

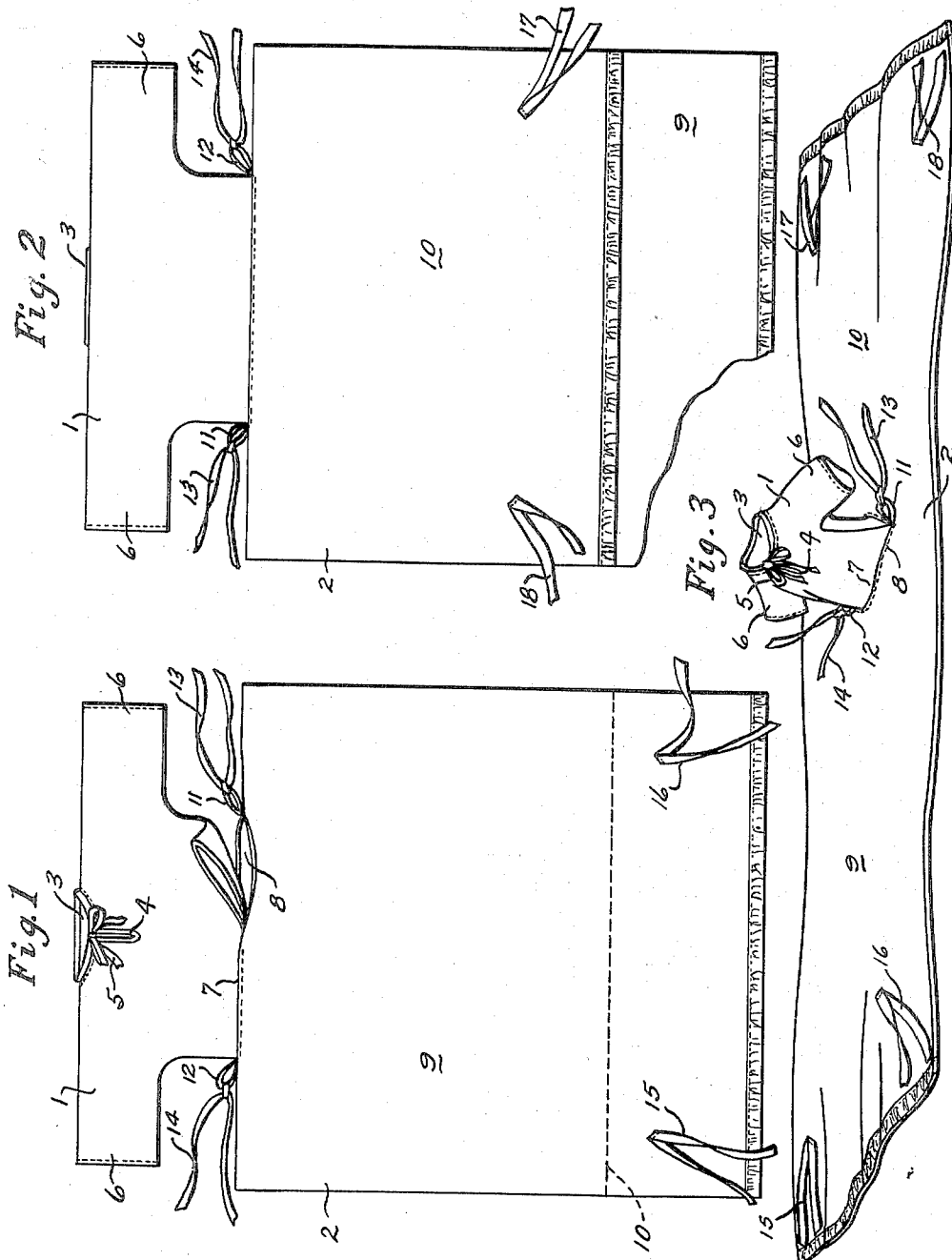
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M. T. WOLF
INFANT'S GARMENT

