March 17, 1931. A. HORWITZ 1,796,869

ELBOW MITT

Original Filed June 13, 1927

FIG. 1.

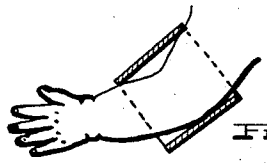


FIG. 11.

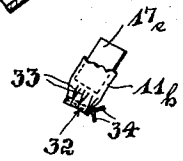


FIG. 2.

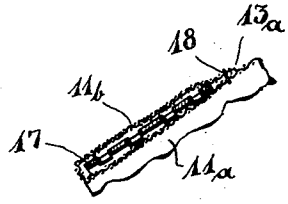


FIG. 8.

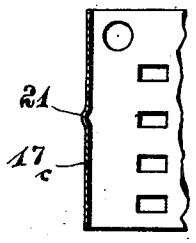


FIG. 3.

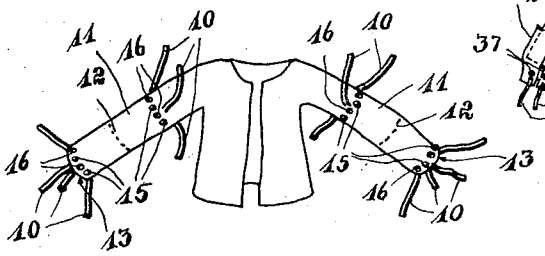


FIG. 12.

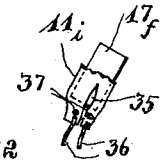


FIG. 4.

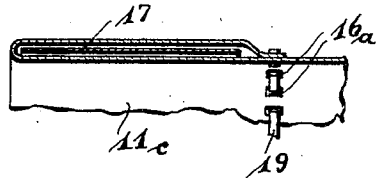


FIG. 5.

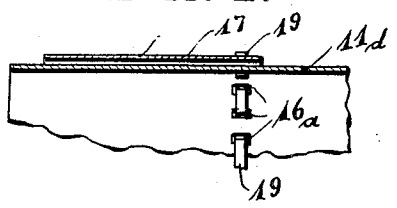


FIG. 7

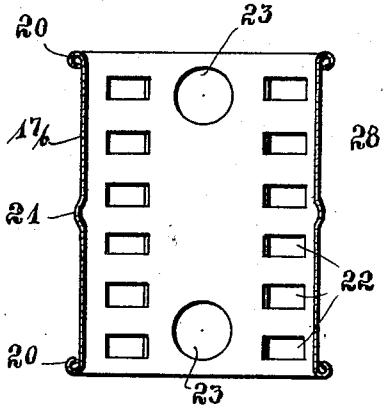


FIG. 9.

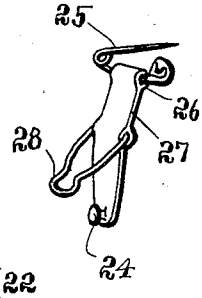


FIG. 6.

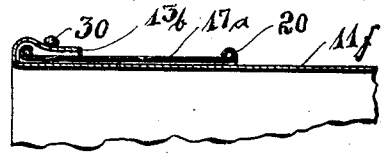
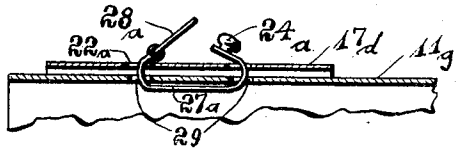


FIG. 10.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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ELBOW MITT

Application filed June 13, 1927, Serial No. 198,500. Renewed January 16, 1931.

This invention relates to devices used in training a baby against finger sucking, nail biting, picking at sores, ears, eyes, nose, and in other ways training a baby for the sake of health.

One of the objects of this invention is to prevent a baby from bending its arms without restraining the movements of its hands in useful plays.

Another object is to provide a sanitary means that can easily be applied to any shirt, waist, gown, or the like.

