



NIC

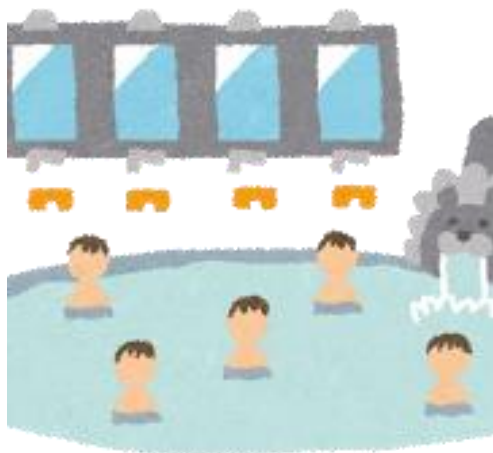
はっけん
発見! NAGOYA
Hakken!

「^{はっけん}発見! NAGOYA」は NIC の ^{つく}ボランティアが ^つ作っています。
^{なごや}名古屋や ^{にほん}日本の ^{ぶんか}文化を ^{しょうかい}1つずつ紹介しています。 ^{なごや}名古屋の ^{あたら}新しい ^{みりよく}魅力が ^み見つかるよう ^{ねが}願っています。

Hakken! NAGOYA is put together by volunteers at the NIC. “*Hakken*” means “discover”.

Each issue focuses on a topic on Nagoya and Japanese culture. We hope you'll discover something new that enriches your time in Nagoya.

だい かい にほん ふろ
第10回：日本の風呂 Issue 10: Japanese Baths



今回は日本の風呂についてです。日本の風呂には独特の文化があります。皆さんは日本に来て風呂の入り方など 困った事はありませんか。日本の風呂を理解し楽しむために 歴史・種類・温泉そして入り方を紹介します。機会があれば是非日本の風呂を経験してみてください。

In this issue, we're taking a look at Japanese baths or *furo*. *Furo* are quite unique to Japan. Have you ever had trouble taking a bath in Japan? We'll show you some of the history and types of *furo* and *onsen* and how to properly take a bath so that you can enjoy them even more. We hope you will take the opportunity to experience a Japanese *furo*.



目次 CONTENTS

1. 日本にほんの家庭風呂かていぶろ Japanese Household Baths
2. 入り方はいかたのマナーと注意ちゅうい How to take a bath
3. 風呂ふろの歴史れきし The History of *Furo*
4. 公衆浴場こうしゅうよくじょう Public Bathing Facilities
 - ① 日帰り入浴施設ひがえにゅうよくしせつ Day-use facilities
 - ② 温泉おんせん *Onsen*
5. 風呂ふろの種類しゅるい Types of *Furo*
 - ① 大浴場だいよくじょう *Daiyokujō*
 - ② 足湯あしゆ *Ashiyu*
 - ③ 家族風呂かぞくぶろ *Kazokuburo*
 - ④ 露天風呂ろてんぶろ *Rotenburo*
6. 愛知県あいちけんの主な温泉地おも おんせんち Main Onsen Areas in Aichi Prefecture
7. あとがき In closing

[1] 日本の家庭の風呂- JAPANESE HOUSEHOLD BATHS

ほとんどの日本の家の風呂は トイレとは別で1つの部屋になっています。浴室には浴槽（湯船）とは別に身体を洗ったりシャワーを使うための洗い場があり 床に水を流せます。洗い場には洗面器と風呂椅子があります。

Most Japanese household baths are in a room separate from the toilet. The bathing room has a bathtub as well as a separate washing area for washing the body and taking showers. The floor can be washed down with water and the room has a seat and wash bowl.

