

Aug. 6, 1940.

H. S. FRANK

2,210,754

BATH MITT

Filed March 21, 1939

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

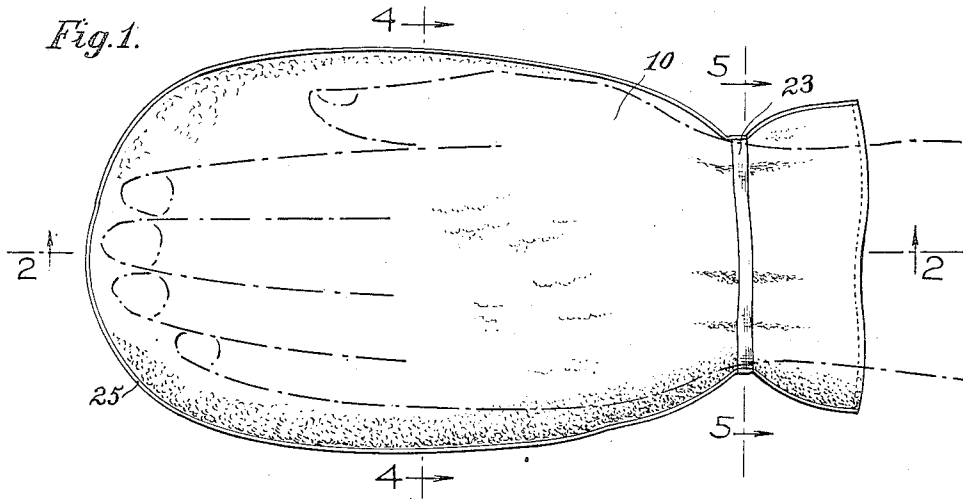


Fig. 2.

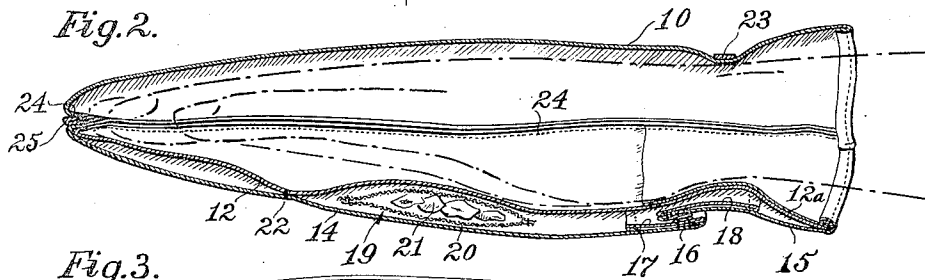


Fig. 3.

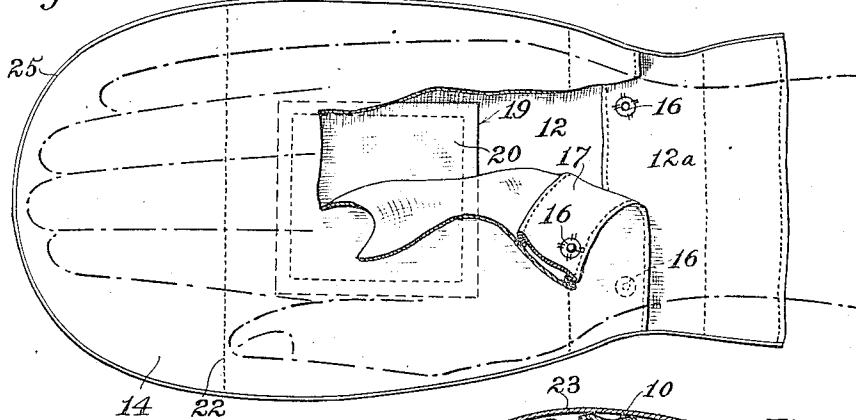


Fig. 4.

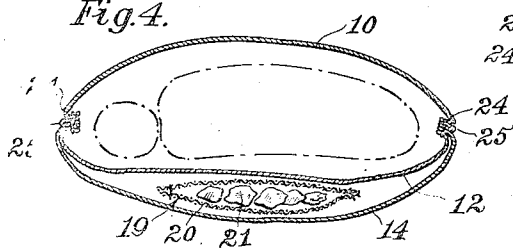
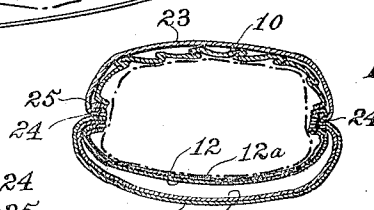


Fig. 5.



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Fig. 6.