Another object is to provide means on the sleeves of a waist, shirt, gown and similar dress of a baby by which an elbow stiffening device may be held in place.

Other objects will appear from the following description and appended claims as well as from the accompanying drawing, in which—

Fig. 1 is an outline of a baby arm, illustrating merely a sleeve or cuff at about a position in suitable relation to the elbow, whereby a child is prevented from bending the elbow beyond certain limits while free to play with its hand.

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary cross section through a shirt sleeve folded upon itself with the termination of the sleeve touching the upper part of the sleeve so that it may be fastened to the sleeve with a stiffening means disposed in the folded portion of the sleeve.

Fig. 3 is a perspective illustration of a little jacket, or waist with somewhat abnormally long sleeves, having also shown buttons, holes and strips, and having dotted lines indicated on the sleeves above which the ends of the sleeves may be folded back, so that the terminating front edges of the sleeves may be fastened to incase a stiffening means according to the illustration of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary cross section through a sleeve with an incased stiffening means, the sleeve having perforations through which a lace, or strip, or ribbon may be drawn as indicated.

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary cross section through a sleeve with a stiffening means disposed over the outside, and a lace, or ribbon, or band disposed through perforations whereby the stiffening means is laced to the outside of the shirt sleeve.

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary cross section through a sleeve showing a slightly modified form of stiffening means provided with rolled-in or enlarged edges whereby a narrow end of the sleeve may simply be folded upon the stiffening means to be held in position by an elastic band.

Fig. 7 is a midsectional view of a stiffening sleeve or cuff of a simple form with various perforations and means thereon whereby this cuff may be secured to the sleeve of a shirt, waist, jacket and the like wearing apparel of a baby.

Fig. 8 is a fragmentary midsectional view of a stiffening means, having merely a central enlarged bead instead of the additional rolled-in edges.

Fig. 9 is a common so-called baby supporter with a safety pin at one end and with a clinch attachment at the other end, whereby any piece of wearing material can be pinned to another piece of wearing material, and whereby the stiffening means can be secured to a common sleeve of wearing apparel for babies.

Fig. 10 is a fragmentary cross section through a sleeve end and through a stiffening member in a slightly modified form, having an elastic band inserted through slots or perforations with a slip engagement of common garters and similar supports.

Fig. 11 is a fragmentary illustration of a garment sleeve with the lower end drawn in by lacing or binding, having the stiffener inserted within the garment sleeve and held in position by the contracted sleeve, the sleeve being tied or contracted narrower than

the diameter of the inserted stiffener so as to prevent a falling out of the stiffener from the sleeve when so inserted.

Fig. 12 is a fragmentary illustration of a garment sleeve, being provided with a slit, having buttons and short bands provided near the slit edges by which the lower termination of this slightly modified sleeve can be contracted so as to hold an inserted stiffener within the sleeve.

Babies quite generally have to be trained against biting their nails, or sucking their fingers, or picking at sores, ears, eyes, or nose, or, in contagious diseases, to prevent them from touching eruptions.

Babies also have the habit of carrying their toys and other articles to their face, or mouth, or eyes. The device of this present application is principally therefore to help a mother in properly training a baby.

As illustrated in Fig. 1 a stiffening means is best applied right above the elbow of a baby. In this illustration no shirt sleeve has been shown or in any way indicated, but, as a rule, a baby is dressed with some material embodying sleeves, and it is therefore a simple matter to apply the stiffening means to the sleeve of such a garment. The illustration of Fig. 1 is merely to indicate the proper position of the stiffening means, whereby it may be explained that the baby cannot bend its arm beyond a certain extent so as to prevent it from reaching any point for which the mother has certain objects in mind to be accomplished, whether this is the face or any other part of the body.

At the same time it is clear that the baby is absolutely free to play to its heart's content and has full use of its hands and, as a rule, will never even realize that it is hampered in the movements of its arms in any way, or manner.

I am aware that means have been provided to be applied over the hands of a baby which, however, seem cruel inasmuch as the baby cannot use the hands and still is able to reach its face with such a protection incasing the hands.

