H. E. BAILEY.

BATH BRUSH.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 21, 1919.

1,397,611. Patented Nov. 22, 1921.

Fig. 1.

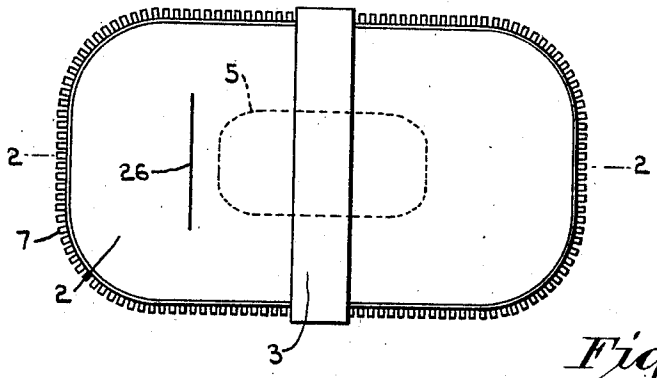


Fig. 6.

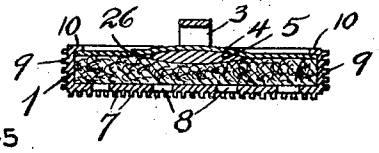


Fig. 2.

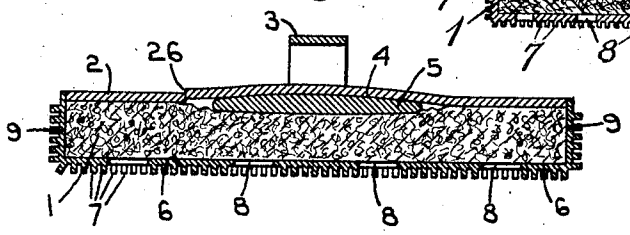


Fig. 3.

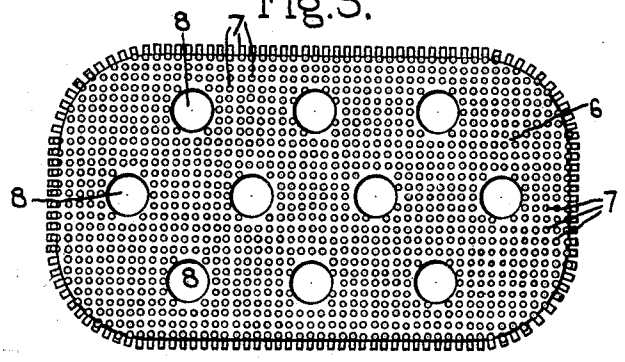


Fig. 4.

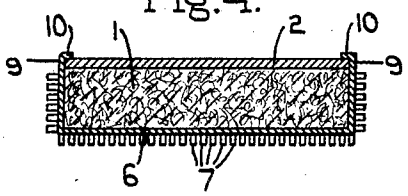
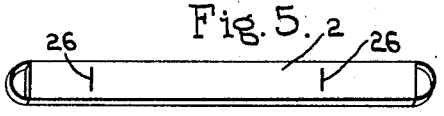


Fig. 5.



Inventor.
Horace E. Bailey
by Heard Smith & Tennant.
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HORACE E. BAILEY, OF BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS.

BATH-BRUSH.

1,397,611. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 22, 1921.

Application filed June 21, 1919. Serial No. 305,768.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HORACE E. BAILEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brookline, county of Norfolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Bath-Brushes, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawing, is a specification, like characters on the drawing representing like parts.

This invention relates to bath brushes of the type having a body portion of sponge-like consistency and has for its objects to provide a novel brush of this type which is provided with a soap-receiving pocket adapted to receive soap so that when the brush is used the soap will be gradually dissolved and the soapy water will be automatically carried through the sponge-like body to the rubbing surface of the brush; to provide a novel brush having a sponge-like body and a rubbing face formed of impervious material having projections extending therefrom, which face may either be permanently secured to the brush or detachable therefrom, and otherwise to improve bath brushes, all as will be more fully hereinafter set forth.

In order to give an understanding of my invention, I have illustrated in the drawings a selected embodiment thereof which will now be described, after which the novel features will be pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a top plan view of a bath brush embodying my invention;

Fig. 2 is a section on the line 2—2, Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view;

Fig. 4 is a sectional view showing a modified form of the invention;

Fig. 5 shows my invention applied to a back brush.

Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 2 but showing the brush with the detachable facing.