浴槽の材質は ステンレスや人工大理石などさまざまなタイプがあります。FRP (fiberglass reinforced plastic) はガラス繊維強化プラスチックの略で 保温性が高く軽量です。耐久性も高いが 汚れやすいのが欠点です。ステンレスは裏に保温材を取り付ければ 保温性が高くなり 傷やサビにも強いですが湯垢が自立ちやすく 肌触りが不快と感じる人もいます。人工大理石の浴槽は肌触りがよく デザイン性に優れているのが一番の特長です。ただ材質によっては重量があり FRP と同じようにスポンジなどで優しく洗わないと キズがつく可能性があります。ホーロー製のものは 肌触りは良いが 価格が高く重量もあります。



昔は 木製の浴槽が多かったのですが 腐りやすくカビが生えやすいため手入れが大変でした。しかし日本人にとって檜の風呂は 独特の香りと保温性や肌触りのよさで 一番の憧れです。

Bathtubs are made of various materials such as stainless steel and artificial marble. FRP (fiberglass reinforced plastic) has high heat retention and is lightweight. It is quite durable, but gets dirty easily. Stainless steel tubs don't rust or get scratched easily and if insulation is added to the back, they also retain heat very well. However, bath scales stand out and some people feel the texture is unpleasant. Artificial marble has a nice texture and it is visually pleasing, but the material is quite heavy and like FRP can scratch easily if not cleaned with something soft like a sponge. Enamel bathtubs also have a pleasant texture, but are expensive and heavy.

In the past, many bathtubs were made of wood, but they were difficult to take care of due to mold and rot. However, baths made of *hinoki* cypress are an item of admiration in Japan even today because of its characteristic aroma, high heat retention and pleasant texture.

[2] 入り方のマナーと注意 HOW TO TAKE A BATH

家庭風呂の場合：洗い場で身体をきれいにしてから 浴槽に入ります。

浴槽の中では 身体は洗いません。タオルは湯船に入れてはいけません。浴槽の湯は全員がつかうためのものなので 水栓を抜きません。後から入る人のことを考えて 湯を汚さないように気をつけましょう。

When taking a bath in a private household, first wash your body in the washing area, then enter the bathtub. Do not wash your body in the bathtub or put your towel into the bath water. Because everyone in the family uses the same bath water, don't drain the bath water and keep the water clean in consideration of the people taking a bath after you.

公衆浴場の入り方：Taking a bath in a public bathing area:

1. 脱衣所で服を全部ぬぎ ロッカーまたはかごに入れます。バスタオルはロッカーまたはかごに置いて 浴用タオルを浴室にもっていきます。

Remove all clothes in the dressing area and put them along with a big bath towel into a locker or a provided basket. Bring a smaller wash towel with you into the bathing area.

2. 湯船に入る前に 洗い場で身体を洗ってから入ります。シャワーや石鹸の泡が 他の人にかからないようにしましょう。

Before entering the bathtub, wash your body. Be careful not to splash other people with your shampoo or soap bubbles.

3. 足からゆっくり湯船に入ります。この時 浴用タオルは湯船に入れてはいけません。湯船に飛び込んだり 泳いではいけません。

Step into the bath slowly. Make sure your wash towel doesn't go into the bath water.

Do not jump into or swim in the water.

4. 湯桶(洗面器)や風呂椅子など使ったものは 水で流して元の場所に戻します。浴室を出るときには 固く絞った浴用タオルで身体の水気を拭き取ります。

Rinse the items you used to wash yourself, such as the seat and wash bowl, and return them to their proper place. When you leave the bathing area, wring out your wash towel and use it to wipe excess water off yourself.



公衆浴場のマナーと注意 : Things to be careful of in public bathing places

1. シャンプー・石鹸・タオル等の備品がない施設もあります。
旅館やホテルの客室には 大きいタオル(バスタオル)と小さいタオル(浴用タオル)の2種類が準備されています。大浴場には 用意されたタオルを持って行くことが多いです。銭湯の場合は 自分が使うタオルを準備します。

There are facilities which do not provide items such as shampoo, soap, and towels.

Ryokan and hotels provide a big bath towel and a smaller wash towel in the guest rooms and often times you take them with you to the *daiyokujō*. If you are using a *sentō*, you need to bring your own towel.

