

[54] BABY CARRIER

[76] Inventors: Claudia A. Krich; Keith Brinton, both of 203 Oak Ave., Woodland, Calif. 95695

[21] Appl. No.: 474,480

[22] Filed: Mar. 11, 1983

[51] Int. Cl.<sup>3</sup> ..... A47D 13/02

[52] U.S. Cl. .... 224/160; 224/159; D3/31

[58] Field of Search ..... 224/158, 159, 160, 161; D3/31; D2/25; D21/189; 2/309, 311, 312

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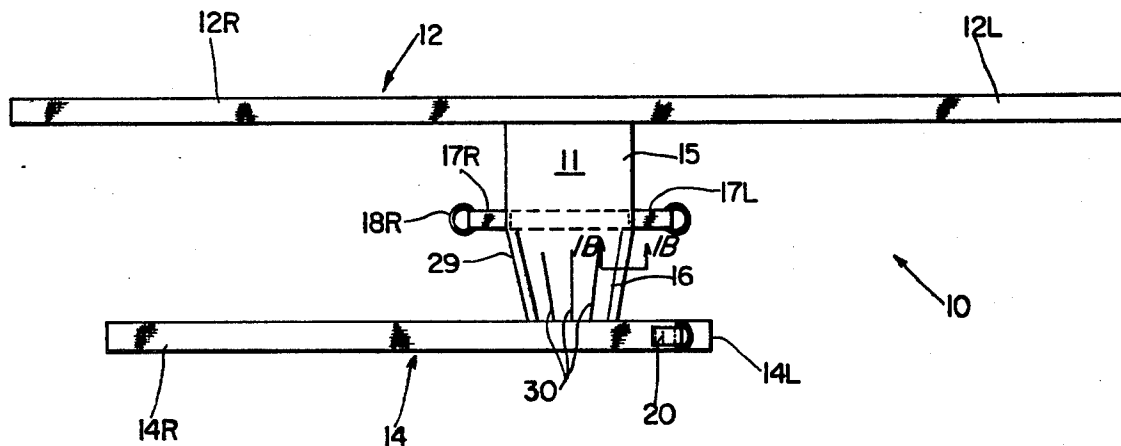
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Primary Examiner—Allan N. Shoap  
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Larson and Taylor

[57] ABSTRACT

A baby carrier which carries a baby facing in or out with equal comfort has a pouch panel connected at its upper edge to a shoulder strap and at its lower edge to a waist strap. After passing over the wearer's shoulders, the shoulder strap connects to middle straps which are attached to the sides of the pouch panel. The waist strap fits snugly, entirely around the wearer, such that the lower portion of the pouch panel extends outwardly from the waist strap to form the bottom support for the baby.

