Dec. 16, 1952 Y. H. MUSSELWHITE 2,621,330

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Filed Feb. 12, 1951 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1

Fig. 1.

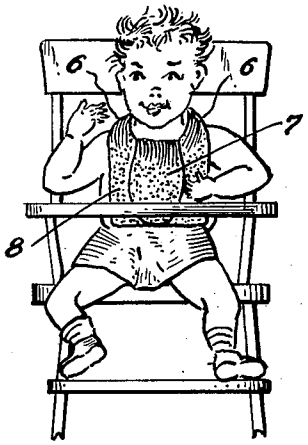


Fig. 2.

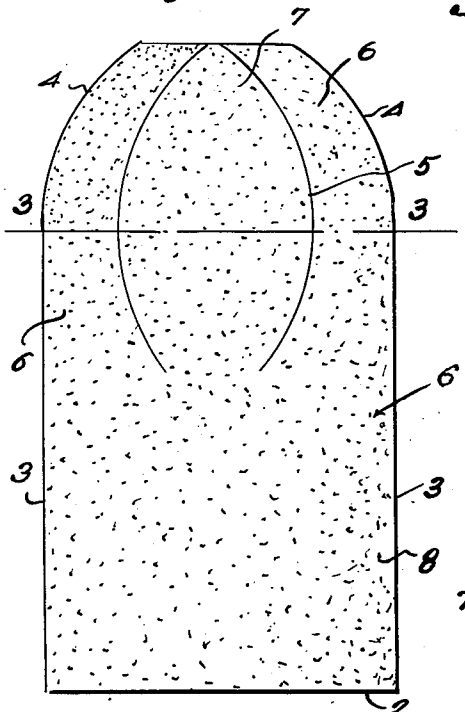


Fig. 3.

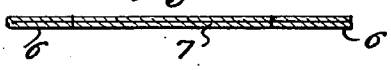


Fig. 5.

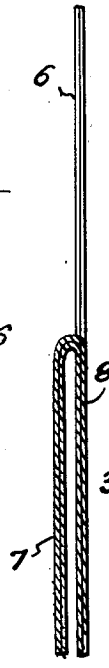
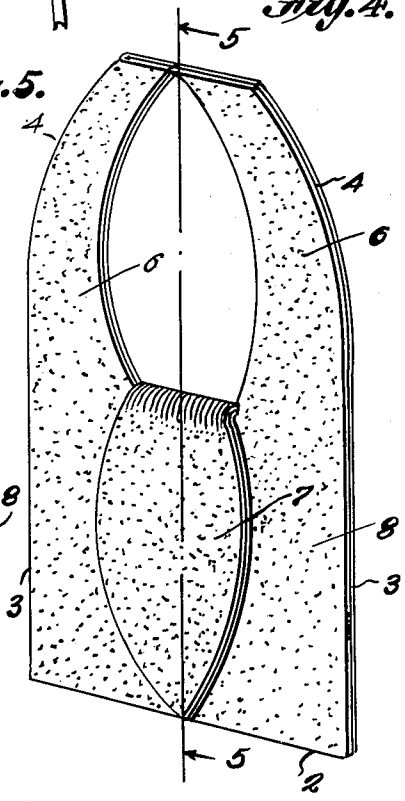


Fig. 4.



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Fig. 6.

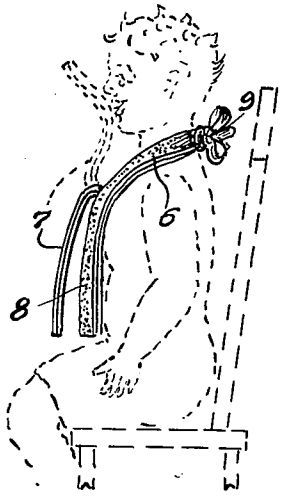


Fig. 7.

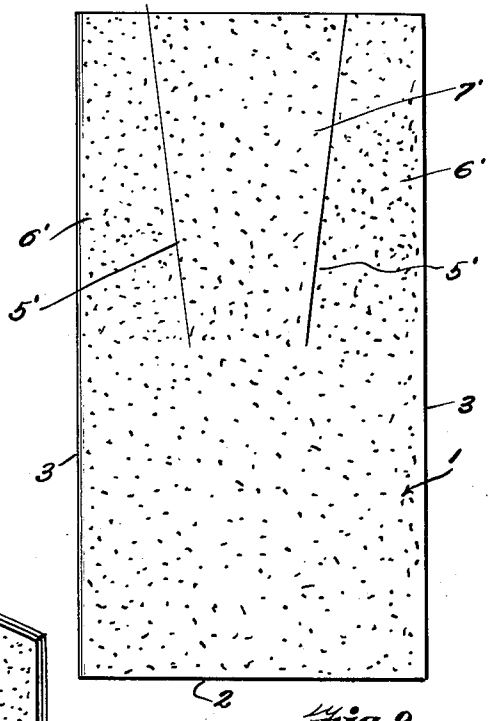


Fig. 8.

