Oct. 29, 1946. C. WIESE ET AL 2,410,374

INFANT'S GARMENT

Filed Nov. 8, 1943

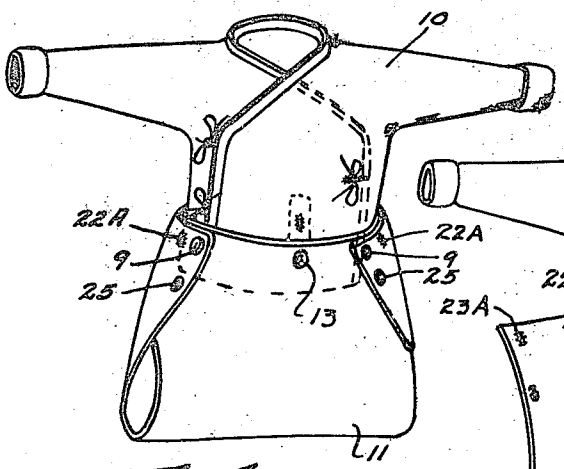


FIG. 1

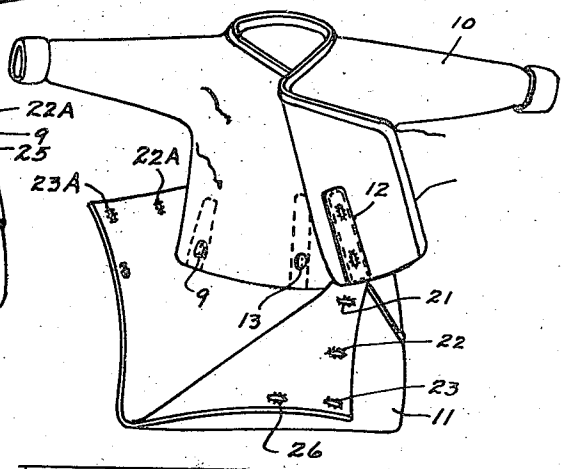


FIG. 2

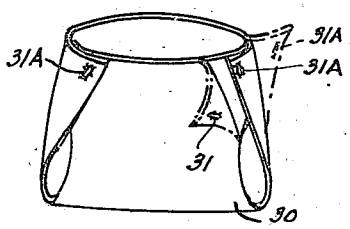


FIG. 6

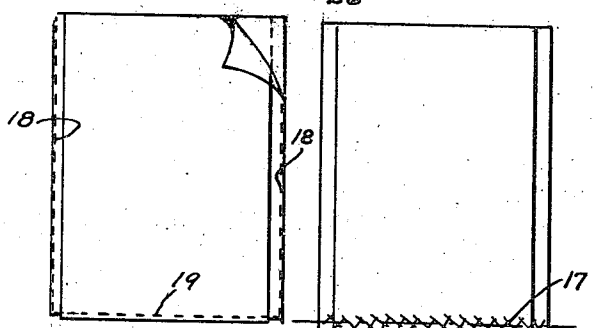


FIG. 4

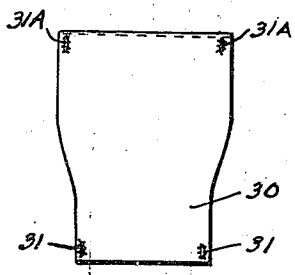


FIG. 7

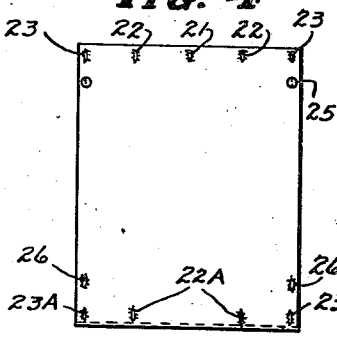


FIG. 5

FIG. 3

INVENTORS.
HAROLD F. WIESE
AND
CAROLINE WIESE
By Bates, Teare, & McBean
ATTORNEYS

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INFANT'S GARMENT

Caroline Wiese and Harold E. Wiese,
Cleveland, Ohio

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1 Claim. (Cl. 128—284)

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This invention relates to infants' garments and particulary to pinless diapers. We are aware that pinless diapers have heretofore been suggested, but the difficulty has been primarily in that they have been formed of irregular shape and, therefore, are not suitable for manufacture on an economical basis. Additionally, such suggestions have usually included the use of tapes or special fastening devices which increased the laundering difficulties and which are apt to bind the legs of an infant by being unintentionally drawn too tightly.

An object of the present invention is not only to include the construction of a diaper that overcomes the aforesaid difficulties, but also to provide one which will be suitable for use with a shirt, and which is adapted to be economically made, and also capable of adjustment to fit any size of infant from birth up to about two years.

