

No. 879,619.

PATENTED FEB. 18, 1908.

J. H. FOOTE.
BATH PAD.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 4, 1907.

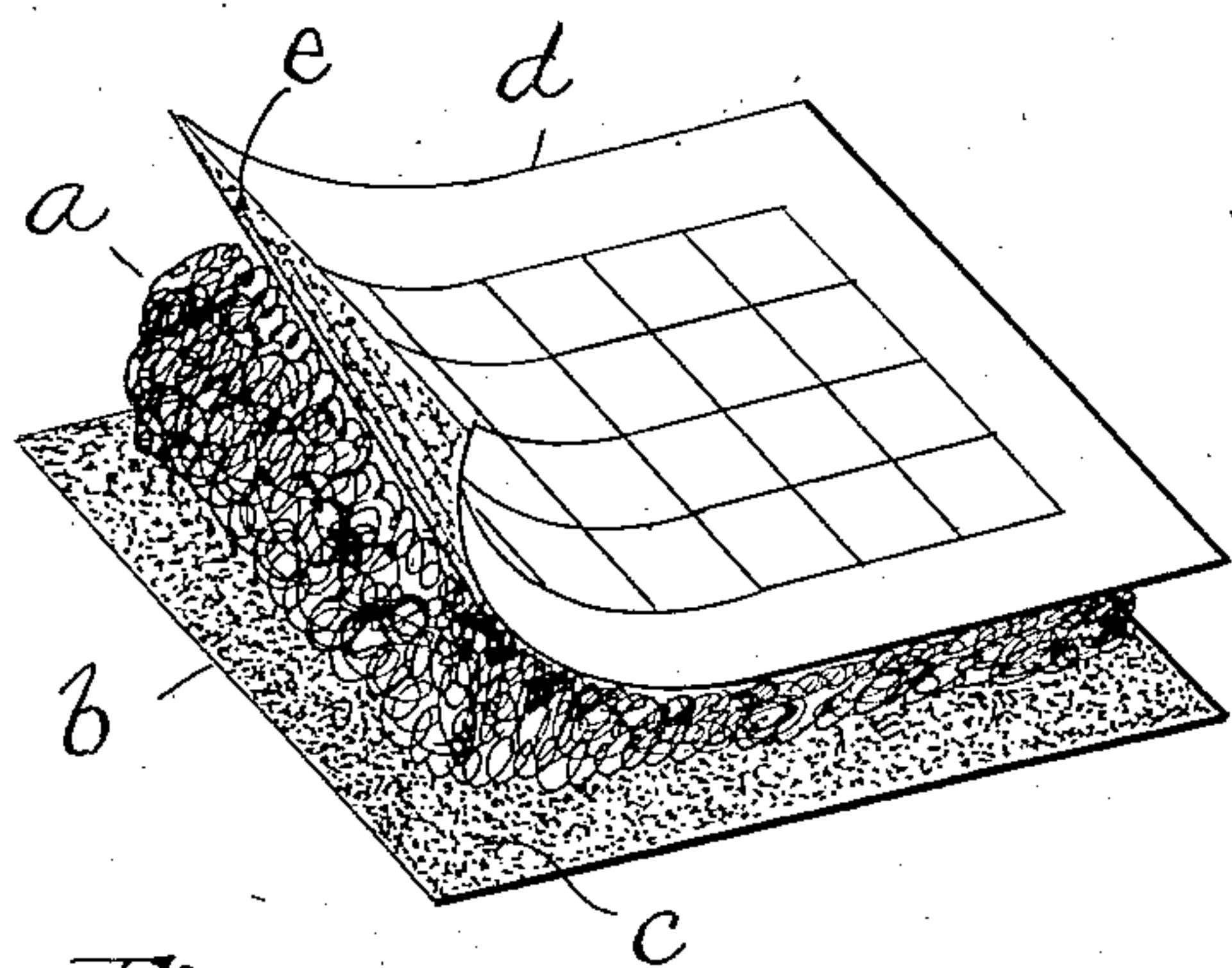


Fig. 1.

