

(No Model.)

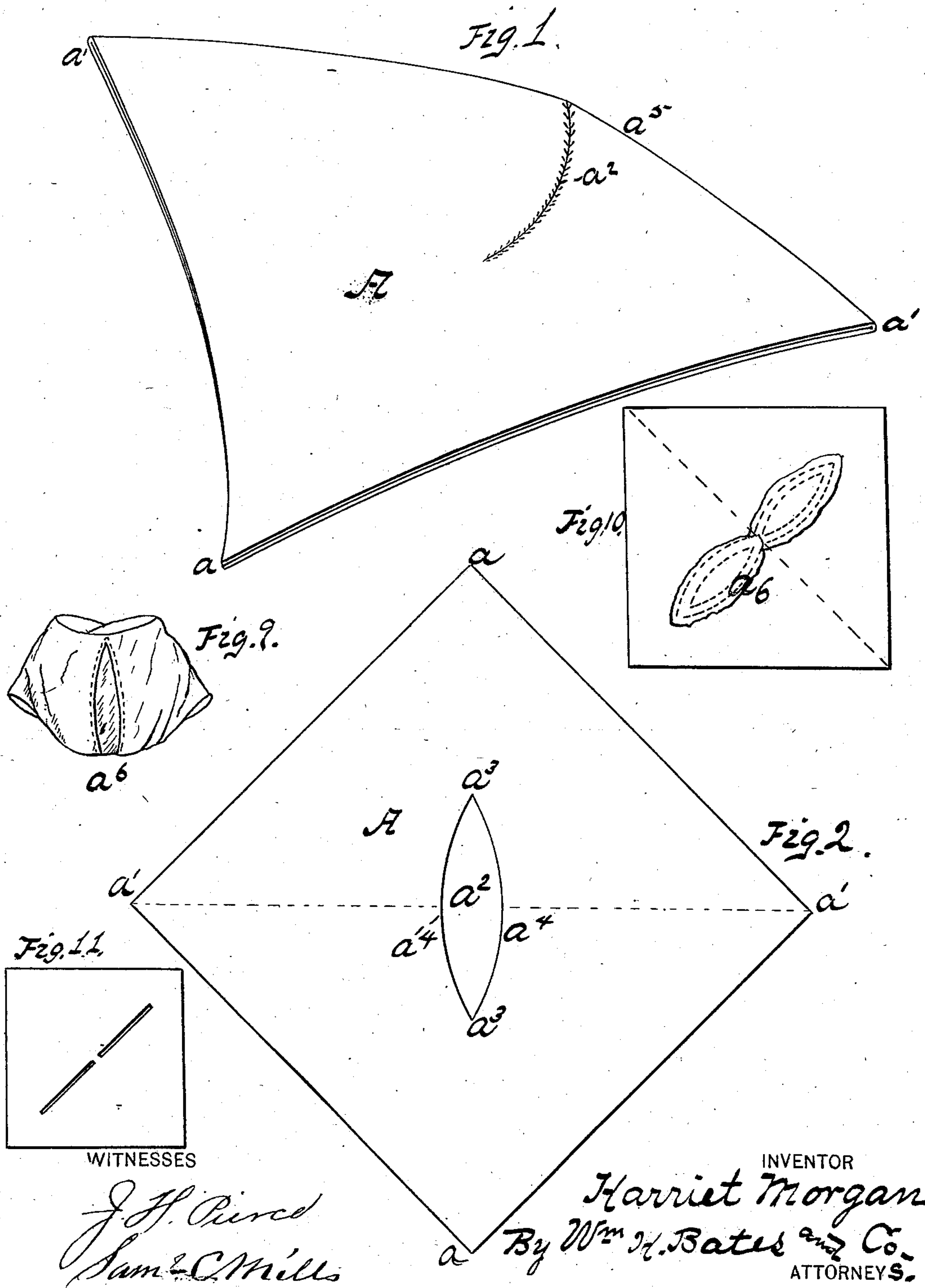
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

H. MORGAN.

DIAPER.

No. 255,111.

Patented Mar. 21, 1882.



