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E. S. BRISSENDEN
INFANTS' SAFETY GARMENT

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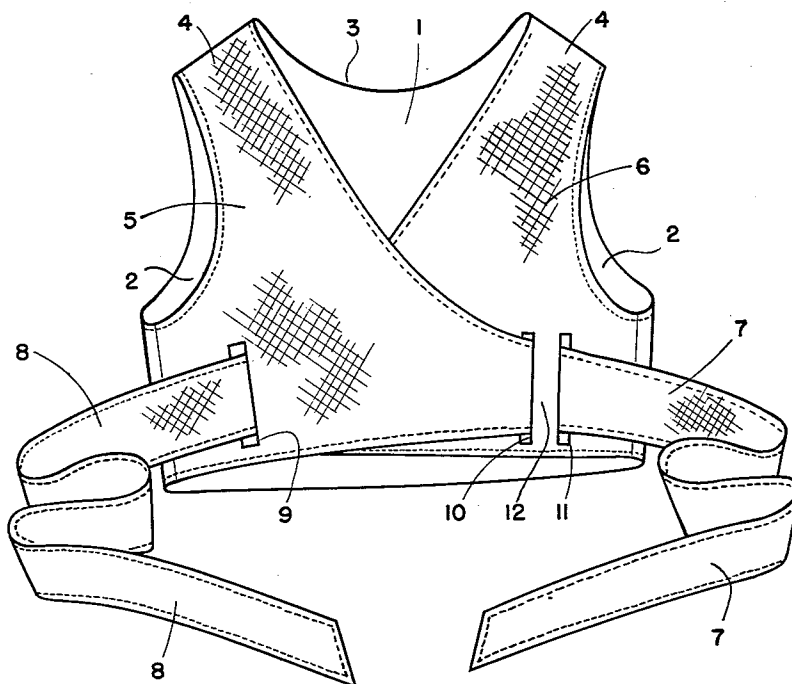


Fig 1.

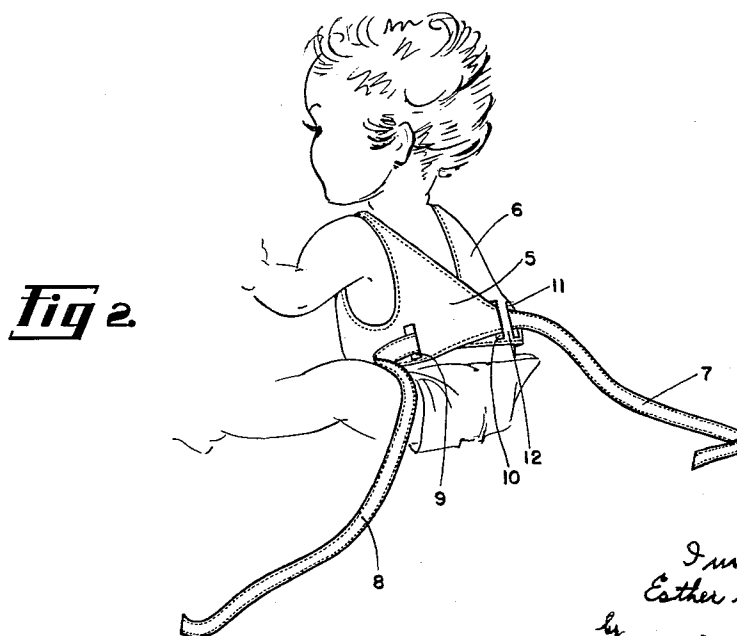


Fig 2.

Inventor
Esther D. Brissenden
by
Stevens, Davis, Miller & Mosher
her attorneys

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INFANTS' SAFETY GARMENT

Esther Susan Brissenden, Osgoode, Ontario, Canada

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1 Claim. (Cl. 2—49)

This relates to a new and improved infants' safety garment.

The need of a method of restraining infants while in their carriages, highchairs, or beds has long been recognized. This need has, to date, been filled by the use of leather strap harnesses.

While such harnesses do in fact adequately restrain the movements of a young child, they leave much to be desired. In the first case they are not overly comfortable for a child during the summer months when little or no clothing is worn beneath the harness. The edges of the leather strapping chafe the skin even though the strapping is often felt-lined. Similarly, when clothes are worn beneath the harness, such clothes are often rumpled, worn and soiled by the harness.

Another disadvantage of such harnesses is that they are not a normal item of clothing and have, if for no other reason than for the sake of appearance, to be removed and put on again quite frequently. With a leather strap harness with its associated buckles this can be a nuisance to the parent or guardian of a child.