2,531,716

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2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 4

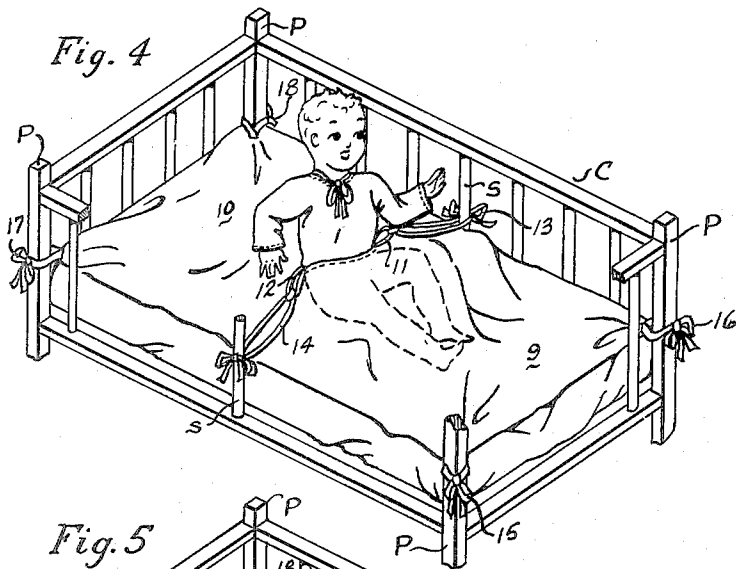


Fig. 5

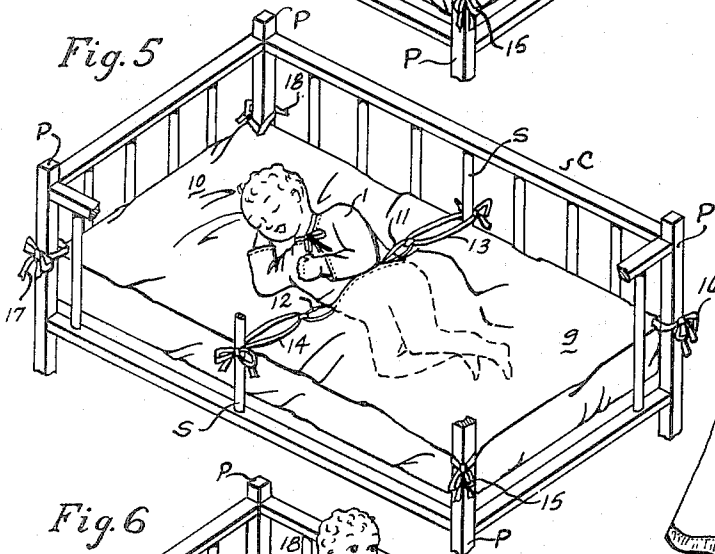


Fig. 6

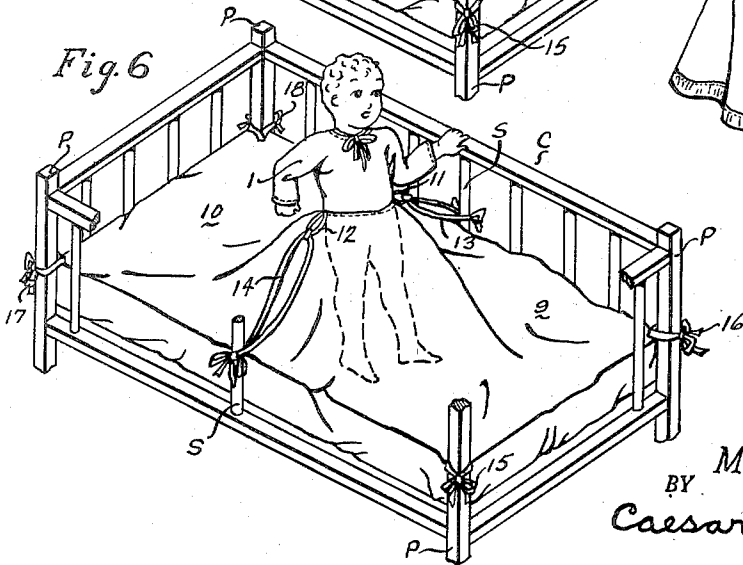
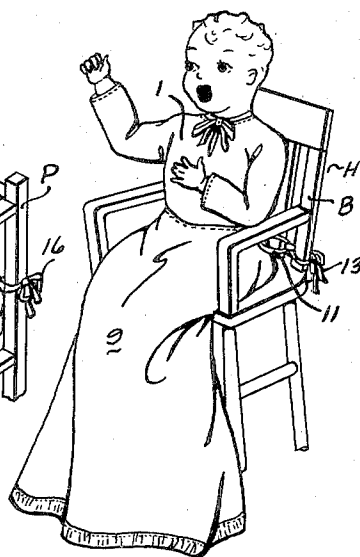


