

Nov. 23, 1954

F. W. ANDREWS
DIAPERING GARMENT

2,695,025

Filed April 8, 1950

4 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

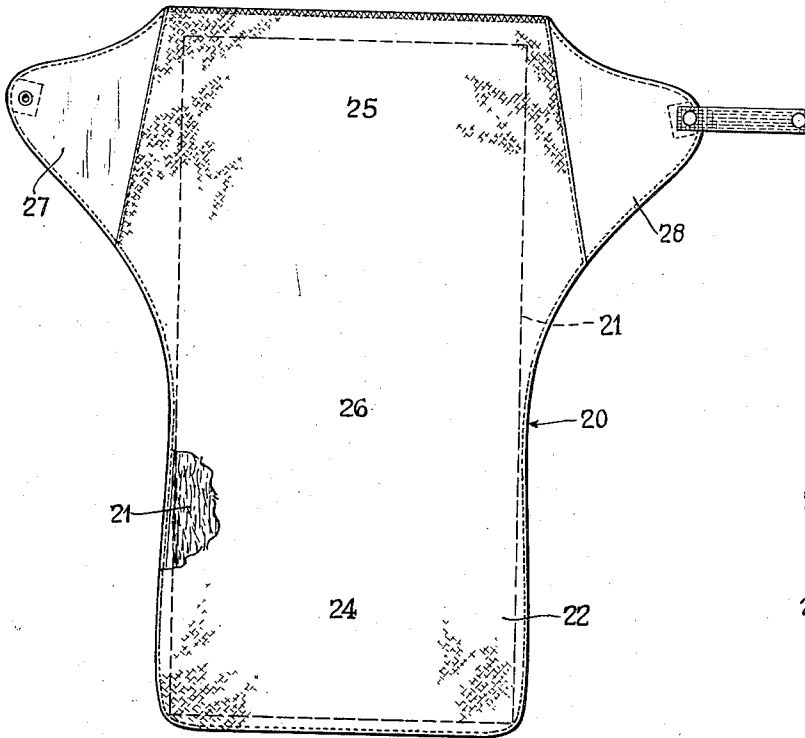


Fig. 3.

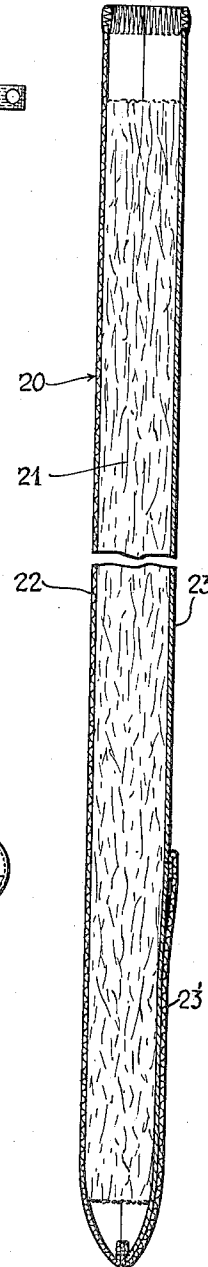


Fig. 2.

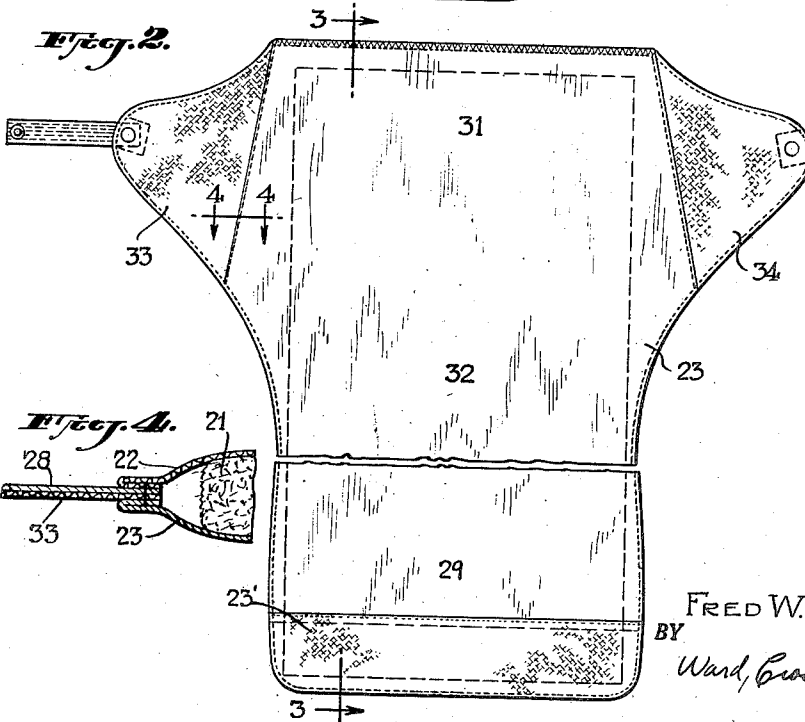
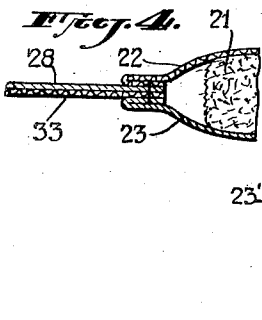


Fig. 4.



INVENTOR.
FRED W. ANDREWS.
BY
Ward, Crosby & Neal
ATTORNEYS.

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Fig. 5.

