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3,714,946

GARMENT WITH ABSORBENT FRONT AND CROTCH PAD POCKETS

Filed April 5, 1971

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

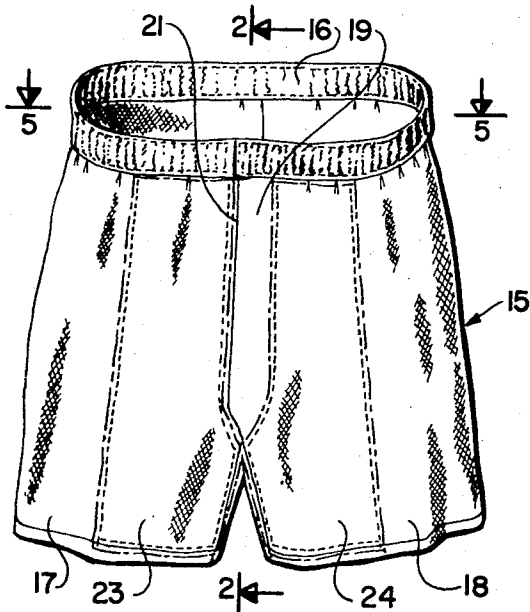


FIG. 1.

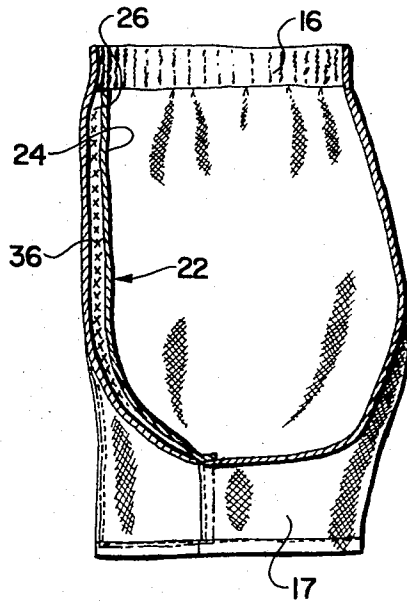


FIG. 2.

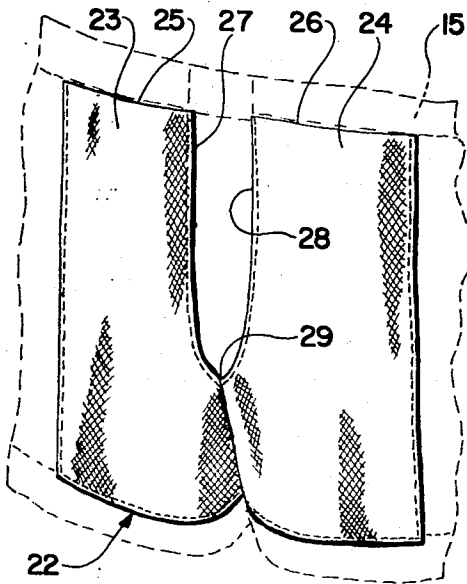


FIG. 3.

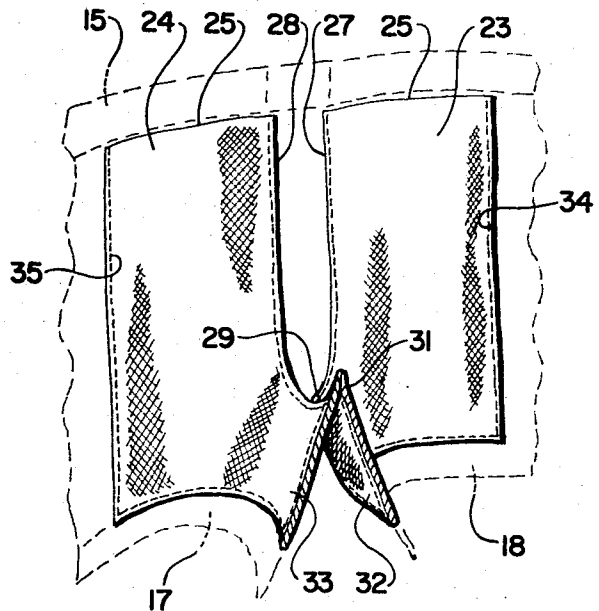


FIG. 4.

