Oct. 10, 1933. A. H. STRAUS 1,930,114

DIAPER

Filed Aug. 12, 1931

Fig. 1.

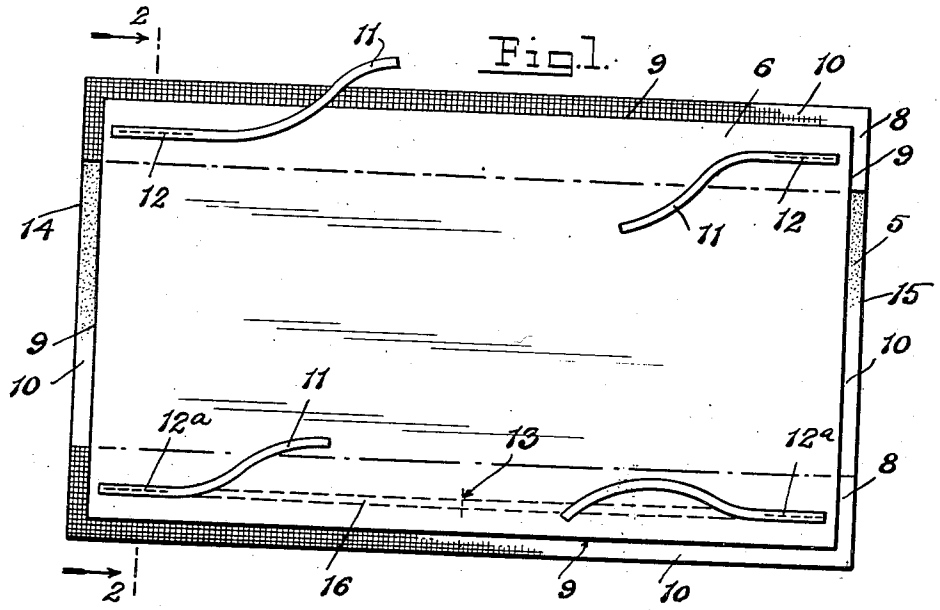


Fig. 2.

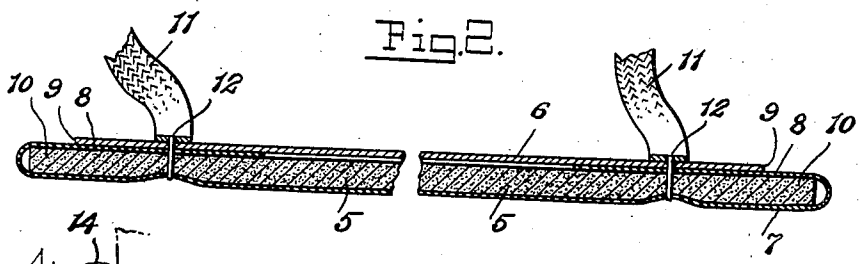


Fig. 4.

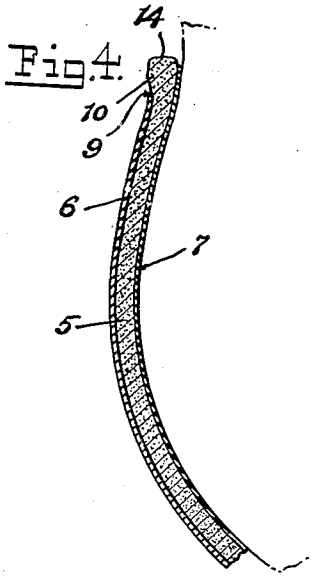
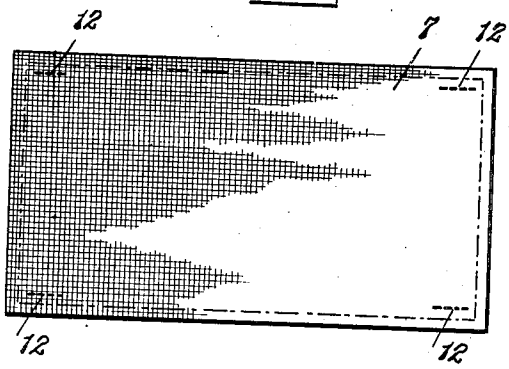


Fig. 3.



