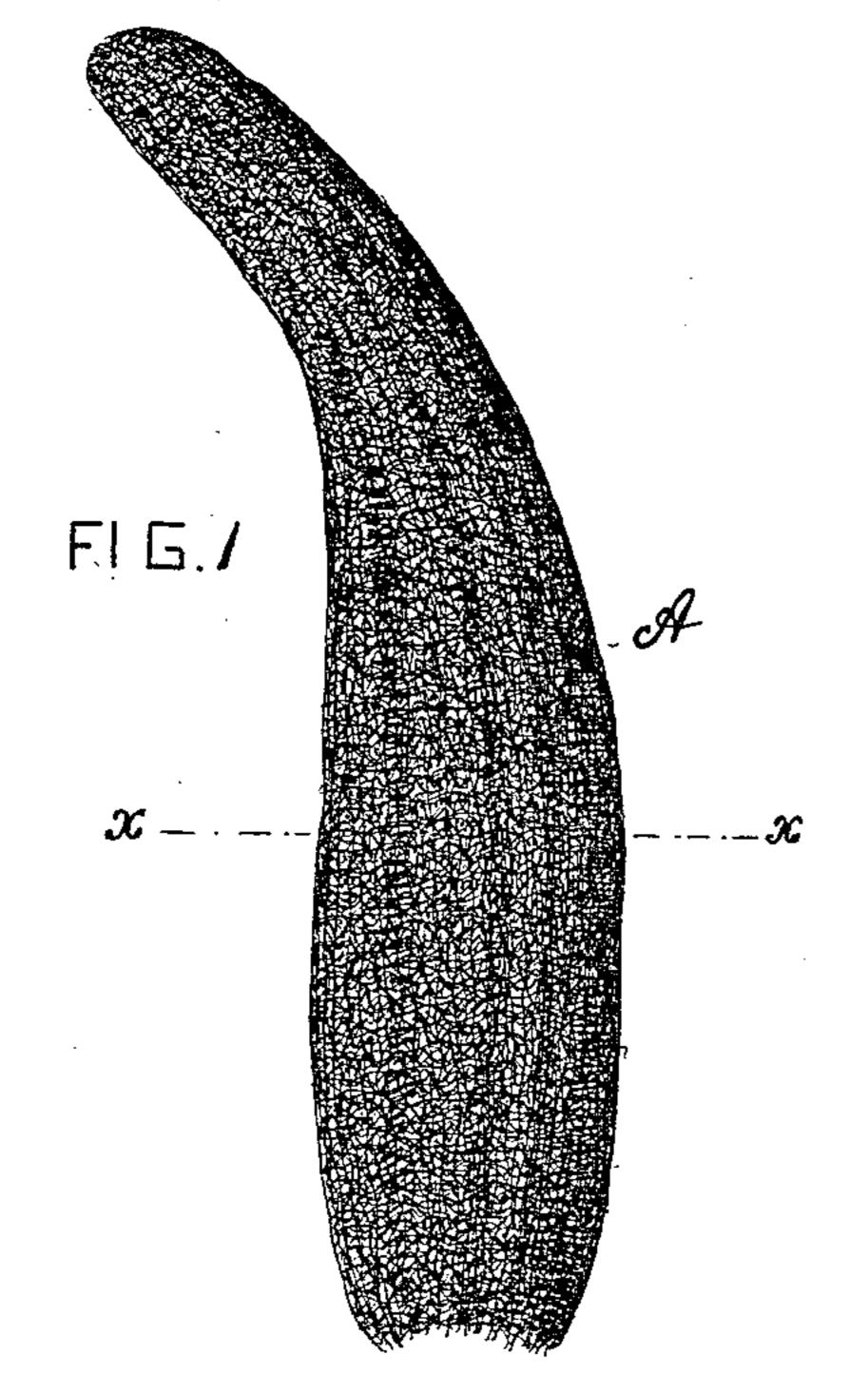
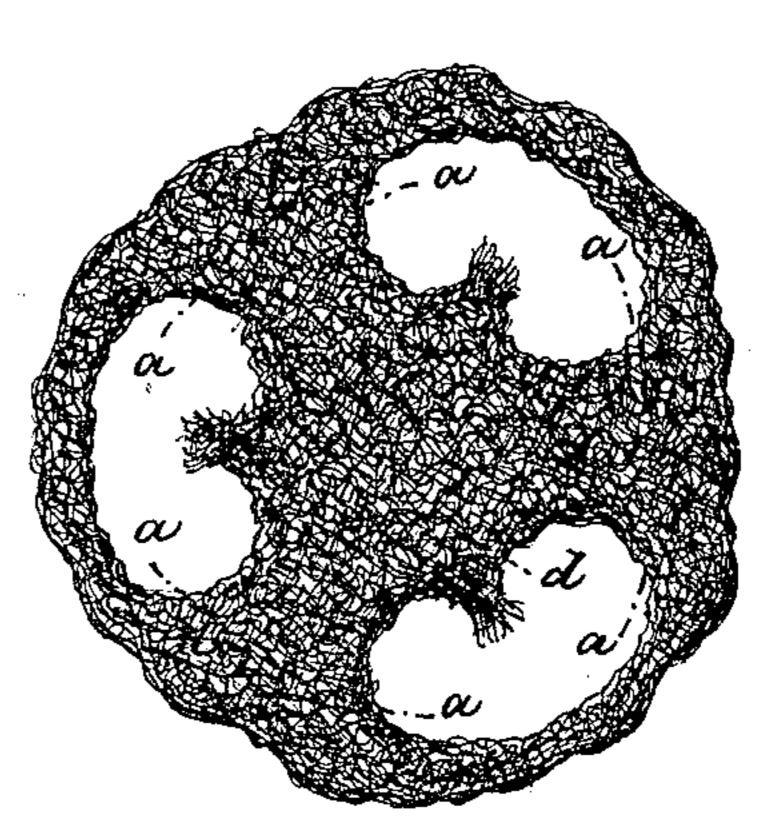
(No Model.)

