Jan. 16, 1945. J. A. TISCORNIA 2,367,383

BIB

Filed Jan. 30, 1943

Fig. 1.

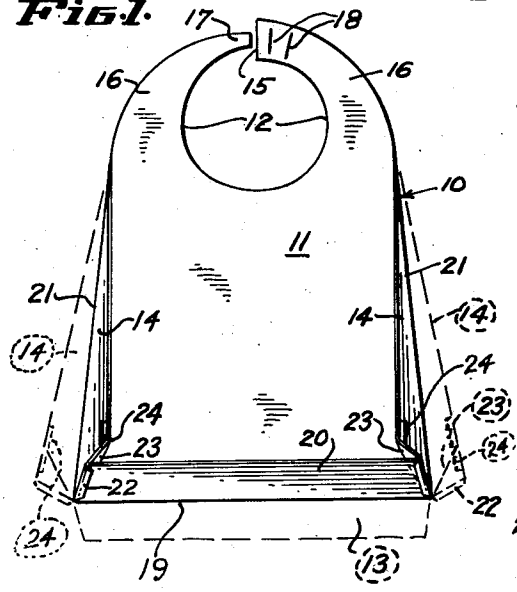


Fig. 2.

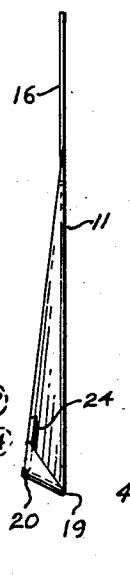


Fig. 5.

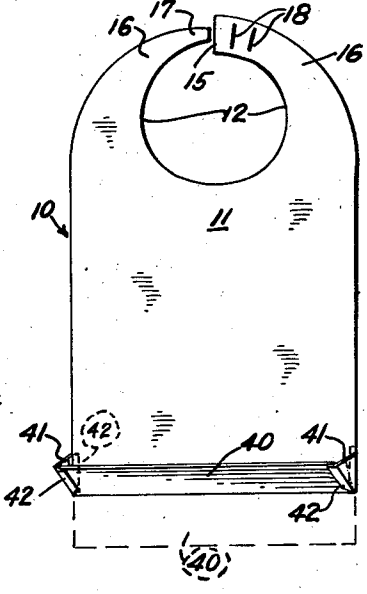


Fig. 3.

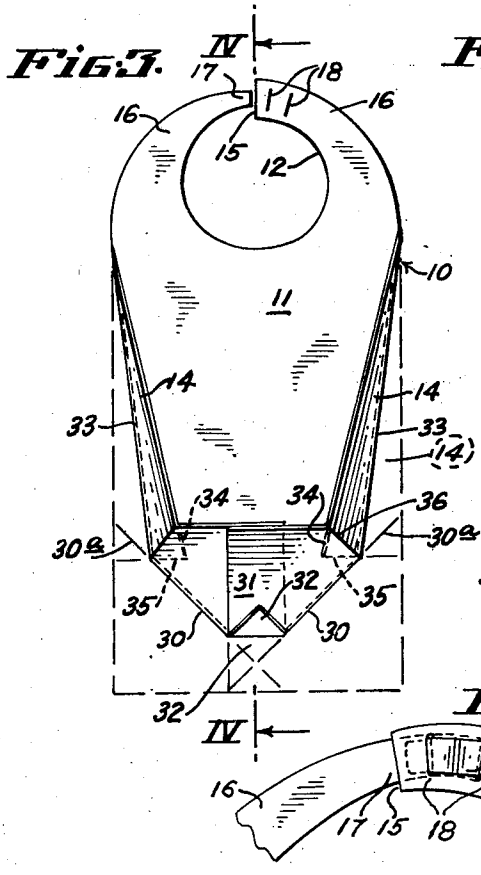


Fig. 4.