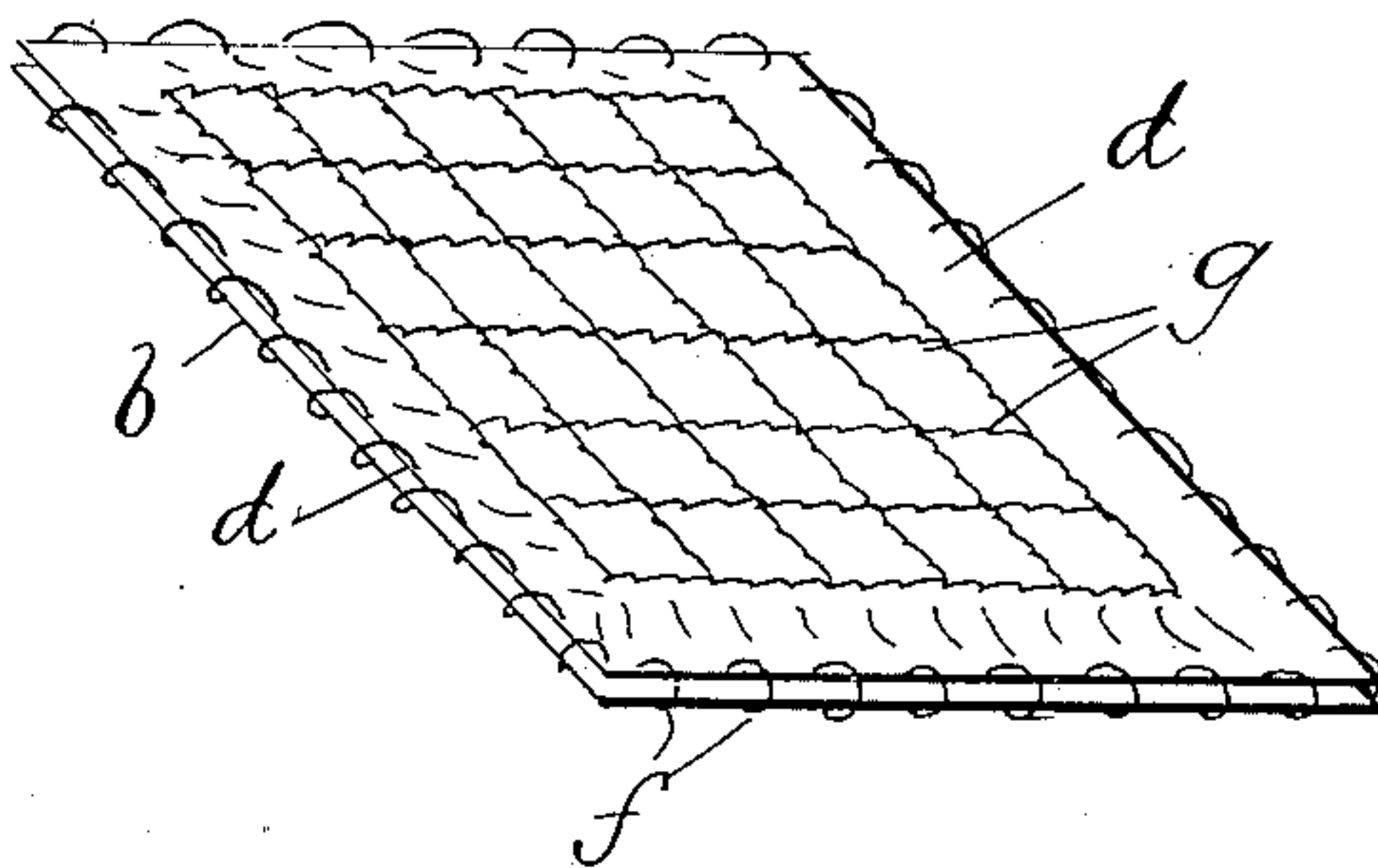


Fig. 2.

