

April 16, 1935.

J. M. AUSTIN

1,998,040

BABY'S SHIRT

Filed Oct. 12, 1933

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

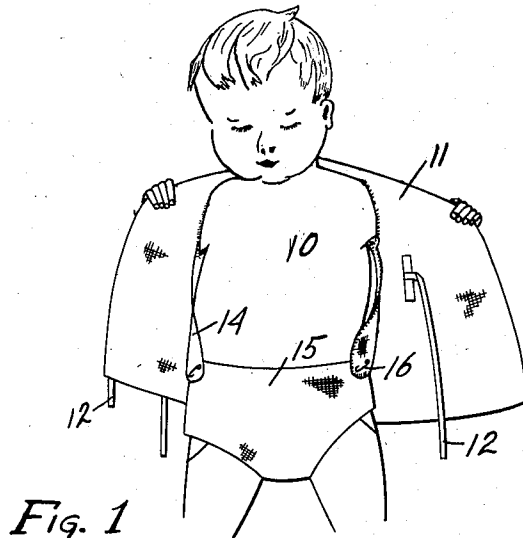


Fig. 1

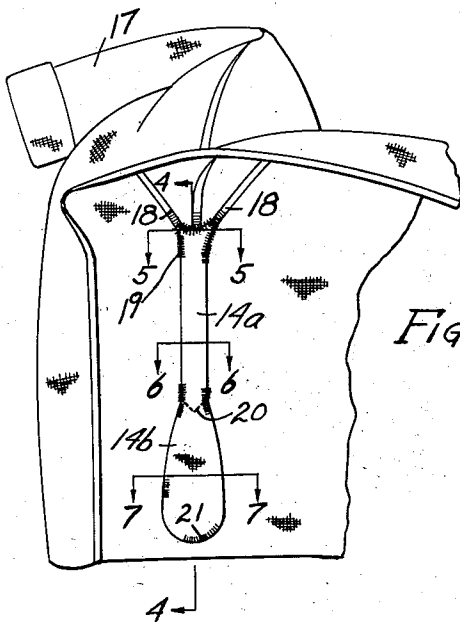


Fig. 2

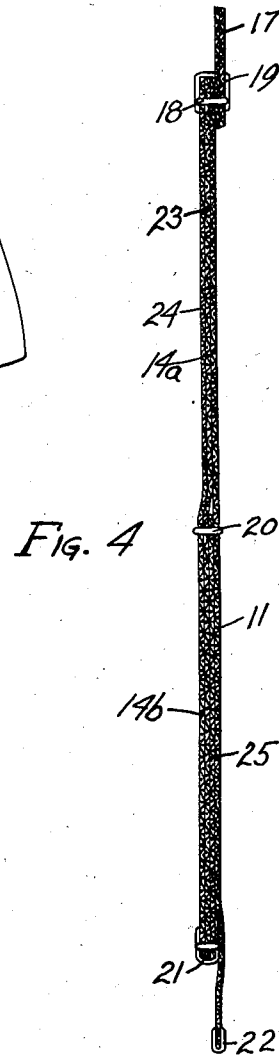


Fig. 4

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

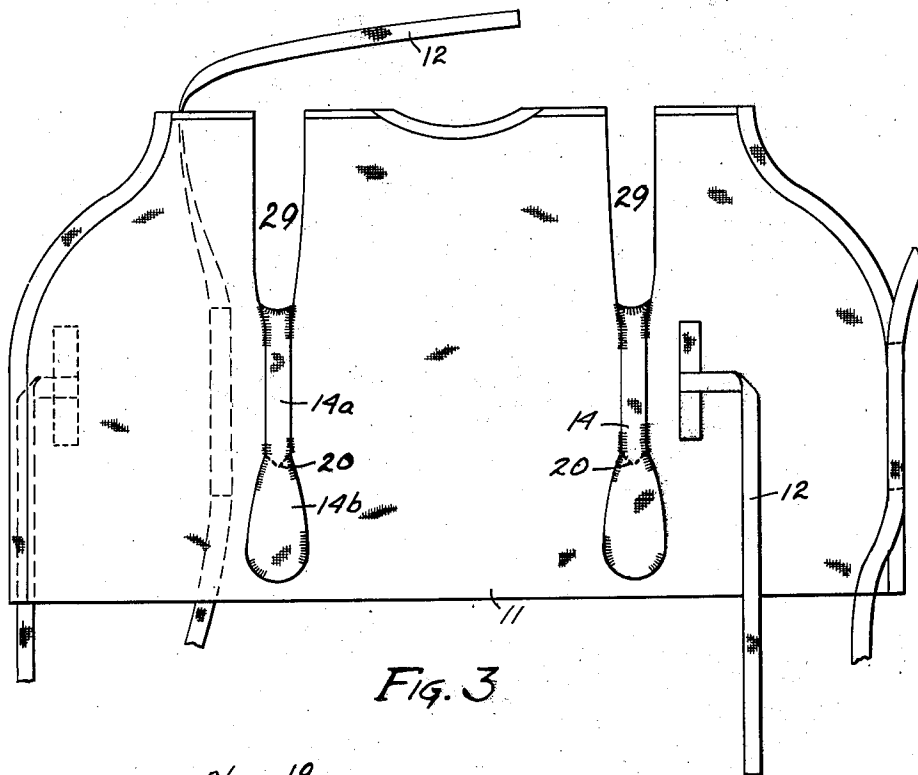


Fig. 3

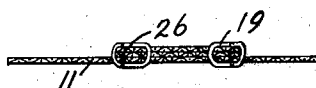


Fig. 6

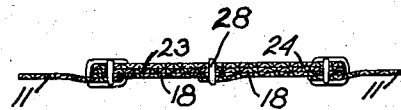


Fig. 5

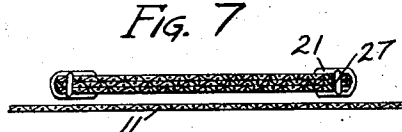


Fig. 7

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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BABY'S SHIRT

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Application October 12, 1933, Serial No. 693,327

5 Claims. (Cl. 2—112)

My invention pertains to an improvement in infants' wearing apparel, and more particularly to an upper garment which has incorporated within its supports for a diaper or abdominal covering, by means of tabs fastened on the inner side of the garment.

My invention comprises a coat-like garment, made of cloth, knitted fabric or similar material, which combines among other desirable features that of furnishing warmth to the infant's body, as well as effective supports for a diaper.

Heretofore, fastenings, such as safety pins, have been used to fasten the upper garment and the diaper together, the former through such repeated fastenings becoming mutilated by tearing or other injury where the pin was fastened to it. Further, within the area where the actual fastening took place, a substantial portion of the upper garment remained against the diaper and was held there by the means of fastening the two together. The diaper, upon becoming wetted, and being composed of an absorbent material, acted very much like a wick to transfer the wetting to the outer portion of the diaper, which included the area immediately surrounding the fastening means which attached the diaper to the upper garment. Due to the fact that the upper garment was fixedly held against the diaper, the wetting was carried from the latter to the former by direct absorption, which resulted in the discoloring of the upper garment and rendered its further use objectionable.

A still further disadvantage with the old method of fastening the upper and lower garments together occurred when the two were pinned together, as the back portion of the upper garment would not snugly fit the infant's body because when the front was drawn together, the diaper fastening prevented any pull exerted on the front portion from affecting the garment behind this fastening. Unless the garments were repinned, an opening might remain at the back and allow drafts to reach the infant's body.

Among other things my invention overcomes the disadvantages with garments heretofore used. The tabs on the inner portion of my improved garment are of a special construction, so that they will resist to a maximum degree the mutilation occurring from constantly fastening pins therein. The main body of the garment, in addition to being saved from mutilation by constant repinning is also kept out of direct contact with the diaper to prevent its absorption of wetting. Further, the tabs are so designed that after fastening the garment may be snugly drawn around the infant's body to provide a satisfactory dressing.

