

H. JAFFEE & E. M. DÖRSTEWITZ.
 ANTISEPTIC BODY GERM PROTECTOR.
 APPLICATION FILED JAN. 27, 1909.

966,838.

Patented Aug. 9, 1910.

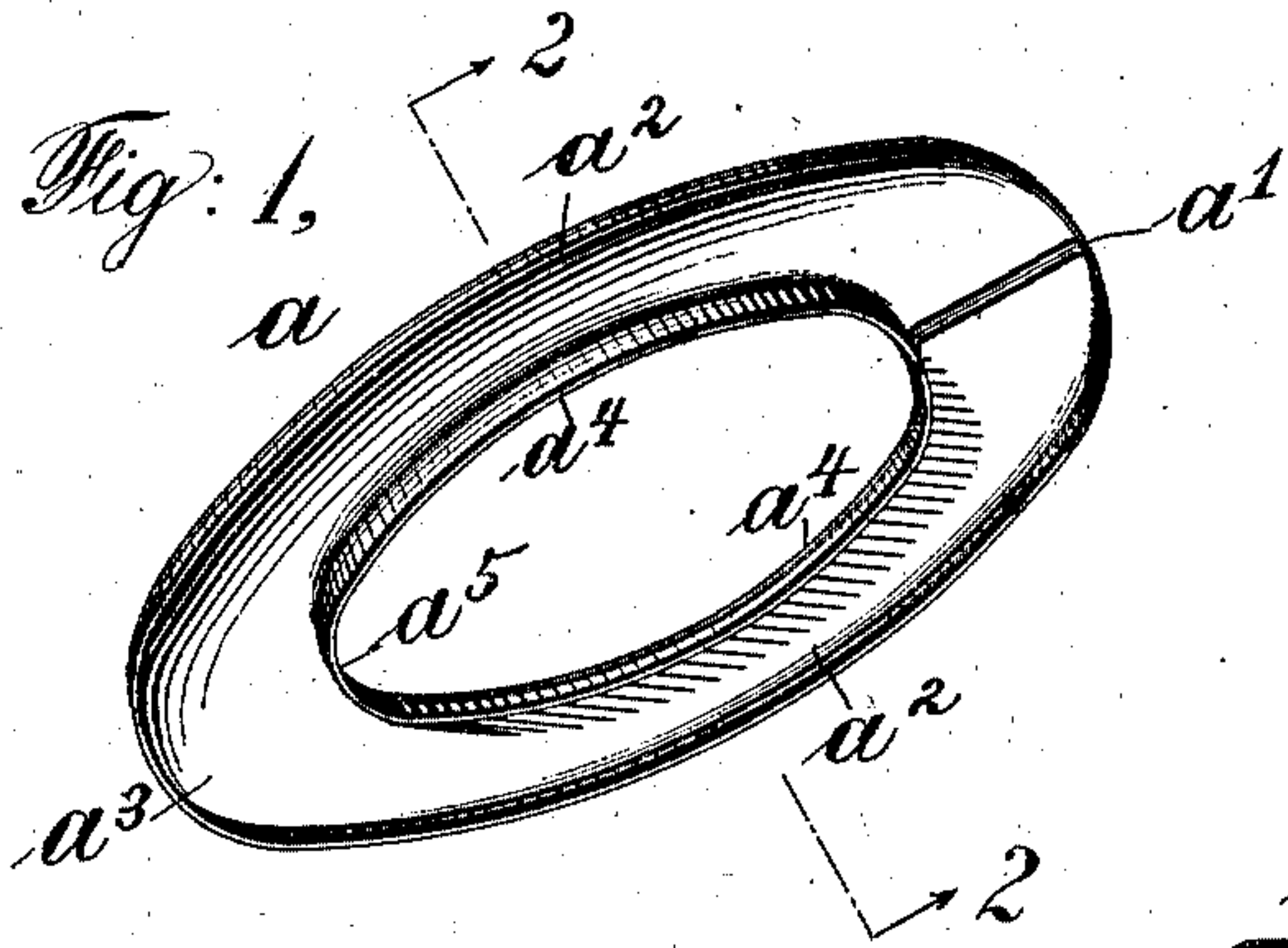


Fig: 2,

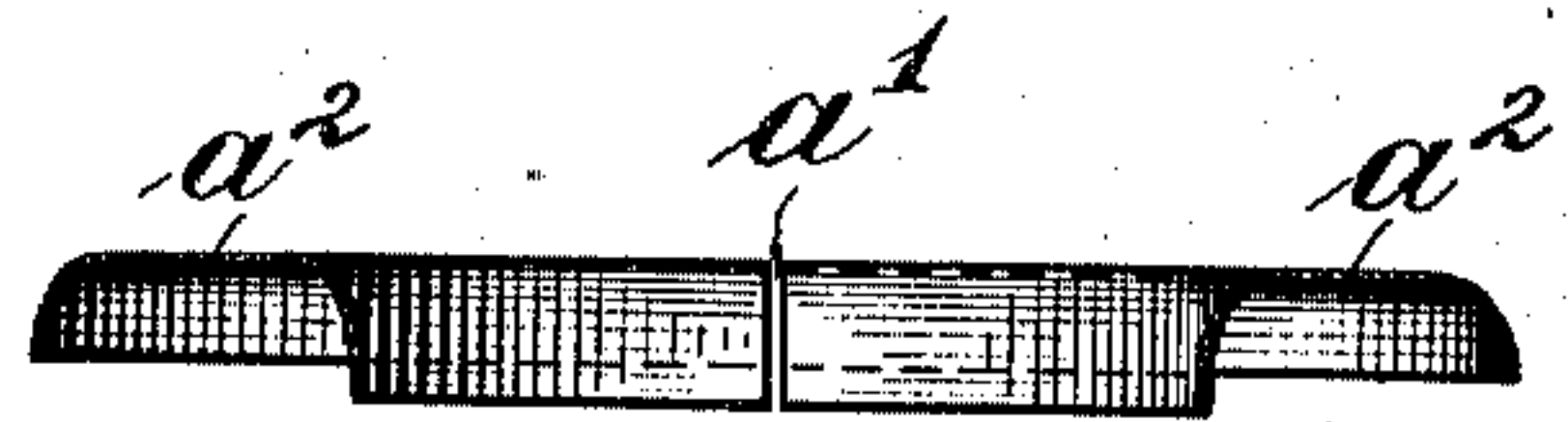


Fig: 3,

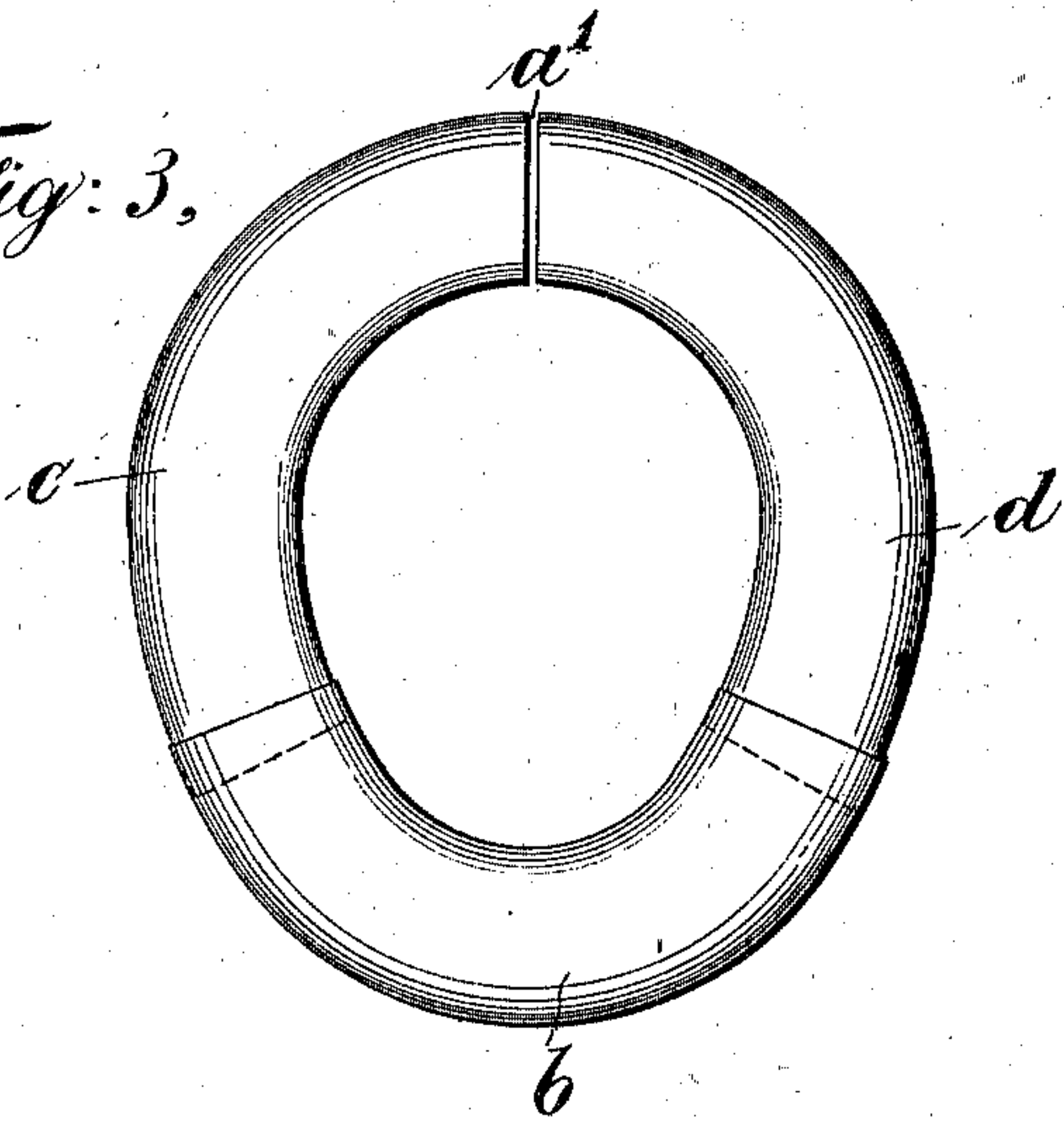


Fig: 4,

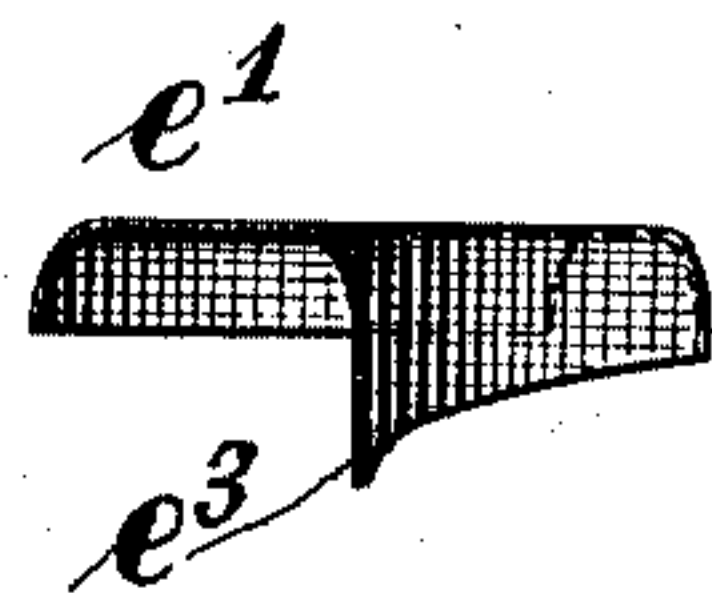
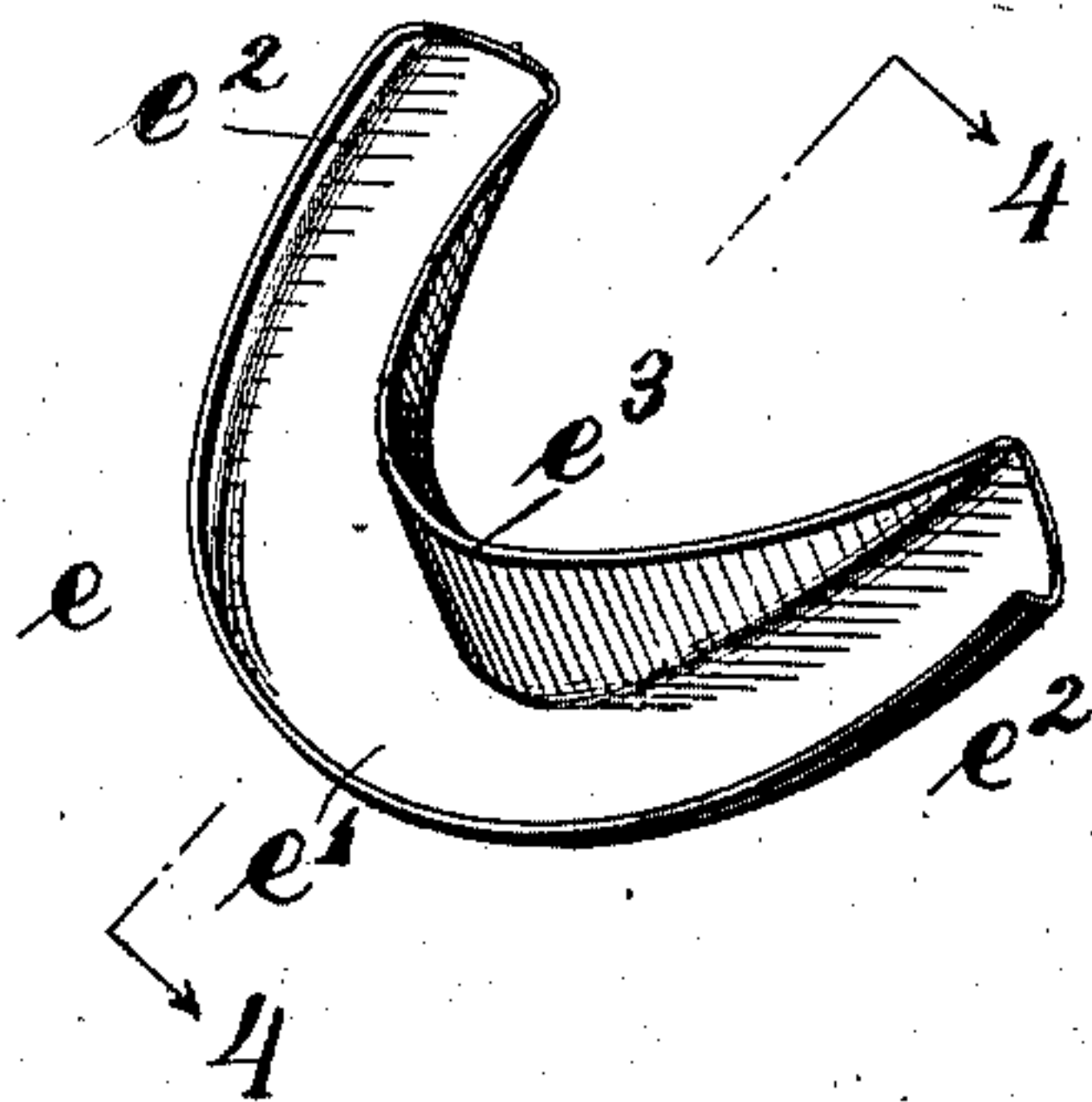


Fig: 5,



Witnesses:
 M. Gautner.
 Flora Greenwald.

Inventors
 Hermann Jaffee,
 Edward Max Dörstewitz.
 By *Boyle* Attorney
 L. K. Böhm

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERMANN JAFFEE, OF HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY, AND EDWARD MAX DÖRSTEWITZ,
OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

ANTISEPTIC BODY GERM PROTECTOR.

966,838.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 9, 1910.

Application filed January 27, 1909. Serial No. 474,424.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HERMANN JAFFEE, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Hoboken, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, and EDWARD MAX DÖRSTEWITZ, a citizen of the Empire of Germany, and a resident of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful improvements in Antiseptic Body Germ Protectors, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to novel body germ protectors.

It is the special object of our invention to produce body germ protectors which are made of light, pulpy and absorbent material such as paper pulp made of waste paper or the refuse of paper mills. This material while still a moist, soft and slightly cohering mass is treated with antiseptic or disinfecting substances before being pressed into shape. Thus the finished protector is not only sanitary in a mechanical sense but really antiseptic.

The novel protector prevents indirect contagion and in addition thereto contains antiseptics which destroy germs or bacilli.

