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L. TAPPER

2,289,526

SANITARY BIB

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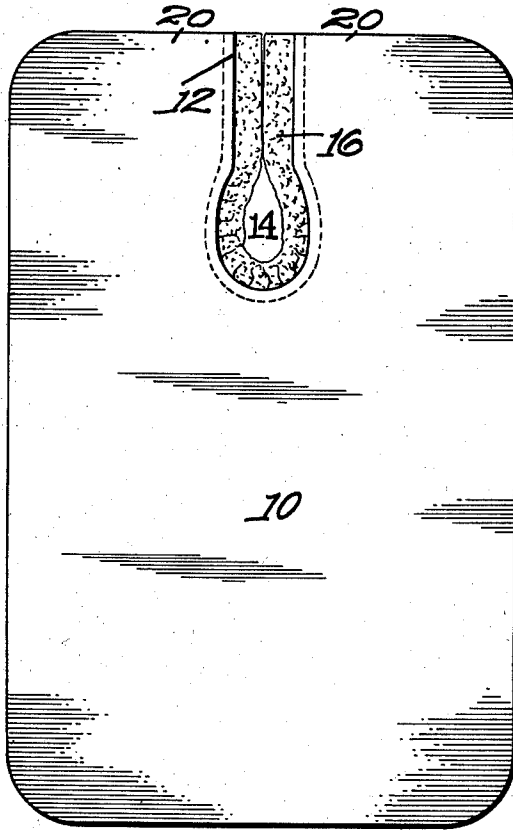


Fig. 1

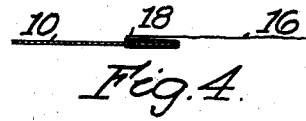


Fig. 4

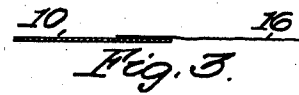


Fig. 3

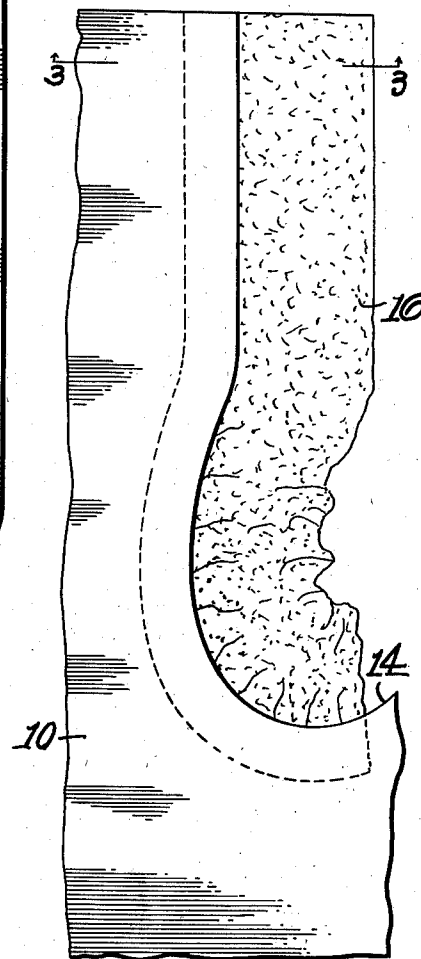


Fig. 2



Fig. 5

Witness
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Application August 4, 1939, Serial No. 238,417

1 Claim. (Cl. 2—50)

The conventional barber's bib is objectionable in that it is used many times by the barber on many different customers, and usually the customer will brush his hands off on the bib and wipe his face or hands thereon, thus transferring dirt, sweat, microbes, etc., to the bib, so that a subsequent user will have such dirt, etc., transferred to himself. This becomes particularly objectionable on hot days, when the customer will perspire heavily under the bib, such bibs being of large size and almost completely enveloping the customer.

This invention is directed to a practicable disposable bib, for use by barbers, dentists, beauty salons, and in fact, in any place where a sanitary protective bib or apron is desirable.

The objects of this invention include the provision of a sanitary bib, which may be made of any kind of disposable material, preferably paper; the provision of a sanitary bib having a piece cut out to provide an aperture for the reception of the neck of the user; the provision of a soft tissue neck band of any desired material attached to the neck receiving aperture; and the provision of various means of attachment of the neck band to the bib.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will appear hereinafter.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawing, in which

Fig. 1 is a plan view of the bib;

Fig. 2 is a broken away detail view of the bib at its place of attachment to the neck band;

Fig. 3 is a sectional view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3 but showing a different form of attachment, and

Fig. 5 is a view of the bib in use.

In the drawing, the bib or apron 10 is shown as to shape in an illustrative sense only, and by way of example is made in a generally rectangular form of any kind of paper or other material. At one of the narrow ends, a channel or slot 12 is cut out, and at the end of such channel or slot there is provided an enlarged aperture 14 to receive the neck or other part of the anatomy. About the edges of the combined channel and aperture there is attached a soft tissue band 16 in the preferred embodiment of the device, but other materials may be used, as crepe paper, or any other convenient or desired soft material.

The band 16 may be attached to the bib proper by any convenient means but, as shown in Fig. 3, it is laid flat on the bib, extending beyond the edges of the channel 12 and aperture 14, as a

continuous length of material, and then is glued to the bib. In this manner, a paper bib of any inexpensive kind of paper may be produced, but having a soft band to contact the neck or other anatomical part of the user.

As shown in Fig. 5, the band 16 is rolled or folded upwardly to form a protective but agreeable element about the neck to keep out the falling hair, soap, or other things ordinarily liable to get under the bib at the neck.

As shown in Fig. 4, the band 16 may be laid flat on the bib, just covering the edges of the channel and aperture, but extending inwardly, glued along the edges, and folded backwardly as at 18 to form a somewhat more substantial neck-band than that disclosed in Fig. 3.

The flaps 20 resulting from the presence of channel 12 are used to secure the bib about the neck of the user, as by pinning or tying.

In view of the foregoing it will be seen that there has been provided a sanitary bib for barbers, dentists, beauticians, and the like, which is more efficient and practical than the conventional cloth bib now used, and which may be made of paper or like material so as to be disposable after being used but once and hence is sanitary and cannot carry dirt, microbes, etc., to anyone.

Having thus described my invention and the advantages thereof, I do not wish to be limited to the details herein disclosed, otherwise than as set forth in the claim, but what I claim is:

A paper bib having a cut-out portion comprising a channel extending inwardly from one edge and a rounded aperture at the inner end of the channel communicating therewith to provide a neck opening, the said channel having closely approaching parallel edges, a flat strip of relatively soft paper attached to the edges of said channel and of said aperture and having a portion normally extending inwardly of the edges of said channel and said aperture in the same plane as the sheet and having substantially contacting edges when the sheet is flat, said strip extending in a continuous band around the edges of the cut-out portion, said inwardly extending portion being adapted to fold over the edges of said cut-out portion and snugly and yieldingly fit the neck of the user when the bib is applied about the user's body, the portion extending from the rounded aperture serving as an upstanding collar and preventing falling hair or the like from passing through the neck opening.

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