

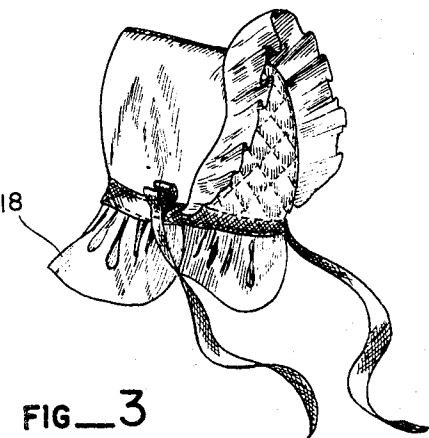
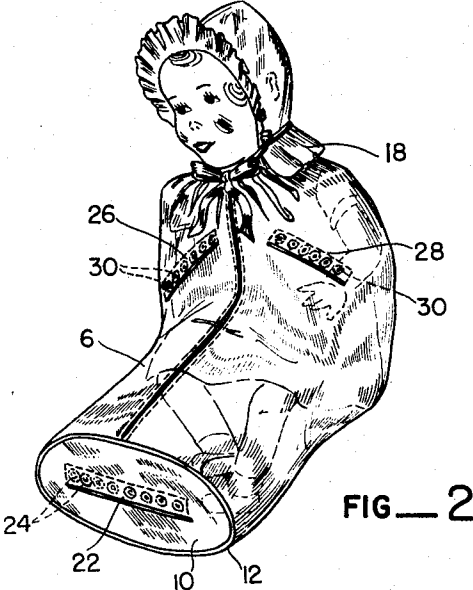
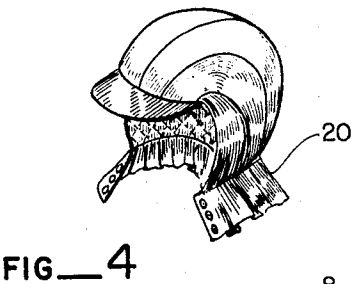
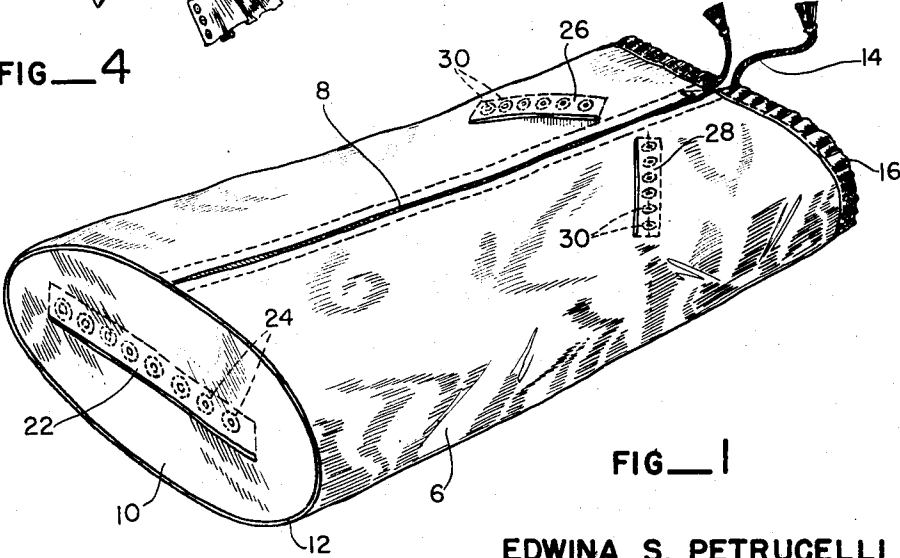
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TRANSPARENT PROTECTIVE GARMENT FOR INFANTS

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TRANSPARENT PROTECTIVE GARMENT FOR INFANTS

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2 Claims. (Cl. 2-69.5)

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My present invention relates to the general art of protective clothing and, more particularly, to a transparent protective garment for infants.

The proper protection of infants from inclement weather has long been a perplexing problem to mothers who must take their children out in rain and snow, and the problem becomes particularly trying when either rain or snow is wind driven. The infant normally is not able to warn its parent of discomfort until it has experienced the same for some time. Consequently, mothers have been, in most cases, quite reluctant to use anything in the way of a bag-like garment to protect a child, because of the fact that it is always difficult to determine whether its clothes have been disarranged to a degree that would reduce protection from the elements.

I believe I have overcome most of the deficiencies formerly encountered in protective garments for infants in that I provide, in a single all-enveloping garment, a means for complete protection from the elements and, at the same time, I have provided definitely that the garment be made of transparent material so that the condition and position of the infant's clothing is at all times inspectable and, lastly, I have provided for a free and normal circulation of air through the protective garment.

The principal object of my present invention is, therefore, to provide a protective garment for infants that will insure complete protection of the infant and its clothing from various forms of inclement weather.

A further object of my present invention is to provide a garment that is transparent but which will not be a fire hazard to the safety of the child.

A further object of my present invention is to provide for the normal flow of air around and about the infant, even though it is safely protected from the elements.

A further object of my present invention is to provide a protective garment that can be made of light sheet material so that it can be very conveniently rolled up and carried in a small space to the end that it will be, at all times, available for use.