It is, therefore, an object of the present invention to provide an infants' safety garment which restrains a child by exerting an even, gently restraining force distributed over the greater part of the upper portion of the child's body.

It is also an object of the present invention to provide an infants' safety garment which is in fact a garment and may act as an attractive and protective item of clothing when not being used as a restraining garment.

Yet a further object of the present invention is to provide such a safety garment which requires no buckles or other mechanical fastening means.

According to the present invention an infants' safety garment comprises a front panel, two back panels one attached to each side of said front panel, and two ties one extending from each of said back panels, said back panels being adapted to overlap one another and to be interlaced each by one of said ties.

In the accompanying drawings which illustrate the preferred embodiment of the present invention:

Figure 1 is a rear view of an infants' safety garment, and

Figure 2 is a perspective view of a child wearing an infants' safety garment.

Basically the present safety garment is of the wrap-around type. The front panel 1 of the garment is preferably a single piece of material cut in the standard manner to allow for arm-holes 2. The neck-line 3 is entirely a matter of taste. However, a high neckline is preferred since the front panel 1 of the present garment may also act as a bib protecting other clothes worn therebeneath.

Beneath the arm-holes 2, the front panel 1 extends downwardly to approximately waist level. To each side of the front panel 1, at the shoulders 4 and beneath the arm-holes 2 is sewn one of two back panels 5 and 6. The back panels 5 and 6 are generally triangular in shape each tapering to one of two ties 7 and 8. The dimen-

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sions of the back panels 5 and 6 are such that they may be overlapped.

A single slot 9 is formed in the back panel 5 through which the tie 8 may be drawn when the back panels 5 and 6 are overlapped, the panel 5 being the overlying panel and the panel 6 being the underlying panel.

While the slot 9 will act to retain the underlying panel 6 in place, however, it will not retain the overlying panel 5 in overlapping relationship with the panel 6 or permit, as is desired, extension of the ties 7 and 8 one from each side of the back of the garment. This is effected by means of two generally parallel and co-extensive slots 10 and 11 formed in the underlying back panel 6. The tie 7 is threaded inwardly through the slot 10, passed beneath the retaining loop 12, formed by and between the slots 10 and 11, and then it is threaded outwardly through the slot 11. Thus both back panels 5 and 6 are retained in overlapping relationship one to the other in such a manner that the ties 7 and 8 extend each from one side of the back of the garment.

The ties 7 and 8 may either be integral with the respective back panels 5 and 6 or be separate lengths of cloth sewn to the panels 5 and 6. As will be seen from the drawings, the ties 7 and 8 are of at least sufficient length to make one complete turn about the wearer's body. Whenever it is desired to restrain a child from too much movement in a baby carriage, highchair or bed, etc., the ties are tied each to one side of the carriage, chair or bed, thus effectively preventing the child from endangering itself.

When a child so secured pulls against the ties, a uniform, gentle force is exerted through the back panels 5 and 6 and across the front panel 1. Moreover, the slots 9, 10 and 11, being but large enough to receive the ties, will not permit the garment to constrict sufficiently to harm a child even though the child's entire weight is put on the ties.

Not only is the present garment an effective safety garment but it is also an attractive slip-on bib. The front panel 1 is ideal for keeping other clothes clean and no undue wear and tear is exerted on such other garments even when the ties 7 and 8 are used to restrain a child's movements. When the ties 7 and 8 are not in use they may be passed around in front of the child wearing the garment and then tied in a bow at the child's back.

I claim:

An infant's safety garment of the wrap around type comprising a front panel having a neck edge terminating at its ends in relatively narrow shoulder sections and having sides and a straight waist edge; a pair of substantially triangular back panels having outer sides connected to the sides of the front panel and having relatively narrow shoulder sections connected to the shoulder sections of the front panel, the upper portions of both the sides of the front panel and the outer sides of the back panels being inwardly curved to form arm holes; each of said back panels further including a straight bottom edge forming a continuation of the waist edge of the front panel and including an inner side which is sloped downwardly from the shoulder sections away from the outer sides and toward the bottom edge to form therewith an elongated, integrally extending tie, said ties having substantially parallel opposing side edges for the major portion of their lengths, one of said back panels being adapted to overlap the other back panel and said one panel having a slot formed therein perpendicular and adjacent to its bottom edge for receiving the tie of the other panel and the other panel having a loop forming means formed adjacent to and perpendicular to its bottom edge for receiving the tie of the one panel, said slot and loop forming means

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being substantially in vertical alignment with the shoulder sections of the back panels and being not materially greater in vertical dimension than the width of the ties.

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