J. S. SNYDER. BATHING MITTEN.

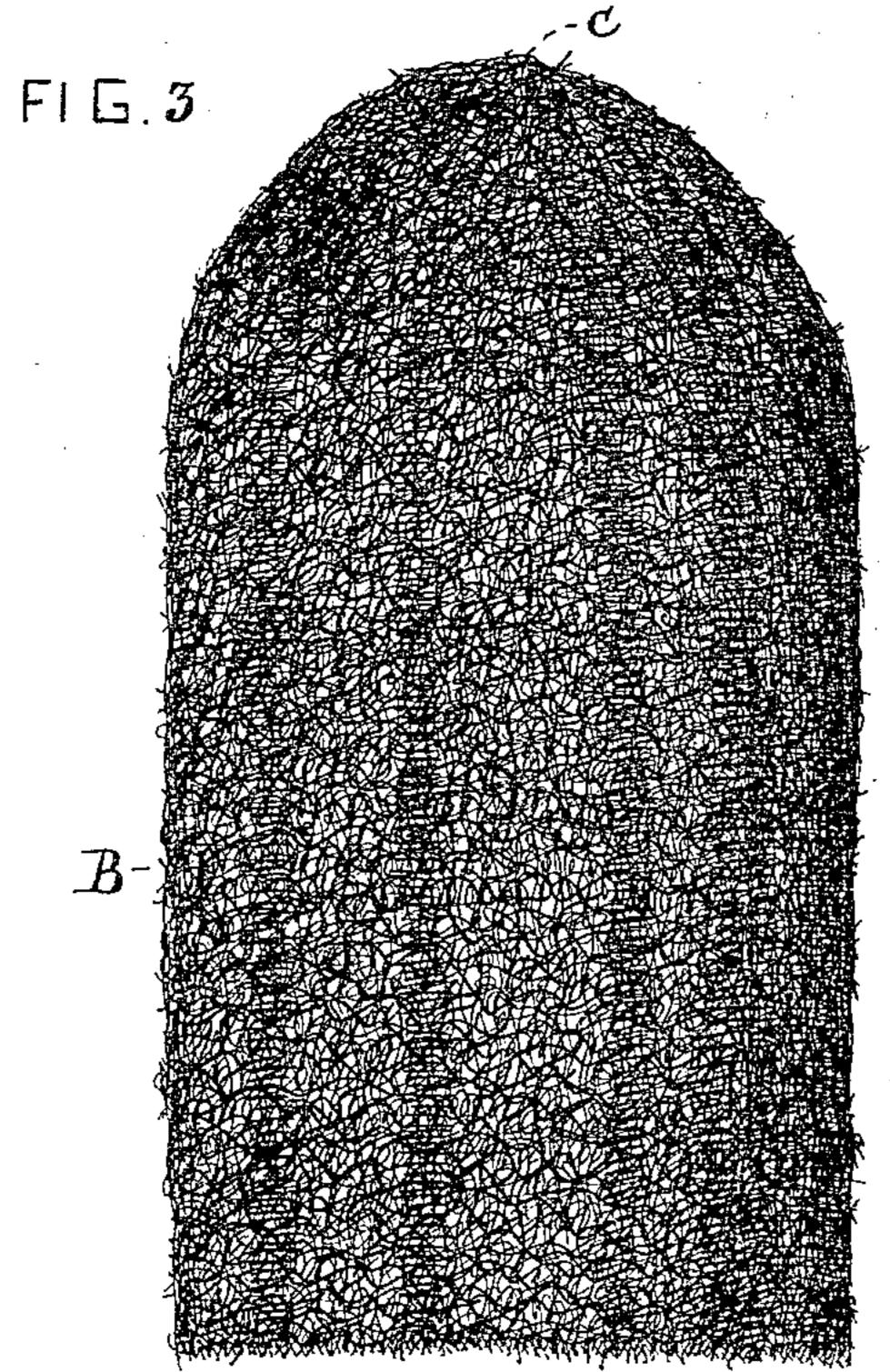
No. 405,806.