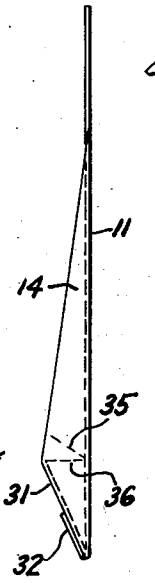


Fig. 6.

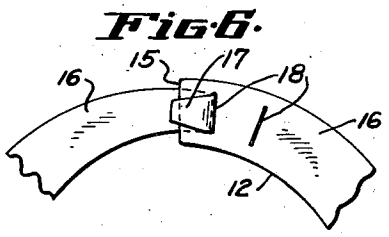


Fig. 7.

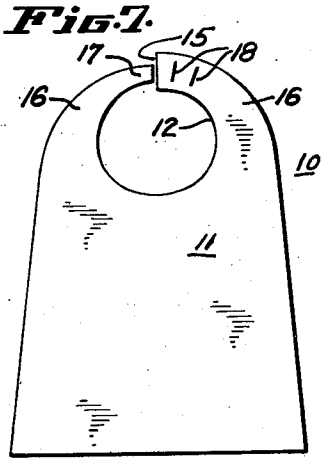


Fig. 8.

INVENTOR.
JAMES A. TISCORNIA
BY
W. S. Graham
ATTORNEY.

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James A. Tiscornia, San Jose, Calif.

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5 Claims. (Cl. 2—49)

This invention relates generally to bibs for covering the front or breast portion of the body of the wearer, with convenient means for fastening thereof about the neck of the wearer. It also relates to bibs which have a trough at the bottom end, and have sidewing guides at the sides. The invention is characterized with more particularity by its facility to lie flat when not in use, or stacked for packing in bundles, and also by its adaptability to formation from a single sheet blank of relatively cheap material, such as flexible paper, and thereby be sufficiently economical in use and production so that a new, clean bib may be employed at each time of use, though this facility does not militate against the bib being made of other flexible sheet material, such as oiled cloth or rubber for those instances of use where it is desired to provide a more permanent bib which may be washed and used repeatedly. It may be further characterized by wings at its side edges to guide particles to the trough at the bottom of the bib.

Among the objects of this invention are to provide a bib having an especially convenient means for releasable locking around the neck of the wearer; to provide a bib having a trough at the lower end; to provide a bib which has guide means at its side edges; to provide a bib having the above advantages, which may be economically and efficiently made from a single sheet of flexible, and preferably cheap and destructible material; to provide a bib which may be stacked in superimposed quantities for packaging, storage and shipment; and to improve generally upon bibs of the character described. While one advantageous use of the invention may be in bibs for children, it is not intended by this specification to limit the invention to a bib of size for children only, since it may equally well be applicable to larger sizes and to various types of flexible materials.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, one or more forms in which the invention may be embodied is herein described and illustrated in the drawing, it being understood that various changes in shape, size, proportions, degree and minor details may be made within the scope of the appended claims without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a front elevation of one form of the invention, having parts folded to lie in a substantially flat plane, and indicating in dotted lines the original sheet blank from which the bib is formed.

Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal side view of Fig. 1, with parts in opened position.

Fig. 3 is a modification of the invention showing in front elevation another form, having parts folded to lie in a substantially flat plane, and indicating in dotted lines the original sheet blank from which this modification is formed.

Fig. 4 is a vertical longitudinal side view of Fig. 3, with parts in opened position.

Fig. 5 is a perspective of another modified form of the invention, showing in dotted lines the original sheet blank from which the bib of this modification is formed.

Fig. 6 is an enlarged fragmentary detail of locking means for neck opening.

Fig. 7 is a front elevation of a simplified modified form of the invention.

Fig. 8 is an enlarged fragmentary detail of modified manner of employing the locking means for neck opening.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawing, the reference character 10 indicates generally a bib blank, which, when in a somewhat wedge-shaped flat sheet blank, comprises a breast portion 11 having a neck opening 12 at its upper end, a flap 13 at its lower end and wings 14 at each of its sides.

