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C. E. SIRES

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TWO-PART DIAPER

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Fig. 1

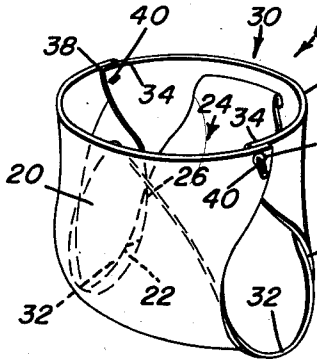


Fig. 2

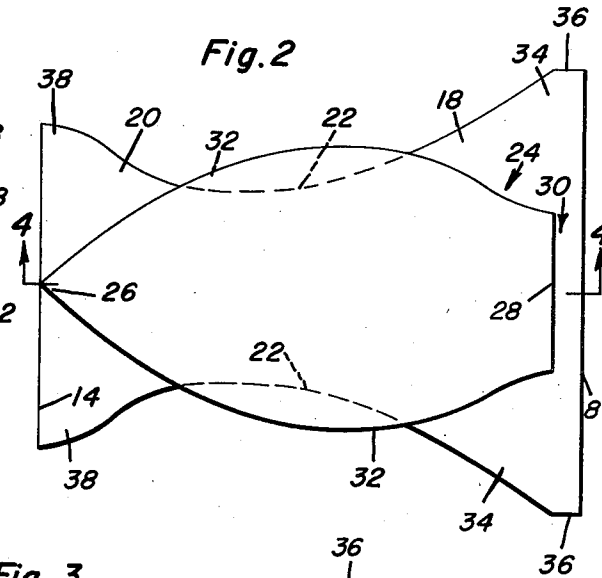


Fig. 3

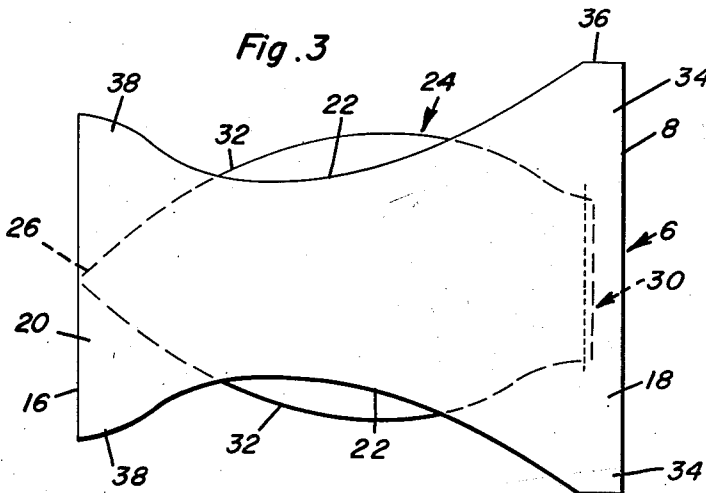
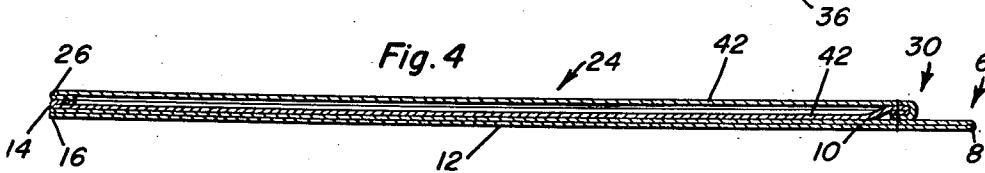


Fig. 4



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TWO-PART DIAPER

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4 Claims. (Cl. 128—284)

The present invention relates to certain new and useful structural and functional improvements in a diaper which, conjointly considered, serve to provide a diaper which is form-fitting and comfortable, is easily applicable and removable, and is otherwise unique in construction for handy and practical usage.

More specifically, the invention has to do with a diaper of two-part construction wherein the parts coordinate their functions and provide a diaper which aptly serves the needs of both mother and child.