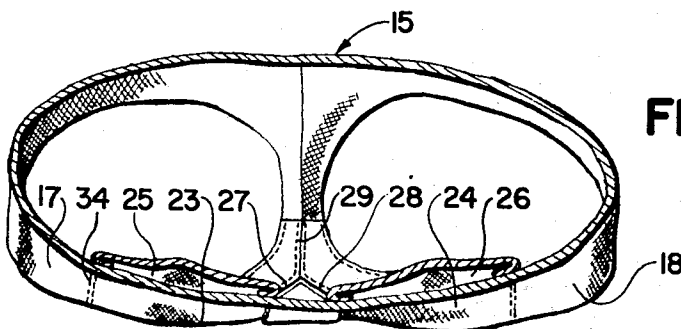


FIG. 5.

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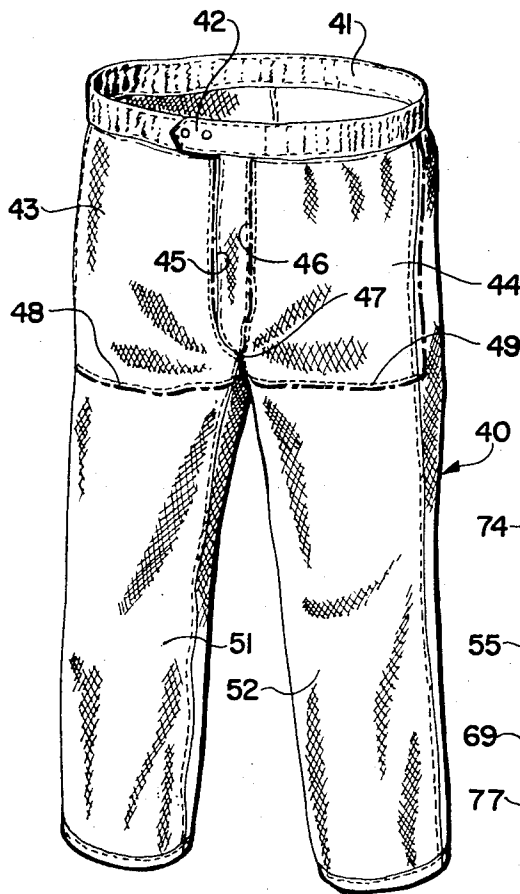


FIG. 6.

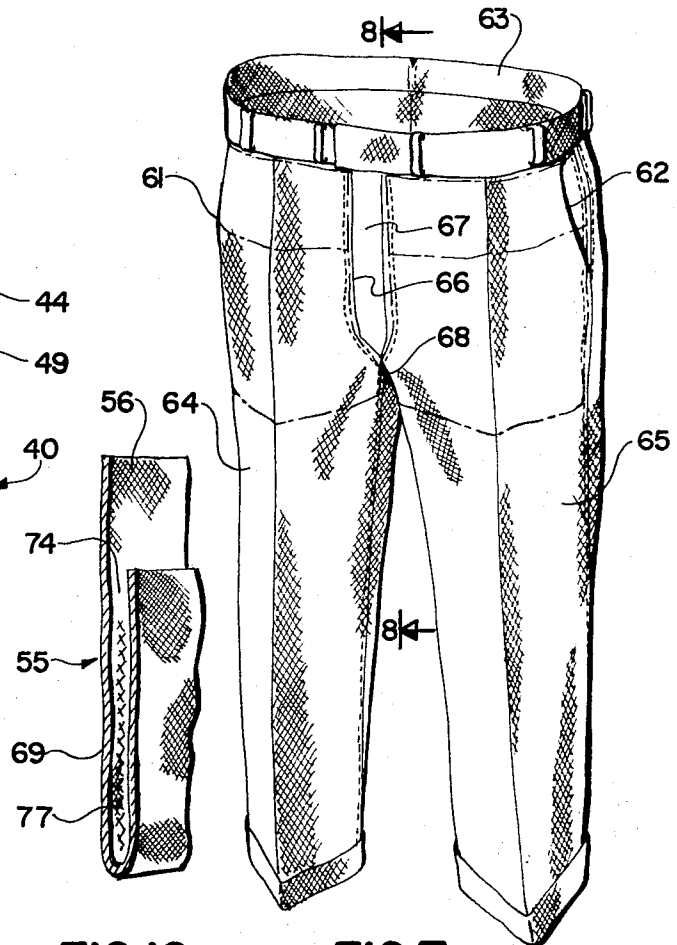


FIG. 7.