Fig. 7



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INFANT'S GARMENT

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This invention relates to an infant's garment. It is the primary object of the invention to provide a single unitary article, which combines in itself both the structural and functional features of a child's garment and blanket or bed clothes.

Another important object is to provide a combined garment and blanket for an infant, which is provided with means to secure the child to an article of furniture such as a bed, crib or chair, without unduly restraining the natural movements of the child or detracting to any substantial degree from his comfort.

In its essence, the combined garment and blanket of the invention consists of a jacket portion conforming generally to the part of the infant's body above the waist, the skirt portion being substantially longer than the infant's body below the waist, and being formed of a substantially rectangular blank having an intermediate cut-out portion, the lower marginal edge of the jacket portion being secured to the edge of said cut-out portion. The presently preferred embodiment of the invention is provided with a loop of material at each of the two sides of the waist portion thereof, and with attaching tapes or cords secured to the skirt portion, one near each of the lower corners thereof.

Referring briefly to the drawings, wherein is illustrated the presently preferred embodiment of the invention:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of said embodiment;

Figure 2 is a rear elevation thereof;

Figure 3 is a perspective view, the front and rear of the skirt portion being shown at right angles to the jacket portion;

Figure 4 is a perspective view showing an infant wearing the garment and secured to a crib, part of the crib being broken away and the baby being shown in sitting position;

Figure 5 is a view similar to Figure 4, the baby being shown on its side in sleeping position;

Figure 6 is a similar view, showing the baby in standing position; and

Figure 7 is a perspective view, showing the infant wearing the garment and sitting in a high chair.

Referring now to the drawing in greater detail, it will be seen that the garment of the invention consists of an upper jacket portion designated generally by the reference numeral 1 and a lower skirt portion denoted by 2. The jacket is shown provided with the usual neck opening 3, which may have a front slit 4, and a draw cord or ribbon 5. The jacket is also shown as

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being provided with sleeves 6. It will be understood that the jacket conforms generally to the part of the infant's body above the waist. The waist line of the garment is indicated by the numeral 7.

The skirt portion 2 consists essentially of a substantially rectangular blank somewhat greater in length than in width, and having an intermediate slit or cut-out portion 8. This slit or cut-out portion is preferably spaced equally from the side margins of the blank, and may be spaced equally from the ends thereof, but not necessarily so. The jacket portion and the skirt portion are secured together by one or more lines of stitching, which unite the lower margin or waist portion 7 of the jacket to the periphery of the slit or cut-out portion 8 in edge to edge relationship.

At this point, it may be noted that the jacket and the skirt portion may be made of the same or different materials. The entire garment may advantageously be made of warm material, so that no additional covering is necessary to protect the wearer against cold. Additional bed clothes are, therefore, rendered unnecessary.

