May 2, 1950 R. I. MEYER 2,506,231

COMBINATION DIAPER AND TRAINING PANTS

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Fig. 1

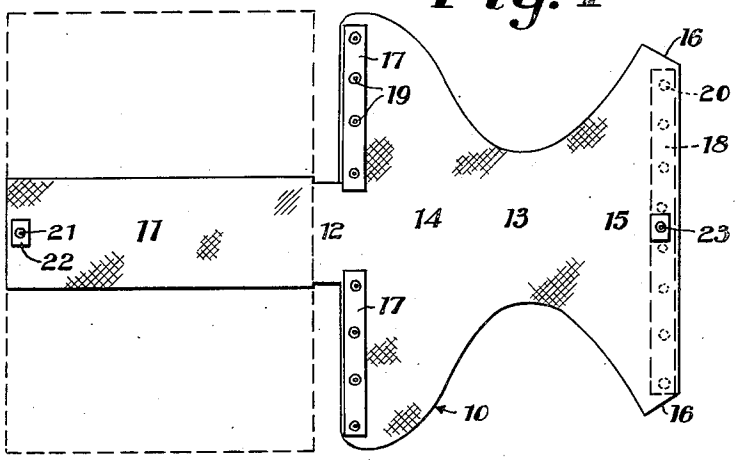


Fig. 2

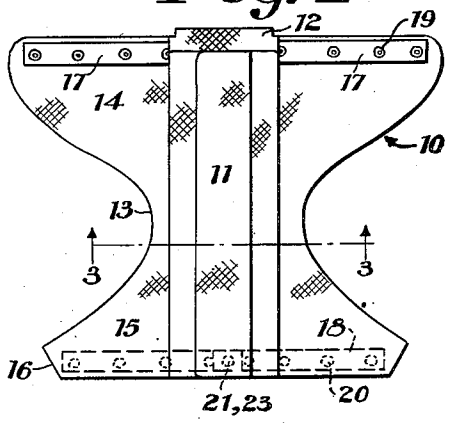


Fig. 3

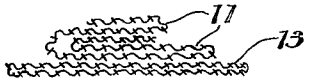


Fig. 5

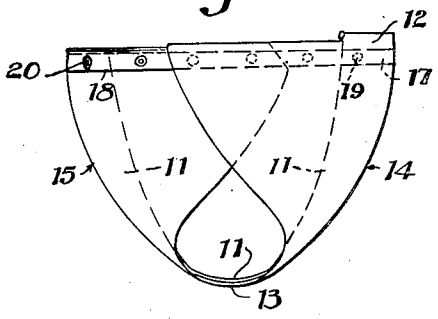
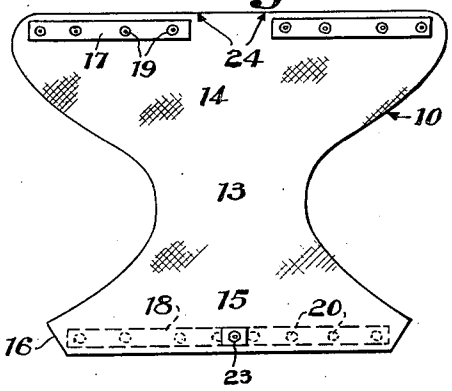


Fig. 4



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COMBINATION DIAPER AND TRAINING PANTS

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3 Claims. (Cl. 128—284)

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This invention relates to a new and novel garment for infants and small children consisting of a combination diaper and training pants, the advantages whereof will be explained after a description of the drawing.

While, in general, any suitable material can be employed for the body of the garment herein described, it is preferable that the material be washable, since the garment is intended for repeated use as a diaper and is convertible into training pants for children no longer requiring the use of a diaper. Thus, while the garment can obviously be made of paper or some other material of the disposable kind, i. e. not intended for washing, I prefer to use a fabric or cloth, and in particular I recommend that a good grade of gauze be used in two or more plies. This material is economical yet will, according to my construction, withstand repeated washings and give long service.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a plan view showing the diaper with absorbent pad partly detached, and showing in dotted lines the blank from which the pad is formed by folding;

Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the pad in position for use with the diaper;

Fig. 3 is a sectional view on the lines 3—3 of Fig. 2, showing the method of folding the pad;

Fig. 4 is a plan view showing the garment as used for training pants, with pad removed;

Fig. 5 is a side elevation showing the garment in condition for wear, in the shape it would assume upon a child.

In Fig. 1, 10 designates the gauze garment body and 11 the gauze pad. Both the body 10 and pad 11 are preferably formed of two ply gauze turned inwardly and hemmed to eliminate frayed edges. Pad 11 is formed in folds (underneath the pad in this view) from a rectangular blank the size of which is indicated in dotted lines. Pad 11 is formed integrally with the body 10, there being a narrow connecting strip of material indicated at 12.

Body 10 is cut roughly in the shape of an hour-glass, the center portion 13 being relatively narrow to provide the crotch of the garment. The seat portion 14 is cut slightly wider than the front portion 15. The corners 16 of the front portion 15 are cut away to provide a neat fold when the garment is in use.

Along the opposite edges of the garment body 10 are applied reenforcing tapes 17 and 18, to which are fixed spaced rows of snaps 19 and

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20. Obviously other closing means, such as buttons, may be employed in lieu of snaps; however, snaps are preferred because of their durable qualities. A plurality of snaps is provided in order, as will be further explained, to make the garment adjustable to different waist sizes.