2. タトゥーがある人は 入浴を断られる場合があるので 事前に施設の HP での確認が必要です。

Tattoos are not allowed at some facilities, so make sure to check the facility's website before you go.

3. 飲酒後すぐの入浴は避けたほうがよいです。

Refrain from drinking alcohol before using the bath

4. 公衆浴場には 裸で入るので水着は持って行きません。通常は水着の着用を禁止しているところが多いです。

Don't bring a swimsuit. People use public bathing areas naked and wearing a swimsuit is typically prohibited at most facilities.

5. 長い髪は束ねて 湯船に浸からないようにします。

Tie up long hair and make sure it doesn't go into the bath water.

6. 入浴後は水分補給を心がけましょう。

After you get out of the bath, make sure to hydrate.

[3] 風呂の歴史 THE HISTORY OF *FURO*

6世紀 6th Century

仏教と共に 寺院の沐浴(蒸気浴あるいは行水)として始まったといわれています。

仏教では 身体を洗い浄める事は 仏に仕える者の大切な仕事でした。庶民の家々には浴室もなく 町湯もなかったので 寺院による施浴(入浴の提供)は 宗教的意味だけでなく うれしい施しでした。施浴によって 庶民は入浴の楽しみを知りました。

It is said that the history of *furo* began with Buddhism as *mokuyoku* (沐浴 bathing at a temple usually in the form of a steam bath or a quick bath).

In Buddhism, washing one's body was an important duty for those serving Buddha to purify the body. There were no baths in homes nor public baths, so *seyoku* (施浴 bathing facilities provided by temples) were a welcome service not only for religious reasons. Common people learned the joys of bathing through *seyoku*.

平安時代 (794~1185) Heian Period (794-1185)

この時代の終わり頃 京都に銭湯の始まりともいえる湯屋が登場します。入浴は湯につかるのではなく 湯を沸かして その蒸気を浴室内に取り込んだ「蒸し風呂」形式でした。

Near the end of this period, *yuya* (湯屋) which are considered the beginnings of *sentō* (銭湯 lit. public bath house) appeared in Kyoto. At this time, people didn't soak in water; it was type of steam bath where water was boiled and the steam was brought into the bathing room.

鎌倉時代 (1185~1333) Kamakura Period (1185-1333)

寺院の施設として 初めての湯屋が東大寺(奈良県)に作られました。大きな釜で湯を沸かし 浴槽に入れる給湯方式でした。最古の「鉄湯船」と呼ばれる浴槽は現在もあります。

この頃は 暖房設備も乏しかったので 風呂は寒さを防ぐ大切な手段でした。その頃から 風呂の習慣は個人にも広まります。また人を招いて遊ぶことを「風呂」というようになり 浴後には茶の湯や 酒食が振舞われました。

The first large *yuya* was built as a temple facility at Tōdaiji Temple in Nara Prefecture. Water was boiled in a big pot and put into a large bathtub. The oldest bathtub, called *Tetsuyubune* (鉄湯船), still exists.

Because heating methods were poor in these days, this type of facility was an important way to stay warm. During this time, the habit of personal bathing began to spread. Additionally, the act of inviting others to these places began to be called *furo* and people would treat each other to tea, drinks and food.

1591年に宗教的なものではなく 純粋な公衆浴場である「銭湯」が登場しました。In 1591, *sentō* first appeared as a purely public bathing facility separated from religious purposes.