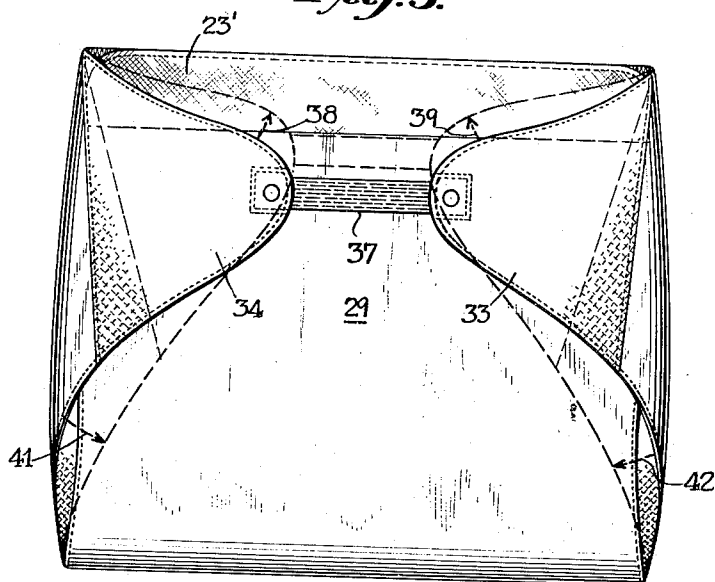
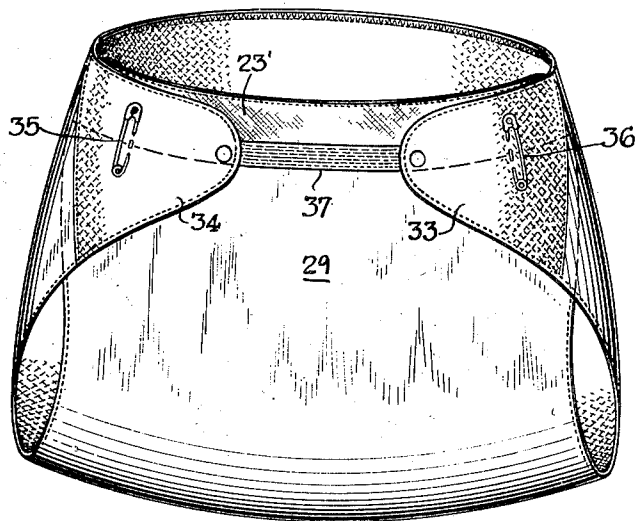


Fig. 6.



INVENTOR.
FRED W. ANDREWS.
BY
Ward, Brosky & Hall
ATTORNEYS.

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F. W. ANDREWS
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Fig. 9.

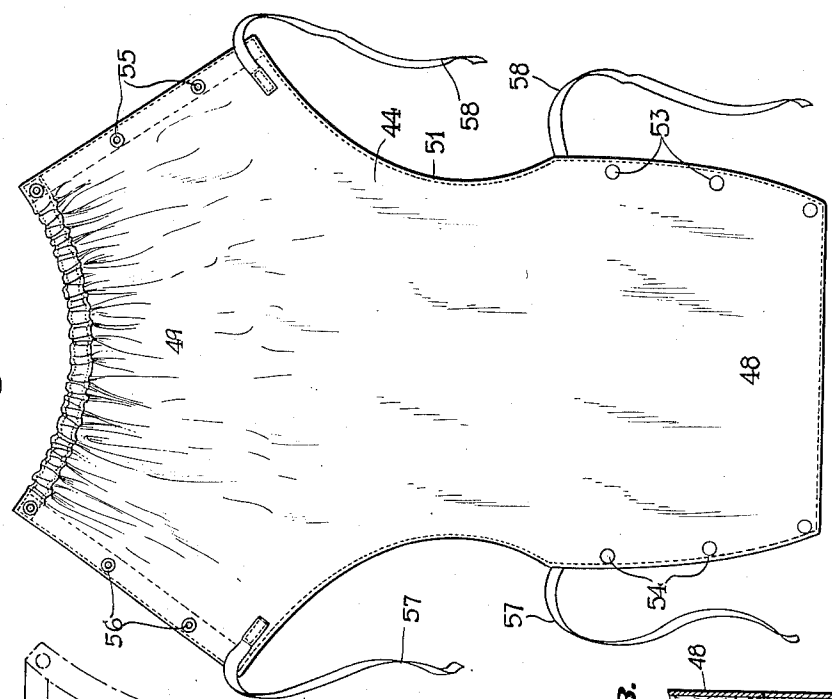


Fig. 7.