It will be seen from Fig. 1, and the other views, that the tapes and snaps attached to the seat and front portions are respectively on opposite sides of the garment body 10, in Fig. 1 snaps 20, being shown in dotted lines, are on the underside, i. e., the outside of the garment as worn.

At the extremity of pad 11 is located another snap 21 on a small reinforcing tape 22. This is intended for engagement with a complementary snap 23, oppositely located on the upper side of the edge of front portion 15.

As shown in Fig. 2, pad 11, when arranged for use, is folded upon itself into a relatively narrow multi-ply strip and attached from the back edge to the front edge of the garment by connecting snaps 21 and 23. In this position it occupies the central section of the garment and provides a multi-ply thickness of absorbent material in the requisite location.

The preferred method of folding pad 11 is shown in the sectional view, Fig. 3, which shows that in the central part of the pad 11, a thickness of five plies of gauze material can be provided.

In Fig. 4, the garment is illustrated as having been converted into a pair of training pants. This is simply effected by cutting off the pad 11, across the connecting strip 12, as close as convenient to the edge of seat 14, as between the points 24.

Though not shown, the edge material between points 24 may then be hemmed to prevent raveling. The pad is thus effectively disposed of, and a garment useful for children no longer requiring diapers, is provided.

Fig. 5 shows a side view of the garment as it would appear upon a child. From this view it will be apparent that the two rows of snaps 19 and 20 carried on tapes 17 and 18 have been partly overlapped and connected. In this view it will be seen that the seat portion 14, being wider than the front section 15, overlaps the latter; also that snaps 20, facing outwards, are male so that snaps 19, facing inwards, can be female. The waistband thus provided can obviously be adjusted by changing the amount of overlap of the taped edges and the plurality of snaps admits connecting at the widths desired.

The position taken by pad 11 is shown in dotted lines.

In the above description and in the drawing the absorbent pad 11 is shown as being integrally connected with the seat section, and being attached to the front section by snaps 21 and 23. It will be obvious that this arrangement can be reversed without departing from the scope of the invention. In other words the pad can be formed integrally with the front and connected to the edge of the seat by snap means.

A garment constructed approximately to the following dimensions will be found to have this general suitability:

In the garment body:
- Length of garment blank between taped edges: 13 inches;
- Width of taped edge, top portion: 10 inches;
- Width of taped edge, seat portion: 13 inches;
- Space between seat tapes: 3 inches;
- Seat and front portion tapes to carry 8 snaps each located approximately 1¼ inches apart;
- Minimum width of crotch: 5 inches.

In the pad:
- Length: 12 inches;
- Width (unfolded): 18 inches;
- Width at widest ply, folded: 4½ inches.

A garment constructed according to the invention will provide a practical and useful garment.

The conventional square or oblong type diaper is by contrast bulky; it wastes cloth, and impedes the movements of infants learning to stand or walk.

By comparison, the garment of the invention employs a minimum of cheap material, and will fit any baby comfortably, due to its adjustable features. It will withstand wear and repeated launderings, and because of its convertible feature its usefulness is continued as training pants when the need for diapers is gone. It provides, from a minimum of material a thick absorbent pad of simple construction, yet easy to unfold for laundering as contrasted to pads whose plies are stitched or otherwise cannot be separated.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim is:

1. Pants of the type described, comprising a body portion and an absorbent pad portion the body portion of the pants and the absorbent pad portion whereof are formed of a single piece of material, that part of the material forming the body portion being shaped generally in the form of an hour glass, the relatively narrow part constituting the crotch, the relatively wider portions constituting the front and seat and having substantially parallel opposite edges which are overlapped and fastened to form a closed waistband; the absorbent pad portion being a part of the same material of substantially greater width than said crotch portion and approximately the same length as the length of the body portion and joined to one of said edges forming the waistband by a relatively narrow strip of said material, said pad portion being folded into a plurality of plies and draped lengthwise of the body portion and detachably connected to the opposite of said edges forming the waistband.

2. Pants of the type described, comprising a body portion and an absorbent pad portion the body portion of the pants and the absorbent pad portion whereof are formed of a single piece of material, that part of the material forming the body portion being shaped generally in the form of an hour glass, the relatively narrow part constituting the crotch, the relatively wider portions constituting the front and seat and having substantially parallel opposite edges each carrying a plurality of fastening means so that selected portions of said front and seat edges may be overlapped and fastened to form a closed waistband; the absorbent pad portion being a part of the same material of substantially greater width than said crotch portion and approximately the same length as the length of the body portion and joined to one of said edges forming the waistband by a relatively narrow strip of said material, said pad portion being folded into a plurality of plies and draped lengthwise of the body portion and detachably connected to the opposite of said edges forming the waistband.

3. Pants of the type described, comprising a body portion and an absorbent pad portion the body portion of the pants and the absorbent pad portion whereof are formed of a single piece of washable gauze material, that part of the material forming the body portion being shaped generally in the form of an hour glass, the relatively narrow part constituting the crotch, the relatively wider portions forming the front and seat and having substantially parallel opposite edges reinforced by tapes, said tapes carrying a plurality of complementary fastening means on front and seat edges respectively whereby said edges are overlapped to a selected degree and fastened to form a closed waistband; the absorbent pad portion being a part of the same gauze material of substantially greater width than said crotch portion and approximately the same length as the length of the body portion and joined to one of said edges forming the waistband by a relatively narrow strip of said material, said pad portion being folded into a plurality of plies and draped lengthwise of the body portion and detachably connected to the opposite of said edges forming the waistband.

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