CLAIMS

{Claim 1}

A method of producing a wet wiping sheet, comprising a hydroentangling step of blowing a water flow onto a stack formed of at least two layers of fiber aggregates having different fiber diameters of fibers of the fiber aggregates forming mutual layers to penetrate part of one fiber aggregate into the other fiber aggregate,

wherein the wet wiping sheet comprises a fiber aggregate of at least two kinds of fibers having different fiber diameters, and has a first surface and a second surface on a side opposite to the first surface;

wherein at least two kinds of fibers having different fiber diameters are entangled with each other,

wherein proportion of fibers having a small fiber diameter present in the fiber aggregate is larger on the first surface side than on the second surface side, proportion of fibers having a large fiber diameter present in the fiber aggregate is larger on the second surface side than on the first surface side, and capillary pressure on the first surface side is higher than the capillary pressure on the second surface side,

wherein a wiping liquid is charged into at least the fiber aggregate on the second surface side,

wherein the water flow is blown at least from a side of a layer of the fiber aggregate formed of the fibers having the small fiber diameter in the stack, and

wherein, in the hydroentangling step, a nonwoven fabric or a net different from the layer is arranged on a layer of the fiber aggregate formed of the fibers having the small fiber diameter; and the water flow is blown from a side of the nonwoven fabric or the net arranged; and after the water flow is blown, the

nonwoven fabric or the net arranged is peeled off.

{Claim 2}

The method of producing a wet wiping sheet according to Claim 1, wherein, after the nonwoven fabric or the net is peeled off, the water flow is further blown from the side of the layer of the fiber aggregate formed of the fibers having the small fiber diameter.

{Claim 3}

The method of producing a wet wiping sheet according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein the fibers having different fiber diameters are entangled with each other without being thermally fused to each other.

{Claim 4}

The method of producing a wet wiping sheet according to any one of Claims 1 to 3, wherein the aggregate of the fibers having a small fiber diameter, and the fibers having a large fiber diameter are present on the first surface of the wet wiping sheet.

{Claim 5}

The method of producing a wet wiping sheet according to any one of Claims 1 to 4, wherein the basis weight of the fiber aggregate formed of the fibers having the small fiber diameter in the stack is 1 g/m^2 or more and 100 g/m^2 or less.

{Claim 6}

The method of producing a wet wiping sheet according to any one of Claims 1 to 5, wherein the basis weight of the fiber aggregate formed of the fibers having the thick fiber diameter in the stack is 10 g/m^2 or more and 50 g/m^2 or less.

{Claim 7}

The method of producing a wet wiping sheet according to any one of Claims 1 to 6, wherein the basis weight of the nonwoven fabric is 11 g/m^2 or more and 150 g/m^2 or less.

{Claim 8}

The method of producing a wet wiping sheet according to any one of Claims 1 to 7, wherein the fiber aggregate formed of the fibers having the small fiber diameter among the fiber aggregates is produced according to a melting type electrospinning method.

{Claim 9}

The method of producing a wet wiping sheet according to any one of Claims 1 to 8, wherein the stack formed of the fiber aggregates is placed on a perforated mesh outer shell, and the water flow is sucked from a side opposite to a side on which the stack formed of the fiber aggregates is placed.

{Claim 10}

The method of producing a wet wiping sheet according to any one of Claims 1 to 9, wherein the fibers are fibrillated by the hydroentangling method.

{Claim 11}

The method of producing a wet wiping sheet according to any one of

Claims 1 to 10, wherein the wiping liquid is charged into the fiber aggregate on the second surface side in which a proportion of the fibers having the large fiber diameter present is larger, after the hydroentangling step.