江戸時代 (1603~1868) Edo Period (1603-1868)

この時代の風呂の構造は小屋の中に たくさんの石を置き これを焼いて 水をかけて湯気をたてます。その上に 「すのこ」と呼ばれる 木の板を置いて入る 蒸し風呂でした。その後「戸棚風呂」という形式が登場します。戸棚風呂とは 蒸し風呂の底に 膝下まで湯を入れてつかり 上半身を蒸気で蒸し 蒸気が出ていかないように 戸を閉めて入る風呂のことです。

しかし 戸の開け閉めが多くなると 蒸気が逃げってしまうので 工夫されたのが「ざくろ口」でした。浴槽の外側を屋根付きの小屋で覆い 三方の壁を板で囲んで 一方の入り口だけを開けました。その入り口に 上から半分の所まで 板を下げ この入り口の事を「ざくろ口」と呼びました。浴槽に入る客は この低い入り口から 頭を下げた状態で 入って行きました。中は入り口からの光しかないので 真っ暗でした。そのため 出入りの時に

は 挨拶をするようになりました。当時は老若男女が一緒の「混浴」でした。
江戸時代にはたびたび混浴禁止令が出たこともあり男女別の銭湯が登場し幕末には江戸内で600軒程に増えました。男性用銭湯は2階建てが多く人々はここで茶菓子類をほおぼりながら将棋や碁などを楽しみ庶民の娯楽場・社交場として利用しました。

Furo during this period were small huts in which many rocks were placed, heated and water was poured over them, creating steam. A *sunoko* (すのこ lit.duckboard) was placed over the rocks, making a *mushiburo* (蒸し風 lit.steam bath). Later, a style of called *todanaburo* (戸棚風呂) appeared. In a *todanaburo*, knee-deep water is poured in and the person bathes the bottom half of their body while steaming the upper half. The doors are closed to keep the steam in. However, steam escapes each time the door is opened as people go in and out.

To solve this, the *zakuro-guchi* (ざくろ口) was devised. The outside of the bathtub is covered by a hut with a roof. Three sides were closed up with planks and only one side had an entrance. The top half of the entrance was covered with planks. This type of entrance is called a *zakuro-guchi*. To get in, people had to lower their head and duck through. Light doesn't get through, so the inside was dark. Because of this, people would to greet each other as they went in and out. At the time, it was *konyoku* (混浴) where men and women, young and old bathed together.

Throughout the Edo period, there were often laws prohibiting *konyoku* and *sentō* with separate men's and women's baths appeared, growing to around 600 buildings in the Edo area by the end of the Edo period. Many *sentō* for men were two-story buildings and people often ate sweets served with tea while playing shogi and go. They became a place of entertainment and socializing for the common people.

明治17年頃には「ざくろ口」はなくなり洗い場の天井を高くして湯気を抜く窓が付けられ開放的な現在の銭湯の形になったようです。

Around 1884, the ceilings were raised higher and *zakuro-guchi* were removed. Windows were added, making it the more open area known in *sentō* today.

また江戸時代初めには現在と同じ様なたっぷりの湯に首までつかる「据え風呂」ができ一般庶民の家庭にも広まっています。井戸水を沸かして入るので「水(すい)風呂」とも呼ばれました。湯船は湯量が少なくて済むよう一人が入れるぐらいの木桶を利用しました。初めは湯を桶の中に入れる組み込み方式でしたが後に桶の中に鉄の筒を入れてこの中に燃えている薪を入れ鉄の筒が熱せられることにより湯が沸く「鉄砲風呂」が発明され江戸の主流となりました。鉄の筒が熱くなるのでやけどをしないように板で仕切りました。煙突の付いた釜の形が鉄砲に似ているため「鉄砲風呂」と呼ばれたようです。

Additionally, in the beginning of the Edo period, *sueburo* (据え風呂), soaking in warm water all the way up to the neck began to spread in regular households. Because these baths were filled with well water, they were also called *suiburo* (水風呂). In order to use less water, wooden baths just big enough for one person to fit in were used. At first, hot water was put into the tub, but later on, an iron cylinder was put into the tub and burning logs were put in, heating up the iron cylinder, which would boil the water. This type of bath was called *teppōburo* (鉄砲風呂) and was common in the Edo period. The iron cylinder was hot so planks were laid down inside to prevent burns. It was called a *teppōburo* because the shape of the iron pot with a chimney looked like the barrel of a gun or *teppō*.