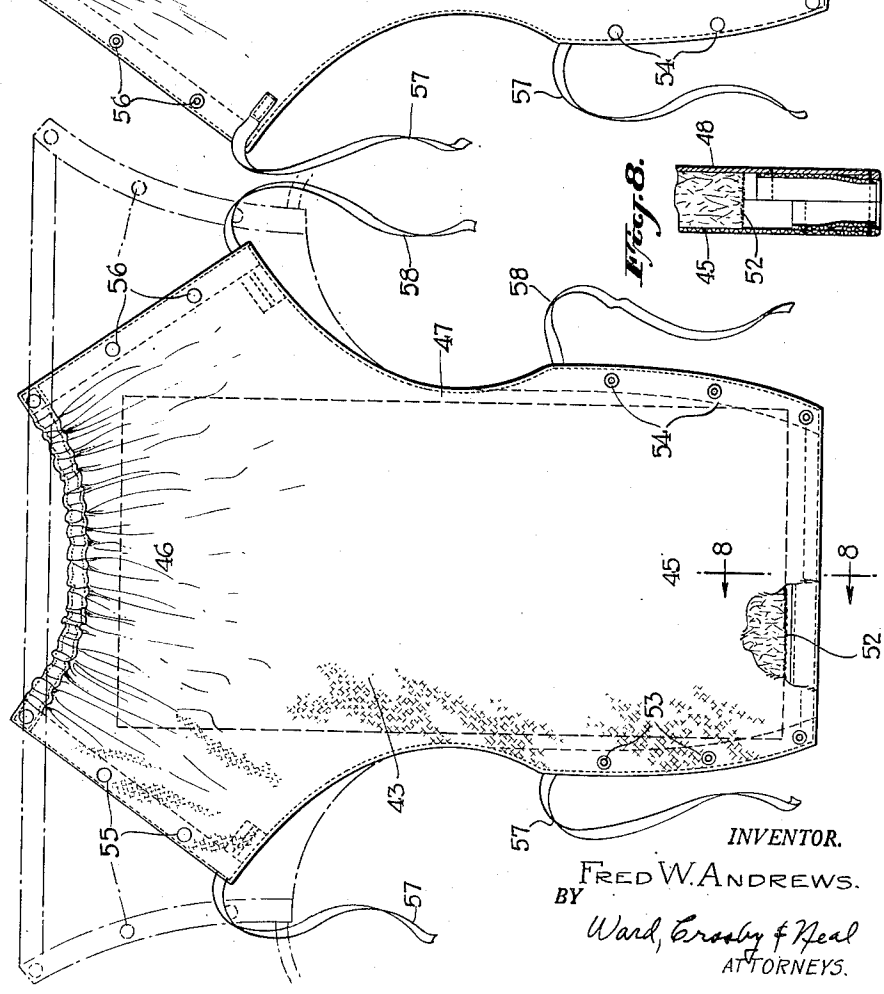
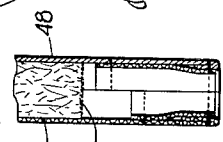


Fig. 8.



INVENTOR.
FRED W. ANDREWS.
BY
Ward, Crosby & Neal
ATTORNEYS.

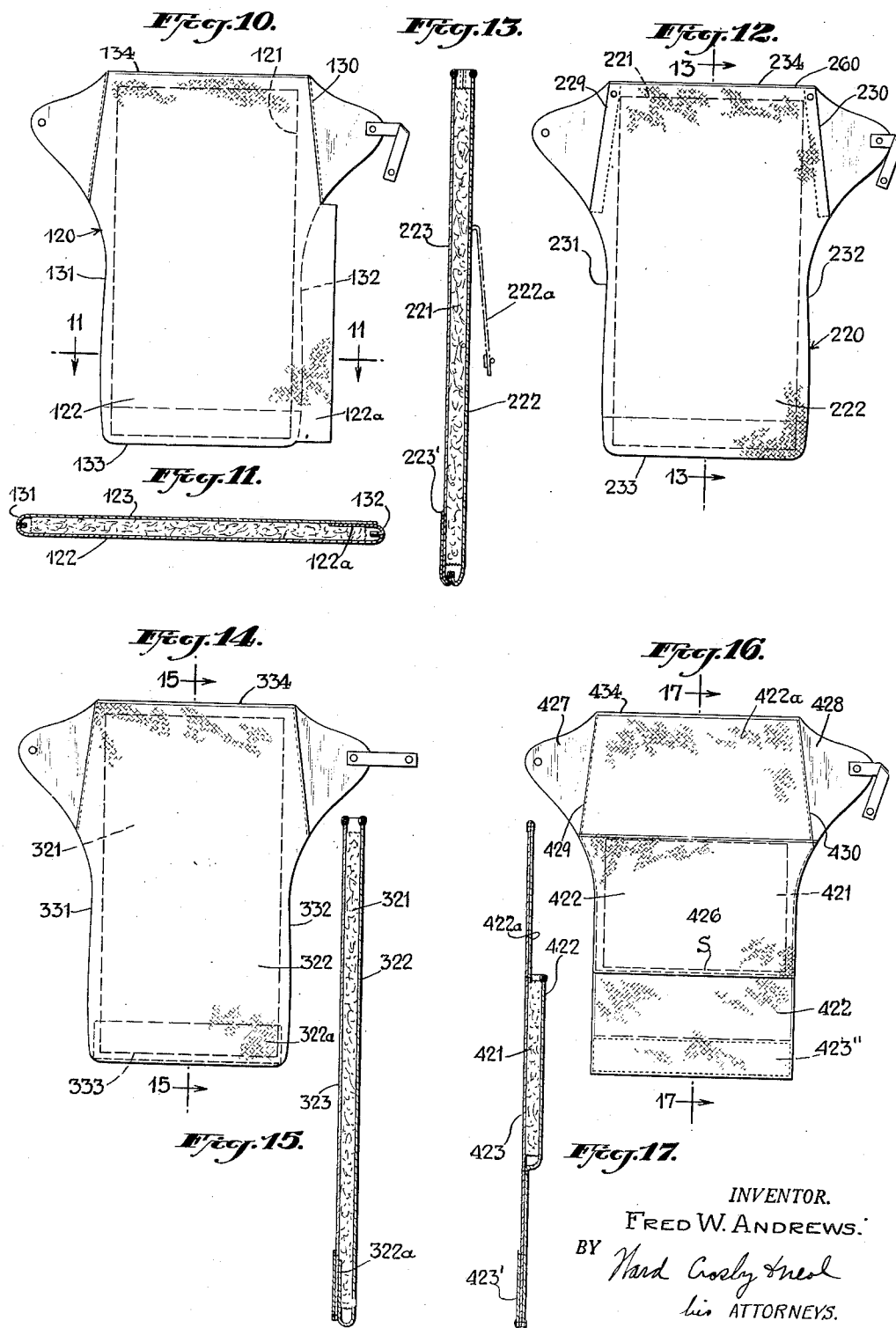
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DIAPERING GARMENT