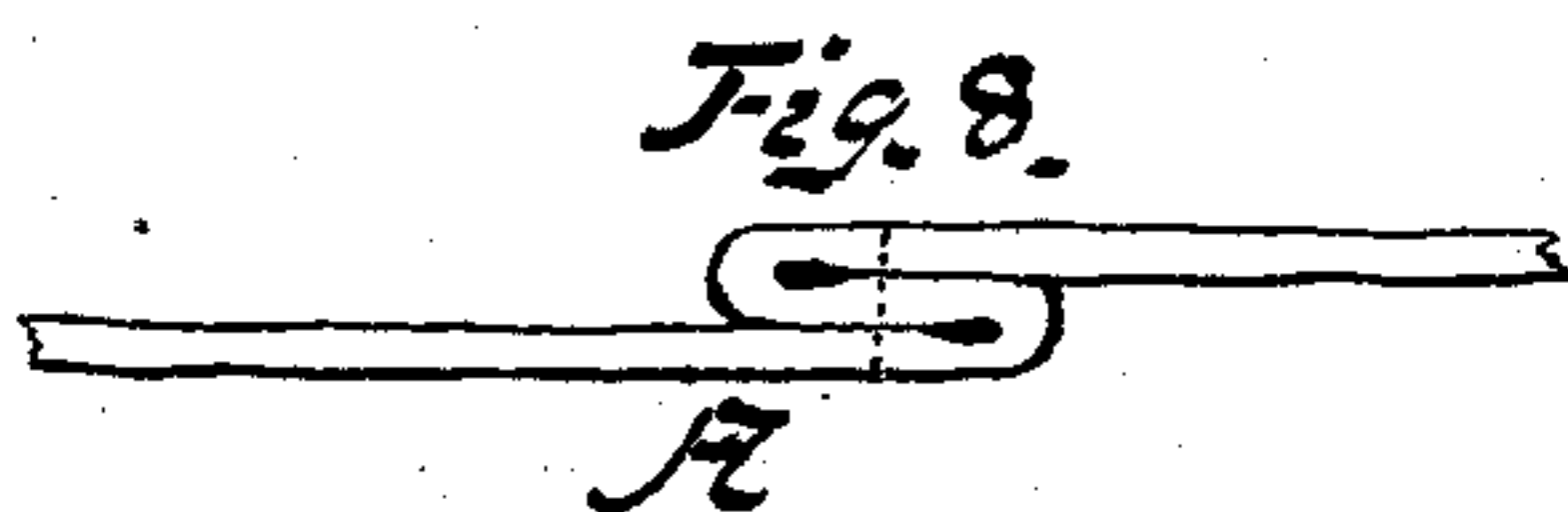
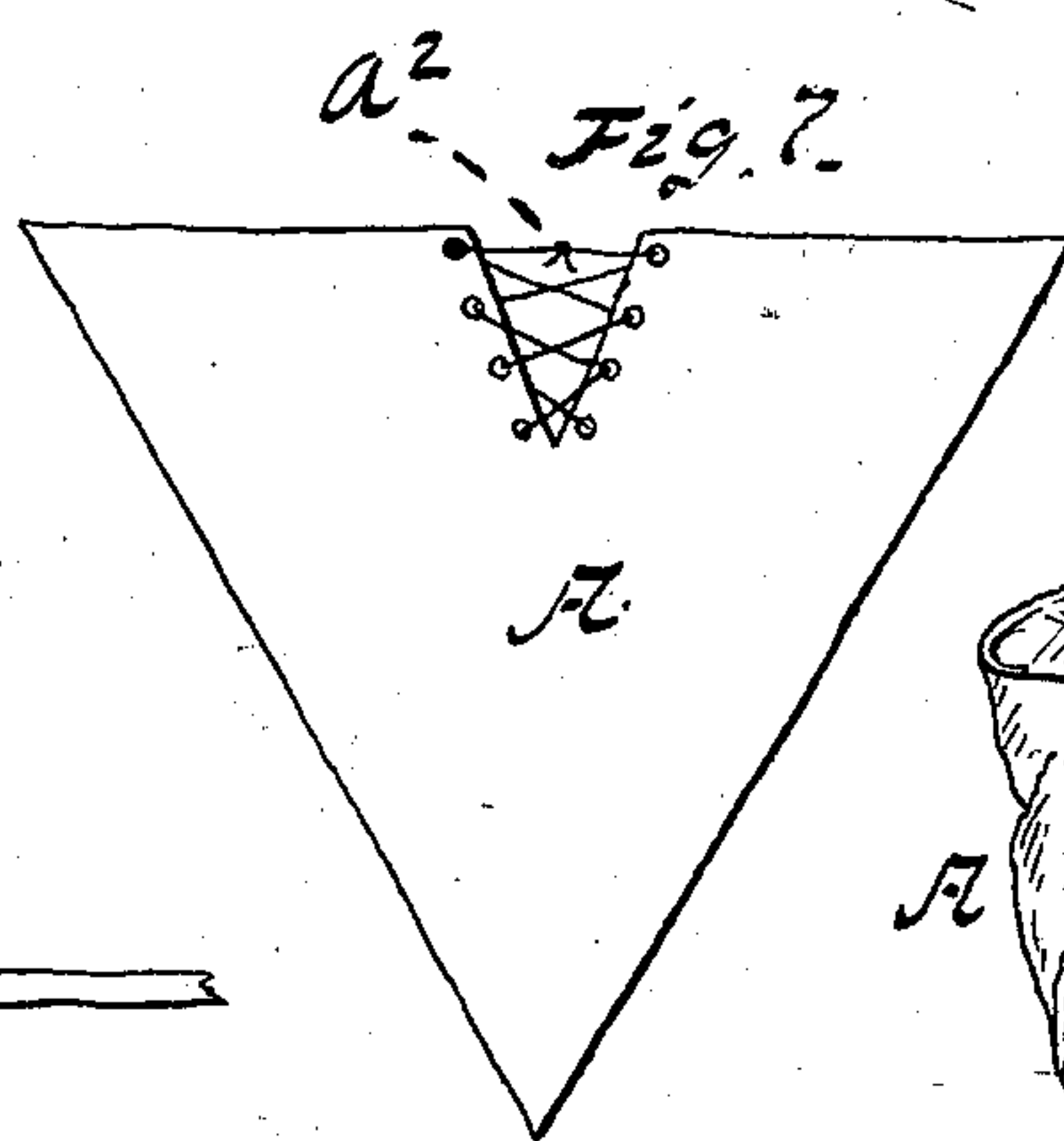
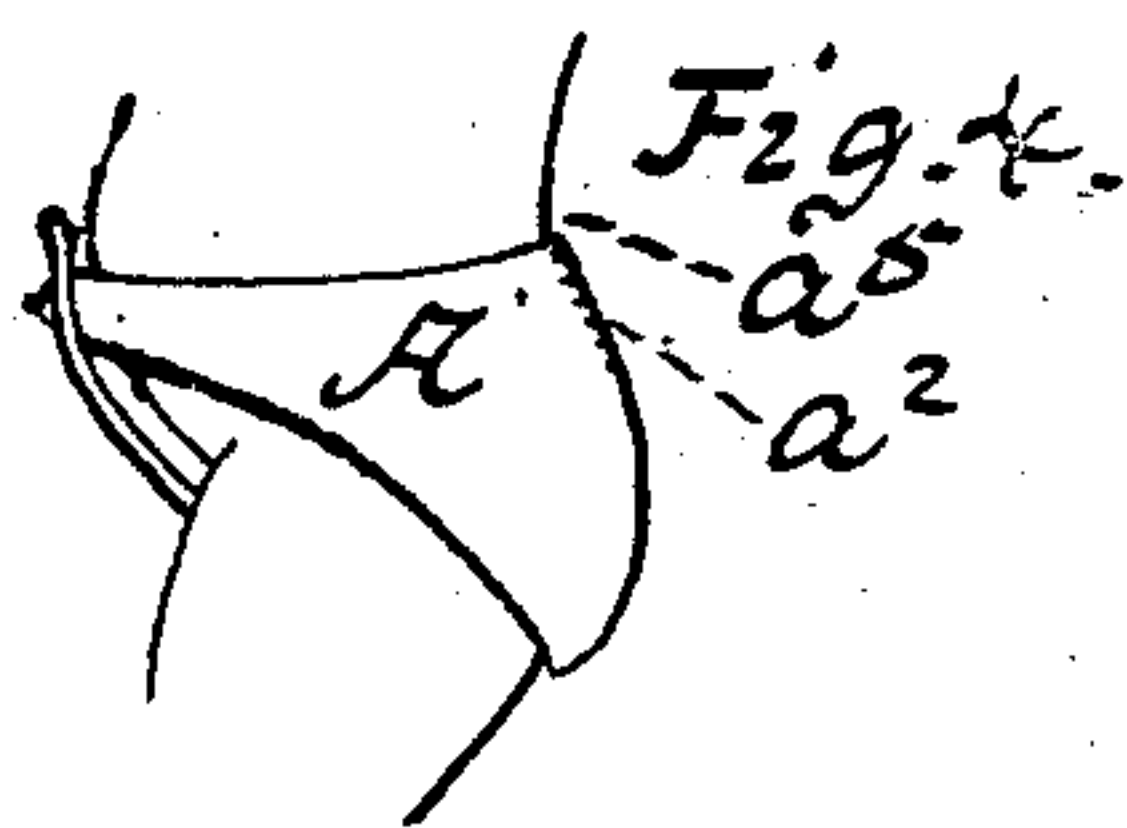