A further object of my present invention is to provide at a minimum of cost a protective garment for an infant so that when it is necessary to take an infant out in the elements it may be attired substantially in its normal clothing yet, when placed in my protective garment, it will have the added protection of immunity from the elements.

Further objects, advantages and capabilities

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will be apparent from the following description and disclosure in the accompanying drawings, or may be comprehended or are inherent in the device.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a protective garment for infants made after the teachings of my present invention.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing an infant in my protective garment in substantially the position it would be carried.

Figs. 3 and 4 show hoods for use with my protective garment and which complete the same; Fig. 3 showing a type suitable for a baby girl, and Fig. 4 the type recommended for a baby boy.

Referring more particularly to the disclosure in the drawings, the numeral 6 designates the main or body portion of my protective garment. This is essentially a rectangular piece of material which is closed on the juncture between the two opposite edges of the material preferably by one of the hook-type fasteners. At the foot end of my protective garment, I provide an oval-shaped closure or bottom 10. It has been found that it is very desirable to have an oval seam as 12 extending around the bag so that a bottom is provided with considerable width as distinct from a bag that would have a single seam at the bottom. This makes it possible for an infant's feet to be close to the bottom and yet give absolute freedom of movement, which is so desirable.

At the upper or neck line end of my garment, I provide a draw string as 14 which operates freely within a folded-over portion of the material, as 16, to the end that the garment can be puckered and closed snugly, but not tightly, around the infant's neck. In most instances, I prefer that the cord channel 16 will be covered with some soft, woven fabric to the end that it will not tend to either be cold or abrasive on the infant's neck.

In order to complete the protective scheme, I have provided a hood for the infant to wear of the type shown in Figs. 3 or 4, depending upon the sex of the infant. Both these hoods, however, have one characteristic in common which I deem very essential and that is a downwardly extending skirt as 18 or 20, to insure that any rain or snow that would fall upon an infant's head would be directed over and away from the top closure, and thus provide that there would be no entrance of water at the neck line. The manner in which this is employed is probably sufficiently illustrated in Fig. 2.

In order that my garment can have the neces-

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sary properties to form a protective garment that is safe to use, that is transparent and that is completely waterproof, I prefer to use some of the newer forms of flexible sheet plastics. These materials are characterized by being substantially transparent and can be obtained of the type that is completely fireproof, particularly against smoking ashes, and the like, as from cigarettes, cigars or pipes. When made of such material, my protective garment achieves one of my principal objects, namely, that the mother can at all times observe the condition of the child's garment and skin and definitely determine whether a shoe or stocking is off, or whether the garments have been displaced so they no longer provide the essential protection against the elements, as is required. This characteristic I have illustrated in dashed lines in Fig. 2.

Now it has long been recognized that any material which is truly waterproof is normally air-tight and it would be harmful to place an infant in an air tight baglike garment. Consequently, I have provided at the foot end of the garment a flap 22 which is fixed at the upper margin and at the ends, but is free on the bottom margin so that it will provide a weather shielding cover for a plurality of ventilating openings 24, and it is stressed that a plurality of these openings is quite desirable so as to provide against the infant's feet or garment closing off some of these, and thus leaving no chance for air to enter the lower part of the bag. Attention is therefore directed to the showing of Fig. 1, which illustrates a plurality of ventilating openings extending well across the bottom of the garment so as to guard against the blocking of enough of these openings to interfere with normal respiratory air circulation.

Near the upper portion of the bag, as will be noted in Figs. 1 and 2, I have provided a plurality of smaller flaps as 26 and 28, each of which in turn gives a protective shielding to a plurality of ventilating openings 30. Thus, it will be apparent, it is believed, that convectional circulation of air is not interfered with and that by having a large number of spaced-apart openings 30, there will never be occasion when sufficient of these openings will be blocked so that there will not be adequate air circulation. Then it will be understood, it is believed that the circulation will normally be for air to enter the lower openings and go out the upper openings 30 as convectional flow of air requires.

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It is believed that it will be clearly apparent from the above description and the disclosure in the drawings that the invention comprehends a novel construction of a transparent protective garment for infants.

Having thus disclosed the invention, I claim:

1. A protective garment for infants, comprising: an envelope formed of transparent material adapted to cover an infant's body, a bottom secured to said envelope, a plurality of ventilating openings in said bottom, a flap secured to said bottom positioned to form a shield for said openings, closure means for the upper side of said envelope, a plurality of ventilating openings angularly disposed on each side of said closure means, protective flaps disposed to shield said ventilating openings, said lower ventilating openings and said upper ventilating openings adapted to co-act and provide means for promoting convectional flow of air through the envelope; and means for closing said envelope about an infant's neck.

2. A protective garment for infants, comprising: a transparent envelope adapted to cover an infant's body, a bottom secured to said envelope, a plurality of ventilating openings in said bottom, a flap secured along its upper side and ends positioned to form a shield for said openings, closure means for the upper side of said envelope, a plurality of groups of ventilating openings angularly disposed on each side of said closure means, protective flaps disposed to shield each of said groups of ventilating openings, said lower ventilating openings and said upper ventilating openings adapted to co-act and provide means for promoting convectional flow of air through the envelope; and puckering means for closing said envelope about an infant's neck.

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