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2,695,025

DIAPERING GARMENT

Fred W. Andrews, Dover, Del., assignor to International Latex Corporation, Dover, Del., a corporation of Delaware

Application April 8, 1950, Serial No. 154,847

8 Claims. (Cl. 128—287)

This invention relates to diapering garments and more particularly to devices of this character wherein an absorbent readily disposable core or pad is freely enclosed within a reusable casing therefor.

This application is a continuation-in-part of my co-pending applications for Absorptive Pad With Reusable Holder, Serial No. 71,473, filed January 18, 1949, and for Diapering Garment, Serial No. 127,601, filed January 18, 1949, both now abandoned.

Over the years many have gone into the manufacture and sale of "disposable" cellulosic diaper pads, and it is significant that nearly every one on the market seems to have found that a very fine absorbent cellulosic tissue disintegrates quickly in the presence of babies' body excretions, and therefore resort has been had to fortifying the tissue with various chemical compounds, resins, plastics, or fibres so that the tissue would not readily disintegrate. Unfortunately, such reinforcement of the cellulose fibres has resulted in two great disadvantages aside from increased cost: one is that the absorbent tissues invariably become harsher than the untreated tissues, and, secondly, the incorporation of resins or plastics destroys disposability of the product, from a practical standpoint, because any attempt to flush it results in clogging the plumbing unless the mother first cuts up the paper to be disposed, in smaller sections—obviously a tedious and messy job.

There is also another factor that has kept "disposable" diapers from becoming popular. It is that the paper in the conventional "disposable" pads has a tendency to stick to the baby's skin, as is to be expected. Prior to the present invention, "disposable" diapers on the market have been substantially limited to sales to mothers who are embarking on a trip where the use of cloth diapers is both inconvenient and embarrassing. These obstacles and disadvantages have been overcome by the present invention.

One object of the invention is the provision of a new and improved diapering garment which will be more economical to use than those heretofore known, thereby materially reducing the cost of diapering.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a new and improved cover or holder for a readily disposable diaper pad and which prevents the separated core particles produced when the core is in a dampened condition from coming in contact with or sticking to the surface of the infant's skin.

Still another object is the provision of a new and improved disposable diaper in which the disposable element, although unattached to the reusable casing therefor, is securely maintained in its proper position in use and may be conveniently and easily dislodged from the casing when desired.

A further object is the provision of a garment of the above described type which is so constructed as to serve as moisture proof baby pants when folded into position on an infant, and to provide a snug fit around the thighs.

Further objects, features and advantages of the invention will more clearly appear from the detailed description given below and taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, which illustrate by way of example a presently preferred form of the invention and certain modifications thereof, and in which:

Fig. 1 is an inner plan view of a presently preferred embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 2 is an outer plan view of the device shown in Fig. 1;

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Fig. 3 is an enlarged vertical sectional view taken along the line 3—3 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary horizontal sectional view taken along the line 3—3 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 5 is a plan view of the device shown in Fig. 1 illustrating the relative positions of the parts when in folded condition;

Fig. 6 is a front elevation of the device of Fig. 1 when in use;

Fig. 7 is an inner plan view showing a modified form of the invention in a normal and a distended condition;

Fig. 8 is a fragmentary vertical sectional view taken along the line 8—8 of Fig. 7;

Fig. 9 is an outer plan view of the device shown in Fig. 7;

Fig. 10 is a plan view similar to Fig. 1 showing a modification of the device shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 11 is a modified transverse sectional view taken on line 11—11 of Fig. 10;

Fig. 12 is a view similar to Fig. 10 showing a further modification of the device shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 13 is a longitudinal sectional view taken on line 13—13 of Fig. 12;

Figs. 14 and 15 are respectively similar views to Figs. 12 and 13 showing a further modification of the device of Fig. 1;

Fig. 16 is an inner plan view showing a further modification of the device shown in Fig. 1; and

Fig. 17 is a longitudinal sectional view taken on line 17—17 of Fig. 16.

Referring to the drawings and more particularly to Figs. 1—4: a composite diapering garment is illustrated comprising a casing or holder, designated in general as 20, of the wrap-around type adapted to be folded around an infant in the general form of pants and adapted to receive and hold an absorbent readily disposable pad or core 21. The garment presents as a salient feature its ability to be reused over a long period of time without the necessity to be laundered or be subjected to the usual washing process and the disposable pad may be readily inserted and removed and replaced with a fresh pad in a simple and efficient manner.

The disposable pad or core 21 is of simple rectangular form and is preferably composed of a plurality of superimposed sheets of soft crinkled readily disposable cellulosic tissue; it being noted that according to my invention the holder is adapted to hold a soft relatively thin pad which disintegrates readily when removed.