Other features of my invention will become apparent from the following description thereof,

which description refers to the accompanying drawings. The essential characteristics of the invention are summarized in the claims.

Referring now to the drawings, Fig. 1 is a partial view of an infant with my improved garment thereon, the tabs of which garment are fastened to a diaper or abdominal covering; Fig. 2 is a fragmentary view of my garment, which shows the tabs, as well as the means of fastening the tabs to the underpart of the junction between the sleeve and the body proper; Fig. 3 is a developed view of the body of my garment before the back and front portions have been connected by shoulder seams and before the sleeves have been added; Fig. 4 is a section on a larger scale taken lengthwise through one of the garment tabs, as indicated by the line 4—4 on Fig. 2; Figs. 5, 6 and 7 are transverse sections through a tab, as indicated by the corresponding lines on Fig. 2.

My improved garment is shown in Fig. 1, as placed upon an infant's body. Thus, in the drawings, 10 represents the torso of an infant and 11 my improved garment placed thereon, which is preferably a knitted fabric, but may be of other cloth. While the garment is shown as open, it may be closed at the front and held closed by tie strings 12, which are fastened to the garment 11 by any suitable means. Tabs 14 are sewed along their upper portion to the inner face of the garment 11, and at their lower end hang loosely from the garment to allow their being pinned to the diaper 15 by pins 16, or other suitable fastening means.

A novel feature of my invention comprises a pair of tabs secured for some distance to the inner face of the garment directly beneath the respective arm holes and having lower portions free from the garment but terminating some distance above the bottom of the garment.

Referring to Fig. 2, each tab consists of two portions, 14a and 14b. A sleeve 17 of the garment is fastened to the body portion by seams 18, these seams intersecting one another at the bottom portion of the sleeve fastening, and at this point are overlapped by the upper ends of the tab 14a. A further reenforcement to the seam between the sleeve and the body portion is effected by sewing the upper portion of the tab to the sleeve and the body at the point where they intersect. This buttonhole stitching, which is indicated by 19, in addition to extending across the top of the portion 14a extends down the sides thereof to firmly fasten it to the body of the garment. At the bottom of portion 14a single stitching 20 completes the fastening of the body and the tab together. Buttonhole stitching 21 is used merely to bind composite portions of the tab 14b together, and does not in any way pierce the body 11 of the garment.

