

April 30, 1935.

O. E. DIEMER

1,999,753

BODY CLOTH

Filed June 19, 1933

Fig. 1.

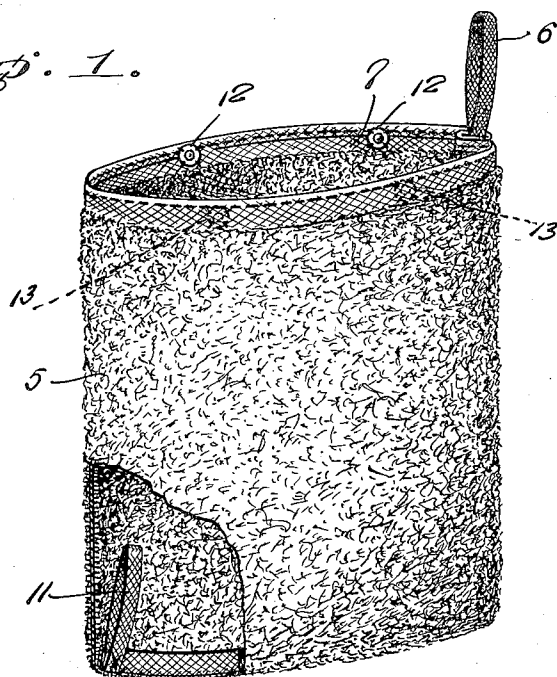


Fig. 2.

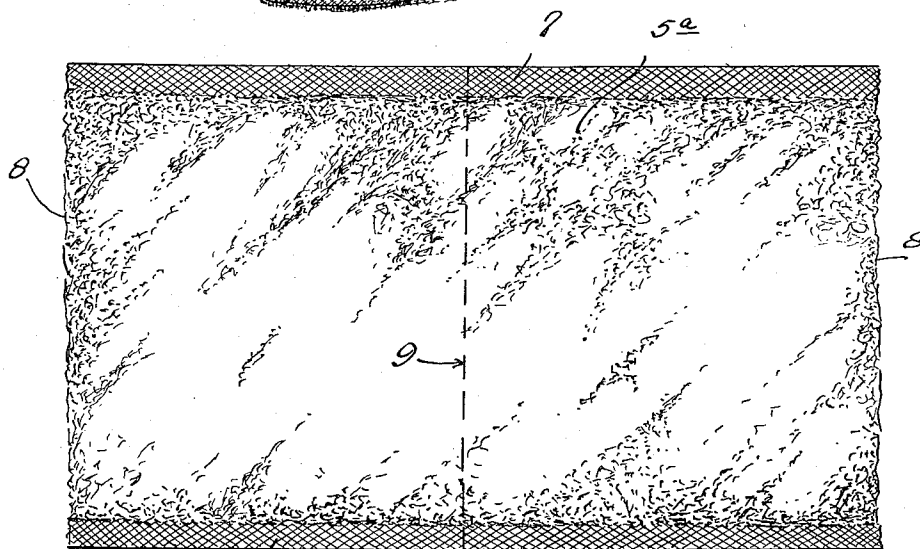
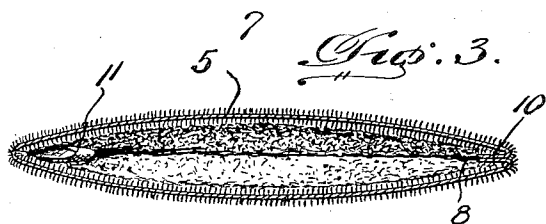


Fig. 3.



Oscar E. Diemer;
INVENTOR.

BY *Stanley Burch*
ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,999,753

BODY CLOTH

Oscar E. Diemer, Elizabeth, N. J.

Application June 19, 1933, Serial No. 676,583

1 Claim. (Cl. 15—227)

This invention relates to an improved body cloth or rag particularly designed to facilitate washing various portions of a person's body.

The primary object of the present invention is to provide a body cloth or rag which is extremely simple in construction and efficient in use, which eliminates the inconveniences contingent with the use of an ordinary wash rag or cloth in that it will not readily slip out of the hand of the user when rubbing the body, which is made of material of sufficient roughness to stimulate the skin and afford the advantages of a flesh or bath brush without the expense contingent with the purchasing of such a brush, and which fits the hand properly and gives a good grip without any great effort.

The invention consists in the novel construction hereinafter more fully described, shown in the accompanying drawing and claimed.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a body cloth embodying the present invention.

Figure 2 is a plan view of the blank from which the body cloth of Figure 1 is formed; and

Figure 3 is a transverse section of the body cloth shown in Figure 1.

