No. 715,248. Patented Dec. 9, 1902.

K. McC. DAVIS.

PROTECTIVE GARMENT.

(Application filed Feb. 8, 1902.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

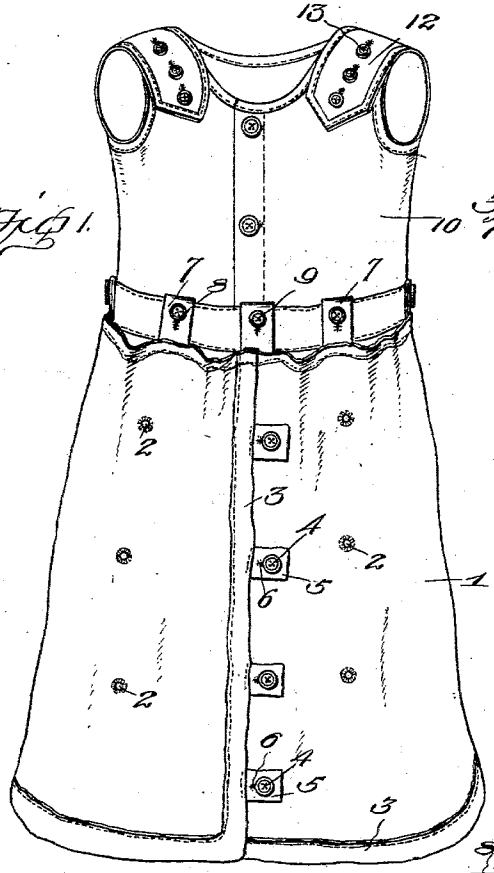


Fig. 2.

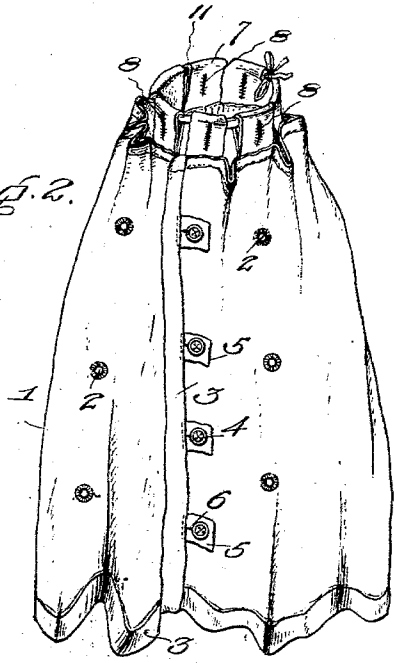
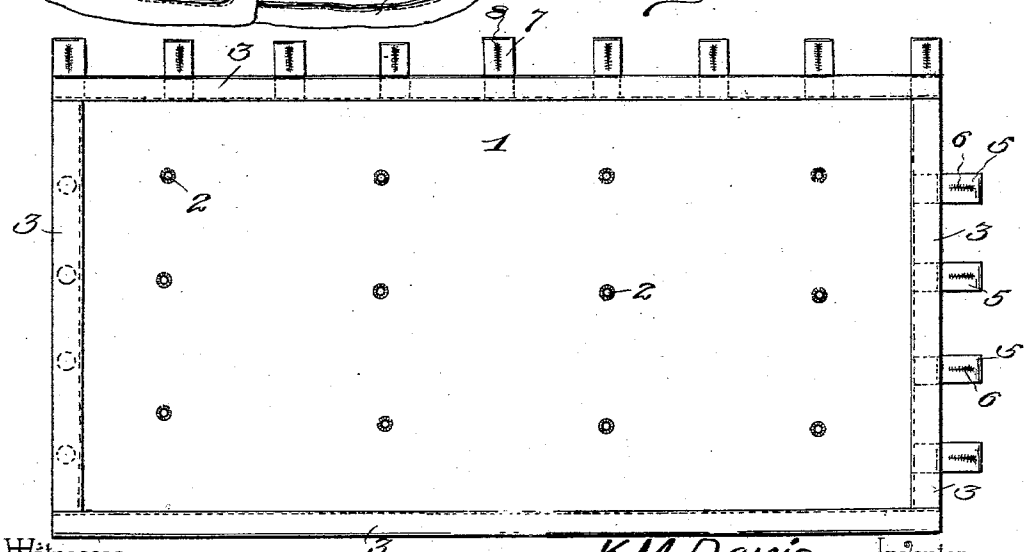


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

KATHERINE McCULLOCH DAVIS, OF LAKE PROVIDENCE, LOUISIANA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO MARY TUCKER RUPLE, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

PROTECTIVE GARMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 715,248, dated December 9, 1902.

