

No. 828,390.

PATENTED AUG. 14, 1906.

E. S. DIX.
APPAREL FOR INFANTS.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 13, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

FIG. 1.

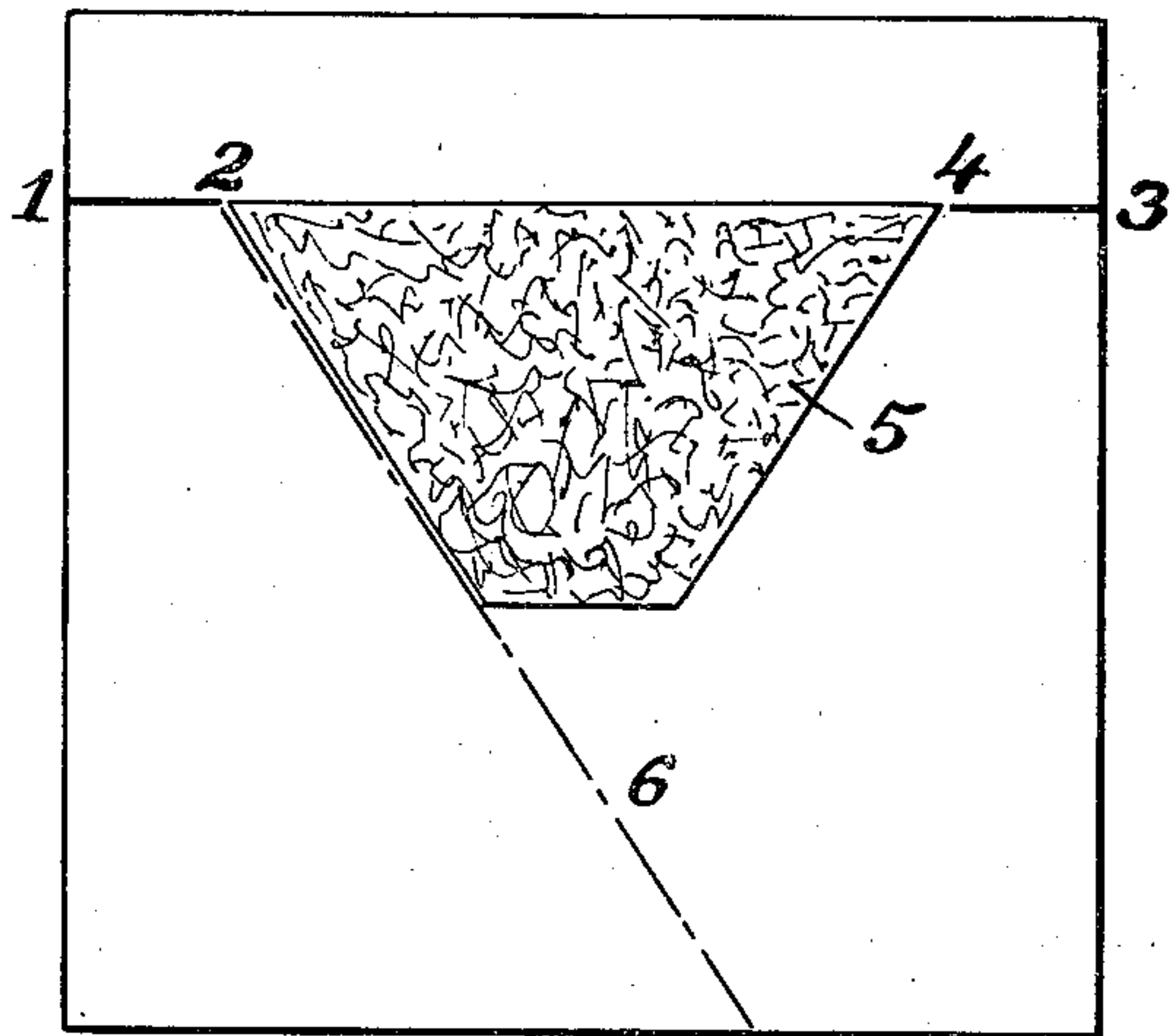


FIG. 2.