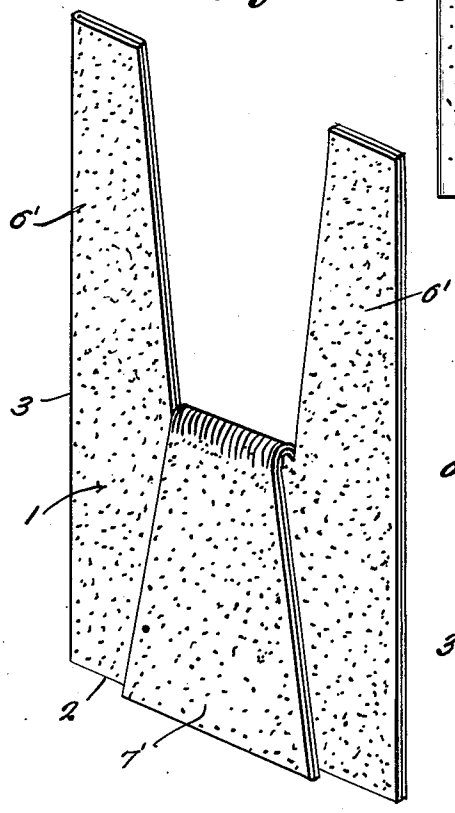
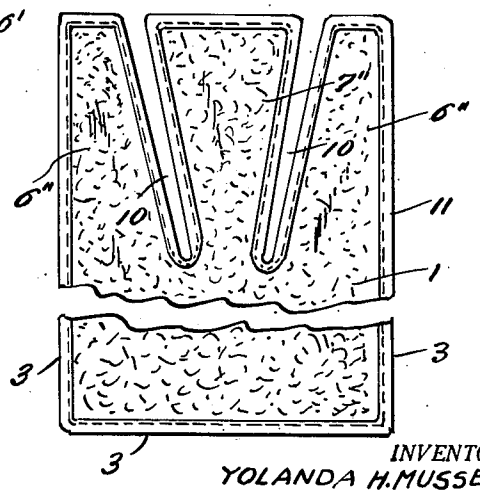


Fig. 9.



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Application February 12, 1951, Serial No. 210,507

4 Claims. (Cl. 2—49)

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This invention relates to a bib which is principally intended for use upon babies while they are being fed but it is to be understood that the bib is not restricted to such use.

When a baby is being fed it often happens that milk, soup, cereals, and other soft or liquid foods will run downwardly from the baby's mouth across the chin and drip onto a bib. This is objectionable as the bib is quickly soiled and if used to wipe the baby's mouth and chin smears the food about the baby's face instead of wiping the baby's face clean.

Therefore it is one object of the invention to provide a bib formed of soft absorbent material and including a portion constituting a shield which is disposed in front of the bib and upon which spilled food will drop and may be rolled into the shield, the shield also serving as a napkin for wiping the baby's face when necessary.

Another object of the invention is to provide a combined bib and shield or napkin which may be formed from a flat rectangular sheet of soft absorbent paper having one end portion cut to provide the supporting strips and the shield between the strips, thereby allowing a large number of the cut sheets to be stacked and packed in bundles, boxes, or other suitable containers where they will be kept clean and from which they may be readily removed for use when needed.

Another object of the invention is to provide a bib of this character which is formed of soft absorbent paper or other suitable material and may be easily torn loose after being used and deposited in a waste basket instead of being washed and again used.

With these and other objects in view the improved bib consists of a construction and arrangements of parts illustrated in the accompanying drawings wherein:

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the improved bib in use.

Figure 2 is a view of the bib as it appears before being used.

Figure 3 is a transverse sectional view taken along the line 3—3 of the Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the bib with the tongue or napkin turned downwardly into position for use.

Figure 5 is a vertical sectional view taken along the line 5—5 of Figure 4.

Figure 6 is a side view showing the bib in use and its tongue or napkin shown turned upwardly to a wiping position by a dotted line.

Figure 7 is a view similar to Figure 2 showing a bib of modified formation.

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Figure 8 is a perspective view of the bib shown in Figure 7 with its napkin turned downwardly.

Figure 9 is a view showing a bib of another modified construction.