The principal feature of this invention is therefore to eliminate any discomfort while at the same time controlling the movements of the arms of the baby.

The stiffening means is therefore advantageously used in connection with the sleeve of a garment whether the garment consists of a waist, shirt, gown, or jacket, or merely sleeves with the tiniest piece of shoulder connection.

In such a combination the sleeve is provided with means whereby the stiffening means can easily be secured or firmly held on the sleeve; and the stiffening means are provided with means whereby such an intereonnection is facilitated.

The little jacket shown in Fig. 3 illustrates strips 10 secured to the upper part of the sleeves 11. The sleeves are somewhat abnormally long to be folded at a point where the dotted line 12 has been indicated, so that the terminations or ends 13 of the sleeves may be brought to points near the strips 10. The lower end of the sleeve is in this manner folded upon the upper portions of the sleeves, and the strips 14 may be used to tie the terminations of the sleeves to the strips 10. Snap buttons or other buttons are provided as indicated at 15, and perforations or holes are provided as indicated at 16. The snap buttons may simply be used to connect certain portions of the sleeves while the perforations are used for inserting a lace, or a strip, or a ribbon, whereby the end of a sleeve may be laced to the upper portion of the sleeves.

In Fig. 2, for instance, a sleeve portion is indicated at 11_a with the lower sleeve portion 11_b folded upon the main portion and the edge 13_a brought close to the upper portion of the sleeve 11_a.

A stiffening cuff or member 17 is illustrated disposed in the fold of this sleeve. The edge of the sleeve may be secured to the upper portion at 18 as will easily be understood from the above and following specification.

In the slightly modified form of Fig. 4 a strip or lace 19 has been passed through perforations 16_a, illustrating also the stiffener in this fold.

In the slightly modified form of Fig. 5 the stiffener 17 is disposed over the outside of the sleeve 11_d and the strip 19 is passed through the perforations 16_a, whereby the stiffener is held in position on the sleeve 11_d.

In the slightly modified form of Fig. 6 the stiffener 17_a is illustrated with enlarged or rolled-in edges 20, facilitating a firm holding by the mere application of an elastic band 21 over a narrow rolled-in edge 13_b of the sleeve 11_f. In the illustration of Fig. 6 a stiffener is shown in which various forms of means have been embodied, whereby the stiffener can be firmly applied to a sleeve by various means or fastenings. This stiffener 17_b is provided with rolled-in edges 20 besides an enlarged central bead 21. The whole length of the stiffener is provided with numerous perforations 22, first, to provide means whereby laces and the like may be slipped through the stiffener to be applied to a sleeve in a manner described above, and, secondly, to reduce the weight of this stiffener to a minimum.

Other perforations 23 have been provided to facilitate the application of other fastening means as, for instance, a common support of the type illustrated in Fig. 9. The button-wire fastener 24—28 can be passed through these perforations 23 while the safety pin 25 is merely pinned to a sleeve in about a position illustrated in Fig. 5.

Another slightly modified form of stiffener

is illustrated in Fig. 8. This stiffener 17_c has merely a central enlarged bead 21 without any rolled-in edges whereby a shirt-sleeve may be engaged in the manner illustrated in Fig. 6 in conjunction with an elastic band, or a support of the type illustrated in Fig. 9 may be passed through any of the perforations, or a ribbon or lace may be passed through any of the perforations whereby the stiffener may be secured to a sleeve.

This device is simple to use, absolutely sanitary, without any rivets, or bolts to break, and nothing to hurt the baby, or to hold germs. It can be washed and cleaned as well as a garment and, if desired, can be inserted, or stitched, or strapped, or clamped, or fastened to the sleeve of a garment as described above.

The stiffener can be made of cardboard, or any other similar suitable material, as of metal.

A child is thereby prevented from finger sucking, nail biting, picking at sores, ears, eyes, nose and in contagious diseases from touching eruptions or any part of the body.

