Oct. 9, 1923. 1,469,917

M. M. DESSAU

HAND RUBBER FOR WASHING OR CLEANING PURPOSES

Filed April 19, 1923 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

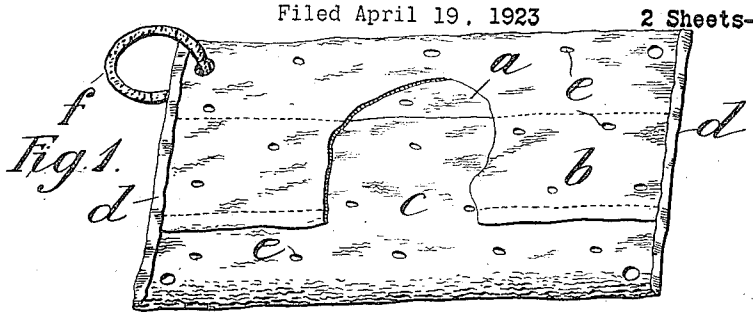


Fig. 1.

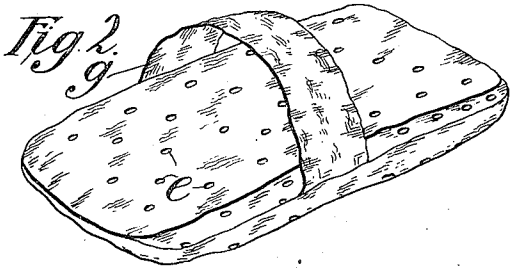


Fig. 2.

Inventor
Morland Michell Dessau
By Julian C. Burrell
his Attorney

Oct. 9, 1923. 1,469,917

M. M. DESSAU

HAND RUBBER FOR WASHING OR CLEANING PURPOSES

Filed April 19, 1923 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

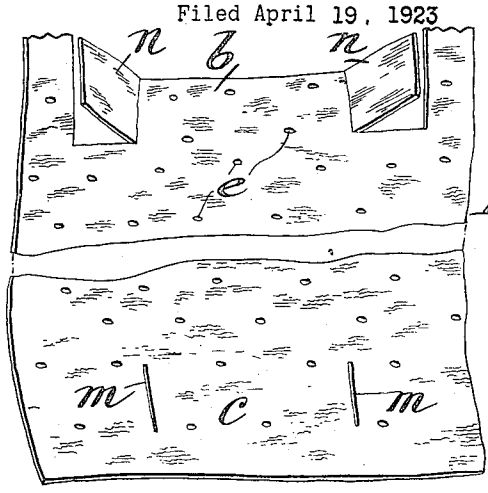


Fig. 3.

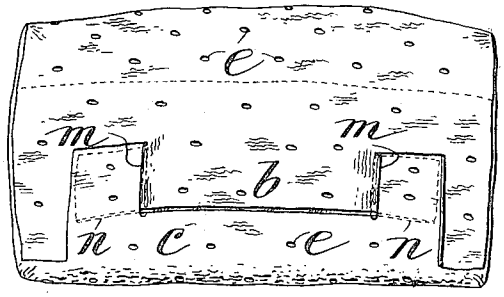


Fig. 4.

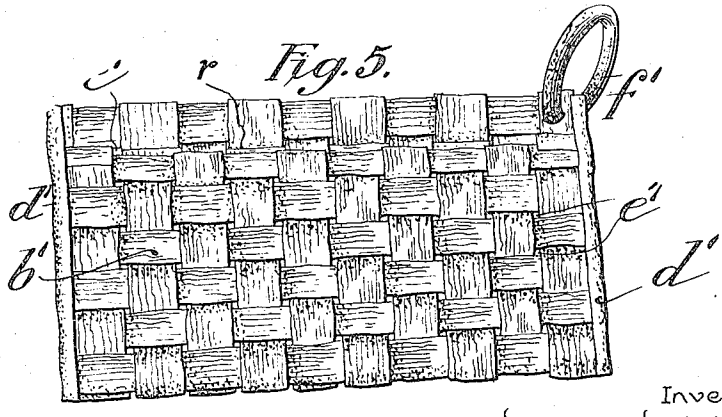


Fig. 5.

Inventor
Morland Nicholl Dessau
By Julian C. Dowell
his Attorney

Patented Oct. 9, 1923. 1,469,917

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MORLAND MICHOLL DESSAU, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

HAND RUBBER FOR WASHING OR CLEANING PURPOSES.

Application filed April 19, 1923. Serial No. 633,289.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MORLAND MICHOLL DESSAU, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at London, England, have invented Improvements in or Relating to Hand Rubbers for Washing or Cleaning Purposes (for which I have filed application in England Oct. 12, 1921, No. 27,072), of which the following is a specification.