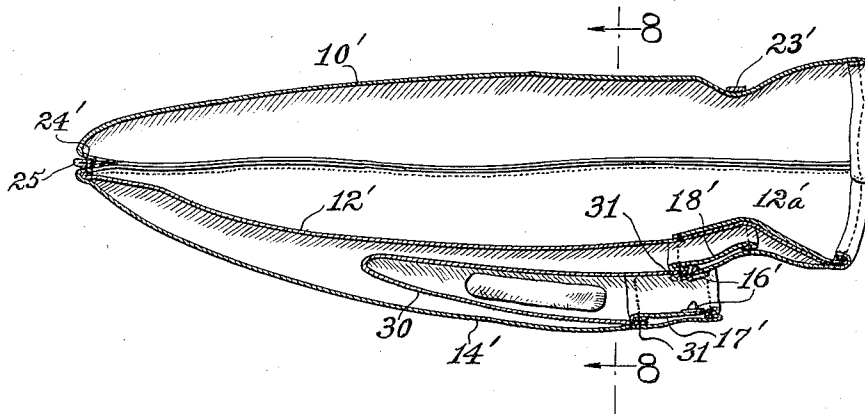


Fig. 7.

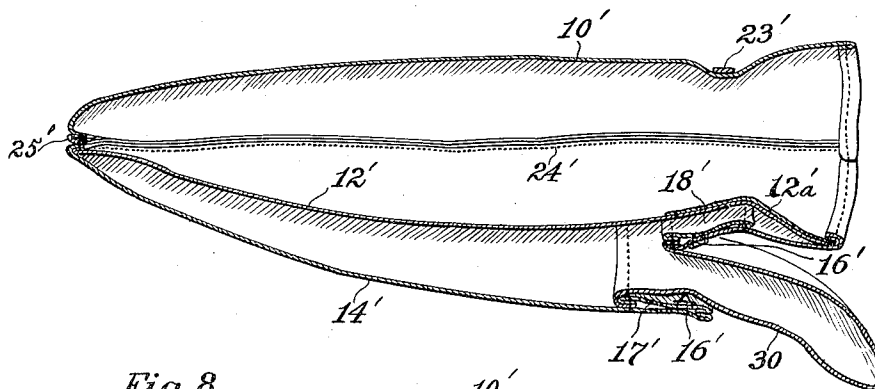
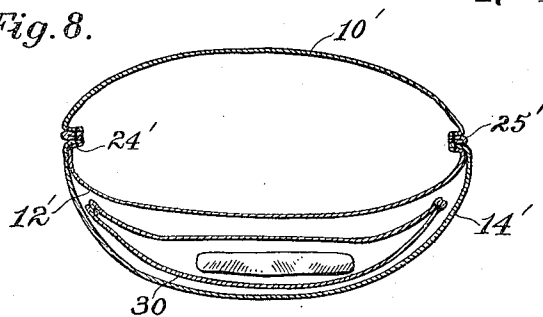


Fig. 8.



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2,210,754

BATH MITT

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Application March 21, 1939, Serial No. 263,121

1 Claim. (Cl. 15—227)

This invention relates to bath mitts, that is to coverings for the hand fulfilling the functions of a wash cloth. More particularly it relates to a bath mitt having an arrangement thereon for holding soap and making it available at all times to a bather wearing the mitt.

The advantages of a mitt of the character mentioned which when worn is always available and does away with the necessity for fumbling around for a wash cloth or soap during the process of bathing, whenever they are wanted, need not be dilated on. However, such mitts unless properly designed may also possess disadvantages. For instance, where the soap carried by the mitt, or soapy water therefrom, is allowed to come into prolonged contact with the skin, the latter may be injured thereby, if it is delicate; in any event such exposure is undesirable.

Among the objects of my invention is therefore the provision in a bath mitt of an arrangement for carrying soap, but for preventing contact of the soap, or soapy water therefrom with the hand.

Among the objects of my invention is further the provision in a bath mitt of an arrangement on the mitt for carrying soap and permitting the ready introduction into and removal of soap therefrom.

Among the objects of my invention are also the provision of a package of soap particles adapted for use with a bath mitt of the character described, and the provision of a bath mitt having a package of soap particles associated therewith.

The general objective of my invention is the provision in a bath mitt of a simple, economical, and effective construction.

These objects and such other objects as will hereinafter appear to be pointed out, are attained in the illustrative embodiments of my invention shown in the drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a top plan view of one embodiment of my invention;

Figure 2 is a section on the line 2—2 of Figure 1 looking in the direction of the arrows;

Figure 3 is a bottom plan view of the bath mitt of Figure 1, with a flap portion of the upper surface shown lifted to expose the underlying construction;

Figure 4 is a sectional view on the line 4—4 of Figure 1, looking in the direction of the arrows;

Figure 5 is a sectional view on the line 5—5 of Figure 1, looking in the direction of the arrows;

Figure 6 is a sectional view, similar to Figure 2, illustrative of a second embodiment of my invention;

Figure 7 is a view similar to Figure 6 but showing the soap receiving pocket thereof turned inside out; and

Figure 8 is a sectional view on the line 8—8 of Figure 6, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Referring now to the drawings in detail, and first of all to Figures 1 to 5 inclusive, which show the first embodiment of my invention, I have therein designated by the numeral 10 a piece constituting the upper surface of a bath mitt which is preferably made of water-pervious fabric such as customarily used for wash cloths. The piece 10 overlies a similarly shaped piece 12 made of water-proof material such for example, as rubberized fabric.

