

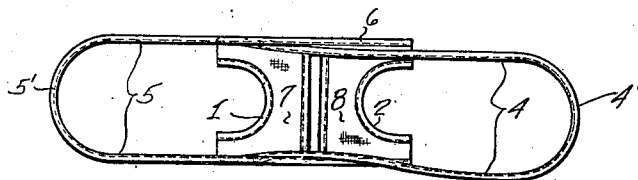
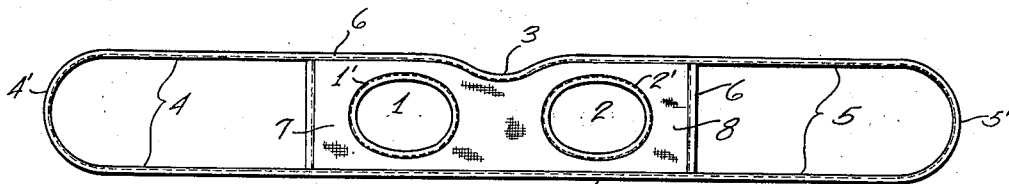
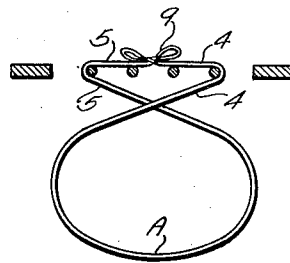
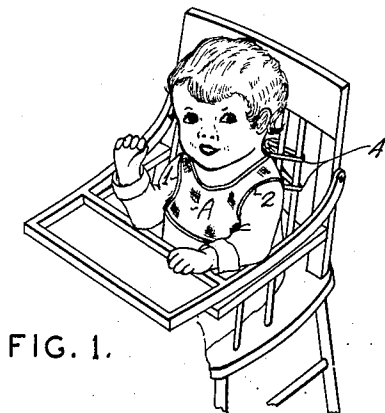
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INFANT'S HARNESS

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INFANT'S HARNESS

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1 Claim. (Cl. 227-49)

My invention relates to infants' harnesses, and its principal object is to keep a small child of an age to sit in a high-chair from slipping out of such chair. A further object is to accomplish this without causing the child any feeling of restraint or discomfort. One advantage of my device is that it is adjustable with respect to the size of the wearer, another advantage being that it can be made at very little cost.

It has always been a difficult matter to keep an active child from sliding down out of a high-chair by slipping under the tray which is usually a part of the ordinary high-chair, or from standing up and falling over the back or sides of the chair, and exposing the child to the danger of a severe fall. Those who have the care of infants or small children have heretofore found it a difficult problem to fasten the child in a chair in such a manner that it will be both safe and comfortable. Commonly it has been the practice to strap a child into such a chair by passing a band of some soft material across the front of the child's body and then around the back of the chair, where the ends of the band would be tied or otherwise fastened, but the objection to this method is that the band of material must be so tightly drawn about the child's body that it will hold his back against the back of the chair, thus causing a feeling of discomfort, in addition to which, no matter how tightly such a band of material may be drawn about the child's body and the chair, a very active child will manage to slip down or stand up in the chair, away from the restraining effect of the encircling band of material. By the use of my device a child may be both safely and comfortably held in a chair and left alone with no danger of its falling out of the chair and thus sustaining an injury.

Fig. 1 is a perspective view illustrating my improved harness in use.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of my improved harness, showing it in association with portions of a high-chair, which are shown in section.

Fig. 3 is a front view of the device in unfolded position.

Fig. 4 is a back view of the harness showing the manner in which the loops are arranged with relation to each other when the harness is being adjusted.

In the drawing, A designates the body portion of my harness, preferably constructed of some soft fabric material, which body portion is provided with two apertures 1 and 2 of such a size and so positioned that the arms of an infant who is to wear the harness may be comfortably inserted therethrough, the edges of the apertures being bound with a soft fabric material 1' and 2', respectively. The body portion A is also pro-

vided with a cut-out portion 3 at the center of its upper edge for the purpose of making it fit comfortably around the throat of the wearer.

Extending from the ends of the body portion A are strips of material, preferably also of soft fabric, which form loops 4 and 5, the purpose of which will be hereinafter described. The edges of the body portion A are bound with any convenient binding material 6, preferably of some soft fabric, which may be attached to the body portion adhesively, or by stitching, or in any other convenient manner. Preferably the binding material 6 at the top and bottom edges of the body portion A is extended to form the loops 4 and 5, but these loops may, if desired, be formed of separate pieces of fabric and attached to the body portion A in any convenient manner.

When it is desired to use my harness, the arms of the child are passed through the apertures 1 and 2, respectively, and the portions 7 and 8 of the body portion A passed around the sides and back of the child. The loop 4 is then passed through the loop 5 behind the child, as illustrated in Fig. 4 (although, of course, this order may be reversed if desired), thus drawing toward each other the portions 7 and 8 as closely as may be consistent with the child's comfort. The loops 4 and 5 have now assumed a crossed position with relation to each other. The ordinary high-chair does not have a solid back rest, but, on the contrary, its back rest comprises a frame and slats, and after crossing the loops as just explained they are passed respectively between the outer side portions of the frame of the chair back and the slat nearest such frame at each side of the chair back. The end portions 4' and 5' of the loops 4 and 5, respectively, are now drawn toward each other as tightly as may be without causing discomfort to the wearer of the harness, and such ends are tied or otherwise securely fastened together behind the chair back, as at 9, as shown in Fig. 2. Of course, should a chair be provided with a solid back rest, the loops 4 and 5 would be passed around the side edges of the back rest and their ends tied behind the chair, but a greater degree of safety is attained when such loops can be passed between the frame and slats of the back rest of a chair.

I claim:

An infant's harness comprising a body portion provided with arm-holes and having a cut-out portion at the upper edge of said body portion, loops extending from the ends of said body portion, and binding material at the edges of said body portion and at the edges of said arm-holes, said loops being provided by extended portions of said binding material.

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