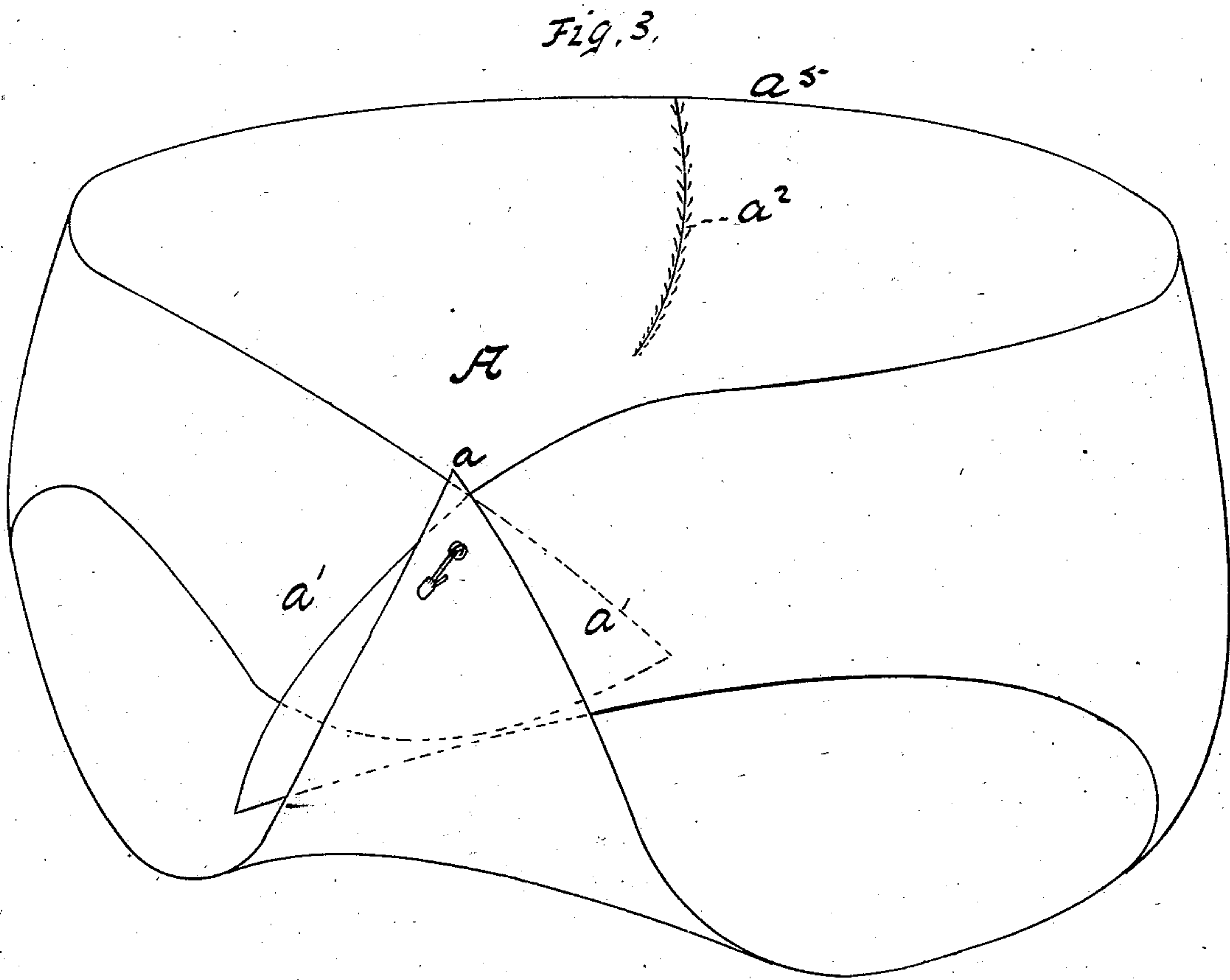
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WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRIET MORGAN, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

DIAPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 255,111, dated March 21, 1882.

Application filed June 22, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRIET MORGAN, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Washington, in the county of Washington and District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Diapers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention has relation to improvements in diapers; and it consists in the novel construction of the same, whereby a neat and perfect fit is obtained by the wearer, thereby preventing sagging and displacement of said diaper, which is the case with such articles made heretofore, all of which will be hereinafter more fully explained.

The annexed drawings, to which reference is made, fully illustrate my invention, in which—
Figure 1 represents a perspective view of my improved diaper spread out and having one half folded upon the other half. Fig. 2 represents a plan view of the same. Fig. 3 represents a perspective view, showing the diaper folded as in use. Fig. 4 represents a side view with the diaper applied to the body of a person. Fig. 5 represents also a perspective view of the diaper. Fig. 6 represents a perspective view of a diaper now in use, or the old style, and Figs. 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 are views of the diaper in modified form.

The letter A designates a diaper, constructed of any suitable material, and preferably cut in square form, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, by which cut there are formed four corners or ends, $a a' a'$, and in the center thereof is cut an elongated slit, a^2 , the ends $a^3 a^3$ of which are in a line with the corners $a a$, for a purpose herein further set forth.

In constructing my improved diaper I cut the slit a^2 in a line with the corners, as above mentioned, after which the sides $a^4 a^4$ of said slit are drawn together and sewed to one another, as shown in Figs. 1, 3, 4, and 5 of the drawings, which cut and stitching have the effect of drawing the diaper closely to the back

of the wearer, thereby causing a nice fit over the hips and preventing sagging of the same, as is common with diapers now in use, and which is clearly shown in Fig. 6 of the drawings.

It will thus be seen by the foregoing description that in forming the slit in the center of the diaper it becomes necessary to cut the same as hereinbefore mentioned in order to attain the result sought for, which is accomplished by folding the diaper in such a manner that the corners $a a$ will meet, as at the dotted line in Fig. 2 of the drawings, when the diaper can be applied as usual to a person, and when in position, as shown in Fig. 4, admits of the upper edge, a^5 , fitting snugly to the back and over the hips, thus forming a nice fit to the seat of the wearer, and at the same time prevents the diaper from falling, as well as not confining the wearer too tightly around the waist, as there is no wedging, as is common with diapers now in use.

I do not wish to confine myself to the exact construction of my improved diaper, as various changes can be made in its construction without departing from the spirit of my invention. For instance, the diaper can be woven, and instead of cutting the slit a^2 the center threads can be "taken up," which will have the same effect as the slitting and sewing hereinbefore mentioned. And, again, the same result may be attained by cutting two slits, as shown in Fig. 11, with the gores a^6 inserted and stitched to each side of the slits, as shown in Figs. 9 and 10. Furthermore, the same result, as herein specified, may be attained by simply perforating the diaper on each side of the slit and lacing said diaper, as indicated in Fig. 7. And still another form is shown in Fig. 8. This consists in overlapping the diaper, instead of slitting it, and stitching the laps to one another.

It will be observed that a diaper constructed as herein shown and described makes it impossible for the garment to drop off, and the same can be conveniently adjusted to a nicety to the wearer, and the peculiar form of seat not only affords comfort to the wearer, but prevents compression and chafing, and wedging, so common in diapers now in use, is also prevented by the perfect fit over the hips, as above

described, and it is simple in construction, easily applied to the person, and at the same time cheap to manufacture.

Having thus described my invention, what
5 I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The diaper A, consisting of a square piece of cotton or other suitable material woven, overlapped, or having cut therein an ellipsoidal

opening, a^2 , the sides a^4 a^4 being stitched together, whereby the desired form of the diaper is attained.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

HARRIET MORGAN.

Witnesses:

E. B. STAFFORD,

SAML. C. MILLS.