Application filed February 8, 1902. Serial No. 93,164. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, KATHERINE McCULLOCH DAVIS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lake Providence, in the parish of East Carroll and State of Louisiana, have invented a new and useful Protective Garment for Infants and other Purposes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a protective garment for infants or small children and other purposes, and contemplates the provision of simple and effective means for preventing the clothing of an infant or child from becoming wet from natural causes and also to serve as means for preventing bedding upon which the child is disposed from becoming wet or soiled, the improved device also being capable of use as a shoulder protective means by adults during shampooing or other analogous operations.

The invention consists in the construction and arrangement of the several parts, which will be more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved garment shown attached to a waist and as it will appear when in use on an infant or child. Fig. 2 is a detail perspective view of the improved garment shown arranged as a shoulder protective means. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the improved garment shown opened out flat.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in the several views.

The numeral 1 designates the improved protective garment, which is of rectangular form, as clearly shown by Fig. 3, and composed of a suitable water or moisture proof material—such, for instance, as that usually employed in making shield-diapers and the like and composed of sheet-rubber incased between inner and outer fabric coverings. The body of the garment is formed with a plurality of ventilating-openings 2, and the edges are provided with reinforce-bindings 3. Adjacent to one end edge of the body a series of buttons 4 or analogous fastenings are secured, and to the opposite end edge a plurality of tabs 5 are attached and formed with buttonholes 6 to removably engage the buttons 4. At the upper edge of the body 1 are a series of loops 7, as clearly shown in Fig. 2, having buttonholes 8 formed in contiguous parts thereof to adapt the said loops for the dual purpose of attachment to buttons 9 of a waist 10 and also to receive a draw-string or tape 11. (See Fig. 2.)

When the garment 1 is attached to the waist 10, as shown by Fig. 1, it will be interposed between the garments of the infant or child and the ordinary diaper, and thus serve as a skirt to prevent the moisture from the diaper affecting the garments. At night the garment may be similarly worn by the child or infant and serve as a shield to prevent the night-garments and bedclothing from becoming wet or soiled, and as a night-garment the tabs 5 are detached from the buttons 4 and the loops 7 partially disconnected at the front, so that the garment may be opened and avoid too closely confining the child during sleep. At other times the improved garment may be entirely removed from the child or infant and spread out over the bedclothing to prevent the latter from becoming moistened or soiled.

One of the material advantages of the improved garment is that it can be adjusted or applied to an infant or child while the latter is fully clothed without removal of the upper garments, and for this purpose the waist 10 is provided with shoulder-straps 12, that can be readily buttoned or unbuttoned in relation to the upper front portion of the said waist, as clearly shown by Fig. 1. This provides a very convenient combination-garment, and the entire device will prove a means of preserving a child or infant in a cleanly condition. The shoulder-straps 12 are adapted to be placed in engagement with one or more buttons 13 on the front upper portion of the waist, and by this means the size of the waist adjacent the strap 12 may be varied at will to suit different infants or children.

The improved device is both healthful and comfortable, and in addition to the main use as a protective means for children the loops 7 can be detached from the buttons 9 and the draw-string 11 threaded through said loops to adapt the device to be placed over the

shoulders of an adult or a child to serve as a protective cape while pursuing shampooing or like operations and prevent the garments from becoming wet or moist.

The improved device is simple in its construction and comparatively inexpensive, and many other uses may be made of the same, and among which may be noted that the improved device is also applicable to serve as an apron while administering a bath to a child or infant.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. As an improved article of manufacture a protective garment formed of waterproof material and having buttonhole-tabs projecting from one end edge to removably engage buttons on the opposite end and also provided with loops at the upper edge formed with buttonholes for attaching purposes.

2. As an improved article of manufacture a garment of the class set forth having loops projecting above the upper edge thereof, the said loops having buttonholes formed in contiguous parts of the same.

3. A protective garment having loops to receive a draw-string, said loops being provided with buttonholes in the sides thereof, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

KATHERINE McCULLOCH DAVIS.

Witnesses:

WM. H. T. SHADE,

PERCY M. BROWNE.