The inner face 22 of the casing, which overlies one surface of the absorbent pad 21, is composed throughout at least the major extent of its area of fabric layer readily pervious to liquid and made of relatively non-absorbent, flexible, elastic, synthetic fibres of the continuous filament type, such fibres being for example, nylon fibres or yarn of the type used in the manufacture of textiles. In the preferred form this fabric is of tricot or net-like construction. I have found that nylon fibres are peculiarly adapted for this use because it is relatively non-absorbent and retains very little or no water, and in addition it has the unique property of not retaining stains or odors. Other continuous filament synthetic fibres having similar characteristics may be used and to the extent that they have these characteristics will be superior to fabrics made of cotton or the like material which absorbs liquids and requires substantial washing operations to free it from stains and odors. While I prefer a net-like web, such as tricot, I have found that relatively thin or sheer close-woven fabric of nylon or the like synthetic fibres provides the desirable penetration of liquids, i. e., are relatively pervious to liquids, to permit their passage through the fabric layer into the cellulosic pad.

The outer face 23 overlies the opposite surface of the absorbent pad and this face of the garment is waterproof or impervious to liquid throughout its major extent and is preferably made of flexible vinyl resin sheeting in the form of an unsupported film. Such sheeting may, for example, be made of polyvinyl chloride, or a copolymer of vinyl chloride and vinyl acetate. In general, the garment comprises a front panel 24, a rear panel 25 and a central panel or crotch zone 26; the rear panel 25 being provided with oppositely disposed outwardly

extending tabs or ear-like portions 27 and 28 joined to the main body along the seams 29—30. The seams 29—30 and the seams 31—32 and the intervening lower end seam 33 serve to secure the inner face 22 to the outer face 23 and provide therebetween a longitudinally extending pocket open at its upper end 34 to receive the pad 21 and permit its ready removal. The tabs 27 and 28 are preferably provided on their inner faces with a layer of said vinyl resin sheeting (Fig. 1) and on their outer faces (Fig. 2) with a layer of fabric, preferably in the form of close-woven nylon (see also Fig. 4). Likewise, the lower marginal edge of panel 24 is provided with a strip of fabric 23'. The fabric reinforcements on the outer faces of the tabs 27 and 28 and along the lower marginal edge of the front panel 24 are desirable as reinforcements for receiving safety pins in the manner to be pointed out hereinafter. I prefer to have the garment closed along the two side edges and the included end edge of the front panel 24, so as to prevent the infant from picking up particles of the pad from the readily accessible end edge of the front panel (which forms the front waist portion in use) or from the side edges where exposed at the thighs. However, the pocket may be open at either or both ends or closed at both ends and one intervening side edge and open at the other edge. Other modifications of the openings will be later described.

It will be seen from the foregoing that with the pad 21 disposed in the casing 20 the pad is in extended flat condition with its opposite faces supported between the inner and outer plies of the containing pocket and the inner face 22 is of such character to permit the ready passage of fluid therethrough into the pad while serving as a separator to prevent any disintegrated particles of the pad from adhering to the infant's skin. The outer face or layer of the pocket being impervious to moisture, prevents leakage of the contents of the pad outwardly of the garment. When the garment has been used it is only necessary to catch the casing by its extreme lower edge and shake out the used pad and merely rinse the reusable holder, pat it dry with a towel and reinsert a fresh pad.

Referring now to Figs. 5 and 6 of the drawings, the garment is shown in different phases of its folded condition and as used. It can be seen from Fig. 5 that the casing is folded in such a manner that the front panel of the outer sheet is disposed outwardly with the tabs or ear-like portions 27—28 overlapping the front panel of the outer face. Thus, the front and rear panels jointly provide the waist encircling portions of the garment. The tabs or ear-like portions are then secured to the corners of the front panels of the casing as by pins 35 and 36 (Fig. 6). By providing tabs on the rear panels, the securing of the garment is facilitated since it is unnecessary to extend the pins through the rear panels themselves.

It should be noted that in the case of the outer sheet, the fabric facings of tabs or ear-like portions 27—28 become outwardly disposed when the garment is folded for use, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6, while the Vinylite facings of tabs 27 and 28 become inwardly disposed when the garment is thus folded. The closely woven fabric, such as nylon, serves as reinforcements for the pins, while the inner facing composed of vinyl resin prevents any seepage passing outwardly through the flaps from the adjacent side edges of the pad. For like purposes, the strip of closely woven fabric 23', such as nylon, as shown in Fig. 2 serves as a reinforcement for the pins.

To render the garment snug fitting about the thighs of an infant, a strip 37 of elastic material is employed and is so disposed as to draw the tabs in an upward direction, as well as together. Although the ends of the elastic strip 37 may be sewn to one of the tabs, for purposes of convenience the elastic strip is detachably secured to both of the tabs as by the use of conventional snap fasteners means disposed at the extremities thereof and adapted to engage cooperating snap fastener means respectively disposed on the tabs. The effect of drawing the tabs upwardly, as well as together, may best be seen in Fig. 5, in which the solid outline position of the garment represents the condition thereof before the elastic strip is secured intermediate the tabs while the broken line represents the secured position of the garment. It can thus be seen that the drawing together of the tabs by the elastic strip serves to pull

the tabs upwardly in the direction of the arrows 38 and 39 and, at the same time, to cause the leg encircling portions, formed as a result of folding the garment, to be drawn more snugly together in the direction of the arrows 41 and 42. This action is illustrated in Fig. 5 in somewhat exaggerated degree, but it will be understood that even after the garment is pinned in position as shown in Fig. 6 the restraining strap 37 serves to make the garment fit more snugly around the thighs than could be effected by the pins alone.

