

March 8, 1955

M. L. LAWSON

2,703,404

COVERALL

Filed Aug. 13, 1952

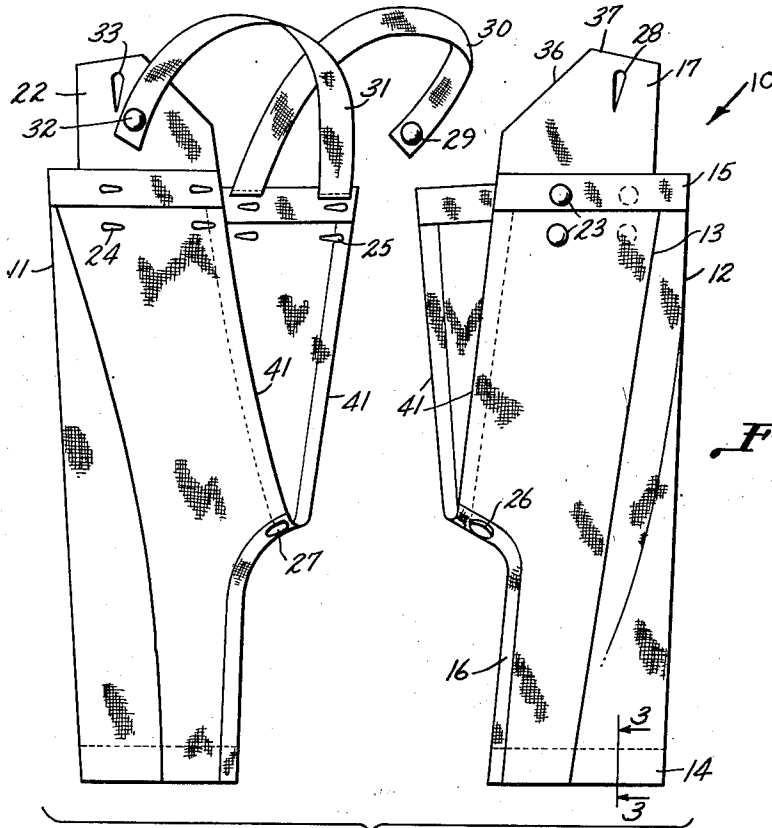


Fig. 1

Fig. 3

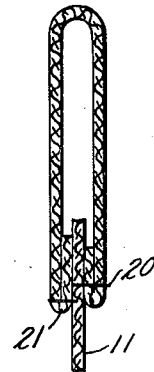


Fig. 4

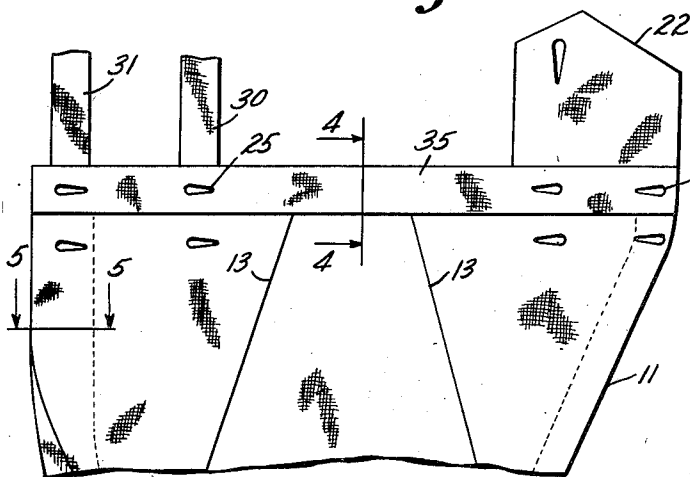


Fig. 2

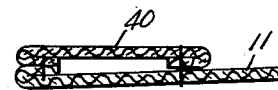


Fig. 5

Inventor

MARGUERITE L. LAWSON

By *Mum Liddy & Nathanson*
Attorney

1

2,703,404

COVERALL

Marguerite Lee Lawson, Columbia, S. C.

Application August 13, 1952, Serial No. 304,112

2 Claims. (Cl. 2—79)

This invention relates to improvements in coveralls, and particularly to a coverall designed for children.