It should be noted that the portion 14a of the tab contains only two thicknesses of cloth, whereas the portion 14b contains three. Referring to Fig. 4, the cloth forming the sleeve is indicated at 17, and is joined to the body 11 of the garment by stitches 18 and 19. The body portion 11 ends at the bottom in a binding seam 22. Portion 14a of the tab 14 comprises two strips of cloth 23 and 24, both of which extend the full length of the tab. In addition to the strips 23 and 24, the bottom portion 14b of the tab has a third strip 25, which is mounted on the back of the tab between the tab and the body 11. The inner strip 23 is preferably composed of a closely-woven, comparatively inelastic cloth, which contributes firmness to the tab and resists mutilation upon constant repinning.

Figs. 6 and 7 clearly show the double thickness of the tab 14 at its upper portion, where it is fastened to the body 11, and the triple thickness of the tab at its lower portion where it hangs free. It should be noted that in addition to buttonhole stitches 19 and 21 along the tab edges, single stitches 26 and 27 have been added to provide further strength.

A manner of assembling the sleeve, the body portion and the upper part of the tab to provide a neat appearance will now be described. Fig. 5 shows two cloth portions comprising part of the sleeve 17 and bound together by a stitch 28. These two portions are overlapped at their outer edges by the cloth forming the body portion 11, and together with the two strips 23 and 24 of the tab are firmly sewn together.

With the exception of the sleeves themselves the entire garment is shown in assembly in Fig. 3. Here the tie strings 12 are clearly shown, as well as the means by which they are fastened to the body 11 of the garment. Although the garment here pictured is adapted to be closed to form a so-called "double-breasted" front, it is, of course, apparent that any suitable manner of closing the garment is permissible. The open portions 29 are adapted to fit the sleeve and to permit its mounting in the garment.

It will be seen that I have invented a novel form of infants' garment, which overcomes to a marked degree defects of former garments for the same purpose. By the use of my tabs to fasten the diaper to the garment, among other advantages mutilation of the garment proper is avoided, discoloration of the garment through wetting is avoided and the garment is allowed to be snugly drawn around the body of the infant.

Having described my invention, I claim:

1. An infant's garment, including on the inside thereof tabs to support an undergarment, said tabs comprising two portions, an upper portion sewed to said garment and a lower portion depending freely from the garment, said upper portion having an outer covering, and an inner lining between said outer portion and said garment of a stronger and less elastic material than said outer covering, said outer covering and said inner lining being extended to form the lower portion of said

tab, said lower portion having a third element covering that face of the lining which is adjacent the garment but not attached thereto.

2. An article of infant's apparel, including a coat-like garment made of woven fabric, opening at the front, tie strings to hold said garment closed, sleeves in said garment and two tabs on the inner side of said garment, each of said tabs comprising an upper portion sewed to said garment at the junction of one of said sleeves with said garment, said upper portion depending from one of the sleeve seams and sewed to said garment, together with a lower portion of said tab hanging free from said garment to provide a diaper fastening, each of said tabs comprising at its upper portion an outer covering of the same material as said garment and an inner lining of a stronger and less elastic material than said garment, said inner lining and outer covering being extended to form part of said lower portion, said lower portion having a third element of the same material as said garment, and said lining being included between said third element and said outer covering.

3. An infant's upper garment, in the form of an open coat, having a sleeve meeting said coat in a sleeve seam and having on the inside thereof supporting tabs for a lower garment terminating at and being sewed to said sleeve seam and along part of their vertical length to said garment to effectively support said tabs without extending said tabs over the shoulder of said coat, said tabs having a reinforcing lining joined with said sleeve seam and underlying said tab.

4. In an infant's coat-like garment, made of woven fabric and including sleeves therein, a pair of tabs on the inside thereof, each fastened to and depending vertically from the bottom edge of the seam joining one of said sleeves in said coat, said tabs comprising an outer covering of the same material as said coat, and an inner lining between said garment and said cover stronger than said garment material, said lining and said covering being sewed along their vertical edges for the greater part of their length to said garment, the lower remaining portion of said lining and said covering hanging free of said garment to provide a support for a lower garment.

5. An infant's upper garment having on its inner face and at the sides thereof continuous tabs extending vertically downward from the armholes and terminating above the lower edge of the garment, each tab being anchored at its upper end at the lower edge of the armhole and having its upper portion comparatively narrow and its lower portion comparatively wide and free from the garment, the narrow portion being stitched at its vertical edges to the garment continuously from the lower edge of the armhole to said wide portion of the tab, whereby the diaper may be overlapped by the shirt and supported by it without direct attachment to it.

JENNIE M. AUSTIN.