It is obvious that the breast portion 11 is adapted to overlie the front body portion of the wearer. The neck opening 12 is preferably appreciably eccentric and has greater diameter laterally than longitudinally relative to bib length. The neck opening has a slitted radially extended opening 15 extending to the peripheral edge of the upper portion of the bib blank, thereby providing shoulder straps 16, which have opposed free terminal ends, one of which terminates in a narrowed tongue 17, and the other of which is provided with slits 18 to receive by insertion the end of said tongue, the inserted portion being retrovertible upon itself to engage the edge of a slit 18 as in Fig. 6, or in the modified manner of engagement indicated in Fig. 8., The advantage of making neck opening 12 somewhat eccentric with its greater diameter laterally perpendicular to the longitudinal dimension of the bib is that when the shoulder straps are drawn together to fasten the tongue 17 in the slits 18, the decrease of the arc of the neck opening causes a resultant substantially concentric neck opening, which is more comfortable and efficient, and also draws the shoulder strap portion to a frustro-conical

form to more perfectly fit about the shoulders of the wearer.

The flap 13 at the lower end of the bib is foldable on line 19 to overlie the plane of the lower portion of the breast portion and provide a refuse crumb catcher, for brevity termed a trough 20.

The wings 14 each fold inwardly on lines 21 to likewise overlie the plane of the breast portion, the upper end of the wings merging into the edge of the blank adjacent the shoulder straps and being of progressively increasing width as they extend toward the lower ends thereof at the trough. At their lower ends adjacent the trough the wings have a tab 22 to receive any suitable adhesive for adhering it to the ends of the front face of the trough flap, so that the trough when open may be held at the position shown in Fig. 2. However, in order that the bibs may be stacked in flat form for purposes of packing, the wings are creased in spaced relation to their lower ends as at 23, which permits a bellows fold to be made inwardly, so that the wings will be flat when the bibs are packed flat and superimposed in a stack. But when the bibs are in use by a wearer, the pulling of the upper edge of the trough outwardly to the position shown in Fig. 2, opens the bellows fold 23 and pulls the wings to a plane substantially perpendicular to the plane of the breast portion 11, and by a light touch against the crease 23 of the bellows fold, the crease will snap to the opposite side of the plane of the wing and serve as a truss to hold the trough open. Because of the truss effect, an extra reinforcing thickness of material may, if desired, be added to the edge of the bellows fold as at 24, by any suitable adhesive, without interfering with the creasing, nor appreciably decreasing the facility for flat stacking.

In Figs. 3 and 4, the modification of the invention is adapted to cutting from a rectangular sheet, and may be preferred for some purposes, such as economy in cutting dies, depth of trough and inclined side edges, which drain refuse to the bottom of the trough. The breast portion 11 and the neck opening may be the same as in Figs. 1 and 2, and need not be further described. The remainder of the sheet blank, however, is rectangular. Its lower portion has its corners creased and folded diagonally on lines 30, each fold being preferably more than one-half of the dimension of the lower edge of the blank, so that the folded edges of the lower corner portions overlap as at 31, where they may be glued one upon the other. This construction makes an over-folded inverted apex portion 32, which may then be retroverted upwardly upon itself and secured by adhesive, or stapling if desired, to the face of the outer layer of the overlapping corner portions 31. This folding makes a triangular trough with a pocket having downwardly inclined converging side edges, and with the lower angle portion 32 folded over and secured.

Guide wings 14 are likewise provided at each of the side edges of this type of bib. To provide the guide wings 14 the blank is folded on lines 33 and a bellows fold 34 is formed by the inward folding of lower part of the blank on the creases or lines 35 and 36. That portion of the fold line 30 which is indicated 30^a does not have any function in making the bellows fold in the exemplification of Fig. 3, though it could have a function if it were desired to make the sidewing shorter.