As is now well known many proposals have been made to confine soap in cases with different ends in view. Thus it is known to house whilst travelling a cake of soap in a cavity in an india rubber sponge having an external hollow to serve for its reception at other times. Similarly a case of loofah or fabric such as flannel has been suggested for confining a cake of soap so that when in use the soap will percolate through the material, and another proposal has been to enclose a cake of soap in a case of india rubber perforated and having external scrubbing protuberances formed upon its surface.

The object of the present invention is to provide an improved form of hand used rubbing device for washing purposes and it consists essentially in forming the envelope or cover for a detergent of material known as crêpe rubber having a number of naturally existing perforations, the said material being a recognized sheet of commerce which requires no surface treatment to secure the requisite roughness and interstices to permit of the passage of detergent therethrough, although it is also permissible to purposely perforate the sheet in addition if so desired. This material is not to be confused with the more expensive forms of sheet produced by milling raw rubber or moulding plastic rubber so as to produce rugose or terried surfaces. Such a rubbing device, which when in use will be found to establish and maintain a good lather and may be used as a bath room, culinary or domestic appliance is capable of being produced in a more economical or cheaper manner than heretofore. Conveniently waste scraps of soap may be used in the rubbing device. But in order that the invention may be more readily understood and easily carried into effect it will now be further described with the aid of the accompanying drawings which illustrate a few examples and from which others will be easily ascertainable.

In the said drawings, Fig. 1 is a view of a hand washer; Fig. 2 is a view of a similar device having a handle; Fig. 3 is a view of portions of a sheet of material slit and cut in a manner hereinafter described; Fig. 4 is a view of a hand washer prepared for such sheet; and Fig. 5 is a view of a hand washer formed of interlaced strips.

As shown in Fig. 1 a sheet of raw crêpe rubber is folded upon itself so that one face *a* is adjacent to two well overlapping flaps *b*, *c* the flaps and face being united at the side edges *d* so as to form an envelope within which small pieces of soap, for example, may be inserted by flexing the flaps. This crêpe rubber has more or less natural interstices or perforations through which water can pass, and it may be used in the above condition. However, if desired, additional mechanical perforations *e* may be made to facilitate the passage of water or a solution of water and detergent material. Such a device, which may be provided with a rubber ring *f* to enable it to be hung up when not required, can be used for general washing purposes. As a direct modification of this device that shown in Fig. 2 may be adopted, where *g* is a hand strap or loop of rubber suitably attached at the sides of the face *a*, on the fold between the said face and flaps, to facilitate its use, the interior of the envelope being, if so desired, filled with spongy rubber, kapok, or the like, soap fragments being also inserted as before, if desired.

For further security against escape of soap fragments from the envelope additional means for fastening the flaps together may be employed. Thus as shown in Figs. 3 and 4 a sheet of crêpe rubber is employed having at one end the flap *c* formed with slits *m* therein, adapted to receive tongues *n*, formed in the flap at the opposite end of the sheet, Fig. 3 showing the sheet prior to being made up and Fig. 4 illustrating the device finished and closed.

Fig. 5 shows an envelope of the same general shape as that shown in Fig. 1 but formed of interlaced strips instead of sheet material. As shown, the strips are loosely interwoven forming small openings or interstices *e'* in the completed article, which serve, along with the natural perforations, for the passage of water. The flap *b'*, terminating at *r*, is similar to the flap *b* shown

in Fig. 1 and similarly overlaps the face and flap portions. The side edges *d'* of the overlapping flaps are united as in Fig. 1, and the device may also have a similar rubber ring or handle *f'* to enable it to be hung up when not in use.

The various devices are rendered durable by subjecting the same to say the Peachey cold vulcanizing process or the like.

What I claim is:—

1. A bath device of the kind described comprising a sheet of naturally perforated crêpe rubber folded upon itself to form a face with overlapping flaps, said face and flaps having their side edges united to form an envelope, the flaps being adapted to be flexed for the insertion of a filler in said envelope.

2. A bath device of the kind described comprising a sheet of interlaced strips of crêpe rubber folded upon itself to form a face having overlapping flaps, said face and flaps having their side edges united to form an envelope, the flaps being adapted to be flexed for the insertion of a detergent material in said envelope.

3. A bath device of the kind described comprising a sheet of interlaced strips of crêpe rubber, said interlaced strips being spaced to provide perforations, said sheet being folded upon itself to form a face having overlapping flaps, said face and flaps having their side edges united to form an envelope, said flaps being adapted to be flexed for the insertion of a detergent material in said envelope.

Signed at London, England, this 23rd day of March, 1923.

MORLAND MICHOLL DESSAU.