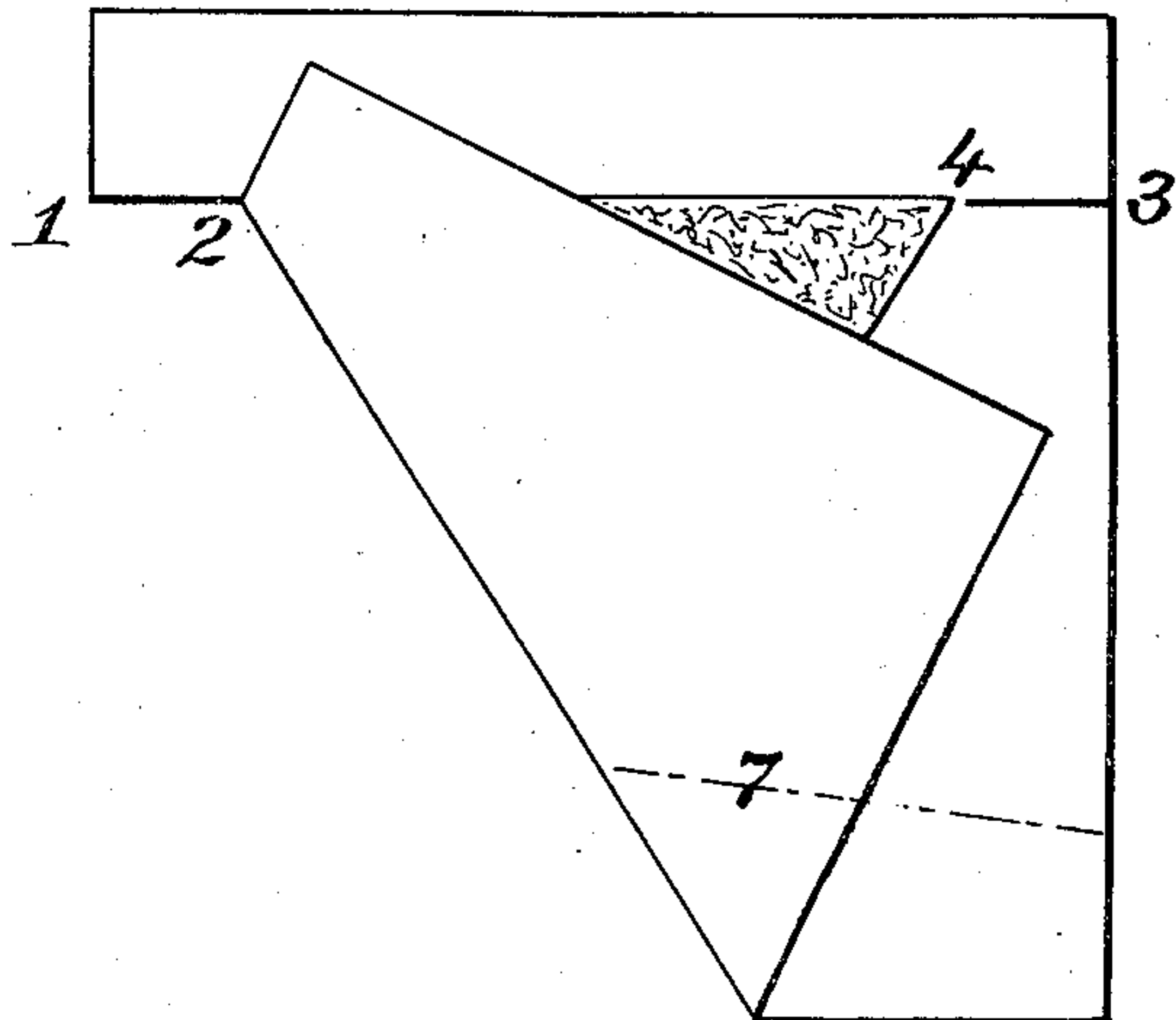


FIG. 3.