It is to be understood from the foregoing that the garment is of a two-ply wrap-around type and that the two faces comprising the casing are intended and adapted for repeated use since both are composed of non-absorptive or substantially non-absorptive material. After use, the garment may be readily cleansed merely by rinsing and subsequently, patting dry with a towel. The casing, as described, defines a pocket for freely enclosing the disposable core, the width of the core being approximately the same as the narrowest width of the pocket whereby the core is maintained in proper position therein when in use. To remove the core after use, it only is necessary to grasp the casing at the closed end thereof and shake it until the core is dislodged through the open end. By employing an inner fabric sheet of the character described, a surface is provided which not only permits the free flow of liquid therethrough without substantial absorption of liquids, but also serves to prevent any separated core particles from coming in contact with and sticking to an infant's skin. In this connection, I have found that a net-like material whose interstices are in the order of $\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch not only accomplishes the foregoing objectives but also is of sufficient size that bowel discharges will not become clogged within the openings between the threads.

Referring now to Figs. 7—9 of the drawings, a modified form of a wrap-around type of diapering garment is shown which comprises a reusable casing generally similar in construction to that of the embodiment of Figs. 1—6 and having a liquid pervious inner net-like sheet or layer 43 composed of moisture resistant threads, such for example, as nylon, and an outer sheet 44 preferably composed of a pliable waterproof plastic material, such for example as vinyl resin, providing a surface impervious to liquid. The inner sheet or layer 43 is constituted by a front panel 45 and a rear panel 46 and an intermediate crotch zone 47 which may be of slightly reduced width. Similarly, the outer sheet or layer 44 is constituted by a front panel 48, a rear panel 49 and an intermediate crotch zone 51. The sheets 43 and 44 are joined together along the longitudinal or side edges thereof and along the marginal edge of the rear panels 46—49 thereof, thus forming an elongated pocket which is adapted to freely enclose an absorbent core 52 composed of a plurality of superimposed sheets of crinkled readily disposable cellulosic tissue, the absorbent core being inserted into and dislodged from the envelope through the opening between the sheets at the marginal edge of the front panels 45—48 thereof (Fig. 8).

In this form of the invention, the side edges of the front panels are provided with fastener elements, such as 53 and 54, and are adapted to engage, when the garment is folded for use, cooperating snap fastener means 55 and 56 disposed along the side edges of the rear panels, thus making it unnecessary to pin the garment on an infant. It will be noted that the marginal edge of the rear panels 46—49 are suitably attached to an elastic strip in order to provide a snug fit about the infant's waist, the distended condition of the garment being shown by the broken line in Fig. 7. And, in order to insure a snug fit about an infant's thighs, suitable pairs of tie strings, such as 57 and 58, are provided on the side edges of the garment, the strings on each edge, of course, being tied together when the garment is to be used.

In Figs. 10—15 I have shown garments in all respects identical with that described above in connection with Figs. 1—6, except for such modification as will now be described relative to the pocket openings.

In Figs. 10—11 certain parts identical with or corresponding to like parts of Figs. 1—6 will be given the same reference characters as those of Figs. 1—6 with a one hundred digit prefix. The inner fabric layer 122 and the outer vinyl resin layer 123 are secured together along both end edges 133 and 134 as well as on one side edge, such as 131, but are left unattached along the other side

edge 132 from the lower end of seam 130 to adjacent the end edge 133. One of the layers, such as the inner fabric layer 122, is made somewhat wider so as to extend outwardly beyond the side edge 132 and provide a flap 122a of a width about 1½" or 2". After the pad 121 is inserted through the opening and disposed within the pocket the flap 122a may be tucked around the pad edge and between the pad and outer face or layer 123. This not only holds the pad firmly on four sides but prevents the infant from readily pulling out pieces of the pad. In use, this flap in effect also closes the side edge 132, hence if desired both the side edges 132 and 131 may be provided with flaps which when the garment is in use will be tucked in to close the side openings.

Referring to Figs. 12-13, where a similar reference system will be employed using the two hundred digit prefix: the inner layer 222 and outer layer 223, are secured together to form a closed end edge 233 and closed side edges 231 and 232 for a part only of the longitudinal extent of the pocket, i. e., from adjacent end 233 to approximately the lower part of the seams 229 and 230. For the remainder of its longitudinal extent the inner layer 222 is not permanently attached to the outer layer at its side edges but is free so as to provide a flap portion designated 222a, to permit the flap to be folded back, as shown in broken lines in Fig. 13, so as to facilitate placing the pad smoothly within the deep pocket. Suitable fasteners, such as snap fasteners 260, may be provided, if desired, for securing the flap in closed position at its side edges. While a flap extending across the full width is preferable, it is obvious that a flap only free at one of the edges will permit more ready access than where both edges are permanently closed adjacent the seams 229 and 230. For example, in small sizes it is more desirable to have a full width flap than in larger sizes where more room is available for the insertion of the pad, whereas in intermediate sizes a half flap may be sufficient.

Referring to Figs. 14-15, and utilizing a similar system of reference numerals: the pocket is closed at its side edges 331 and 332 and is open at its lower end edge 333 and its upper end edge 334, one of the layers, such as the fabric inner layer 322, being made somewhat longer so as to extend beyond the lower end edge 333 to provide a flap 322a which is shown tucked in in Fig. 15, in the manner above described with respect to flap 122a of Figs. 10-11. In this embodiment when the flap 322a is tucked in over the pad edge and beneath it the pocket in effect is closed on three sides and the pad is adequately held in position for placing the garment on the infant. When the garment is on the infant no edge of the pad is disposed where it may be plucked at by the infant, since the only opening will be behind the infant, however, a similar flap may be provided at the opposite end opening. This type, having openings at both end edges, is preferred for small and medium sizes of garments.