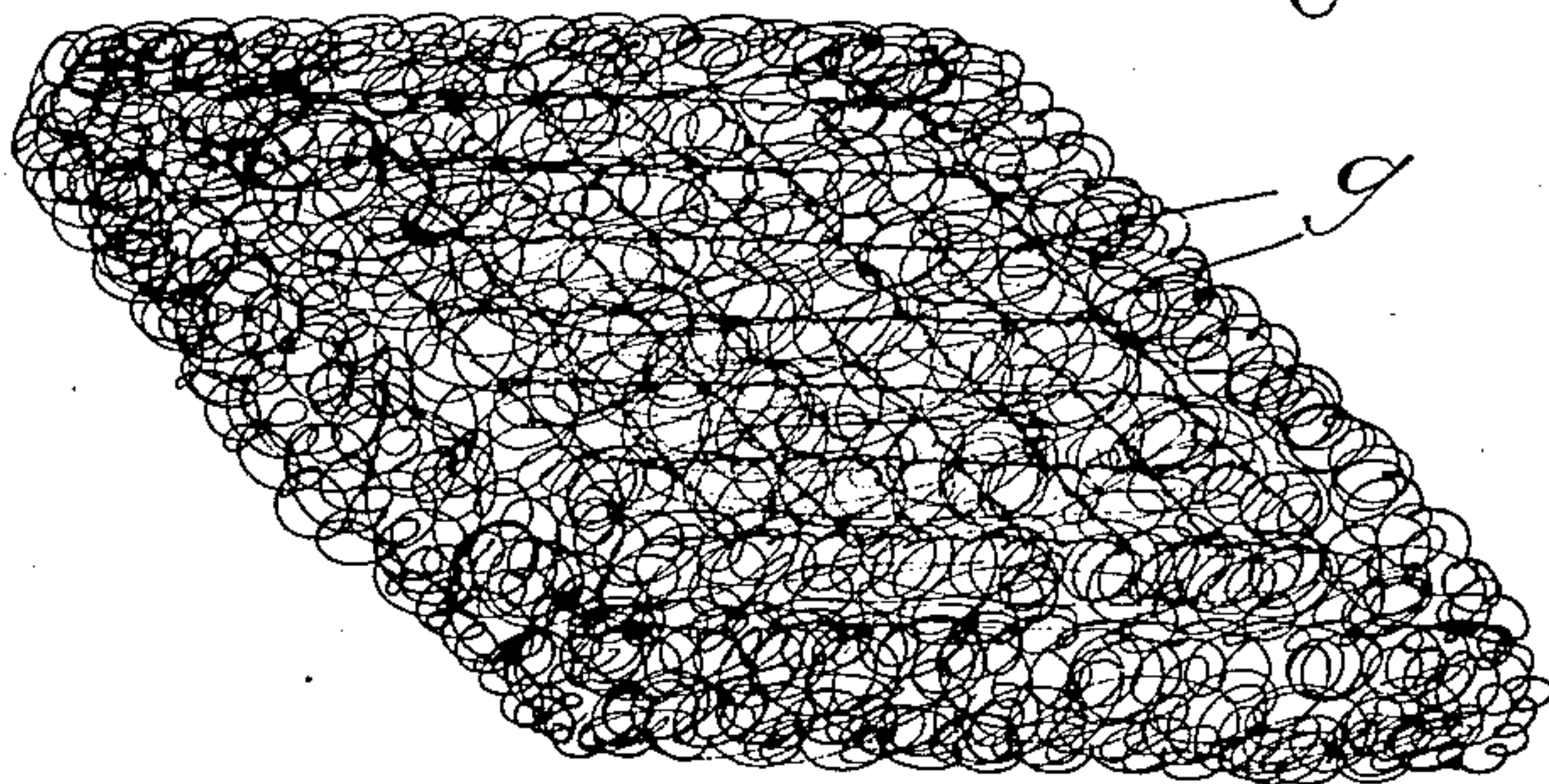


Fig. 3.