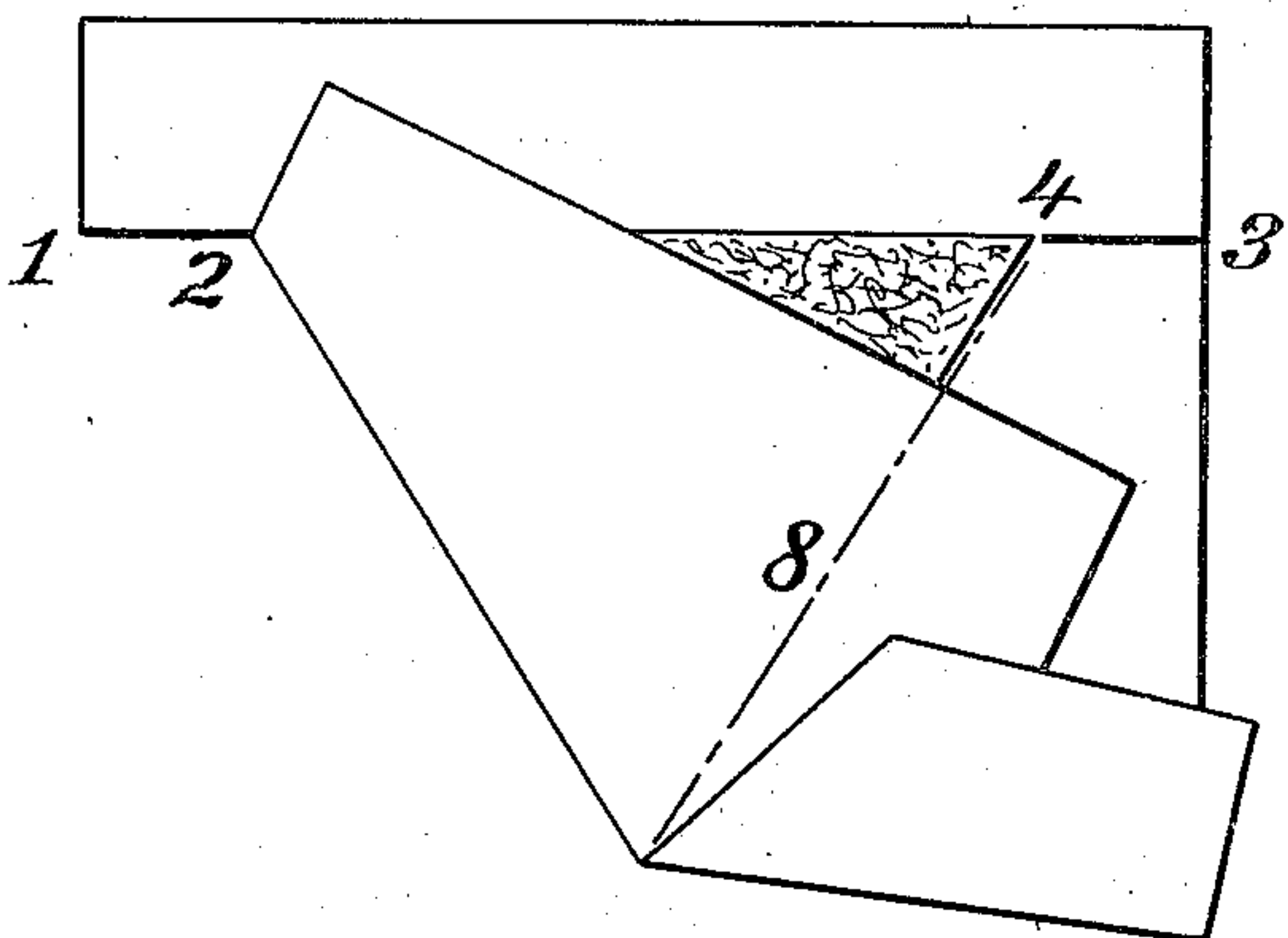


FIG. 4.