It is an object of this invention to provide a garment which is suitable for both male and female children, which can be easily and quickly put on and taken off, and which facilitates changing and adjusting of undergarments.

Another object of this invention is to provide a garment which has adequate protection for young children, and which has a pleasing, distinctive appearance due to its construction.

A further object of this invention is to provide a garment which is adjustable to the extent that the garment may be adapted to fit a child as the child increases in size.

These and other objects and advantages will become apparent from the following description of the present invention illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is an elevational view of a garment formed in accordance with my invention with the front portions being displaced slightly to more clearly illustrate the rear portions.

Figure 2 is an elevational view of a portion of one element forming the complete garment.

Figure 3 is a sectional elevational view taken along line 3—3 of Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a sectional elevational view taken along line 4—4 of Figure 2.

Figure 5 is a sectional plan view taken along line 5—5 of Figure 2.

Similar reference characters represent similar parts in the several figures.

Coveralls are commonly used for clothing small children. Not only can coveralls be made out of long wearing material, but they also protect the child from injury and undergarments from being worn from dirt and damage. One great disadvantage of coveralls, however, is the fact that they must be completely removed when changing diapers, etc. Coveralls similarly to other garments, also are soon outgrown by young children. The full wear of the garment is not attained when it can no longer be worn. The hereinafter described garment has been devised to provide a coverall which affords the protection desired, yet which provides great convenience in changing diapers, etc. The coverall, as will be seen, is also so constructed that it can be adapted to the increasing size of the child. Furthermore, it will be seen that the garment has a pleasing, distinctive overall appearance.

Referring particularly now to the drawings, 10 indicates a garment comprised of two independent pieces 11 and 12, each one of which forms an enclosure for one leg of a child. The side piece 12 may comprise pleat 13, cuff 14, a belt or waistband 15, crotch insert 16 and bib 17. The side piece is also pleated in the back. The crotch piece is cut on the bias to allow the proper fullness. As shown in Fig. 3, the cuff 14 is formed of sufficient material to provide ample room for "letting out." The cloth is folded over double and stitched as at 18. The two leg pieces 11 and 12 are seen to be exact duplicates insofar as the above construction is concerned. The inner edges of each leg piece are substantially co-extensive and face each other with the inner surface of the inner edge of leg 11 facing the outer surface of the inner edge of leg 12, when the garment is fully expanded.

Figure 4 illustrates a cross section of the waist band taken on line 4—4 of Figure 2, which latter figure illus-

2

trates a portion of the element 11. As shown, the waist band comprises a separate piece of cloth stitched as at 20 to one side of the element 11, then tack-stitched as illustrated at 21 to the opposite side. The extreme ends of the waist band are securely stitched to the piece 11 on both sides so as to provide adequate strength. The bibs 17 and 22 are each sewn to the top of the waist band of their respective sections. Thus they can be removed and replaced as necessary in changing the size of the garment. Buttons 23 are fastened on element 12 and adapted to cooperate with button holes 24 and element 11. Similar buttons are secured to the rear of the side piece 12, and are adapted to cooperate with either pair of button holes 25 on side piece 11. There is also provided a button 26 which can be inserted in button hole 27. The coextensive inner edges overlap and it is seen that leg piece 12 is received within leg piece 11, when the garment is assembled. Bib 17 has a button hole 28 in which there is adapted to be placed a button 29 attached to strap 30. Straps 30 and 31 are secured to the waist band attached to side element 11. Button 32 is adapted to be inserted in button hole 33 on bib 22. By having the side pieces overlapped as stated, a sort of expandible sleeve arrangement is provided with the lower button 26 acting as a pivot point for expansion of the upper part of the garment when needed. This contributes to the comfort of the garment as well as facilitates adjusting, changing, etc. The crotch does not become bulky and the leg sections can be easily attached or separated. Since the two straps are attached to one side leg piece they are always spaced the proper distance apart at the rear of the coverall, insuring adequate and proper support at all positions of expansion or contraction. By being attached to the outer side piece it is seen that its appearance is enhanced and also the upper portion of the outer side piece is supported and the upper portion of the inner side piece is maintained in position by the outer side piece.