My improved brush comprises a body 1 of sponge-like consistency (and I will preferably make this body of rubber-sponge) and a backing 2 of impervious material, such as rubber to which the body 1 is secured. The backing 2 will preferably have some suitable means secured thereto by which the brush may be handled, the character of the means depending on the nature of the brush. If the brush is a relatively short, small brush, such as shown in the drawings, this means may be in the form of a handle or loop 3 into which the fingers of the operator may be inserted.

The body 1 and back 2 are secured together at their marginal portions while being free at the central portion thus providing a soap-receiving pocket 4 between them into which a piece of soap 5 may be inserted, and to provide for inserting the soap in the pocket, I propose to make a slit or opening 26 in the back 2 which leads into the pocket. When soap is in the pocket the dipping of the brush in the water and the use of it in rubbing over a person's body will cause the soap to dissolve, thus making soap-suds, and the latter will work through the sponge-like body 1 through the rubbing surface of the brush, thus providing automatically the necessary soap for the bath.

I propose to make my improved brush with a rubbing surface comprising a facing 6 of impervious material, preferably rubber, which has a plurality of projections 7 integral therewith and extending therefrom. This facing 6 will be formed with a plurality of apertures 8 through which the soapy water may pass. This facing 6 with the projections 7 makes an excellent rubbing surface for a bath brush and the presence of the sponge-like body 1 gives thickness to the brush so that it can be easily handled and also provides a very flexible brush because of the flexible nature of the body. Moreover, said sponge-like body acts as a reservoir to hold the soapy water so that plenty of soap-suds is always provided during the bath and without the necessity of using the soap separately.

The facing 6 may be either permanently connected to the body 1 or detachably secured thereto as desired. In Fig. 2 I have shown it as permanently connected to the body 1, said facing being upturned at its edges, as shown at 9, to inclose the sides of the body. The body 1 is thus entirely inclosed between the facing and the back and all the soap-suds have to pass through the perforations 8 of the facing.

In Fig. 4 I have illustrated a different embodiment of the invention wherein the facing is detachable from the body. In this construction the facing 6 is provided with the upturned portions 9 that embrace the sides of the body and the edge of the upturned portion is formed with a bead 10 which overlies the edge of the back 2. Since

the facing is of rubber, the bead 10 will be more or less flexible and elastic and the elasticity thereof will firmly hold the facing to the body. Owing to the elasticity of the bead, the facing can be removed by simply springing the bead over the edge of the body.

In Figs. 1, 2 and 3 I have shown a brush adapted to be held in the hand. The particular shape of the brush, however, is not essential to the invention, and I may make the brush in other shapes such, for instance, as that shown in Fig. 5 which shows a relatively long narrow brush adapted for use as a back brush. My movements are admirably adapted for a back brush because the manner of making the brush provides a brush of great flexibility and a back brush made in accordance with my invention is flexible and will follow all the uneven surfaces of the back. At the same time it provides all the necessary soap automatically and, therefore, does away with the necessity of a person soaping himself before scrubbing.

The rubber sponge is porous and resilient and a brush embodying my invention therefore has a resilient porous body, a backing of impervious flexible material secured directly to the body throughout the marginal portions while being free at the central portion, thereby to form a pocket, and a facing of flexible impervious material secured to the front of the sponge, said facing having projections extending therefrom.

I claim:

1. A bath brush comprising a resilient porous body and a back of impervious material overlying the body and secured directly thereto throughout the marginal portions of the body, the central portion of the back being free from the body, thereby to form a pocket, and said pocket having a slit constituting an opening into the pocket through which soap may be introduced thereinto.

2. A bath brush comprising a resilient porous body, a back of impervious flexible material overlying the body and secured directly thereto throughout the marginal portions of the body, the central portion of the back being free from the body to form a soap-receiving pocket, said back having a slit through which soap may be introduced into the pocket, and a perforated facing of impervious material secured to the front of the body and having projections extending from its rubbing face.

3. A bath brush comprising a back of impervious flexible material, a resilient porous body secured directly to the back, and a perforated facing of impervious flexible material covering and secured to the face of the body, said facing having projections extending therefrom.

4. A bath brush comprising a sponge body, an impervious back to which the body is directly secured, and a perforated facing of impervious material having projections extending therefrom and detachably secured to said body.

5. A bath brush comprising a resilient porous body and a back of impervious material to which the body is directly secured, a soap-receiving pocket being formed between the body and back, said back having a slit therein through which soap may be inserted into the pocket, and a perforated facing of impervious material having projections extending therefrom and detachably secured to said body.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification.

HORACE E. BAILEY.