一方 関西 (大阪) では 桶の底に平釜をつけて 湯を沸かす「五右衛門風呂」が普及しました。円筒形の木桶の風呂釜を 鉄製の底に載せた「五右衛門風呂」と 全体が鉄でできた「長州風呂」の2種類があります。どちらの場合も底が熱くなるため 入浴するときには 浮いている木製の底板を踏んで沈めます。(これがなかなか難しい!)
なお五右衛門風呂という名前は 1594年に京都で釜茹での刑に処せられたという盗賊の石川五右衛門からきています。

Meanwhile, *Goemon-buro* spread in the Kansai area (around Osaka). These baths had flat cauldrons that would boil the water. A round wooden tub was put on the metal bottom in a *Goemon-buro* and a *Chōshu-buro* was made completely of iron. The bottom of both types could get extremely hot so when they got into the tub, bathers would step on a wooden plank that floated at the top. This takes a bit of skill.

Goemon-buro gets its name from Goemon Ishikawa who was executed in Kyoto in 1594 by being boiled in a pot.

大正時代 (1912 ~ 1926) から昭和 (1926 ~ 1989) の時代にかけて 銭湯は 近代的になり 板の洗い場や木製の浴槽から タイル張りへと 変わっていきました。

From the Taisho period (1912-1926) to the Showa period (1926-1989) *sentō* modernized from planks in the washing area and wooden bathtubs to tiles.

全国的に内風呂が広まったのは1970年代でした。戦後の高度経済成長により 風呂付きの団地が 大量に建てられた事が 背景にあります。

Household baths spread across the country in the 1970s, due greatly in part to the large number of apartments with baths in *danchi* built in mass numbers during the sudden economic growth in post-war Japan.

しかし依然として 銭湯は家庭に風呂のない人たちの 日々の風呂でした。銭湯は温泉と違い 水を沸かした普通の風呂です。料金も高くありません。そしてシャンプーや石鹸

も普通は置いてありません。その場合は タオル・石鹸・シャンプーなどを持っていかなくてはなりません。

However, *sentō* continued to be the daily bathing option for people without a household bath. Unlike *onsen*, the water is normal tap water. The admission fee isn't high and shampoo and soap are usually not provided. In this case, bathers must bring their own towels, soap and shampoo.

[4] 公衆浴場 PUBLIC BATHING FACILITIES

現在 銭湯の数は内風呂の普及で激減しましたが 大きな風呂に入りたいとか 常連同士でのコミュニケーションが楽しいからという理由で 銭湯に通う人がいます。最近では健康ランドやスーパー銭湯という 新しいタイプの銭湯も人気があります。毎日の入浴というよりも 気軽な温泉として親しまれています。健康ランドやスーパー銭湯の料金は店ごとに違い 一般の銭湯よりも高めです。温泉の湯を使っているところもあります。それらはいろいろな種類の浴槽（内風呂または大浴場・露天風呂）やサウナ・岩盤浴などと休憩・食事・娯楽を備えた大きな施設まであり 長時間ゆっくり過ごせます。

With the spread of household baths, the number of *sentō* has greatly decreased in modern days. However there are people who frequent *sentō* because they want to soak in a big bathtub or enjoy the communication they have with other regulars. Recently, new types of *sentō*—such as *kenkō land* and *super sentō*— are gaining popularity. They aren't really for daily bathing, but rather a casual way to enjoy an *onsen*. Admission prices vary with location and they are more expensive than the typical *sentō*. Many facilities use natural hot spring water. With various types of baths using this water -including indoor baths, *rotenburo* and *daiyokujō*- as well as saunas, *ganbanyoku*, and facilities for resting, eating, and entertainment, one can easily spend a day relaxing there.

1. 日帰り入浴施設 Day-use facilities.