Another object of the invention is to structurally, functionally and otherwise improve upon similarly constructed and performing prior art diapers and, in so doing, to provide a diaper which fulfills the requirements of manufacturers and acceptable needs of users.

Another object of the invention is to provide a simple, practical and economical diaper of two-part or sectional construction which promotes fast drying, easier and faster flushing, utilizes less space when hung on a clothesline for drying, embodies full and reliable absorbent properties, and otherwise fulfills the requirements of all concerned.

Another object of the invention has to do with a two-part diaper wherein the outer or main part constitutes the diaper proper, this being made up of two plies of appropriate material stitched together around three marginal edges, the remaining edges being unattached so that said outer part also has the function of a diaper bag.

Briefly summarized, a preferred embodiment of the invention is characterized by a main outer part, the diaper proper, and a supplemental inner part constituting a liner for the outer part, said outer part being elongate and having inwardly curved concave longitudinal edges defining a median form-fitting crotch portion and front and back end portions, said inner part comprising an ovate flap superimposed upon and substantially covering the interior surface of said outer part, said inner part having a pointed front end terminating even with the front end of said outer part, the back end of said inner part being spaced in parallelism from and permanently attached to said outer part, all other portions of said outer part being unattached and free for handy use.

Then, too, novelty is predicated upon the construction stated wherein the respective front and back end portions of the inner part are appreciably narrower than the corresponding front and back end portions of the outer part, the median portion of said inner part being wider than the cooperating median portion of the outer part, whereby the lengthwise convex edge portions thereof project or extend outwardly and beyond the concave edge portion of the outer part.

Other objects, features and advantages will become more readily apparent from the following description and the accompanying sheet of illustrative drawings.

In the drawings, wherein like numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the views:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a diaper constructed in accordance with the principles of the present invention showing the manner in which the components or parts of the diaper cooperate when applied to the infant;

Figure 2 is a top plan view, or what may be called an interior or inside view, of the diaper illustrating the parts and their shape and arrangement;

Figure 3 is a reverse or bottom plan view of the same; and

Figure 4 is an enlarged central longitudinal sectional

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view taken on the plane of the line 4—4 of Figure 2, looking in the direction of the arrows.

The aforementioned main outer part of component is denoted, generally, by the numeral 6 and it is, of course, of appropriate diaper material. It is of elongate form in plan when laid out flat. It is preferably of two-ply construction, and is actually formed from one piece of material which is folded between its ends and upon itself into halves, with the halves superimposed on each other and folded at 8. The two plies, as shown in Figure 4, are denoted by the numerals 10 and 12, respectively, and the marginal lengthwise edges are turned in and stitched together. It will be seen in the same figure that the ends or edges 14 and 16 are unattached. It follows that this main part serves not only as the diaper proper, but also, as a diaper bag. Whenever necessary or desired, this bag may be stuffed with extra wadding or throw-away absorbent material to increase thickness of the diaper. Or, the bag may be used for storage of other used diapers for emergency and other requirements. In any event, the finished diaper has straight-across transverse back and front edge portions. These are also referred to as end portions, and the back end is denoted by the numeral 18, while the front end is denoted by the numeral 20, the latter end being slightly narrower than the back end. The respective longitudinal edge portions are curved inwardly toward each other and define concave edges denoted by the numerals 22—22. The inner part, which is sometimes referred to also as a flap, is denoted by the numeral 24. This part, which functions as a liner for the interior surface of the outer part and overlies the same in the manner shown in Figure 2, is of the special outline shown, that is, substantially ovate in outline. It is of such a length that the pointed end 26 extends to and terminates substantially flush with the edges 14 and 16. The other broader rear end denoted at 28 is straight across and turned under and stitched or otherwise secured permanently, as at 30, to the diaper proper with the end 28 spaced from the adjacent fold 8. It will be noticed that only this one end portion of the flap or liner is attached. That is to say, the other edges are free so that the lining flap may be free to move independently of the outer part or diaper. It is further to be noted that the intermediate, or median, portion of this inner part is wider than the corresponding median portion of the outer part, whereby the curvate convex edges 32—32 actually extend beyond the concave edges 22—24. It is desirable to cover as much of the interior surface of the complete diaper as is possible when the diaper is applied, somewhat in the manner illustrated in Figure 1. Although not absolutely necessary, the corner portions 34—34 are preferably blunt, as at 36—36. In practice, the corner portions 38—38 are attached to the corner portions 34—34 by way of safety pins or the like 40, in the obvious manner shown in Figure 1, that is, when the diaper is applied to the infant. It is also to be noted that the inner part or liner is also made up of two plies 42—42, as shown in Figure 4.

