 34. The outer surface of the split end is threaded and these threads are engaged by the threads of a clamping nut 35 which threads are tapered in the manner of the threads on a water or gas pipe. A rod 36 has one end projecting into the lateral extension 32 of the handle and the other end bent laterally as shown at 37 and this in turn is bent at right angles so as to form a trunnion 38 which engages in a bearing in the plug 26. When the brush or roller illustrated in Figure 6 is to be used as an ordinary bath brush, it is connected with water under pressure by means of the tube 13 and the interior is provided with soap as indicated by reference numeral 18. This brush or roller can then be moved along the body surface and will exert a gentle massaging action, which, in combination with the stimulating effect of the water spray, will produce an increase in blood circulation. If the brush or roller shown in Figures 6 and 7 is to be used for reducing massage or for other purposes where a low temperature is desired, it may be filled with cracked ice and employed as an ordinary massage roller.

In the drawing the handle 28 has been shown as extending axially from the brush, but this handle may be positioned any place along the lateral extension 32 and therefore be at right angles to the axis of the roller in case this should be found desirable.

Particular attention is called to ribs 21 and 24 which space the soap away from the inner surface of the perforated wall because, if such spacing elements were absent, the soap would be forced against the wall surface and close many of the openings 20.

From the above description it will be apparent that the brush described herein and illustrated on the drawing can be employed somewhat in the same manner as a sponge and used to apply friction, as well as a spray and when desired the side A may be employed for rubbing and for the production of friction in the absence of the water spray.

Having described the invention what is claimed as new is:

A combined bath brush, soap holder and spray comprising, a hollow cylindrical body made at least in part of soft rubber, the outer surface having a plurality of massage projections, the wall having also a large number of small openings forming a spray, one end wall having an opening provided with a plurality of spaced grooves for the reception of one end of a hollow handle, the wall surrounding the opening being elastic, a hollow handle having annular spaced ribs for engaging in the grooves in the wall of the opening, the other end of the hollow body having an opening through which a cake of soap may be introduced into the interior of the body, a plug for the last named opening, the inner end of the plug having a continuous outwardly extending flange forming a stop and a seal and a bearing member having one end attached to the handle and the other end rotatably connected with the stopper.

MARY MOTTO.