宿泊をせず 日帰り入浴をする施設です。普通の町の中にある銭湯・健康ランドやスーパー銭湯などです。

温泉宿の中でも日帰り入浴できる宿がありますので HPなどで調べて行ってみるのもよいと思います。

Facilities where people can take a bath without staying overnight including *sentō*, *kenkō lands*, and *super sentō*.

Some *onsen* lodgings offer day-use of their baths. They should have information on their websites.

2. 温泉 Onsen

日本には多くの温泉があります。温泉とは 地中から湯が湧き出す現象や湯となっている状態 またはその場所を示す言葉です。

Japan has many *onsen*. *Onsen* can refer to the phenomenon of hot water coming up from the below the earth's surface, the hot water itself, or the location of the phenomenon.

温泉の定義 Definition of an *onsen*

1. 温度 Temperature: 温泉源から採取されたときの温度が 25℃以上
Temperature of the water collected at the source is over 25C.
2. 物質 Substance/Material: 24℃以下でも温泉法で決められた成分が1つ以上入っている Even at below 24C, contains at least one of the minerals listed in the *onsen* law.

温泉は成分によっていろいろな種類に分類され 効能もそれぞれ異なります。療養目的や 日常を離れて 自然に触れながら疲れを取るなど それぞれの人が 目的や好みに合わせて楽しめます。

日本には 温泉施設は全国に約2万か所もあります。特に 地方にはいくつもの温泉や旅館が集まった温泉街があります。「温泉旅行」という言葉がある通り 温泉宿に泊まり 朝食・夕食などのおいしい料理や温泉街 その周辺の観光を楽しむ「温泉旅行」は日本人の好む旅行スタイルです。

Onsen are categorized by their minerals and their health benefits vary. People choose the best *onsen* to fit their purpose whether it be for medical treatment or to get away from everyday life and relax in nature.

Japan has over 20,000 *onsen* facilities across the country. There are several provincial *onsen* districts (温泉街 lit. *onsen* town) with a concentration of *onsen* and *ryokan*. On an *onsen ryokō* (温泉旅行 lit. *onsen* trip) people stay at an *onsen* lodging, have delicious breakfast and dinner, and do some local sightseeing. It's a popular type of vacation among Japanese people.

[5] 風呂の種類 TYPES OF *FURO*

1. 大浴場 (内風呂) *Daiyokujō* (lit. large bathing area) (*uchiburo* (lit. indoor bath))

施設の中で 1番大きな共同風呂です。
男湯と女湯に分かれています。

The biggest communal bath in the facility.
The men's and women's baths are separated.



2. 足湯 Ashiyu (lit. foot bath)



足だけを温泉につけるための浴槽 および
それが設置してある場所のことです。

服を脱がずに手軽に楽しめます。温泉街の
街角・鉄道の駅・公園・空港などにあります。

A bathtub or a place with a bathtub that is made
just for soaking feet in an *onsen*.

It's an easy way to enjoy an *onsen* without having to take your clothes off. They
can be found on street corners, train stations, parks, and airports of *onsen* districts.

3. 家族風呂 Kazokuburo (lit. family bath)

家族や知り合いと一緒に入る こじんまりとした貸切の風呂です。予約や別料金
が必要な場合もあります。

A cozy private bath for families or close friends. Reservations or additional fees
may be required.

4. 露天風呂 Rotenburo (lit. open-air bath)

野外や屋外に設置された 屋根や囲いを
しない風呂を「露天風呂」と言います。野風呂
(のぶろ)・野天風呂 (のてんぶろ) と呼ばれ
景色や外気を楽しみながら 入浴することが
できます。温泉施設の「内湯」に隣接している
ことが多いが 最近では「個室露天」と呼ばれる
タイプの客室も増えています。



露天風呂が個々の部屋に付属している

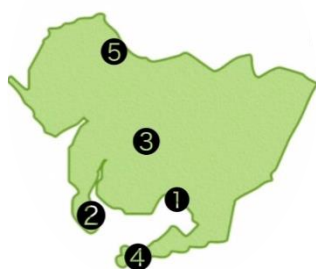
A bath outside or outdoors without a roof or not enclosed is called a *rotenburo*. They
may also be called *noburo* (野風呂) and *notenburo* (野天風呂). People can enjoy the
scenery and the outdoors as they bathe. While often attached to the *uchiburo* of an *onsen*

facility, recently there are more guest rooms that come with a *koshitsu roten* (個室露天), a private *rotenburo* attached to the room.