This improved bib is primarily intended for use upon babies or other small children and is preferably formed from soft absorbent paper of the type used for making face tissues but it will be understood that other soft absorbent materials may be used. The sheet of paper may be of single thickness or of double thickness and before being cut to form the bib is of elongated rectangular shape. This sheet of paper 1 has a straight cut lower edge 2 and its side edges 3 are straight throughout the major portion of its length, as shown in Figures 3 and 4, or straight throughout its entire length, as shown in Figures 7, 8, and 9. Referring now to Figures 1 through 5 it will be seen that the upper portion of the sheet or blank 1 is cut from its side edges to form longitudinally curved edge portions 4 and in spaced relation to its side edges is cut from its upper end to form slits 5 which are curved longitudinally. These slits extend for approximately half the length of the blank and divide the upper portion thereof into side strips 6 and a centrally located tongue 7. The central tongue 7 and the side strips 6 have their lower ends united with the lower portion of the blank which forms the body portion 8 of the bib. As initially formed the body portion 8 of the bib and the side strips and the center tongue are all in the same plane. Therefore the bibs are flat sheets and may be stacked one upon another in a compact mass and wrapped or boxed for sale and storage before being used. When a bib is to be used the center tongue is turned outwardly and downwardly, as shown in Figures 4 and 5, and forms a napkin or shield which is disposed in front of the body portion 8 of the bib and remains in this position when the strips 6 are drawn rearwardly about a baby's neck and tied together at the back, as shown at 9 in Figure 6. Since the blank or sheet of paper is cut as shown in Figure 2 the strips are curved inwardly towards their upper ends and they will fit comfortably about the baby's neck and rest flat against the baby's shoulders. The bib will then be supported in front of the baby, as shown in Figures 1 and 6, and if the baby slobbers or spits up its food while being fed the food which runs downwardly along the baby's chin will fall against the front surface of the napkin instead of upon the body portion of the bib where it would be liable to wet the bib to such an extent that the baby's dress would be soiled. It

should also be noted that a person feeding the baby may grasp the napkin 7 and turn it upwardly, as indicated by dotted lines in Figure 6, and catch food ejected from the baby's mouth and roll this food in the napkin and also wipe the baby's mouth and chin. If the napkin is sufficiently soiled to make further use of the bib desirable it may be easily and quickly removed by exerting pull which will tear the supporting strips and thus completely free the bib, which may then be rolled or crushed in a person's hand and deposited in a waste basket or other suitable receptacle. Another bib may then be applied if the baby has not been fully fed. Since the napkin 7 is of substantially elliptical or oval shape it will cover a relatively large area of the body portion of the bib and food dripping from a baby's chin will be sure to land against the napkin.

In Figures 7 and 8 there has been shown a bib which is of a modified formation. In this embodiment of the invention the slits 5' are straight throughout their length, instead of being curved longitudinally, and the side edges of the paper sheet or blank are straight throughout the entire length thereof. Therefore the strips 6' are straight instead of being curved longitudinally, but since the slits 5' converge downwardly the strips 6' taper in width towards their free upper ends and the tongue or napkin 7' gradually increased in width towards its free end. The manner in which this form of bib is used is the same as previously described, the supporting strips being passed rearwardly about a baby's neck and tied at the back and the central tongue being folded forwardly and downwardly to a depending position in front of the bib where it serves as a shield or napkin.

The bib shown in Figure 9 is similar to that illustrated in Figures 7 and 8 and is cut to form side strips 6' and a center tongue or napkin 7' but instead of merely forming slits in the upper portion of the sheet or blank it is cut to form pronounced slots 10 which space the side strips and the center tongue from each other to such an extent that the center tongue may be very easily turned forwardly and downwardly and the supporting strips easily tied about a baby's neck. It should also be noted that this form of bib has been shown formed of soft absorbent fabric of the type used for wash clothes and towels, edges of the bib bound with tape 11 to prevent raveling.

Having thus described the invention what is claimed is:

1. A combined bib and napkin comprising an elongated sheet of soft absorbent material cut along a pair of laterally spaced lines from one end thereof for a substantial distance towards the opposite end of the sheet and being evenly spaced from the opposite side edges of the sheet and thereby providing a pair of elongated neck engaging tying strips and an elongated napkin intermediate the said strips, the unitary connection between the attached end of the bib and the portion of the napkin between the cuts providing a transverse fold line whereby the napkin normally depends from the said fold line in a position superposed on said bib providing a protective area of multiple thickness and may be turned upwardly above said bib to a position of contact with a wearer's face.

2. The structure of claim 1 wherein the cuts are straight throughout their length and converge downwardly, thereby providing neck engaging tie strips which taper in width towards their free ends.

3. The structure of claim 1 wherein the cuts converge downwardly, thereby providing neck engaging strips which taper towards their free ends and a napkin which increases in width towards its free end.

4. The structure of claim 1 wherein the cuts are arcuate longitudinally of the sheet of material and thereby provide neck engaging tie strips curved longitudinally.

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