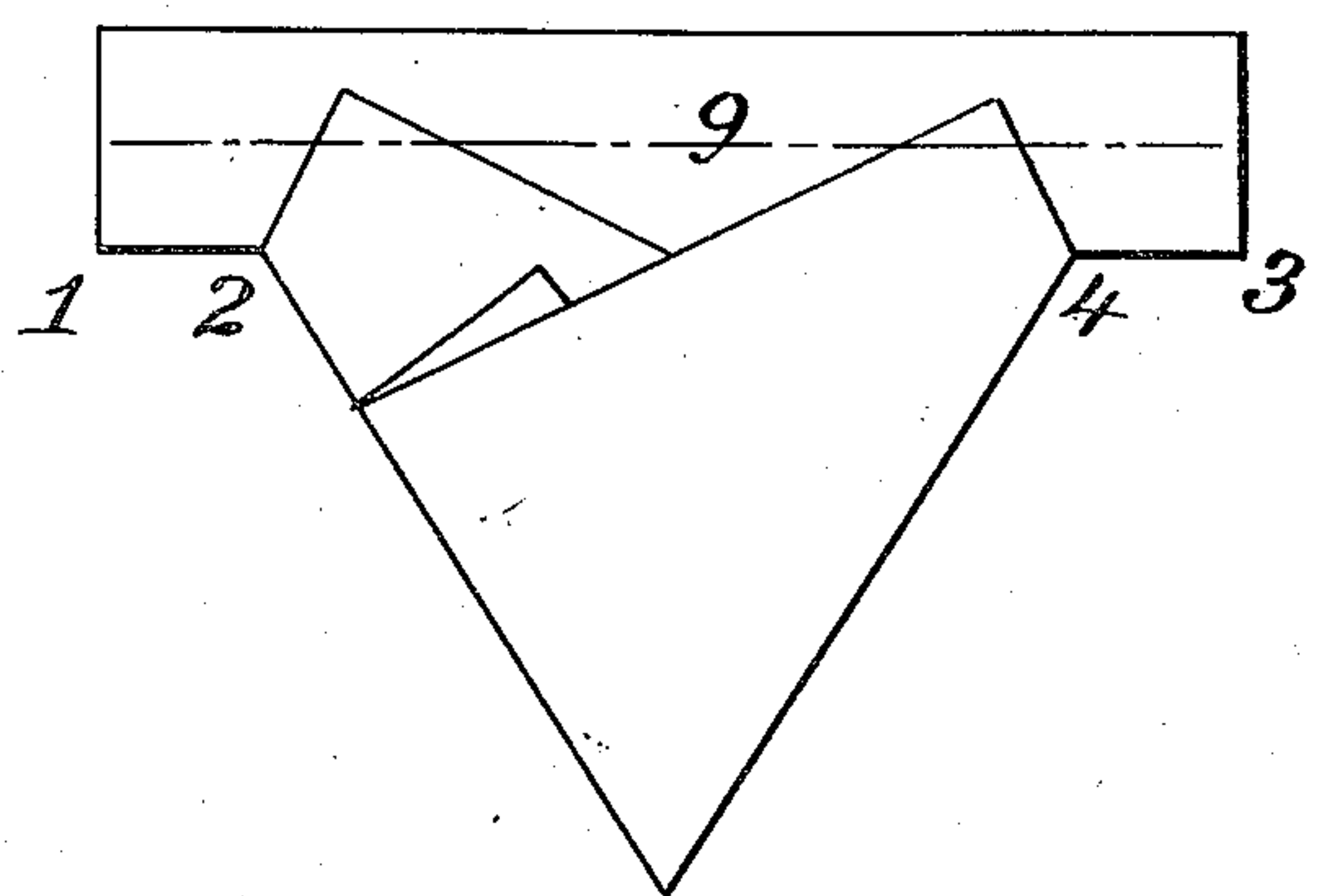
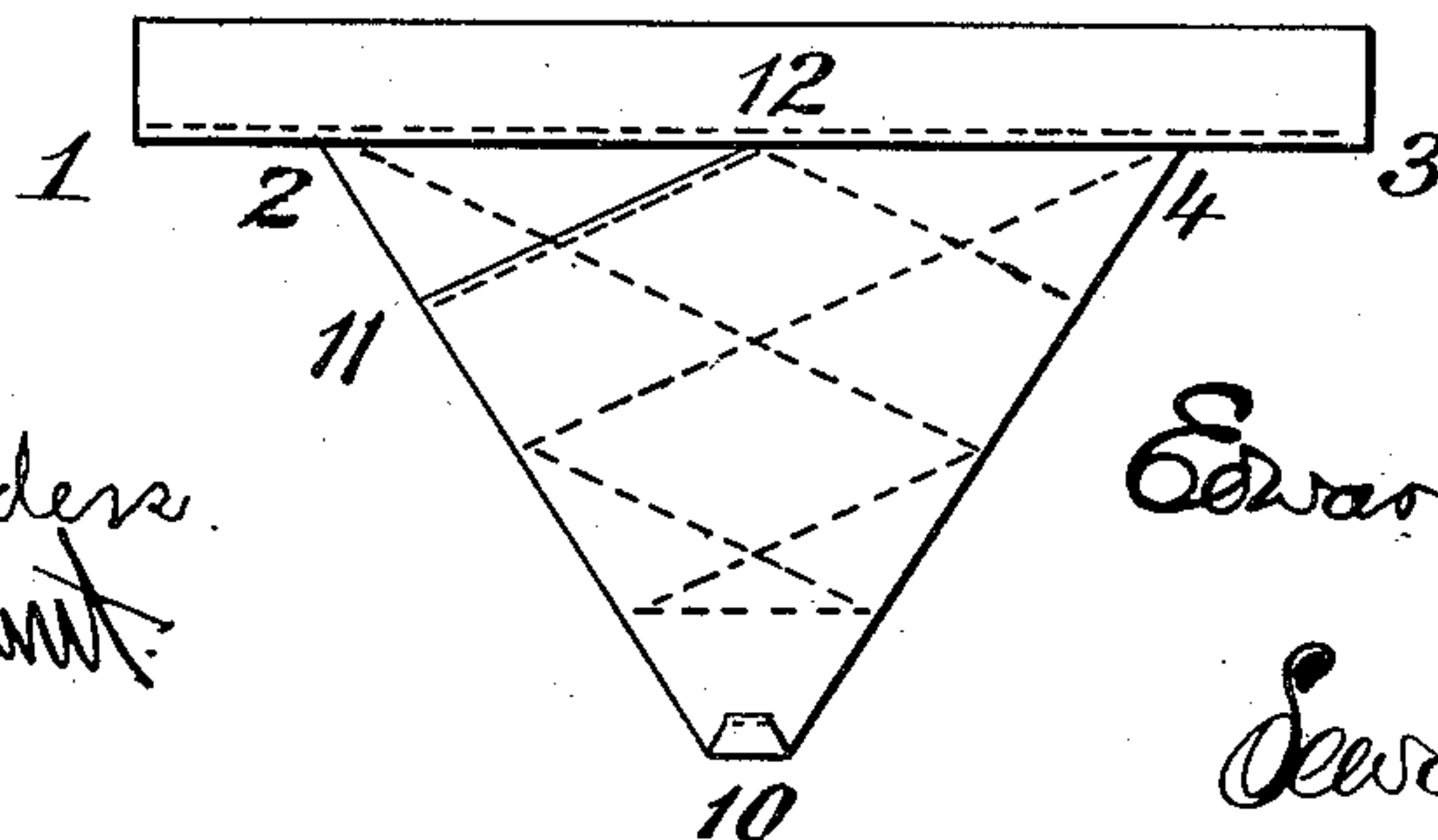