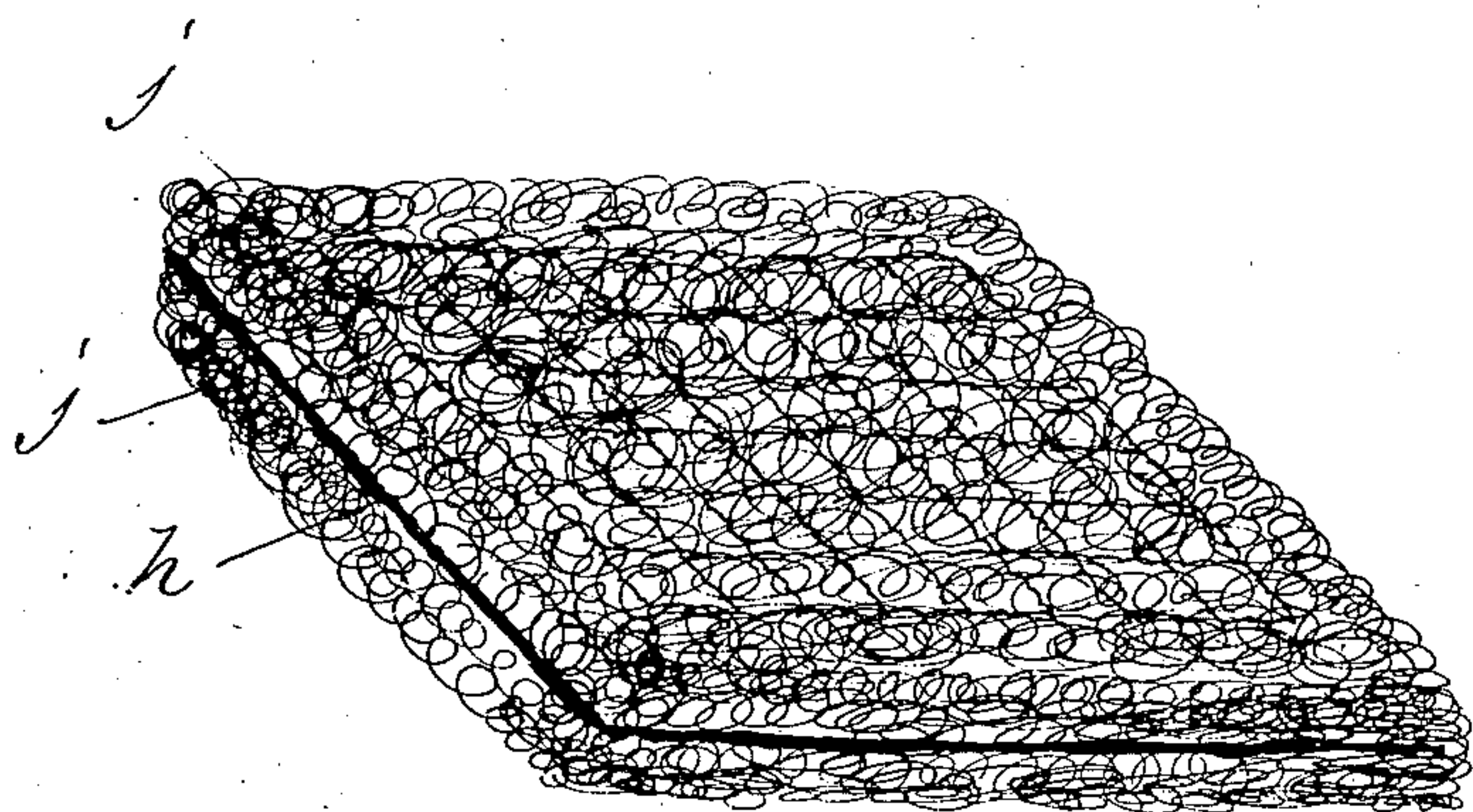


Fig. 4.

