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BABY GARMENT

2,599,355

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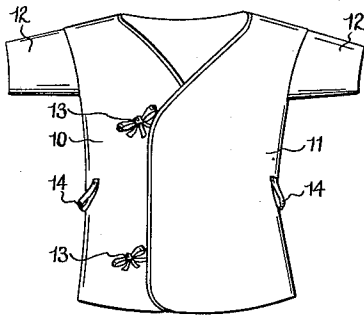
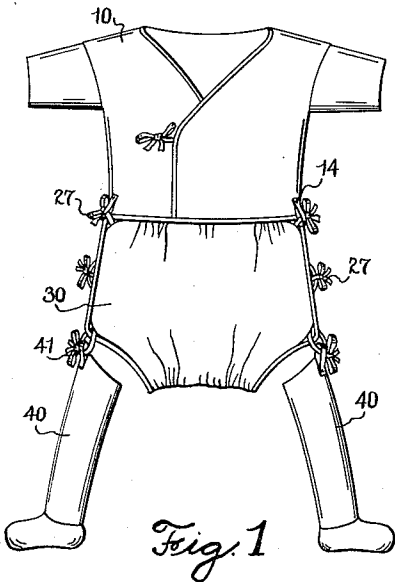


Fig. 2



Fig. 6

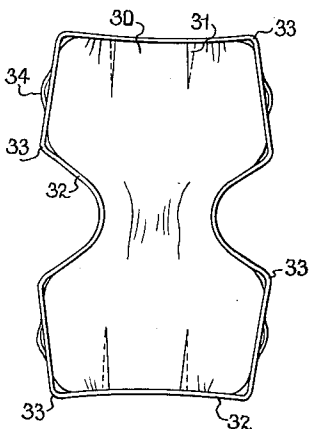


Fig. 3

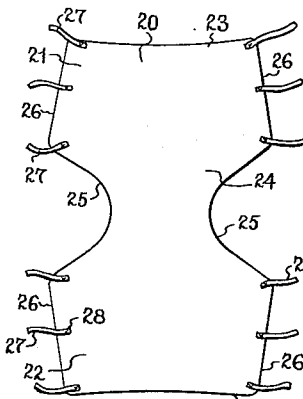


Fig. 4

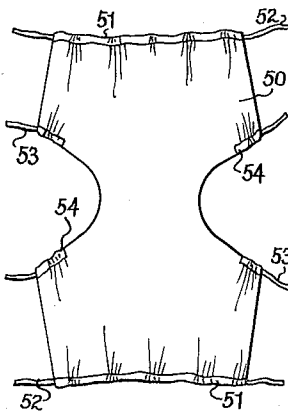


Fig. 5

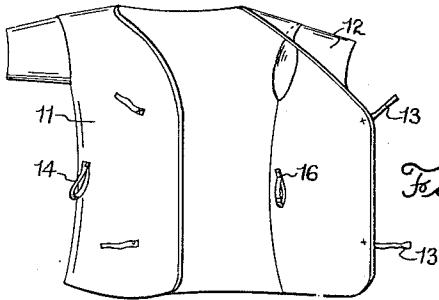


Fig. 7

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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## BABY GARMENT

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1 Claim. (Cl. 128—287)

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This invention relates to baby garments. The invention is primarily directed to the clothing of infants of such tender years as to require diapers, although many of the principles and advantages of the invention are applicable to the clothing of older infants.

The problem of clothing and diapering babies is one which has been thrust upon the attention of most adults, and much thought and study has been given to improvements in this art. However, despite the ingenuity of many inventors in the field, no satisfactory solution of the problem has been reached.

In fact, the failure of prior attempts to increase the comfort and safety of the child are demonstrated by the wide use today of the old-fashioned diaper secured with pins—so-called “safety pins.” The conventional diaper has only one advantage, its relative ease of laundering. Diapers are uncomfortable, are fastened with pins which are dangerous to the child, and are difficult and tedious to apply.

Moreover, the usual diaper does not adapt itself to ready combination with other garments. When the diaper is pinned to shirts or jackets, these garments are likely to be damaged. Also, pins frequently give rise to rust stains on garments.

Buttons may be used, but obviously lack flexibility and are therefore unsuitable for rapidly growing children.

The baby garment or set of garments which constitute the preferred embodiment of this invention is such as to eliminate the use of pins or other fastenings which might discommode or injure the child. The character of the outfit is such that it is of the maximum comfort and promotes freedom of movement and circulation of the infant. Moreover, the garments are flexible in adaptation to infants of different sizes, and in allowance for the growth of the infant.

Further advantages of the invention lie in the ease with which the garments may be put on and taken off and their adaptability for the omission of certain parts thereof when heat or other conditions makes it advisable.

The principal object of the invention is to increase the comfort and safety of infants. A subsidiary object of the invention is to provide infant's wear which is attractive, convenient to parents or nurses, and easy to clean. The preferred manner in which the stated objects of the invention are realized, as well as numerous ancillary objects and advantages, will be apparent to those skilled in the art from the description

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herein of the preferred embodiment of the invention.

Referring to the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a front view of a complete infant's ensemble in accordance with the invention, arrayed and assembled in a manner corresponding to the arrangement when the ensemble is worn by the infant.

Fig. 2 is a front view of the shirt or jacket;

Fig. 3 is a plan view of a waterproof nether garment laid out flat;

Fig. 4 is a similar view of an absorbent nether garment or diaper;

Fig. 5 is a similar view of a modified diaper;

Fig. 6 is a view of a sock; and

Fig. 7 is a partial view of the inner side of the upper garment.