FIG. 5.



WITNESSES:

Harry G. Sanders
Frederick A. Blunt

INVENTOR

Edward Dix

BY

Edward Davis
ATTORNEY

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

FIG. 6.

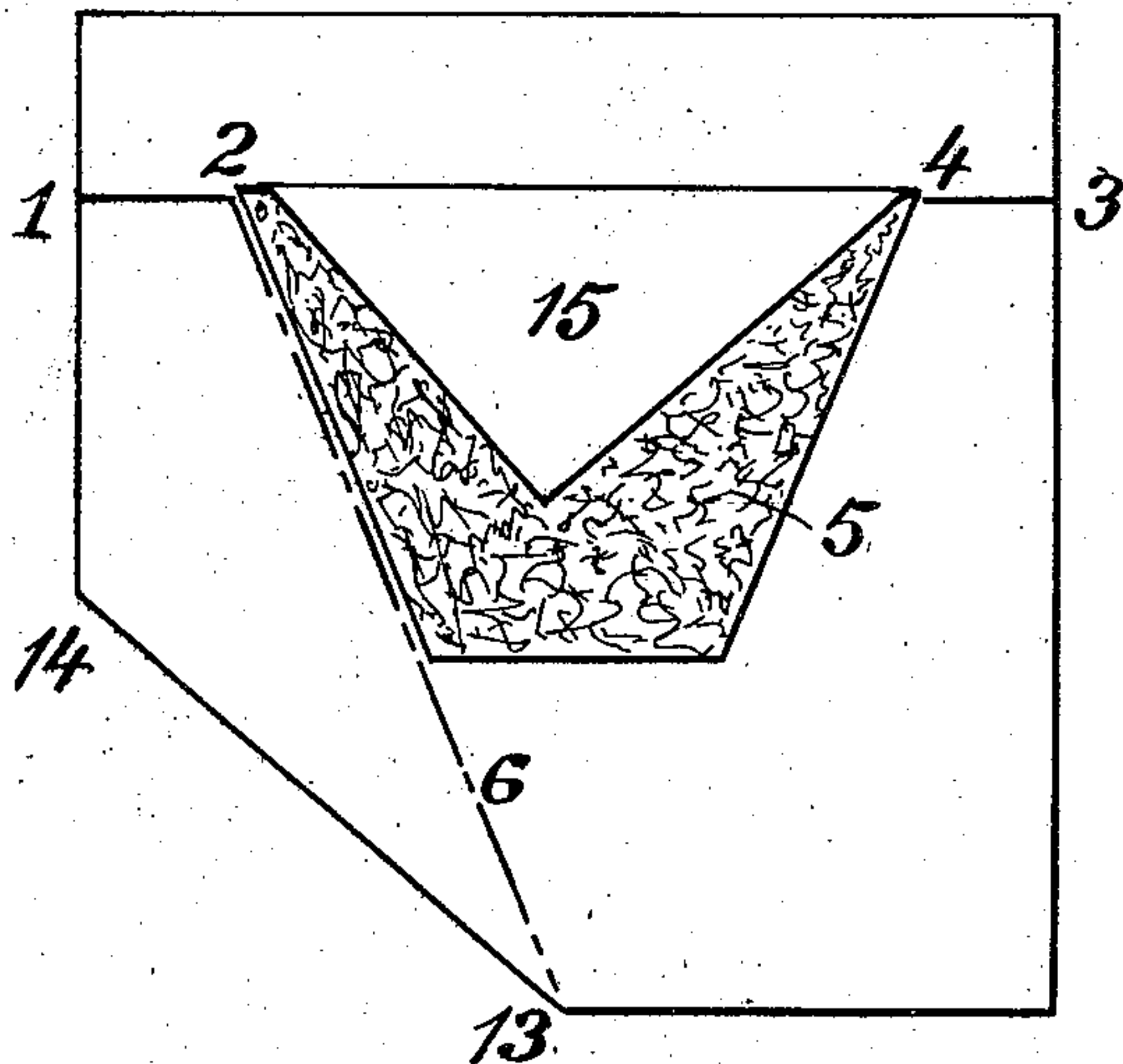


FIG. 7.

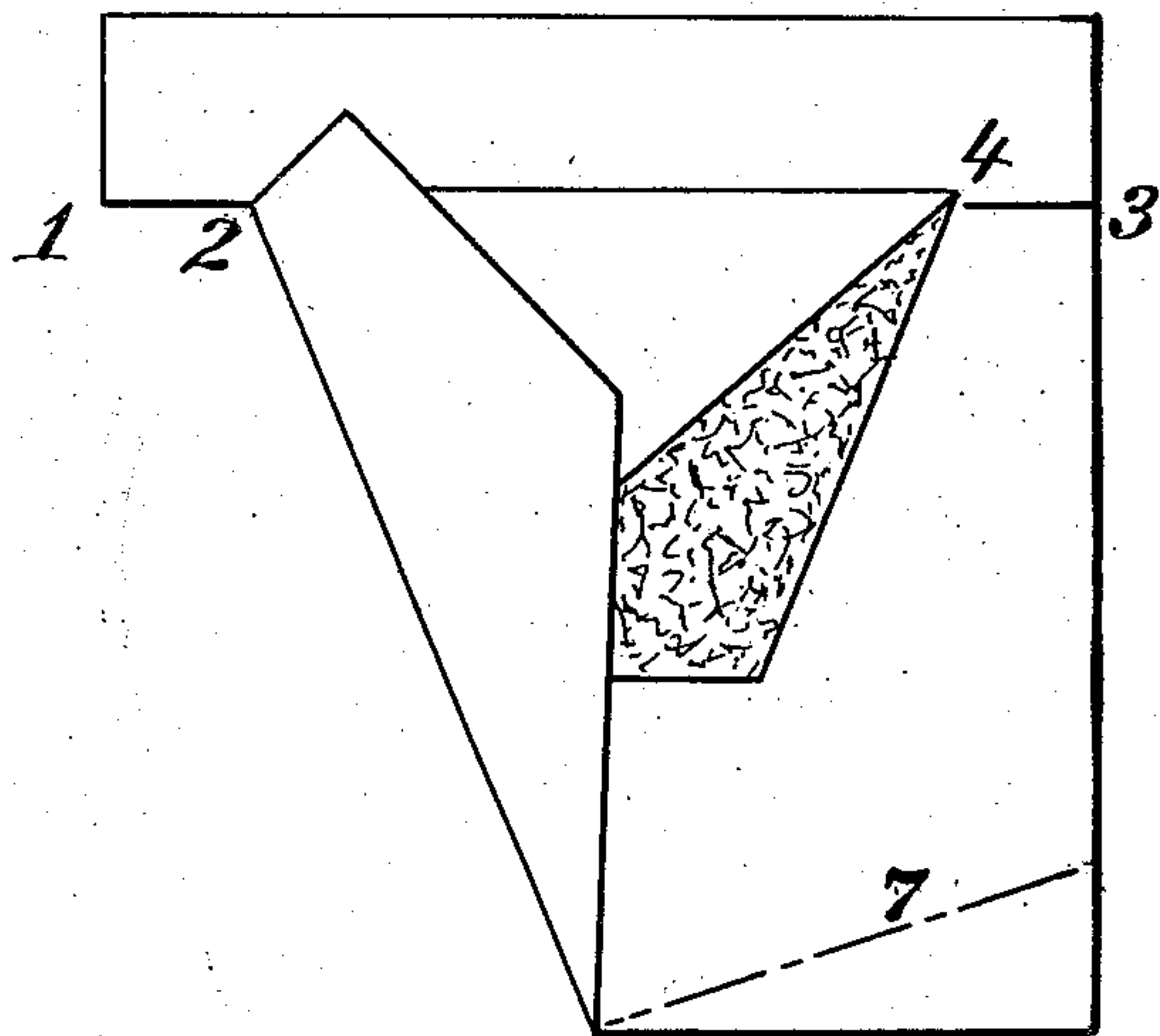


FIG. 8.