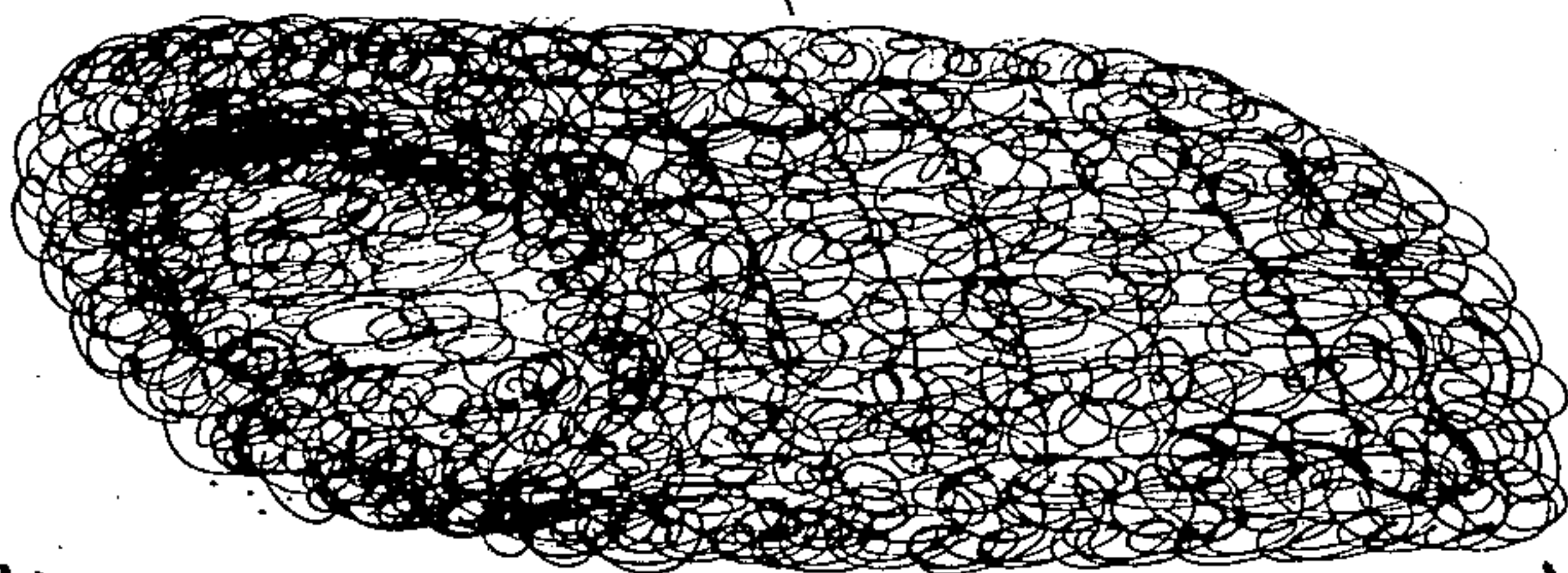


Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN H. FOOTE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

BATH-PAD.

No. 879,619.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 18, 1908.

Application filed October 4, 1907. Serial No. 395,955.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN H. FOOTE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bath-Pads, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which corresponding letters of reference in the different figures indicate like parts.

The object of my invention is to provide a sanitary bath-pad which shall be capable of use for rapidly and thoroughly removing dirt or other foreign matter from the skin and imparting a healthful glow thereto, while at the same time it may be incapable of absorbing impurities and may be so readily cleansed that a mere rinsing may serve, ordinarily, to keep it in a sanitary condition.

A further object is to provide a simple, cheap and effective method whereby said pad may be manufactured.