It is to be noted, as clearly shown in Figures 1, 2 and 3, that the skirt portion consists of a front panel 9 and a rear panel 10, which are not connected at the side edges. The panels are substantially wider than the waist of the jacket, so that the lower portion of the wearer's body is completely protected whether the child is in its crib or in a chair, or is being held in a person's arms. It follows that a child can be readily transferred from crib to chair or vice versa without exposing any part of its body. Likewise, the child's natural functions can be easily taken care of without unduly exposing the child.

As has been stated, the presently preferred embodiment of the invention is provided at each of the two lateral sides of the waist portion with a loop. These loops are denoted by the numerals 11 and 12, and are preferably, but not necessarily, of elastic material. These loops serve as means whereby cords, ribbons, or straps 13 and 14 may be attached to the garment, so that a child wearing the garment may be secured to a crib, bed or chair at two sides so as to prevent the child from accidentally falling or rolling out of the article of furniture. As also previously stated, attaching tapes or cords may be secured to the lower corners of the skirt portion. These tapes or cords are designated by 15, 16, 17 and 18, and serve to secure the lower edges of the garment to a bed or crib.

Figures 4, 5 and 6 show a child wearing the

preferred embodiment of the invention in a crib in various positions. The crib is denoted by C and is shown as having the end posts P, and the vertical side bars S. As illustrated in these figures, the child is positioned centrally in the crib, the side tapes or cords 13 and 14 are secured to two opposite side bars S, and the tapes or cords 15, 16, 17 and 18 are secured to the corresponding end posts. The upper part of the baby's body is covered by means of the jacket 1, and the lower or skirt portion of the garment covers the bottom of the crib as well as the lower part of the child's body.

It can be readily seen from these figures of the drawing, that the child has substantially complete freedom of movement, being able to move his head and limbs and to turn his body but he is at the same time prevented from accidentally falling or rolling out of the crib. The child is covered at all times. He can sit up as shown in Figure 4; he can lie on a side as shown in Figure 5; and he can stand up as shown in Figure 6. He can lie on his back, if he so desires. And with it all, there is no likelihood that the child will disarrange his covering, or that he will be uncovered or exposed because of his bodily movements.

If it is desired to turn a child so that he will lie face down, this can be readily done after the securing means are temporarily unfastened. This can be done without in any way exposing his body.

The child can also be removed from his crib without exposing his body. All one has to do is to untie the tapes, cords or straps 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, and lift the child in the normal manner. The skirt portion naturally and automatically falls in place about the lower portion of the child's body so that at no time is any part exposed. The child can be held in a person's arms in the usual manner, and can be transferred to another article of furniture as a high chair, such as is indicated in Figure 7 by the letter H.

The child may be secured to two of the vertical bars B of the back of the chair by means of the cords, ribbons or straps 13 and 14. While secured to the chair in this manner, the child has complete freedom of movement of its head, arms and legs, but cannot fall out of the chair. It is thought to follow, therefore, that the garment while guarding the safety of the child does not

detract to any marked degree from his comfort and does not restrain any of his natural activity. At no time can the baby's body be uncovered, or exposed. And finally, a fact, which is of the utmost importance, there is absolutely no danger that the child may get his head caught either in any of the fastening means or in the articles of furniture to which the child is secured.

I claim:

1. An infant's garment comprising a jacket portion conforming generally to the part of the infant's body above the waist and terminating in a waist portion, and a skirt portion consisting of a rectangular blank of a width greater than that of said waist portion, said blank being folded on a line intermediate its length to form a front panel and a rear panel and being provided on said line of fold with a slit of a length substantially equal to the width of said waist portion, the lower peripheral edge of said jacket portion being secured to the peripheral edge of said slit, the lateral edges of said front and rear panels being unconnected to each other.

2. The infant's garment defined in claim 1, said garment being provided with loops of elastic material, one at each of the two sides of said waist portion.

3. The infant's garment defined in claim 1, said garment being provided with loops of elastic material, one at each of the two sides of said waist portion, and being further provided with securing tapes, one near each of the lower corners of both the front and rear panels of said skirt portion.

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