

Dec. 31, 1935.

H. F. ANDERSON

2,025,843

INFANT'S DIAPER

Filed Aug. 28, 1933

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

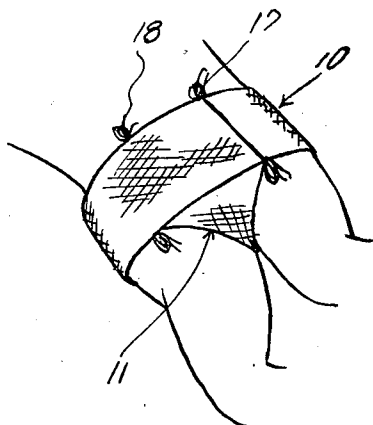


Fig. 2.

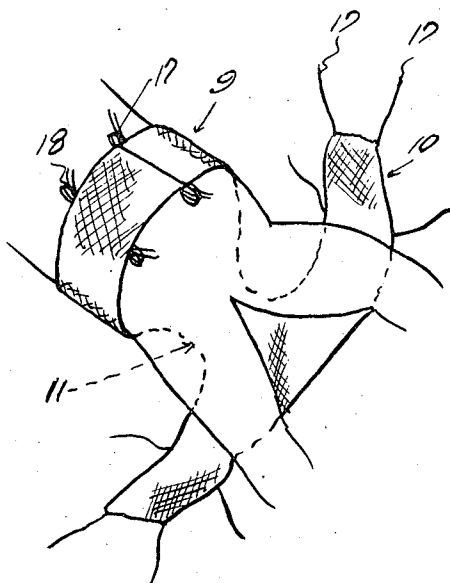


Fig. 3.

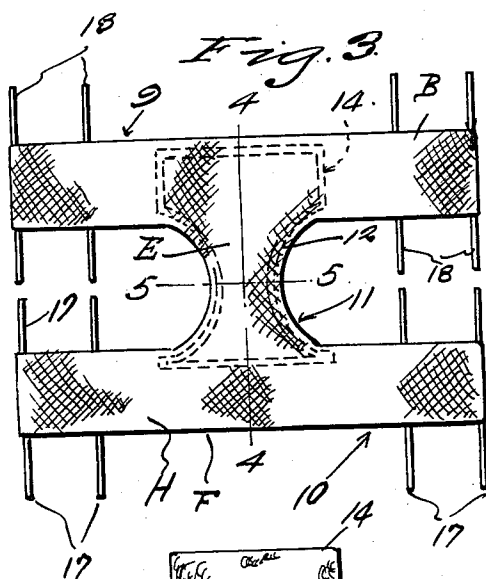


Fig. 8.

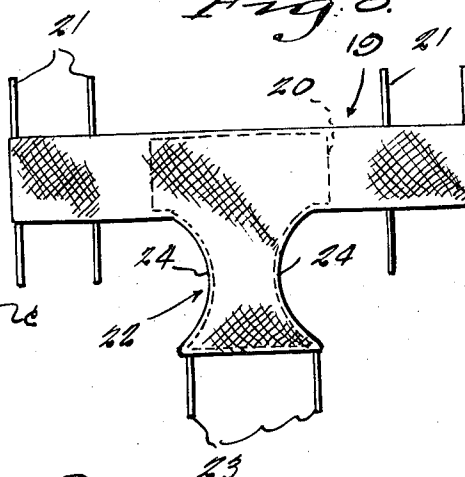
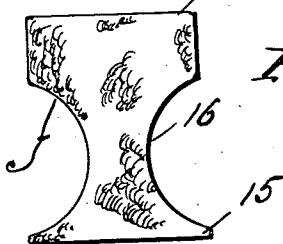


Fig. 7.



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Fig. 6.

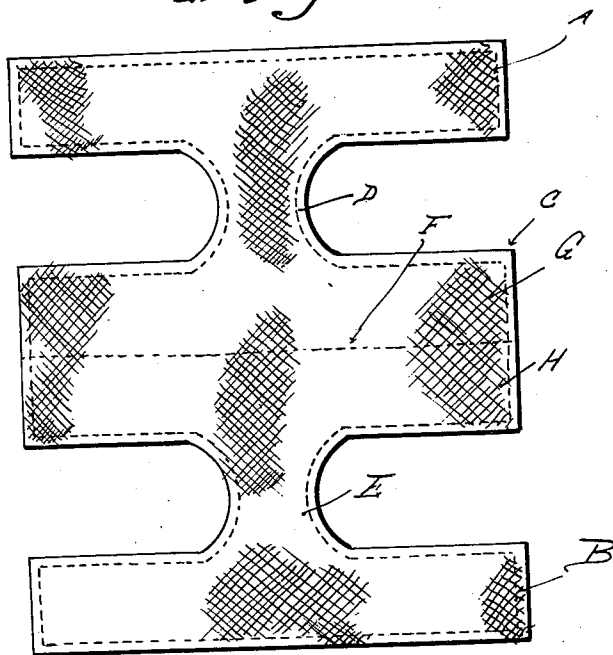


Fig. 4.