In Figs. 16-17 I have shown a further modification for which the chief difference over the prior embodiments resides in the fact that the pocket extends in a longitudinal direction only over the central portion approximately corresponding to somewhat more than the crotch panel or zone 426, and a pad 421 of reduced length is used, which may be somewhat thicker than the longer pad of the previous embodiments so as to provide desired absorptive capacity. The outer cover face 423 is waterproof, such as a vinyl film, as in the embodiment of Figs. 1-6. Tabs 429-430 are provided as previously described and the layers of fabric and vinyl are disposed on the tabs, and a fabric reinforcing strip 433' is provided in the manner heretofore described with reference to Figs. 1-6. In this embodiment the pocket extends the full width, as in the previous embodiment of Figs. 1-6, but extends lengthwise only part of the length of the outer ply 423, i. e., from adjacent the lower part of the tab seams 429-430 over the central or crotch zone and terminates a distance above the lower end edge 433 approximately equal to the spacing of its upper edge from the end edge 434. In addition to its function as the inner face of the pocket I prefer to have a fabric layer disposed on the inner face of the vinyl sheet over the back and front panels, to prevent the plastic sheet from touching the infant. To this end the inner face comprises a portion 422, corresponding in general to the crotch zone and front panel, and a portion 422a cor-

responding in general to the rear panel. The pocket is closed on its side edges, in the manner previously described relative to Figs. 1-6, and at one end by a transverse line of stitching S; and is provided with an opening at the upper edge of the inner layer 422.

In each of the several embodiments; while it is preferable to provide continuous closed pocket edges to the extent indicated, in order to prevent the infant from plucking at the pad, it is obvious that the benefits of the invention may be obtained in general where the closed edges of the pocket are discontinuous so long as the closure is sufficient to restrain the pad within the pocket.

It will thus be seen that in each of the embodiments of my invention, the garment casing is in the form of an elongated pocket or envelope having a sufficient opening therein to permit ready insertion and removal of the pad, and being closed at certain of its edges to at least a sufficient extent to hold the absorptive pad in position. It will be appreciated that the absorptive pads being of loose or fluffy cellulosic material have no appreciable strength; but closely fitting pocket faces with the restraining edge portions prevent undue or substantial strain being imposed on the absorbent filler pad.

While I have described my invention with reference to a preferred embodiment thereof and to certain modifications thereof, it will be obvious to those skilled in the art to which my invention pertains, after understanding my invention, that further modifications and changes may be made therein, without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention, as defined by the claims appended hereto.

What is claimed as new and desired to be secured by Letters Patent of the United States is:

1. A diapering garment for infants comprising a liquid impervious outer cover of sheet-like material adapted to be folded about an infant in the form of pants and having a pair of ends adapted to substantially encircle the waist of an infant, said cover also having a pair of oppositely extending wings at one end thereof and a marginal fabric strip on the outer surface of the opposite end thereof, at least a part of said cover being adapted to underlie the crotch of an infant and said wings each having a fabric layer on the outer surfaces thereof, and a substantially non-absorptive, thin, net-like, fabric inner cover formed from flexible synthetic fibers and pervious to the ready passage of liquid therethrough and adapted to be worn between said outer cover and the skin of an infant, said inner cover being substantially co-extensive with said outer cover except for said wings and said inner cover being united with said outer cover along at least two edges of the inner cover to form a pocket, said pocket being open along a substantial portion of at least one edge thereof and said inner and outer covers jointly providing a multi-ply reusable garment adapted to receive and support a replaceable pad of absorbent material.

2. A diapering garment for infants comprising an outer cover of sheet-like material adapted to be formed into a pair of pants and having a pair of ends adapted to substantially encircle the waist of an infant, said cover also having a liquid impervious body portion between said ends and at least a part of said body portion being adapted to underlie the crotch of an infant, and a thin, sheet-like, fabric inner cover pervious to the ready passage of liquid therethrough and adapted to be worn between said outer cover and the skin of an infant, said inner cover extending substantially throughout an area corresponding to the major area of said outer cover and said inner cover being united with said outer cover along at least two edges of the inner cover to form a pocket, said pocket being open along a substantial portion of at least one edge thereof and said inner and outer covers jointly providing a multi-ply reusable garment adapted to receive and support a replaceable pad of absorbent material, one of said covers at said open edge being provided with a flap adapted to be tucked inwardly between said covers so as to overlie the adjacent edge of an absorbent pad disposed in said pocket.

3. A diapering garment for infants comprising a liquid impervious outer cover of flexible plastic sheet material adapted to be formed into a pair of pants and having a pair of ends adapted to substantially encircle the waist of an infant, at least a part of said cover being adapted to underlie the crotch of an infant, said outer cover having a pair of oppositely extending wings at one end there-

of, means to fasten said wings to the outer surface of the end of said cover opposite said wings, and a substantially non-absorptive, net-like fabric inner cover formed from flexible synthetic fibres and pervious to the ready passage of liquid therethrough, said inner cover being adapted to be worn between the outer cover and the skin of an infant and said inner cover extending substantially throughout an area comprising the major area of said outer cover and being substantially continuously and permanently united with said outer cover along at least two side edges of the inner cover to form a pocket, said pocket being open along a substantial portion of at least one end edge thereof for ready insertion and removal of a replaceable pad of absorbent material and said inner and outer covers jointly providing a multi-ply reuseable garment adapted to receive and retain said pad.