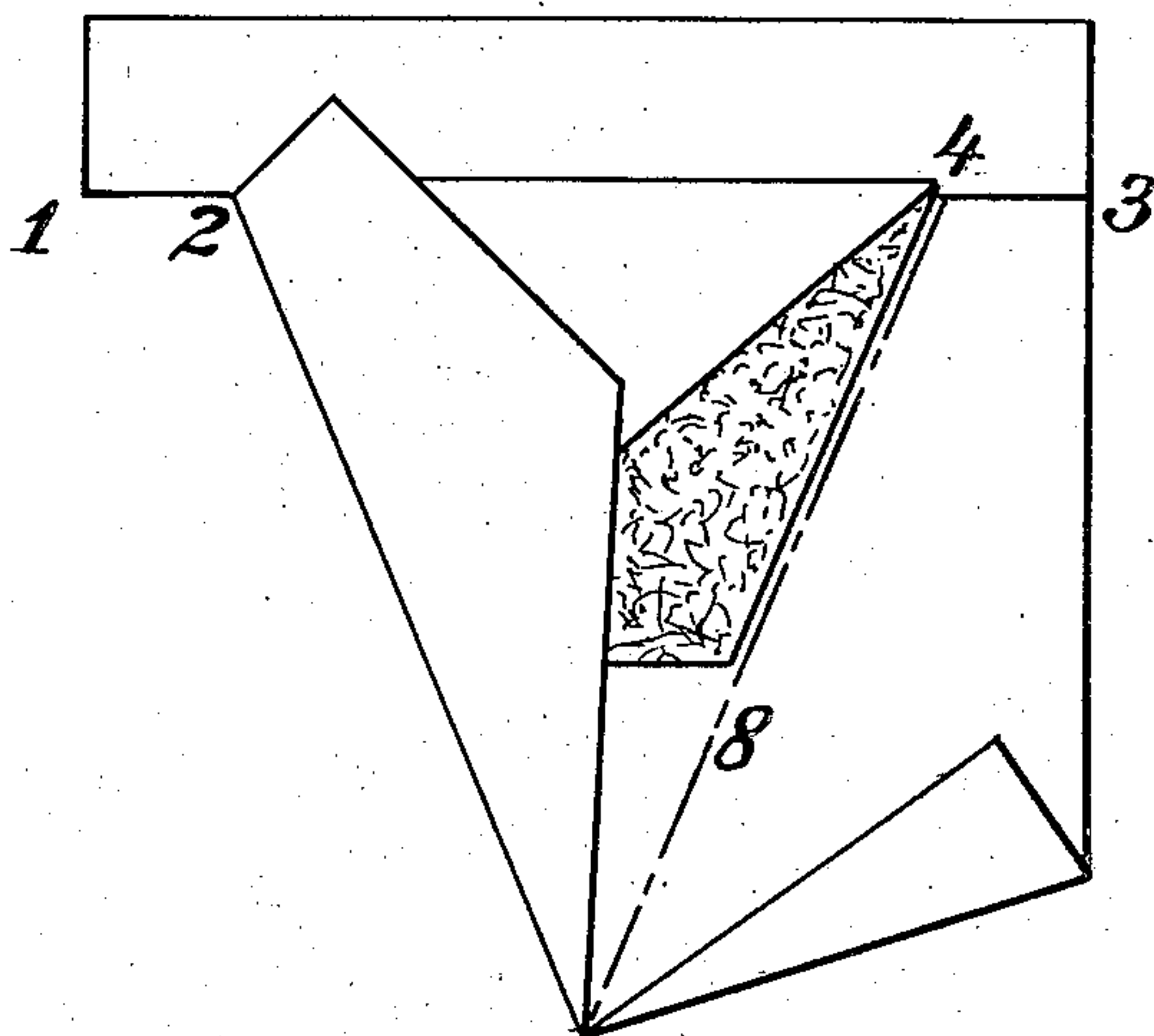


FIG. 9.