To these ends my invention consists in the process or method by which said pad may be made, as well as in the finished product; all of which is hereinafter more particularly described and definitely pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing my improved pad with other elements for the purpose of illustrating one of the primary steps in its manufacture, Fig. 2 is a like view showing a secondary step, Fig. 3 is a like view showing the completed product in its simplest form, Fig. 4 is a like view showing a modification thereof, and Fig. 5 is a like view showing a still further modification.

Referring to the drawings, *a*, Fig. 1, represents a pad or mat of hair or wool of any kind, but preferably a selected quality of long curled hair from cows tails; such, for example, as that used in the finest grades of carriage upholstery. This is first wadded into a mat of a predetermined form, size and thickness by the maker, when it is placed upon a sheet *b* of paper or other material capable of being dissolved, softened or disintegrated in water; said sheet having a soluble, adhesive material *c* thereon, such as gum tragacanth, paste or glue, but preferably the former. A second sheet *d*, having a like absorbent material *e* upon its under face, is then placed over a mat *a* and pressed by the hand so that the two sheets will ad-

here to the mat. Said sheets are made larger than the mat so as to overlap at the edges and the edges of the sheets are then secured together in any approved manner, preferably by overcasting, as shown at *f* in Fig. 2. The purpose of thus covering the mat is to confine the hairs and prevent them from becoming entangled with the feeding mechanism of a sewing machine in quilting the pad, as hereinafter described.

The upper face of the upper sheet is preferably printed or stamped in squares, or otherwise, so that the lines may be indicated to the operator just where to do the stitching. The pad is then stitched by means of a sewing machine, as shown at *g*, Fig. 2; the outer row of stitching being close to the margin of the mat of hair. The covered and quilted mat is then placed in water or other liquid, and soaked until the sheets and adhesive material become disintegrated and softened, when the covers *b*, *d* are removed. When the adhesive material is completely dissolved, the pad will be ready for use, presenting the appearance indicated in Fig. 3.

In Fig. 4 I have shown a modification of said invention in which a reinforcing fabric *h*, preferably of silk or other relatively non-absorbent material, is first placed between the two mats or plies *j*, *j*, and then treated and finally stitched in the same manner as the pad shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

In Fig. 5, a still further modification is shown in which the steps are substantially the same as those described concerning the other pads, except that the mat is larger in area,—either double the width or length as may be preferred and then stitched across one end and both side edges as occasion may require, thereby forming a hollow bag or mitten *k*, which is especially adapted for rubbing purposes to produce a glow upon the skin. This form of pad may or may not be reinforced with an intervening fabric.

I do not wish to be limited to any special form of pad nor to any specific way of quilting the same.

I have found in practice that my improved pad may be readily cleansed, often by mere rinsing; and being a non-absorbent of liquid, and in view of the fact that the hairs, while intertwined, tend to separate from each other, thereby leaving large open spaces between them, the accumulation therein of bacteria is prevented and the pad remains indefinitely in a sanitary condition.

While I have described my improved method as being especially applicable to the manufacture of bath-pads, it is obvious that other goods for analogous purposes, such as
5 rugs, carriage-mats and the like may be made in accordance therewith without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

10 1. The method of constructing a bath-pad, which consists in shaping a mat of hairlike material into a predetermined form, placing the same between two sheets capable of being disintegrated by moisture, said sheets
15 having adhesive material thereon, sewing the same through said sheets, and finally removing said sheets and adhesive material by the application of liquid.

2. The method of constructing a bath-pad, which consists in shaping a mat of hair- 20 like material into a predetermined form, confining and assembling the said material by means capable of being disintegrated by moisture, said means comprising an adhesive material, sewing said hairlike material 25 through said soluble means, and finally removing said soluble means and adhesive material by the application of a liquid.

In testimony whereof, I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscrib- 30 ing witnesses, this first day of October, 1907.

JOHN H. FOOTE.

Witnesses:

D. H. FLETCHER,
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