This device makes also for better and deeper breathing inasmuch as the shoulders cannot be doubled up, or the arms folded or crossed far enough to prevent perfect breathing, while still allowing all necessary freedom of movements of the arms.

No toys, pins, paper, or other articles can be carried to the mouth, while the hands may be used in a quite normal way otherwise.

The sleeves or any garment with the sleeves can, of course, easily be cleaned and washed since the stiffener is absolutely detachable and easily separated from the sleeve.

Several attaching and securing means have been illustrated especially in Fig. 3 on one and the same garment, but it must be understood that I do not limit myself to any specific arrangement and that any one alone or all of the several attachments, like buttons, perforations and ribbons, may be used together on one and the same garment.

The garment supporter illustrated in Fig. 9 is of the special type used in connection with baby garments with a short strip 27, having the safety pin 25 secured to the one end 26 of the strip 27 and having the button 24 at the opposite end while the wire clip 28 is swingably connected at a distance away from the button end so that, after having a piece of garment placed over the button 24, the wire clip may be clinched over the garment and over the button to hold the garment in place on the button in the common manner in which a garter is used.

The slightly modified form in Fig. 10 is a simplified modification of the garter support of Fig. 9, having a flexible strip 27_a inserted through the perforations 29 in the garment sleeve 11_g and having this strip also passed through the perforations 22_a of the stiffener 17_d. The wire clip 28_a can then simply be slipped or secured over the button 24_a. This strip 27_a with the buttons 24_a and wire clip 28_a can easily be exchanged, inserted, or removed, and neither the garment nor the stiffener needs any attachment or attaching with one another.

The slightly modified form illustrated in Fig. 11 shows a stiffener 17_e inserted into the inside of the sleeve 11_h, the lower end 32 of the sleeve 11_h is gathered or drawn in as indicated at 33 by a ribbon or other tying means 34 whereby the stiffener 17_e is securely held within the sleeve and therefore prevented from falling out of the lower end. The stiffener can easily be inserted from the lower end without having to remove the garment and after having the stiffener inserted, the lower edge of the sleeve is merely drawn in, or gathered as illustrated.

In the slightly modified form of Fig. 12, the sleeve 11_i is provided with a slit 35, near the lower edges of which tying means 36 and buttons, or other fastening means 37 are provided, whereby the edges along the slits 35 can be drawn together sufficiently to hold the stiffener 17_f properly within the sleeve 11_i.

From the above it will be clear that the stiffener may be placed within or over the sleeve, this being an important feature of this invention, having the sleeve designed so that it will hold a stiffener in a position at about the elbow.

It must, furthermore, be kept in mind that the width of the stiffener has less influence on the restricting of movements than the length of the stiffner, which will be understood from the illustration in Fig. 1. If the stiffener is long enough, the one end of the stiffener simply will abut against the shoulder of a baby while the other end of the stiffener will be in a position that a baby cannot reach any closer to its face or body than the length of the stiffener allows. Of course, the stiffener may be made in various sizes in regard to length or width to fit different arms, even the arm of an adult person as in a nervous case in a hospital or at home, being merely in form of a harmless reminder not to make a certain movement, for instance such as rubbing the nose or reaching frequently to the face or other parts of the body, instead of requiring a straight-jacket sometimes necessitated in serious cases of this nature.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. In an elbow mitt, a sleeve of a garment, and a stiffener adapted to be slipped over said sleeve, the sleeve being provided with means whereby the lower portion of the sleeve may be folded upon the upper portion of the sleeve to be fastened to the sleeve over the stiffener.

2. In an elbow mitt, a stiffener, and a garment sleeve of a length whereby the lower

termination can be folded upon the main portion of the sleeve and including fastening means at points near the lower edge of the sleeve and at points above the upper portion of the sleeve to allow a fastening of the lower edge of the sleeve when folded upon the upper portion of the sleeve and adapted to enclose the stiffener when so folded and fastened.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name.

ADELE HORWITZ.