Referring now to the drawing, Fig. 1 is a perspective view showing the combination shirt and diaper embodying our invention; Fig. 2 is an illustration similar to Fig. 1, but showing the manner in which the parts fit together; Fig. 3 is a plan view of the coacting diaper parts showing the first step in the construction thereof; Fig. 4 is a plan view of the parts showing the second step; Fig. 5 is a plan view of a completed diaper; Fig. 6 is a front view showing a modified form of diaper construction, and Fig. 7 is a plan view of the modified form of construction.

The garment illustrated embodies a shirt 10 and a diaper 11 which are adapted to be buttoned together at the sides and front of an infant. The shirt preferably has strips 12 sewn onto the concealed faces thereof, directly behind the points at which side buttons 9 and a front button 13 are attached. The strips permit the buttons to be moved downwardly progressively as the infant increases in size, without damaging any part of the material out of which the shirt is made.

The diaper is preferably made of a single layer of fabric 15, such as that normally used for diaper material, having a rectangular shape as shown in Fig. 3 and having the length of an ordinary diaper but about half the width thereof. On such layer there is preferably laid a layer of gauze 16 which is of the same length as the strip 15 but slightly narrower than such strip. The gauze is placed centrally on the fabric layer so that the projecting side portions of the fabric are of equal width, and then the gauze is fastened as by a zigzag stitch to the fabric along a transverse line indicated at 17 in Fig. 3. The fabric layer and gauze are then folded transversely at their mid-portions, as along the line 17, with the gauze disposed outside the fabric, and then the sides of the fabric layer are stitched together as at 18 in Fig. 4, while a row of stitching is also made around the folded margin. This makes a bag-like member open at one end which is then turned inside out, whereupon the open end is stitched closed, as along the line 20 in Fig. 5.

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The combination shirt and diaper assembly is intended for attachment at the sides and front of an infant, and additionally the diaper of Fig. 1 is capable of distention to accommodate the increase in size of the infant. Accordingly, that portion of the diaper which constitutes the front panel section has a buttonhole 21 which is adapted to receive the center button on the shirt, and it has additional buttonholes 22 and 23 for receiving the side buttons on the shirt. The buttonholes 22 are used when the infant is small and the buttonholes 23 are used as the infant increases in size. Cooperating with the buttonholes 22 and 23 are other holes 22*a* and 23*a* at the opposite end of the diaper or in what might be termed the rear panel section. The buttonholes 22*a* and 23*a* are located in longitudinal alignment with the buttonholes 22 and 23, respectively. In Fig. 1 for example, the side buttons on the shirt are passed through the buttonholes 23 and 23*a* respectively, while the front button passes through the opening 21.

If it is desired to provide means for holding up stockings on an infant, then the diaper may also have buttons 25 and buttonholes 26 thereon which cooperate with a part of the stocking material to permit fastening thereof to the diaper below the points at which the diaper is attached to the shirt, as is shown in Fig. 1.

A modified form of diaper construction is shown in Fig. 7, wherein one end portion, indicated at 30, is narrower than the opposite end portion and wherein the diaper is provided with buttonholes 31 and 31*a*, adjacent the corners thereof. The diaper is made by interposing a layer of gauze in the same manner as that described for the diaper of Fig. 1. The narrower portion 30 is intended to constitute the front panel of the diaper and is designed to avoid bunching and also discomfort resulting therefrom to very young infants. In this form, only the side buttons on the shirt need be used.

An advantage of a combined shirt and diaper made according to the present invention is the safety to the infant due to the absence of pins and due to the absence of tapes that are apt to

bind the legs of the infant. A further advantage is the fact that the diaper requires only about half the fabric material normally used in making a diaper and includes a layer of gauze which increases the absorptive quality. Moreover, by utilizing strips on the shirt to which the buttons are attached, the shirt will last considerably longer than a shirt normally does without any discomfort to the infant.

We claim:

A diaper embodying two outer layers of fabric and two inner layers of gauze disposed in superimposed relationship, the fabric and gauze being substantially the same length, but the gauze being narrower than the fabric and being spaced centrally thereof, whereby the fabric has substantially equal longitudinally extending marginal portions projecting beyond the gauze on each side thereof, a line of stitching extending across the gauze and fabric at one end thereof and connecting all together, other lines of stitching connecting together the longitudinal edges of the fabric beyond the longitudinal edges of the gauze, said diaper having buttonholes extending along opposite ends thereof, some of said buttonholes extending through the gauze and fabric, and some of said buttonholes extending only through the layers of fabric.

CAROLINE WIESE.
HAROLD E. WIESE.