The pieces 10 and 12 are united, as will hereinafter be described more in detail, to form a pocket to receive the hand (indicated in dot and dash lines in the drawings), the palm of which rests against the waterproof piece 12. Partly covering the latter is shown a piece 14 which forms the outer wall of a pocket adapted for the reception of soap, which latter may conveniently be in the form of a package such as will be described hereinafter. A second piece 15, also secured to the piece 12 of the mitt, cooperates with the piece 14 to cover the piece 12 and to provide a closure for the soap receiving pocket. For this purpose suitably fastening means 16, shown by way of example as in the form of clasp fasteners, may be provided on the overlapping edge portions of the pieces 14 and 15. These edge portions may be conveniently reinforced by doubling them over and suitably seaming them, as indicated at 17 and 18 respectively.

At 19 I have shown a soap package, having an outer covering of water-pervious material, which material may be gauze in order to have a fabric with as little body as possible, so that the water will have ready access to the soap. The fabric walls of the soap package are designated by the numeral 20, and these are shown as seamed together so as to form a pocket surrounding soap 21, which is preferably in the form of soap flakes or soap in some other comminuted form such as will assure ready solubility.

In order to maintain the position of the soap substantially in the palm of the hand, I may restrict the length of the pocket in some such way as by running a seam 22 across the mitt, uniting the pieces 12 and 14.

As an added convenience I may provide closure means for the hand-receiving pocket. This may be in the form of an elastic band 23 suitably secured to the mitt and the wrist portion and

adapted to draw together the fabric around the wrist, as indicated in Figures 1 and 5.

In uniting the pieces 10, 12, 14 and 15 I may superimpose their edge portions and sew them together, this being indicated by the seam 24, and a tape 25 is advantageously incorporated in the seam to give it body, it is preferably doubled over, as shown. It will be observed that the seam 24 is shown so applied that it lies on the inside of the mitt, this effect being obtained in the customary manner by turning the parts inside out after the sewing operation. This well known procedure is intended to give a finished appearance to the piece and it is to be understood that it will be availed of wherever it is of advantage to do so.

In use the hand is inserted into the mitt, the soap, either in the form of the pocket 19 or in some other form, being introduced into the pocket intended for it, either before or after placing the hand into the mitt, and the pocket is closed. Whenever the soap is allowed to come into contact with water, as by dipping the mitt-bearing hand into water, soap will be dissolved, and will be ready for application by the mitt-bearing hand to a desired part of the body for washing purposes, without either the soap or the soap solution coming into contact with the hand. When the bath is completed the soap may be removed from the pocket and the mitt washed to free it of soap.

A second embodiment of my invention is illustrated in Figures 6, 7 and 8. It differs from the first embodiment in having made integral with the mitt, a bag that is normally positioned within the soap compartment of the mitt and will then be adapted for the reception of soap, in the form of a small cake or piece, or in any other form, but which may be withdrawn from the soap compartment, when it is to be washed out.

In order to simplify the description those parts of this embodiment that correspond to parts in the first embodiment have been similarly numbered, with the numbers primed, and their description omitted.

The hand-receiving compartment has been shown as identical with that of the first embodiment. The soap receiving compartment in its main features has also been shown identical with that of the first embodiment.

A bag 30 is shown in Figure 6 as positioned between the palm portion water proof layer 12' and the outer water pervious layer 14' of the soap compartment. It is shown secured to the mitt by having its rim or edge portions sewed to the closure portions of the soap compartment. The numeral 31 has been used to designate the rim portions of the bag 30 and these are shown sewed in place between the piece 15' and the reinforcing piece 18' constituting one side of the soap compartment closure, and between the piece 14' and the reinforcing piece 17' constituting the other side of the soap compartment closure.

On opening the fasteners 16' a piece of soap 32 may be inserted into the pocket 30, after which the fasteners 16' may be closed and the mitt used.

After use the soap may be removed, the bag 30 turned inside out as shown in Figure 7, and the mitt washed and dried.

While I have herein disclosed several illustrative embodiments of my invention, it will be understood that the same may be embodied in many other forms without departing from the spirit thereof, as will be obvious to those skilled in the art, and that the disclosure herein is by way of illustration merely and is not to be interpreted in a limiting sense, and that I do not limit myself other than as called for by the prior art.

Having thus described my invention and illustrated its use, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

In a bath mitt, a compartment adapted for the insertion of the hand, said compartment having one wall thereof of material impervious to water, a water pervious layer of fabric overlying said impervious wall so as to form therewith a second compartment having an opening, a closure for said opening and a pocket of water pervious material adapted to receive soap, said pocket being permanently closed except on one end thereof and the portions surrounding said open end of said pocket being secured to the portions of the second compartment surrounding the opening therein, whereby said pocket may be pulled out of said compartment for cleaning or other purposes.

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