Inventor

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By his Attorney

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,930,114

DIAPER

Alexander H. Straus, Woodmere, N. Y., assignor to The Diapex Corporation, New York, N. Y., a corporation of New York

Application August 12, 1931. Serial No. 556,588

1 Claim. (Cl. 128—284)

This invention relates to an improvement in diapers adapted for wear by infants and small children for protective purposes. The primary object of the invention is to provide an article of this character which shall be so made and constructed that the same is only worn once and then discarded, thus obviating the laundering or cleansing required with the conventional cloth diaper.

A further object of the invention is to provide a diaper which shall be made in whole or in part of destructible and readily disposable materials, such as paper and gauze, so that the article can, after use, be easily disposed of. I attain the desired results through the use of inexpensive, yet thoroughly effective materials, which produce a satisfactory and sanitary article and afford a full measure of protection to the infant.

A still further object of my invention is to provide a diaper composed of several layers of material and fastening means for holding the garment on a child, the component parts of the diaper being united and held together as a unitary structure by a simple fastening means whereby ease and economy of machine manufacture of the complete article is afforded.

In the drawing, in which the preferred embodiment of my invention is shown, Fig. 1 is a plan view of the outer face of a diaper made in accordance with this invention; Fig. 2 is a sectional view on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrows; Fig. 3 is a view of the inner face of the diaper; and Fig. 4 is a sectional view of a part of the diaper showing how the same conforms to the body of the child and how the cut edge of the outer waterproof paper layer is protected.

The garment forming the subject matter of this invention, is composed of an inner layer or pad of soft, destructible and absorbent paper 5 and a protective cover or waterproof paper sheet 6 that extends over the outer face of the pad. A gauze covering 7 extends over the inner or exposed face of the pad. This gauze covering is made sufficiently large to be turned inwardly at its longitudinal sides to provides the inturned side flaps 8 which are tucked between the waterproof sheet 6 and the inner face of the pad 5, as is clearly disclosed in Fig. 2.

The waterproof sheet 6 is made smaller in size than the pad 5 so that the surrounding edges 9 of the sheet 6 are spaced inwardly from the edges of the gauze-covered pad, and a soft protective marginal edge portion 10 is provided on the pad at the edges 9 of the sheet 6. This arrangement is of considerable importance since through the provision of this soft marginal protective part 10, the body of the child is never brought into contact with the edges 9 of the waterproof paper sheet 6. These sheets 6 are usually cut from a larger sheet or strip with the result that the cutting knife causes the edges 8 to be sharp and likely to chafe or cut the delicate skin of the infant wearing the diaper should they be permitted to come into direct contact with the same. By the provision of the extended protective pad portions 10 on the diaper at all of the edges of the waterproof paper sheet 6 possible contact of the child's body with the cut edges 9 of the sheet 6 is wholly prevented, as is disclosed in Fig. 4.

The garment is held in position on the child by means of suitable tying tapes 11, one of each of which is located near each of the corners of the garment. These tapes are secured in position by stitches 11 which extend longitudinally of the garment and pass through the various layers of the same including the flaps 8 to hold said layers and the flaps together.

The garments are usually machine made from a continuous layered strip which is fed along on the diaper-machine and is severed into the diaper-shaped sections, the strip being cut transversely. The edges 14 and 15 on the finished diaper indicate the points of severance. While the strip is being fed through the machine, the tapes 11 are attached by a sewing machine which applies the stitching 12 during pauses in the movement of the layered diaper strip. Each pair of tapes is produced from a single piece of tape as indicated at 16 and shown in dotted lines at the lower part of Fig. 1, said piece 16 being stitched to the garment at the two points 12*a* and then cut in half as at 13 to produce a pair of tying tapes.

The tapes employed may be composed of thin, light textile fabric or of a paper or other similar easily-disposible material.

What I claim is:—

The process of making paper diapers consisting in severing diaper-shaped sections from a layered strip, attaching a pair of tying tapes adjacent to the longitudinal edges of each of the diaper shaped sections so that each of the tapes so attached is secured to the diaper-shaped section at two spaced points near opposite ends of the section, and cutting the tapes between their points of securement to divide each tape into two parts, each of said parts being secured at one of its ends to the diaper-shaped section.

ALEXANDER H. STRAUS.