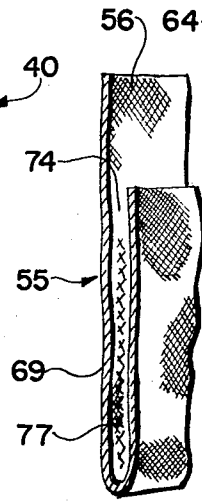


FIG. 10.

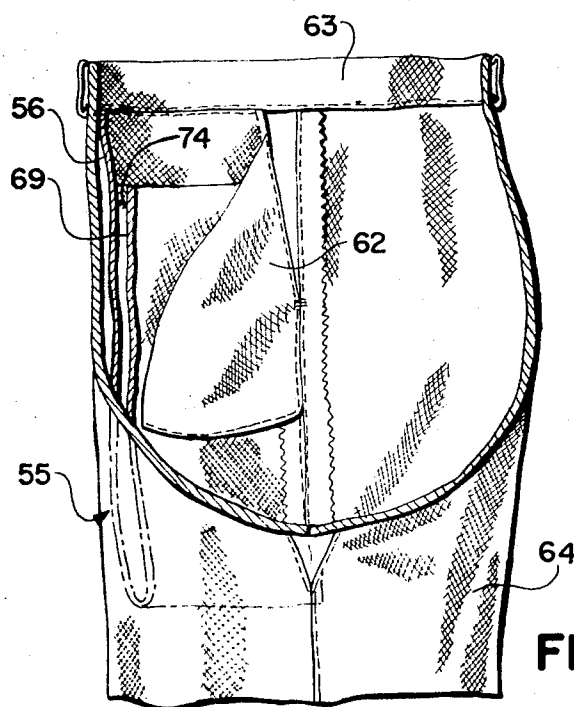


FIG. 8.

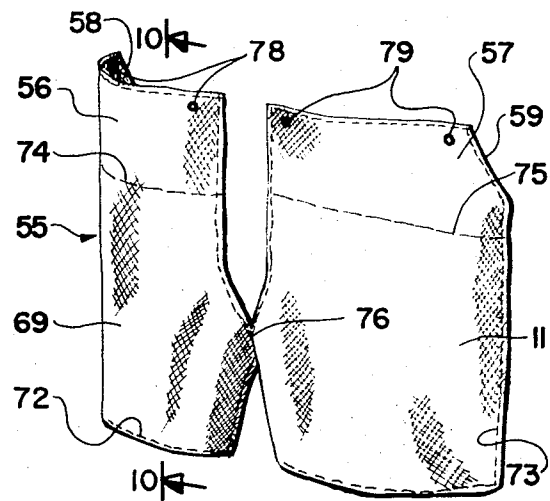


FIG. 9.

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**GARMENT WITH ABSORBENT FRONT AND
 CROTCH PAD POCKETS**

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6 Claims

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A twin pocket wall piece is secured to the front and to the underside and crotch of the garment into which absorbent material can be extended to provide an area over the front and under the crotch of the wearer for the absorption of body perspiration in this area of the body to prevent the outer material of the garment from becoming wet. The twin pocket pieces are separated over the fly area, being cut away to accommodate the hems of a garment that opens in the front and have open upper edges through which the material is extended and extensions are provided at the lower ends to accommodate the crotch area and the inner sides of the legs at the front of the garment. According to further form of the invention a self contained pocket unit is provided of two pockets each of which having a back wall and a front wall, with the front wall being lower than the back wall and with the upwardly extending portions of the back wall serving for the attachment of the pad unit to the waist band of the garment so that the pocket elements or units will be suspended from the waist band at the front of the trousers and over the frontal area of the wearer. These pockets may be filled with absorption material to keep the moisture from the front of the trousers.