ほとんどの風呂が男女別々になっていますが 現在も地方には 混浴風呂が残っている温泉があります。

While most *furo* have separate men and women's baths, there are still some *onsen* which are *konyoku* where men and women bathe together.

[6] 愛知県の主な温泉地 MAIN ONSEN AREAS IN AICHI PREFECTURE



- ① 西浦温泉 Nishiura onsen ・ 吉良温泉 Kira onsen ・ 蒲郡温泉 Gamagori onsen ・ 三谷温泉 Miya onsen ・ 湯谷温泉 Yuya onsen ・ 形原温泉 Katahara onsen
- ② 山海温泉 Yamami onsen ・ 南知多温泉 Minami Chita onsen ・ 内海温泉 Utsumi onsen
- ③ 猿投温泉 Sanage onsen ・ 笹戸温泉 Sasado onsen
- ④ 伊良湖温泉 Irako onsen
- ⑤ 犬山温泉 Inuyama onsen

[7] あとがき IN CLOSING

いかがですか。

独特の日本の風呂を恥ずかしがらずに一度は体験してみてください。

日本には「裸のつきあい」という言葉もあり 風呂で知り合うというのも良いですよ。

So what do you think?

We hope you've learned something new and if you've never experienced a *furo*. We hope you won't be shy and give this unique Japanese *furo* a try. It can be a way to meet new people.

In Japan, there is a saying, *hadaka no tsukiai* (裸の付き合い lit. 'naked relationship') to describe having a close relationship which has its roots in the tradition of bathing together.

[GLOSSARY]

- **ashiyu** (足湯) : facility for bathing just one's feet. Common in hot spring resort areas. Often in public areas and free of charge.
- **daiyokujo** (大浴場) : large communal bath
- **danchi** (団地) : large cluster apartment buildings
- **datsuijo** (脱衣所) : changing room/area next to the bathing area
- **furo** (風呂) : bath
- **ganbanyoku** (岩盤浴) : hot stone spa where bathers lie in their clothes on heated stone slates
- **kenkō lando** (健康ランド) : large communal bathing facility, larger than a super sentō with more services, some even offering places to stay overnight.
- **konyoku** (混浴) : men and women bathe together
- **mushiburo** (蒸し風呂) : steam bath
- **onsen** (温泉) : natural hot spring water or area with natural hot spring water
- **onsengai** (温泉街) : area surrounding hot spring resort area including the local shops
- **onsen ryokō** (温泉旅行) : vacations to hot spring resorts
- **onsen yado** (温泉宿) : accommodations in hot spring areas usually with baths using natural hot spring water
- **rotenburo** (露天風呂) : open-air bath
- **ryokan** (旅館) : traditional Japanese inn
- **senmenki** (洗面器) : wash bowl
- **sentō** (銭湯) : public bath house
- **sunoko** (すのこ) : duckboard
- **su-pa-sentō** (スーパー銭湯) : public bathing facility larger than a sentō with more facilities
- **uchiburo** (内風呂) : indoor bath
- **yokusō** (浴槽) : bathtub
- **yubune** (湯船) : bath water, bathtub filled with bath water
- **yuoke** (湯桶) : large bowl used to hold bath water for bathing as well as pouring bath water over the body before entering the bath
- **yuya** (湯屋) : literally "hot water shop". Precursor to the sentō
- **zakuro guchi** (ざくろ口) : an entrance with the top half covered by planks that people have to duck under to go through