The protector forming the subject matter of the present invention is purposed to be temporarily attached to the seat of a closet. It is exchangeable and the construction and shape is such that it may easily and quickly be attached and removed. By simplicity in construction the cost of production has been kept low, the device being pressed by machinery out of the pulpy mass. The cost of the device being so low renders it possible to use it but once if desired but it may be used repeatedly, while devices of this kind heretofore made were of complicated construction embodying expensive metallic posts for clamping pads, or hinges sometimes in a considerably large number which increase the cost of the device so that it is actually prohibitive for the user. Still the device affords full protection by virtue of its construction because there is an integral inner portion which extends downwardly when the protector is applied, said inner portion being of larger cross area in the front and gradually reduced in the rear.

For travelers the device is made in parts some of which may be folded whereby space is saved in trunks, satchels or the like. The

shape of the protector permits of applying it to any existing seat without changing same or requiring skilled labor. It merely need be pressed onto the seat by virtue of its peculiar shape, all as will be fully described hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 represents in bottom perspective view an antiseptic body germ protector which embodies in desirable form the present improvements. Fig. 2 is a section on line 2, 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 illustrates in top plan view a modified form of device composed of three parts. Fig. 4 is a section on line 4, 4 of Fig. 5, and Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a modified form seen from below.

Similar characters of reference denote like parts in all the figures.

In Fig. 1 of the drawing an antiseptic body protector is shown in perspective view seen from the bottom which is made in one piece. This protector a conforms in shape to the form of a seat and is cut or separated in the rear as shown at a^1 which renders it possible to apply the protector to seats which are not quite of uniform size. The protector is elastic and flexible and therefore gives way without breaking or losing its shape. The side portions a^2 and the front portion a^3 completely cover the seat but the interior portion a^4 of the protector extends vertically somewhat down into the opening and beyond the seat thus forming a mechanical means of preventing indirect contagion. It is preferable to make the portion a^5 of the interior extension a^4 somewhat larger to assure complete protection. From the above it is clear that the described protector shown in Fig. 1 and in section in Fig. 2 represents nothing but a plain shell of somewhat less than semi-circular section divided in its rear portion and having an extended inner portion.

In Fig. 3 a modified form of device is illustrated which is composed of three parts. The separate front part b is of exactly the same construction as the front portion a^3 of the device illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 except as above noted it is an independent part. The side parts c, d of this device are also separate members and of the same construction as the side portions a^2 of the first described device but are somewhat longer so that the front part b slightly overlaps same when

applied. Being separate members they are divided in the rear for the purpose mentioned. The two parts *c*, *d* are congruent members and therefore may be folded where-
 5 by two of these members occupy but very little space more than a single one which is of value for persons who are traveling and take them along. This is a highly precautionary measure particularly when travel-
 10 ing through small towns where sanitary appliances are rarely found.

Another slightly modified form of the device is illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5. This protector *e* merely is a device adapted to be
 15 pressed onto the front portion of a seat. Its front portion *e*¹ and the side portions *e*² are shaped to fit the front portion of the seat exactly as the above described devices but the inner portion *e*³ which extends vertically
 20 down into the opening of the seat has an enlarged front portion and is gradually reduced toward the inner ends. This form of device affords full mechanical protection against indirect contagion and shares with
 25 the first described devices the advantage that it is antiseptic.

We claim as our invention:

1. An exchangeable, flexible, antiseptic body germ protector consisting of a plain

shell of nearly semi-circular section having a front portion with inner portion formed
 30 directly integral therewith and extending vertically downward beyond the outer portion and two congruous side portions, said inner portion being of larger cross area in
 35 the front and gradually reduced toward the rear extending to the two congruent side portions, forming thus an elongated shell with overlapping portions of various area.

2. An antiseptic body germ protector consisting of a plain shell of nearly semi-circular section made of three parts, a front
 40 part with inner portion formed directly integral therewith and extending vertically downward beyond the outer portion, said inner portion being of larger cross area in the
 45 front and gradually reduced toward the rear, and two congruent side parts forming when applied a somewhat elongated shell of variable length and overlapping portions of
 50 various area.

Signed at New York, N. Y., this 23rd day of January 1909.

HERMANN JAFFEE.

EDWARD MAX DÖRSTEWITZ.

Witnesses:

LUDWIG K. BÖHM,
 FLORA GREENWALD.