It is obvious that duplicate pairs of buttons, such as indicated in phantom lines in Figure 1 may be employed. Also a single horizontal row of two or more spaced buttons may be placed on the waist-band of element 12 and cooperate with a single horizontal row of button-holes on the waist-band of element 11. In the latter case the lower buttons and holes therefor could be dispensed with. Other combinations of buttons and holes can be contrived in accordance with the dictates of style and necessity.

Figure 2 illustrates the side element 11 flattened out so as to show both ends of the waist band 35. As shown there are two sets of button holes provided at each end of the garment piece. Buttons, such as 23, can be inserted in the innermost set of holes for a small child, and in the outermost pair of holes, as the child increases in growth. It is seen that three different waist adjustments are provided by means of the duplicate set of button holes provided at each end. As the child increases in height the waist band and cuffs can be let out as needed.

As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the bibs are shaped so as to present an attractive appearance in all positions of the buttons 23 in the holes 24 and 25. For this purpose the bib is cut along the angularly extending edges 36 and 37. Also since the button holes are offset upwardly and to the side of the inner edges of the respective side pieces, the coveralls will hang better than if the holes were in the waist line.

Figure 5 shows a cross section through the edge of the element 11 which edge is similarly constructed to the edge of element 12. As shown the fly may be formed of a separate piece of cloth 40 doubled over and stitched to the main body 11 at two points. As shown in Fig. 2 each leg 11 and 12 is formed with two pleats 13. The construction is such that when the legs are folded over so that the edges 41 overlies one another the two pleats will be in alinement. Each side piece can thus be ironed flat in one single operation.

The fact that the garment is composed of two separable sections makes it possible to match a side section of one color with a side section of another color. Thus, the garment as a whole can be varied in its overall appearance so far as color is concerned by the use of sections of different colors. Also, if one leg should become dirty or

3

damaged, due to some accident, while the other leg remains clean or undamaged, the dirty part of the garment can be washed or repaired without the necessity of washing the whole garment. There are other distinct advantages of having two separable side pieces. One is that the changing of diapers is facilitated, as is bath room training. By using the waist and crotch buttons the garment may be opened sufficiently as needed.

It is obvious from the foregoing description that the garment I have devised is uniquely adapted to use with small children, and that many of the problems normally experienced with coveralls have been overcome.

My two-piece garment will greatly facilitate the dressing and changing and cleaning constantly required with small children.

While I have shown and described a preferred form of my invention, it will be understood that variations in details of form may be made without departure from the invention as defined in the appended claims.

I claim:

1. An expandible garment comprising a pair of oppositely disposed body and leg members, each of said members having a waistline-forming portion adapted to partly encircle the wearer's body, and a crotch-forming portion, and bib-like sections attached to each of said members at the waistline-forming portion, each of said members having an inner edge which extends downwardly from the waistline-forming portion at the front to the crotch-forming portion and upwardly at the rear to the waistline-forming portion, which cooperates in the forming of a crotch, the inner edge portion of one of said members being telescopically received within the inner edge portion of the other of said members to form said members into

4

a complete pair of overalls; fastener elements adjacent the waistline-forming portion and crotch-forming portions of each member cooperable with mating fastener elements similarly positioned on the other of said members, the fastener elements adjacent the waistline-forming portions being provided in multiple circumferential alignment for adjusting and expanding one member with respect to the other, and a pair of shoulder straps fixedly attached to said other of said members at the rear thereof, one of said straps being removably engageable with one of said bib-like sections, the other of said straps being removably engageable with the other of said bib-like sections whereby the body and leg members are supported both front and back adjacent the body of a wearer and the spacing between said straps adjacent the waistline at the rear of said garment is fixed.

2. A garment as claimed in claim 1 in which each of said members has a waistline-forming portion formed by an element having its opposite ends connected to opposite sides of the member and coextensive with the upper end of said member, said bib-like sections being attached to said element.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

429,665	Tozer	June 10, 1890
1,538,123	Lamping	May 19, 1925
2,131,177	Horton et al.	Sept. 27, 1938
2,166,514	Zapis	July 18, 1939

FOREIGN PATENTS

146,725	Great Britain	July 15, 1920
---------	---------------------	---------------