Referring more in detail to the drawing, the present improved body cloth or rag includes a pocket 5 which preferably has a loop or strap 6 attached to one corner thereof at its open end, to facilitate suspension of the cloth or rag from a nail or the like when not in use.

The pocket 5 is formed from an elongated strip 5a of Turkish toweling or analogous relatively rough material, which has nap surfaces sufficiently rough to stimulate the skin of the user during use of the cloth. This strip of Turkish toweling 5a has opposite longitudinal selvaged or finished edges 7, and when cut from the bolt of toweling at the required length will have raw or unfinished end edges 8. In forming the pocket, the strip 5a is folded on a transverse line 9 midway between its ends, whereupon the raw edges 8 and the opposed portions of one selvage edge 7 are brought and stitched together, such stitching with respect to the rough edges of the strip being indicated at 10 in Figure 3. The loop 6 may be attached during stitching of the raw edges 8 together, and the pocket thus formed is turned inside out so that the seams along the outer end and one side of the pocket are positioned within the latter so as to give the cloth a neat appearance and at the same time protect the seams against ready rupture or objectionable contact with the body of the user.

It will be noted that the width of the toweling will correspond to the desired depth for the pocket so that the selvage edge of the strip 5a located at the open end of the finished pocket will provide a finished edge for the walls of said pocket at this end. Also, the length of the strip 5a will be such that the pocket formed therefrom will be of a depth greater than its width to permit full insertion of the hand of the user and at the same time fit sufficiently snugly on the hand at the sides of the latter to give a good grip on the cloth without great effort and to thereby insure that the cloth will not readily slip out of the hand of the user when rubbing the body. As the cloth can be readily curved closely about the portion of the body of the user being washed, thorough washing and rubbing will be insured.

It will be observed that the present body cloth may be cheaply, expeditiously and economically manufactured from strip material of a width equal to the depth of pocket required so that a durable and finished construction will be had by the simplest cutting and sewing operation and without any waste of material. At the same time, a body cloth will be had possessing all of the advantages of an ordinary wash cloth and a flesh or bath brush, without embodying any of the disadvantages of such ordinary wash rag or cloth.

A further loop 11 is attached to the closed end of the cloth or rag, preferably near one corner thereof as shown in Figure 1, so as to be normally within the cloth or rag when in its right-side-out condition in which it is used. This loop projects toward the open end of the cloth or rag so that when the latter is turned wrong-side-out, said loop 11 will project to facilitate suspension of the cloth or rag from a nail or the like with the closed end of the cloth or rag at the top and the open end thereof lowermost. In this way drainage and drying of the cloth or rag may be greatly facilitated when desired.

In order to assist in preventing slippage of the cloth or rag from the hand when in use, while permitting ready removal of the cloth or rag from the hand when desired, means is provided to detachably connect opposite sides of the cloth or rag in close proximity to opposite sides of the user's wrist at the open end of said cloth or rag. This means preferably consists in the provision of a pair of separable snap or glove fasteners at the open end of the bag in spaced relation to each other and inwardly from the side edges of the cloth or rag as shown in Figure 1, one member

12 of each separable fastener being secured on the inside of one side of the cloth or rag at its open end, and the cooperating member of each separable fastener being attached to the opposite side of the cloth or rag in opposed relation to the first member 12, as at 13. Upon insertion of the hand in the cloth or rag with the wrist between the two fasteners, the members of the latter may be connected to partially close the open end of the bag outwardly of and in close proximity to opposite sides of the user's wrist. At the same time, the members of the separable fasteners may be readily disconnected so as to permit the cloth or rag to be readily removed from the hand when use of the same is no longer required. By attaching the members of the separable fasteners to the inner side of the opposed walls of the cloth or rag they are not likely to contact with and injure the skin. Obviously, the separable fasteners may be made of suitable material which will not readily corrode or rust.

What I claim as new is:

A body cloth comprising a pocket of uniform width from end to end and having a depth greater than the width thereof, said pocket being formed from a single rectangular strip of Turkish toweling or analogous relatively rough material having selvage or finished longitudinal edges and of a width corresponding to the depth of the pocket, said strip being folded midway between its ends on a transverse line, stitched together along its unfinished transverse edges and along opposed portions of one selvage edge thereof, and then turned wrong side out so that the seams at the sewed edges are disposed within the pocket, and separable fasteners for detachably connecting opposed walls of the pocket inwardly from the sides and at the open end thereof in close proximity to opposite sides of the user's wrist, whereby the cloth is removably secured on the user's hand.

OSCAR E. DIEMER.