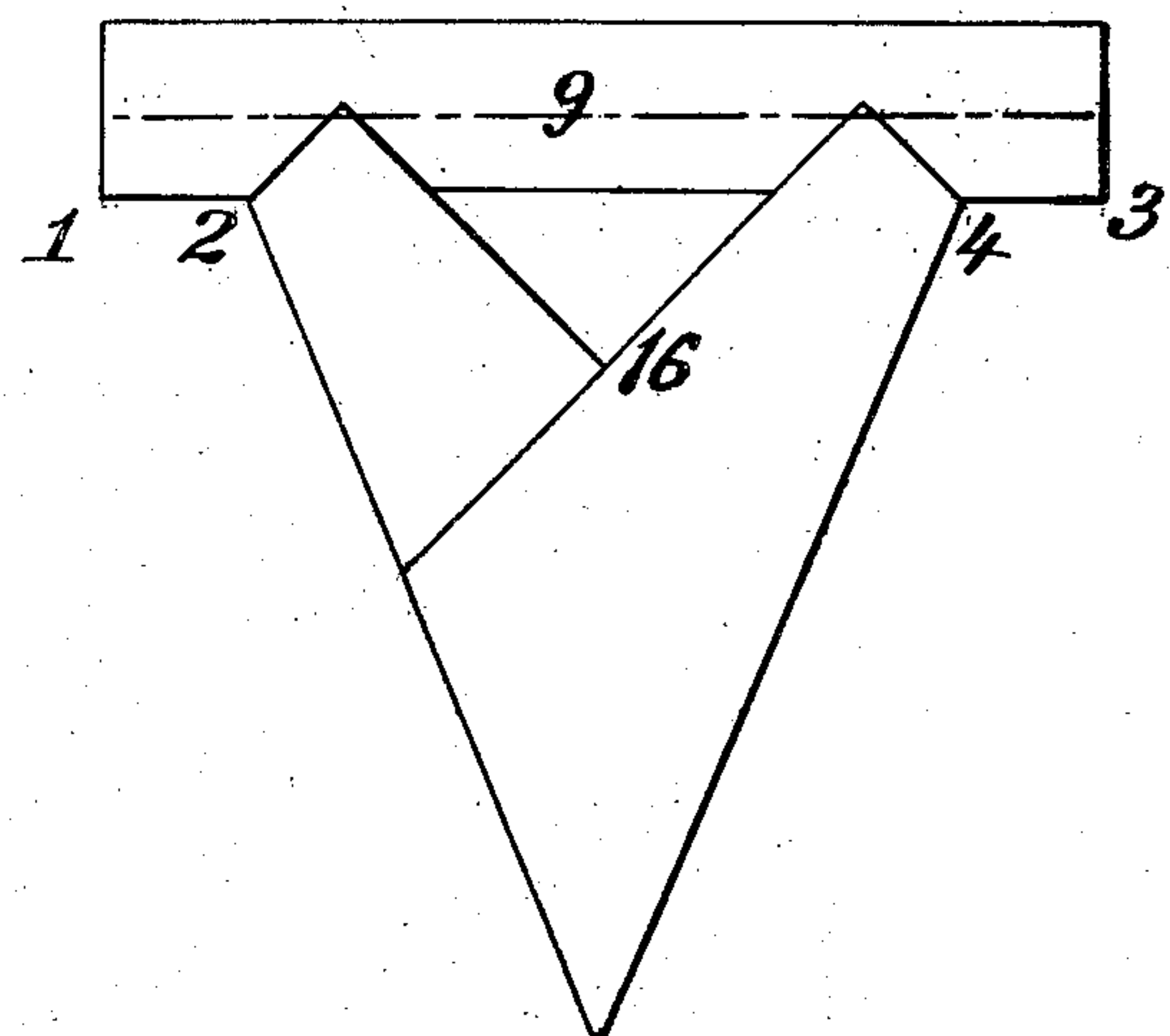
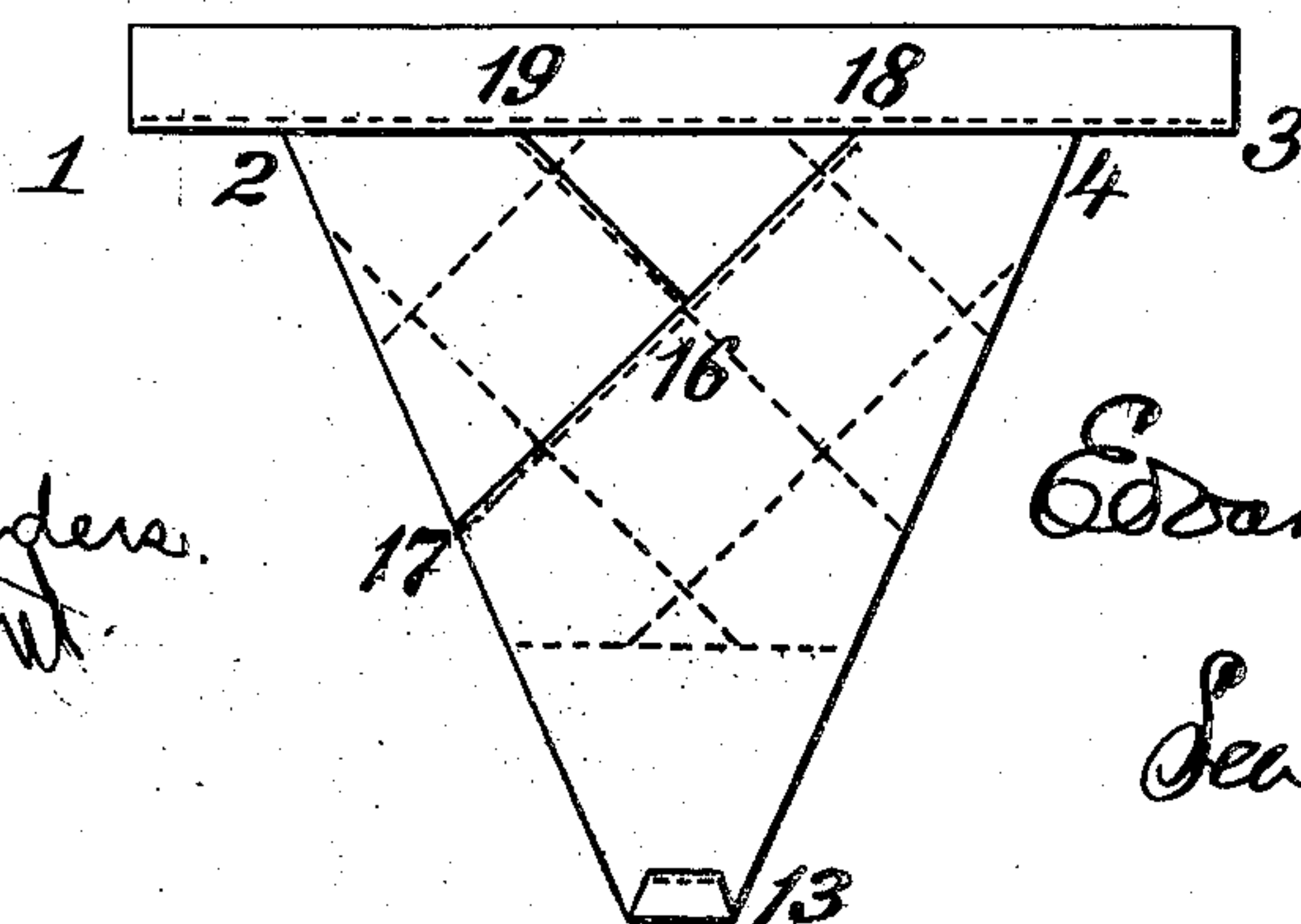