This invention relates to a garment having absorbent front and crotch pad pockets.

It is an object of the present invention to provide pocket areas within the front and under the crotch area of the garment into which absorbent material may be extended to absorb moisture formed over this area of the body and to keep the exterior material of the garment and the wearer dry.

It is another object of the invention to provide twin pocket arrangements cut away to accommodate the fly hems of the garment and shaped at their lower ends so as to be naturally extended downwardly and into the crotch area and to provide pocket areas along the inner sides of the leg immediately thereunder.

It is a further object of the invention to provide self contained pockets which can be suspended from the waist band of the garment downwardly over the front of the garment and into the leg portions thereof and in the area of the crotch for the purpose of disposing absorbent material over this area of the body, and wherein these pockets are removably attached to the garment or the trousers so that they can be removed when the trousers are to be cleaned and pressed.

Other objects of the invention are to provide pocket arrangement for garments, having the above objects in mind, which are inexpensive to manufacture, easy to install upon the garment, have little weight, inexpensive to manufacture, efficient and effective in use.

For a better understanding of the invention, reference may be had to the following detailed description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a front perspective view of boxer type shorts, having the front pocket panels for containing disposable

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absorbent material and embodying the features of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the boxer type shorts taken generally on line 2—2 of FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of the twin pocket piece that is secured to the interior of the shorts.

FIG. 4 is a rear perspective view of the twin pocket piece shown in FIG. 3.

FIG. 5 is a fragmentary top perspective view of the boxer shorts looking downwardly over the forward edge of the garment and into the pockets provided by the twin pocket piece and showing the connection of the pocket piece into the crotch area of the boxer shorts.

FIG. 6 is a perspective view of pajamas provided with twin absorbent containing pocket piece stitched into the pajamas.

FIG. 7 is a perspective view of trousers with a showing of the twin absorbent pocket piece connected to the front of the trousers.

FIG. 8 is a vertical sectional view of the trousers and looking in elevation into one of the absorbent pad pockets.

FIG. 9 is a perspective view of the absorbent pad pockets free of the trousers.

FIG. 10 is a vertical sectional view of the pocket piece as viewed on line 10—10 of FIG. 9.

Referring now particularly to FIGS. 1 to 5, 15 represents generally boxer type shorts having an elastic stretch belt top 16 and two depending leg openings 17 and 18, and overlapping fly hems 19 and 21. Outlining these overlying hems 19 and 21 providing for a fly opening between the hems and extending downwardly over the front panels of the leg portion 17 and 18 is a protective pocket assembly 22 providing for twin pocket areas 23 and 24 respectively open along the underside of the belt 16 at 25 and 26. This twin pocket piece 22 is made of two pieces 23 and 24 which are cut away along opposite sides 27 and 28 of the respective pocket portions 23 and 24 and are joined at lower ends and at the bottom of the overlying fly parts to have a curvature to fit into and under the crotch. This joined portion being shown curved at 29, rearwardly and upwardly from the lower ends of the cut-aways 27 and 28. The stitching will provide with the pieces 23 and 24 a trailing crotch portion 31 which will lie within and under the crotch and join with the crotch of the garment so as to provide downwardly and rearwardly diverging apron like portions 32 and 33 which will cover the inner areas of the legs under the crotch to allow for the extension of moisture absorbing material not only downwardly and in the front pocket areas but into the rearwardly and downwardly extending areas under the crotch. Each of the pockets 23 and 24 are directly connected by stitching about the edges of the material as indicated at 34 and 35 so that the pockets 23 and 24 are connected along the sides of the overlying fly portions of the shorts downwardly and under the crotch and down the inner side of the leg so that absorbent material 36 upon being extended into the openings 25 and 26 of the pockets 23 and 24 can be pushed downwardly and inwardly within the apron areas 32 and 33. Not only is the stitching joining the two pocket pieces 23 and 24 together made with the pocket pieces, but also the stitching will secure these trailing ends or apron portions 32 and 33 to the garment crotch material. As by the stitching extending through the joined crotch pieces of the shorts. Thus the full area in the front of the shorts and down under and against the inner faces of the legs will be covered and provided with the moisture absorbing pad material 36. Through the openings 25 and 26 of the respective pockets 23 and 24, this absorption pad material 36 can be removed and replaced with other ma-

terial. It should be apparent that with such an arrangement that moisture will be absorbed and little chance of the same penetrating the front and crotch of a pair of trousers that is worn over the shorts.