In Fig. 5, the modification is a simplified form of the invention, having neck opening and locking means therefor, and also breast portion functionally similar to Figs. 1 and 3. In this modification, however, the guiding sidewings of the bib are eliminated. The trough 40 at the lower end of the bib is formed by folding an extension flap upwardly to overlie the plane of the bib, and the bellows fold 41 may be a separate piece of material suitably adhered to the reverse wall of the body 11 and the forward face of the trough 40 by folded ears 42. Among the advantages of the structure of the modification of Fig. 5 is its simplicity, and economy of material, and it has uses where the side wings are not necessary or desired.

In Fig. 7 there is illustrated a simplified modification in which both the side wings and trough of the other figures are eliminated. In Fig. 7 the elements and the reference characters are the same as in Fig. 5, in so far as applicable, the trough portion of Fig. 5 being eliminated.

Where fold lines are referred to herein, it is to be understood that they preferably are scored in the blank while flat to facilitate making the fold or crease of material.

In use, the formation of the neck portion about the shoulders of the wearer, and its assuming of a somewhat conical form, as above stated, has a tendency to hold the side wings outwardly more or less perpendicularly to the breast portion 11 and also to maintain the bellows folds 23 and 34 in spread position which holds the trough open in use, this tendency being due to the convexing of the breast portion 11 resulting from diminishing the inner circumference of the neck opening when the tongue 17 is engaged in the slits 18, in the manner shown in Fig. 6 or Fig. 8.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new and patentable is:

1. A protective bib of flexible material having a breast portion provided at its upper end with a neck opening, and a trough at the lower end of the bib, said trough being closed at each of its ends by a bellows fold of the bib material, the side edges of the breast portion having guide wings extending upwardly from the ends of the trough and each guide wing being connected to the ends of the trough by a bellows fold, said bellows fold being folded inwardly whereby the guide wings and outer wall of the trough may be folded to flatly overlie the breast portion.

2. A flexible bib of the character described comprising a breast portion provided at its upper end with a neck opening, and a trough at the opposite lower end of the bib, the side edges of the breast portion having guide wings extending upwardly from the ends of the trough, each wing being inwardly foldable from the edges of the blank to overlie the breast portion and retroverted upon itself at its end portion adjacent the side end portions of the trough and connected thereto to provide a bellows fold, whereby the opening of the trough may pull the side wings to an upstanding position relative to the breast portion.

3. A flexible bib of the character described comprising a flat integral sheet blank folded to provide a breast portion having at its upper end a neck opening and having a trough at the opposite lower end of the bib, the side edges of the breast portion having guide wings extending upwardly from the ends of the trough, each wing being inwardly folded from the edges of the blank to overlie the breast portion and having its

end portion adjacent the side end portions of the trough retroverted upon itself and connected to the trough to provide a bellows fold, the guide wings being a continuation of one wall of the bellows fold, whereby the opening of the trough may pull the guide wings to an upstanding position relative to the breast portion.

4. A flexible bib of the character described comprising a breast portion provided at its upper end with a neck opening and having a radial slit from the neck opening to the peripheral edge of the bib whereby straps are provided to pass over the shoulders and encircle the neck of the wearer, means for lockingly engaging the free ends of the respective shoulder straps relatively, a trough at the opposite lower end of the bib, the side edges of the breast portion having portions scored longitudinally and foldable on the score lines to provide guide wings extending upwardly from the ends of the trough, each wing being connected at its lower end to the respective opposite ends of the trough and being retrovertable upon itself to provide a bellows fold at the end of the trough, the guide wings being a continuation of one wall of the material forming the bellows fold, whereby the able side wings and trough may be pressed flat into superficial contact with the breast portion, and whereby, when the trough is pulled open, the bellows folds will pull the guide wings to an upstanding position relative to the breast portion.

5. A protective bib of flexible material having a breast portion provided at its upper end with a neck opening and a trough at the opposite lower end of the bib, said trough being closed at each of its ends by a bellows fold of the bib material, the side edges of the breast portion having guide wings extending upwardly from the ends of the trough, said guide wings each being a continuation of one wall of the material forming one of the bellows folds.

JAMES A. TISCORNIA.