FIG. 10.



WITNESSES:

Harry G. Sanders.
Frederick A. Daint.

INVENTOR

Edward S. Dix

BY

Seward Davis
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD S. DIX, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

APPAREL FOR INFANTS.

No. 828,390.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 14, 1906.

Application filed April 13, 1905. Serial No. 255,459.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD S. DIX, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the borough of Brooklyn, city of New York, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Apparel for Infants, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part thereof.

My invention relates to that class of garments for infants which are commonly known as "diapers."

The diaper which is at present almost universally used consists of a simple square of cloth which is folded and pinned about the infant. This form of diaper is inconvenient and difficult to adjust, owing to the several folds of cloth forming the ends to be attached and presents an objectionable amount of cloth to parts where it is unnecessary and undesirable, producing heating, chafing, and discomfort. Moreover, if sufficient cloth is used to make an impervious or absorbent diaper the garment is cumbersome, hard to adjust, and uncomfortable.

The objects of my invention are to produce an inexpensive diaper which shall be sanitary, comfortable, and easily adjustable; to remove the cloth from points where it is unnecessary, and to employ the cloth so removed as a reinforce to the portion of the diaper which is designed to receive the discharges.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 shows the blank which I use to form the diaper and the location of the padding of absorbent cotton. Figs. 2, 3, and 4 show the various folds, the broken line in each figure showing the subsequent fold. Fig. 5 shows the completed diaper, the dotted lines indicating quilting. Figs. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 are similar figures showing a diaper of larger size.

In order to prevent the cloth from covering too much of the infant's body and thighs, I find it necessary to make the apex angle acute, and I prefer to fold this excessive amount of cloth inward to reinforce the main or body portion of the diaper, which is to be made as nearly impervious as possible. A blank of cloth of substantially rectangular form and of suitable size is selected, and on a line parallel to the upper side and distant therefrom by a distance equal to about one-fifth of that side two cuts 1 2 and 3 4 of suitable depth are made in the opposite sides. A mass of absorbent cotton or other suitable

material 5 is then prepared of substantially the shape of the body portion of the finished garment and superposed in the proper position upon the blank. The cloth below the cuts is then folded inward over the absorbent padding on lines that intersect at a point in the vertical line which bisects the blank. These folds may be made in a variety of ways; but the cuts should be so proportioned and the cloth folded in the proper manner to produce an acute apex angle. The portion of the blank above the cuts is then folded over to form a two-ply belt portion and all the edges bound wherever necessary. The padded portion is then quilted. The apex portion 10 is preferably left unpadded to permit of easy attachment to the belt when the garment is in use.

Various methods may be used to produce the garment, and I do not wish to be understood as limiting myself to the particular form shown, but wish to cover the invention broadly as pointed out in the claims.

With diapers of larger size it will be found that when the cloth is so folded that the apex angle is acute the infolded cloth does not entirely cover the padding of absorbent cotton. I remedy this defect by the expedient shown in Figs. 6 to 10. A sufficiently large piece is cut from one corner of the blank along the line 13 14, Fig. 6. This triangular piece is then superposed upon the absorbent cotton, as shown, and the cloth folded in over the cotton and the triangular piece, as shown in Figs. 7 to 10, substantially as in the previously-described form of my device.

The completed garment (shown in Figs. 5 and 10) can be adjusted by passing the belt portion about the infant's waist, bringing the padded portion between the legs, and fastening the apex and the extremities of the belt portion with a single pin.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. As a new article of manufacture a diaper for infants comprising a belt portion and a triangular infolded body portion padded with absorbent cotton and quilted; the said triangular body portion having its apex angle acute, the apex being left unpadded forming means for attachment to the extremities of the belt portion.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a diaper for infants comprising a square blank of cloth, slits in said blank parallel to one edge thereof, and extending inward from the edges

of the blank opposite to each other, and adjacent to the edge to which the said slits are parallel; the portion of the blank below said slits being folded inward about a mass of absorbent cotton, forming a triangular padded portion having its apex angle acute, the portion above the slits being folded over to form

a two-ply belt portion, the triangular body portion being quilted.

EDWARD S. DIX.

Witnesses:

HARRY G. SANDERS,
OLIVER WILLIAMS.