In FIG. 6 it can be seen that a similar twin pocket arrangement can be provided in a pair of pajamas, that are indicated generally at 40 having an upper belt portion 41 adapted to be joined together in the front of the garment at 42 and a fly opening provided by the overlapping of the front portions of the pajamas. In the front portions of the pajamas are provided in a manner just described in connection with shorts, pocket pieces 43 and 44 that are respectively cut away at their inner edges as indicated at 45 and 46 and are joined together under the crotch at 47. The full length legs of the pajamas 51 and 52 extend downwardly from the crotch of the pajamas and from the lower edges of the pocket pieces 43 and 44. These pockets 43 and 44 are open at the top and absorbent material 36 can be lowered into these pockets and inwardly and rearwardly along the inner sides of the legs below the crotch. The moisture resulting from perspiration in the crotch area of the wearer of the pajamas will thus be absorbed to keep moisture from the exterior material of the garment.

In trousers there is much need to protect the frontal area of the trousers from this moisture. In FIGS. 7 to 10 there is illustrated a double thickness and self contained pocket structure which can be removed as a unit when the trousers are to be cleaned and pressed. This unit is indicated generally at 55 in FIG. 9 and consists of twin backing pieces 56 and 57 that may be relieved at their edges at 58 and 59 respectively so as to not interfere too greatly with the usual side pockets 61 and 62 already hung from a waist band 63 at the top of the trousers and from which hang also pant legs 64 and 65 and which have overlapping fly hems 66 and 67 and a crotch area 68.

To the back walls 56 and 57 there is respectively secured by stitching short front walls 69 and 71 by stitching 72 and 73, making for pocket openings 74 and 75 in the respective right and left assemblies and these assemblies are joined together at 76 by this stitching. These pockets are stuffed through their openings with absorbent material 77. The unit 55 can be either secured by stitching the same to the waist band or by buttons extendable through button holes 78 and 79 provided in the upper edges of the respective back wall pieces 56 and 57. When desired the absorbent pad unit 55 can be readily removed from the trousers, but on occasions where the wearer is submitted to much heat as when sitting so that perspiration is formed, this perspiration will be absorbed through the backing material as well as the absorption material and forward pocket pieces and thus kept from engagement with the front panels of the trousers, so as to spoil or create in the trousers moisture-created folds or wrinkles.

It should now be apparent that according to this invention pocket areas have been provided for the front portions of garments either applied or directly formed

upon the garment or provided by, as shown in FIG. 9, a self contained unit that can be attached to the waist band of the trousers to be suspended into the front of the trousers.

While various changes may be made in the detailed construction, it shall be understood that such changes shall be within the spirit and scope of the present invention as defined by the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A urinary incontinence device comprising in combination: an anterior-body waist-to-crotch bilateral pocket-structure divided into front right and left pockets structures by a waist-to-crotch split fly-structure, the right and left pocket structures extending rearwardly toward and being laterally-inwardly joined along the crotch rearwardly of the split fly-structure and defining pocket space in each of the right and left pocket structures which space extends rearwardly below the laterally-inwardly joined crotch structures, each of said right and left pocket structures being receivably open at an upper portion thereof, absorbent composition removably positioned in said pocket structures, and said bilateral pocket-structure having an outer portion including means for attachment therealong to a front waistline of a waist garment.

2. A urinary incontinence device of claim 1, in which each of said right and left front pocket structures include front and back opposing panels attached along lateral and bottom edges.

3. A urinary incontinence device of claim 2, in which said bilateral pocket structure is unitary in construction of said front and rearward panels.

4. A urinary incontinence device of claim 2, wherein said means for attachment is removably attached to a garment waistband.

5. A urinary incontinence device of claim 4, wherein said means for attachment is removably attachable to a garment waistband.

6. A urinary incontinence device of claim 1, wherein said means for attachment is removably attachable to a garment waistband.

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H. HAMPTON HUNTER, Primary Examiner

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