It will be evident that since the diaper illustrated has no snaps or equivalent elements, it is easier to dry, because the reinforcing necessary with snaps would greatly add to the amount of time needed to dry the diaper, as is obvious. Since diapers are usually wrung through a wringer and hung on the clothesline for drying, it will be seen that the diaper herein illustrated lends itself to such laundering and hang-up and drying purposes. The diaper is simple and economical, and an obvious novel contribution to the art. The inner part or liner serves to collect liquid and virtually all excrement, and allows the same to be dunked and promotes easier flushing. These and other features and advantages will be clear to the reader.

From the foregoing, the construction and operation of the device will be readily understood and further explanation is believed to be unnecessary. However, since numerous modifications and changes will readily occur to those skilled in the art, it is not desired to limit the invention to the exact construction shown and described, and accordingly, all suitable modifications and equiva-

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lents may be resorted to, falling within the scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed as new is as follows:

1. A two-part diaper comprising a main outer part, the diaper proper, and a supplemental inner part constituting a liner for said outer part, said outer part being elongate and having inwardly curved concave longitudinal edges defining a median form-fitting crotch portion and front and back end portions, said inner part comprising an ovate flap superimposed upon and substantially covering the interior surface of said outer part, said inner part having a pointed front end terminating even with the front end of said outer part, the back end of said inner part being spaced in parallelism from and permanently attached to said outer part, all other portions of said outer part being unattached and free for handy use.

2. A two-part diaper comprising a main outer part, the diaper proper, and a supplemental inner part constituting a liner for said outer part, said outer part being elongate and having inwardly curved concave longitudinal edges defining a median form-fitting crotch portion and front and back end portions, said inner part comprising an ovate flap superimposed upon and substantially covering the interior surface of said outer part, said inner part having a pointed front end terminating even with the front end of said outer part, the back end of said inner part being spaced in parallelism from and permanently attached to said outer part, all other portions of said outer part being unattached and free for handy use, the respective front and back end portions of said inner part

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being appreciably narrower than the corresponding front and back end portions of said outer part.

3. A two-part diaper comprising a main outer part, the diaper proper, and a supplemental inner part constituting a liner for said outer part, said outer part being elongate and having inwardly curved concave longitudinal edges defining a median form-fitting crotch portion and front and back end portions, said inner part comprising an ovate flap superimposed upon and substantially covering the interior surface of said outer part, said inner part having a pointed front end terminating even with the front end of said outer part, the back end of said inner part being spaced in parallelism from and permanently attached to said outer part, all other portions of said outer part being unattached and free for handy use, the respective front and back end portions of said inner part being appreciably narrower than the corresponding front and back end portions of said outer part, and the median portion of said inner part being wider than the cooperating median portion of the outer part, whereby the lengthwise convex edge portions extend outwardly and beyond the concave edge portions of the outer part.

4. The structure defined in claim 3 and wherein each part is of double ply construction, the marginal edges of the respective plies being stitched together, except the two edges of the forward end of the front end of said outer part, said edges being unattached, whereby the plies of said outer part define an open-ended envelope.

No references cited.