Patented June 25, 1889.





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WITNESSES Windsowe Windsowe

INVENTOR
Judson S. Snyder
by his attorneys
Roeder & Briesen

United States Patent Office.

JUDSON S. SNYDER, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

BATHING-MITTEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 405,806, dated June 25, 1889.

Application filed April 12, 1889. Serial No. 307,030. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Judson S. Snyder, of Brooklyn, New York, have invented an Improved Bathing-Mitten, of which the follow-

5 ing is a specification.

This invention relates to a bathing-mitten made from the fruit of the "luffa-plant," which is a kind of a cucumber, of the family Cucurbitaceæ, and species Cucumis acutan-10 gulus. The fibers of this plant form a connected net-work which is sufficiently hard to form an agreeable substitute for a brush for bathing purposes.

The invention consists in the various fea-15 tures of improvement more fully pointed out

in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of the luffa-fruit in its natural state. Fig. 2 is a cross-section on line x x, 20 Fig. 1, after the pulp and pits have been removed. Fig. 3 shows the mitten completed.

In preparing my improved bathing-mitten I take the luffa-fruit A, from which the pulp and pits should be removed. The luffa is 25 next steeped in water to make it soft or pliable, and is cut up into suitable lengths of about eight inches each. Next I cut out the core d by a pair of scissors or a knife. This I do by cutting through the lines a a, Fig. 2, 30 parallel to the circumference of the fruit. In this way I obtain a tube open at both ends.

One end is now drawn together and sewed up, as at c, Fig. 3, to form a pocket. The mitten B is now completed, and forms a utensil into which the hand may easily be introduced. 35 When steeped in water and soap, it forms a convenient substitute for a bathing brush or sponge, with just an agreeable degree of hardness. As the entire hand and wrist are received within the mitten, the latter can be 40

easily manipulated.

It will be seen that by removing the interior of the luffa without splitting or cutting through its body I obtain a seamless tube. This tube, when drawn together at the end, 45 will thus form a seamless bathing-mitten. The advantage connected with this construction is that the absence of a longitudinal seam prevents the mitten from opening under the influence of the water. Moreover, the mitten, 50 being of even strength throughout, can be put upon the hand in different positions at different times to wear evenly.

I claim as my invention—

A bathing-mitten formed of an unsplit and 55 seamless luffa-fruit having its core and pulp removed, and having one of its ends drawn together, substantially as specified.

JUDSON S. SNYDER.

Witnesses:

F. v. Briesen, HENRY E. ROEDER.