The baby garment or ensemble in its complete preferred form, as illustrated in Figs. 1 through 4 and 6, comprises a jacket, shirt, or waist 10, a diaper 20, which is not visible in Fig. 1, a waterproof nether garment 30, and socks 40.

The jacket is preferably of a form, generally known, comprising a body portion 11 and short sleeves 12 and is preferably of a soft material. Although the jacket may be of the pull-over type, it is preferably open at the front and held closed by ties 13 of bias tape or the like or in other suitable manner. Short loops of tape 14 or the like are sewed to the garment at the side slightly above the waistline of the infant. The loops 14 provide for securement and support of the nether garment.

The diaper or inner nether garment 20 is preferably of the form illustrated in Fig. 4, although some variation in shape may be tolerated. The preferred form of the diaper comprises similar front and rear portions 21 and 22, of generally rectangular outline but slightly tapered toward the upper edges 23, and also comprises a center part 24 with concave marginal edges 25 adapted to fit between the legs of the baby. The edges 26 of the garment are adapted to overlap, meet, or lie adjacent each other at the side of the child and are fitted with tie strings 27, preferably three in number, on each end at each side.

The child is clothed with the garments 10 and 20 by first putting on the upper garment 10, after which the garment 20 is passed around the lower portion of the infant's body and tied at the sides with the ties 27. One of the upper ties 27 on each side is run through the adjacent loop 14 of the waist before the ties are knotted, so that the waist is held down and there is no possibility of the infant's emerging from the diaper.

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The diaper 20 may be of any appropriate soft, flexible, absorbent material. The preferred material is a double layer of cotton flannel.

In many cases it is highly desirable to clothe the infant with a waterproof outer nether garment. Such garments, both elastic and non-elastic, have been proposed and, some have been known commonly as "rubber pants." In general, such garments have not been adapted for cooperation with the other garments worn by the baby and they have been uncomfortable.

The present invention includes the waterproof garment 30 which, as will be apparent from the drawings, is preferably of the same configuration as the diaper 20, and is disposed upon the body of the wearer in a similar manner, as indicated in Fig. 1. The garment 30 preferably is made of any of several commercially available lightweight, transparent, plastic sheet materials, the chemical composition of which is immaterial to the invention.

The sheet 30 may be pleated as indicated at 31 and is reinforced at its outer edge with an edging 32 of bias tape or the like, which may be left free at the rounded corners of the sheet 30 to form loops 33 corresponding in position to the upper and lower tie strings 27 of the diaper. Preferably, additional loops 34 of tape are sewed to the edge 32 intermediate the loops 33. The outer garment 30 is secured in place by passing the tie 27 through the loops 33 and 34 and then knotting the ties 27. The waterproof garment 30 is thus held securely in place, and the closures along the outer edges provide a measure of ventilation which adds greatly to the comfort of the infant. Also, when the waterproof pants 30 are tied to the shirt 10, the latter holds them against slipping off and, therefore, they need not be tied closely at the waist.

As will be apparent, however, either the diaper 20 alone, or the diaper 20 and the waterproof cover 30 may be worn without the shirt if desired, although the combination with the shirt 10 is desirable from the standpoint of retention of the garments with a loose fit.

Particularly with very young infants, it may be desired to provide socks, such as 40. In accordance with the invention, the socks are provided with loops 41 at the upper end through which the lower ties 27 may be passed to hold the socks. Thus, the set of ties 27 may serve the multitudinous functions of closing the diaper and retaining the same on the child, closing the waterproof garment and holding it in place on the diaper, tying the nether garments to the upper garment, and retaining the socks by tying them to the diaper.

The construction illustrated obviously is adapted to accommodate variation in size of the wearer. To increase the range of such accommodation, the ties 27 may be fixed some distance from the edge of the garment as indicated at 28 in Fig. 4.

Fig. 5 illustrates a modified form of diaper identified as 50, of the same shape as that pre-

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viously described, the upper and lower edges of which are hemmed at 51 to receive draw strings 52 extending the width of the garment. The draw strings 53 at the lower end of the side are attached, as at points 54, some distance from the edge. The draw string construction of this form of garment provides for adjustment to infants of greatly different size. However, the construction illustrated in Fig. 4 is believed to be preferable, as it cannot pucker the garment where the weight of the infant will rest against it. The garment 50 may have more than two sets of strings if desired.

As illustrated in Fig. 1, the upper garment is disposed inside the lower garment. Particularly with male children, it may be preferable to dispose the shirt outside the diaper. Therefore, the garment 10 is fitted with internal loops 16, as illustrated in Fig. 7, into which the ties 27 may be passed in the manner previously described, so that the jacket remains outside the nether garment. Although, of course, either inside or outside loops alone could be provided, as a practical matter it is best to provide both.

The description herein of the preferred embodiment of the invention to illustrate and explain the principles of the invention is not to be considered as limiting the scope of the invention, as many variations of the embodiment of the invention may be made within the scope and spirit of the invention.

I claim:

A diaper comprising an absorbent cloth inner garment and a waterproof outer garment, each of identical size and configuration, the garments embodying a narrow central section defined by opposed inwardly curved sides constituting crotch portions and convergent end sections constituting pant leg portions, tie cords along the marginal edges of the leg portions of the inner cloth garment, loops along the edges of the outer waterproof garments disposed in mating relation with said tie cords whereby the inner and outer garments may be placed in superposed position, the tie cords passed through said loops and the outer garment retained in assembled relation when the tie cords on the opposed edges of the leg portions are tied together.

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