4. A diapering garment for infants comprising a liquid impervious outer covering of flexible plastic sheet material adapted to be formed into a pair of pants and having a pair of ends adapted to substantially encircle the waist of an infant, at least a part of said cover being adapted to underlie the crotch of an infant, and a substantially non-absorptive, net-like fabric, inner cover formed from flexible synthetic fibres and pervious to the ready passage of liquid therethrough, said inner cover being adapted to be worn between the outer cover and the skin of an infant and said inner cover extending substantially throughout an area comprising the major area of said outer cover and being united with said outer cover along the major portions of at least two side edges of the inner cover to form a pocket, said pocket being open along a substantial portion of at least one end edge thereof for ready insertion and removal of a replaceable pad of absorbent material and said inner and outer covers jointly providing a multi-ply reuseable garment adapted to receive and retain said pad, and at least one of the side edges of said inner cover having a portion adjacent said open edge free of permanent engagement with said outer cover thereby to provide a flap which may be folded back a distance not exceeding one-third the depth of said pocket to facilitate the insertion of said pad into said pocket.

5. A diapering garment for infants comprising a liquid impervious outer cover of sheet-like material adapted to be formed into a pair of pants and having a pair of ends adapted to substantially encircle the waist of an infant, said cover also having an intermediate portion adapted to underlie the crotch of an infant and having a pair of opposite disposed wings at one end thereof extending outwardly beyond the side edges of said portion, the outer edge of each tab remote from said portion being spaced inwardly toward said portion from the corresponding edge of said one end, a substantially non-absorptive inner cover pervious to the ready passage of liquid therethrough and adapted to be worn between said outer cover and the skin of an infant, said inner cover being at least as large as and overlying said part of said outer cover and said inner cover being united with said outer cover along at least two edges of the inner cover to form a pocket, said pocket being open along a substantial portion of at least one edge thereof and said inner and outer covers jointly providing a multi-ply reuseable garment adapted to receive and support a replaceable pad of absorbent material, and a restraining strap for fastening said wings over the other end of said outer cover and for pulling said wings toward each other when said garment is in position on an infant thereby to pull said garment snugly around the infant's thighs.

6. A diapering garment for infants comprising a liquid impervious outer cover of flexible plastic sheet material adapted to be formed into a pair of pants and having a pair of ends adapted to substantially encircle the waist of an infant, at least a part of said cover being adapted to underlie the crotch of an infant, said outer cover extending outwardly at one end thereof to provide a pair of oppositely extending wings at said one end adapted to be fastened to the outer surface of the opposite end, and a substantially non-absorptive, net-like fabric inner cover formed from flexible synthetic fibres and pervious to the ready passage of liquid therethrough, said inner cover hav-

ing substantially parallel sides extending substantially throughout the area of said outer cover adapted to underlie the crotch of an infant and being continuously and permanently united with said outer cover along at least the parallel sides of the inner cover to form a pocket, said inner cover having a width between said parallel sides which is no greater than the width between the portions of said outer cover with which said sides are united, said pocket being open along a substantial portion of at least one end edge thereof for ready insertion and removal of a replaceable pad of absorbent material and said inner and outer covers jointly providing a permanently united multi-ply reuseable garment adapted to receive and retain said pad.

7. A diapering garment for infants comprising an outer cover of sheet-like material adapted to be formed into a pair of pants and having a pair of ends adapted to substantially encircle the waist of an infant, said cover also having a liquid impervious body portion between said ends and at least a part of said body portion being adapted to underlie the crotch of an infant, and a substantially non-absorptive, sheet-like fabric, inner cover pervious to the ready passage of liquid therethrough and adapted to be worn between said outer cover and the skin of an infant, said inner cover extending substantially throughout an area corresponding to the area of said outer cover adapted to underlie the crotch of an infant and being united with said outer cover along at least two edges of the inner cover to form a pocket, said pocket being open along a substantial portion of at least one edge thereof for ready insertion and removal of a replaceable pad of absorbent material and said inner and outer covers jointly providing a multi-ply reuseable garment adapted to receive and retain said pad, one of said covers at said open edge being provided with a flap adapted to be tucked inwardly between said covers so as to overlie the adjacent edge of said absorbent pad.

8. A diapering garment for infants comprising a liquid impervious outer cover of flexible plastic sheet material adapted to be formed into a pair of pants and having a pair of ends adapted to substantially encircle the waist of an infant, at least a part of said cover being adapted to underlie the crotch of an infant, and a substantially non-absorptive, net-like fabric inner cover formed from flexible synthetic fibres and pervious to the ready passage of liquid therethrough, said inner cover having substantially parallel sides and extending substantially throughout the area of said outer cover adapted to underlie the crotch of an infant and being continuously and permanently united with said outer cover along at least the parallel sides of the inner cover to form a pocket, said pocket being open along a substantial portion of at least one end edge thereof for ready insertion and removal of a replaceable pad of absorbent material and said inner and outer covers jointly providing a permanently united multi-ply reuseable garment adapted to receive and retain said pad, one of said covers at said open edge being provided with a flap adapted to be tucked inwardly between said covers so as to overlie the adjacent edge of said absorbent pad.

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