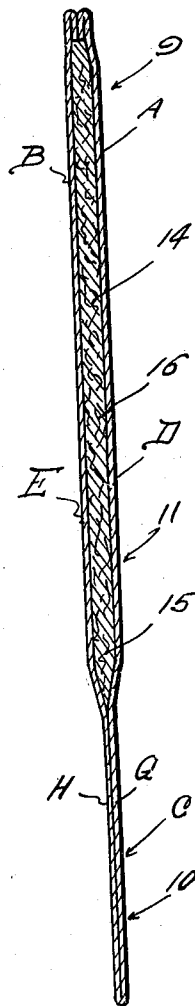
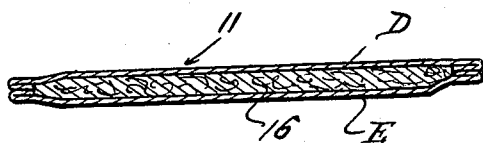


Fig. 5.



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INFANT'S DIAPER

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2 Claims. (Cl. 128—284)

This invention relates to an improved diaper which is especially but not necessarily adapted for infant's use and has more particular reference to an article of this classification which is adapted for temporary use, that is used but a single time and then disposed of.

Briefly stated I have evolved and produced a simple and economical diaper constructed from light weight gauze and an absorbent pad of a texture to permit the diapers to be manufactured and sold in quantity lots, then individually used and afterwards disposed of to promote sanitation and to relieve the user of certain obvious burdens of washing and ironing and other objectionable tasks incident to the use of ordinary fabric or textile diapers of the conventional textile type.

In perfecting the principles of this unique diaper I have had in mind many obstacles which are met with the use of ordinary diapers and measures have therefore been taken to embody requisite precautionary and scientific features and to thereby provide an ingenuous article whose features of accommodations and adaptation transcend those of similar articles of manufacture.

The particular shape and configuration of a diaper as constructed in accordance with the principles of the present invention reveals certain features of accommodations and comfort such as not only promote freedom of movement of the infant's legs but constitutes innovation due to the excellent catchment and absorbent facilities embodied in the especially designed and arranged pad.

Other features and advantages which are aptly fitted to permit fulfillment of the desired aims will become more readily apparent from the following description and drawings.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the manner in which the duplex type of diaper is worn by the infant.

Figure 2 is a similar view showing the manner of placing the diaper in position.

Figure 3 is a top plan view of the complete article detached.

Figures 4 and 5 are sections on the lines 4—4 and 5—5 respectively of Figure 3.

Figure 6 is a plan view of a special blank from which the article is formulated.

Figure 7 is a plan view of the type of absorbent pad utilized in the construction of the diaper.

Figure 8 is a plan view, similar to Figure 3 showing the single type or simplified form of diaper.

Briefly stated, and as before implied the diaper may be of the dual or duplex type as illustrated in Figure 3 for greater stabilization and effectiveness or it may be of the simple economical single type illustrated in Figure 8. To avoid confusion these two embodiments of the invention will be separately described. In addition it is to be pointed out that the texture of the material utilized for the manufacture of the diaper may be varied. It is desired however that the casing portion be of some inexpensive light weight non-chafing gauze. The absorbent element or pad may be of a paper texture such as is frequently used in the construction of sanitary pads. The idea is to use materials which make it practical to manufacture the diapers at a small cost and to permit the diaper to be used a single time and then disposed of.

The blank from which the duplex type diaper is constructed is shown in Figure 6 and is made of double or single ply gauze with its marginal portions hemmed to prevent the presence of raw edges. It comprises a pair of rectangular end portions A and B and a central rectangular portion C which is twice as wide as the two end portions A and B. The parts A and B are joined to the part C through the instrumentality of connective webs D and E. The central part C is folded between its ends on the fold line F into halves G and H. It is understood that this is merely the gauze casing. Moreover I have chosen to utilize letter symbols in the description of this blank so as to differentiate from the final finished features which are denoted by reference numerals. It is further understood that by bringing the parts B up into matching relationship with the part A and folding the part C on the line F this gives the shape of the diaper illustrated in Figure 3. When the absorbent pad J is inserted and stitched between the parts the complete diaper is finished. For sake of distinction as shown in Figure 3 the complete diaper comprises a main abdominal or belly band 9 and a supplemental or secondary belly band 10, these being of elongated or belt-like form and arranged in spaced parallelism. They are joined together by the two plies D and E which form the shield or crotch strap 11, this being centrally arranged and having its longitudinal edges curved as indicated at 12 and 13 to conform to the portions of the anatomy with which the shield intimately coacts. The shield 11 is padded by the incorporation therein of the aforesaid pad J. This pad J conforms in shape to the webs D and E and may be said to comprise an upper rectangle end portion

14 and a dovetailed end portion 15, these being joined together by a relatively narrow jointing neck 16. It is the neck portion which cooperates with the features D and E which define the shield 11. The rectangular portion 14 is located between the plies A and B as a back protection feature as will be explained later. The dovetailed end portion 15 is stitched between the overlapped halves G and H. The numerals 17 and 18 designate a plurality of individual tie tapes or cords connected to the two bands 9 and 10 to permit the bands to be joined together in overlapping relationship as shown in Figure 1. Of course the tapes 18 on the main band 9 are permitted to be fastened and placed first as shown in Figure 2 then by drawing the remaining band 10 between the legs and tightening the crotch piece or shield the band 10 is placed over or encircles the band 9. These two bands function to provide the desired type of belly band which is worn by infants for protective purposes. Therefore in a sense the diaper is a combination shield and belly band.

The reason for extending the rectangular part 14 of the pad up between the two plies of the main band 9 is to provide a catchment pad and overcome undue wetting of the back of the infant such as so frequently occurs. It is obvious however that the band 10 need not be padded but simply provides a reinforcing or anchoring means for the dovetailed end 15.

The gist of this duplex type of diaper is predicated upon a double ply gauze casing with its portion fashioned to provide a pair of spaced parallel body encircling main and supplemental bands 9 and 10 joined together through the instrumentality of a curved edge centralized relatively narrow padded comforting and protective shield 11. As before stated, however, a portion of the pad extends upwardly between the central portions of the main band 9 so as to provide what may be designated as a back absorbent or catchment pad. It is immaterial whether the tapes 17 and 18 be provided because safety pins can be used. It is believed however that tie-tapes are preferable in that they prevent accidental injury.

In the simplified single type diaper illustrated in Figure 8 the fundamental principles of construction and function are the same. Essentially I have simply omitted the secondary band 10. To avoid confusion however I am going to describe this particular type individually. It comprises a single belly band 19 of a type and style to surround or embrace the infant's abdomen. It is of gauze or equivalent material and the central portion is provided with a back pad 20. The band is also equipped with tie tapes or cords 21. The pendant portion denoted by the numeral 22 constitutes the crotch shield and this is also formed of gauze and internally padded and provided with

tie cords 23. It has the aforementioned longitudinal curved edges 24 designed to conform to the anatomy covered and to afford freedom of movement of the legs of the infant as is obvious.

I shall not attempt to point out the many commercial aspects or the special features and advantages which would be particularly appreciated by the nurse or the mother. It is thought that for the purpose of a clear understanding of the invention the preceding description and drawings will suffice to afford the reader a clear impression.

A careful consideration of the foregoing description in conjunction with the illustrative drawings will enable the reader to obtain a clear understanding the purpose, features and advantages, the explicit construction, and the invention as hereinafter claimed.

It is to be understood that minor changes in shape, size, relative proportions, and materials may be resorted to in practice without departing from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the invention as now claimed.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is:

1. A garment of the class described comprising upper and lower body encircling bands of substantially the same width and length and a connecting web between the central portions of said bands, said web being adapted to pass between the legs of a wearer, with the upper band encircling the body of the wearer and the lower band also encircling the body of the wearer, with one band located on the other, means for connecting together the ends of one band at the back of the body and means for connecting together the ends of the other band at the front of the body.

2. A garment of the class described comprising upper and lower body-encircling bands of substantially the same width and length and a connecting web between the central portions of said bands, said bands and web being formed of inner and outer pieces of gauze fastened together at the edges to form a casing, a pad of absorbent material having its top part located in that part of the casing at the central portion of one band, the rest of the pad being located in that part of the casing formed by the web with a portion of the pad slightly extending into the central portion of the other band, means for connecting together the ends of said one band at the front of the body and means for connecting together the ends of the other band at the rear of the body, the last mentioned band being located on the other band when the garment is in use, with the web extending between the legs of a wearer.

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