9 Claims, 7 Drawing Figures



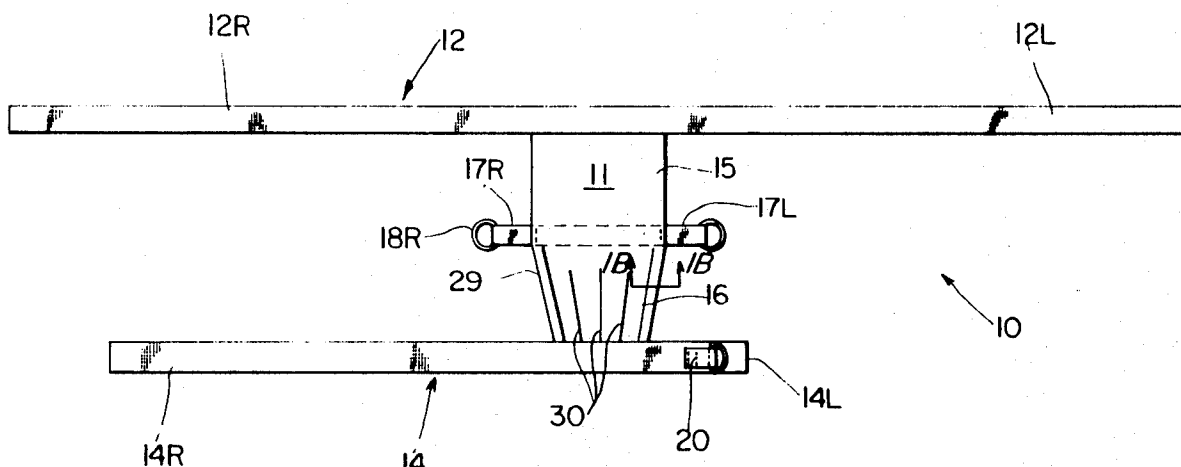


FIG. 1

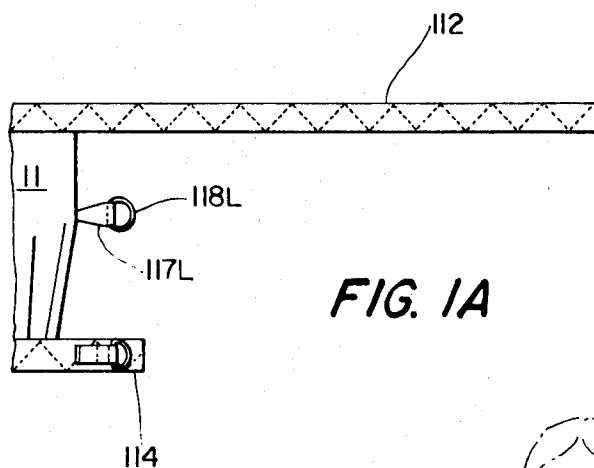
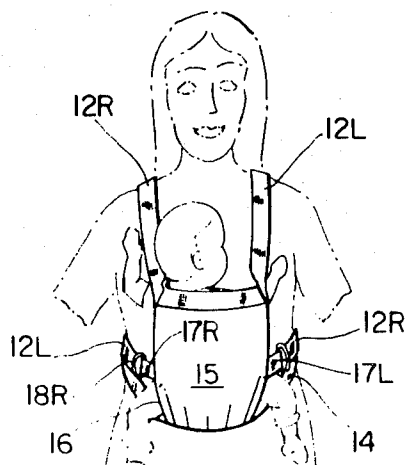


FIG. 1A



FIG. 1B

FIG. 2



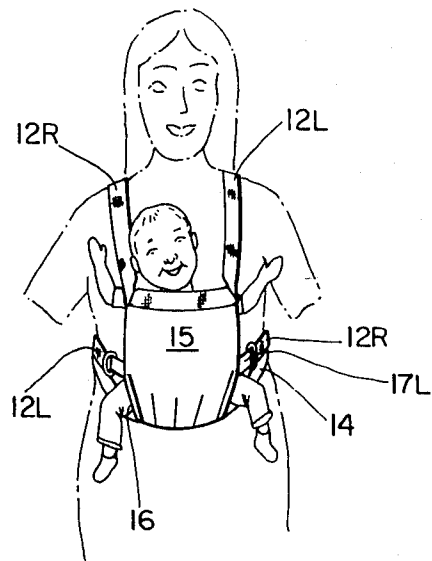


FIG. 3

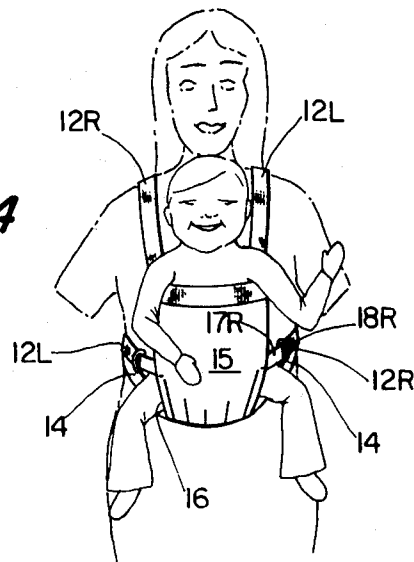


FIG. 4

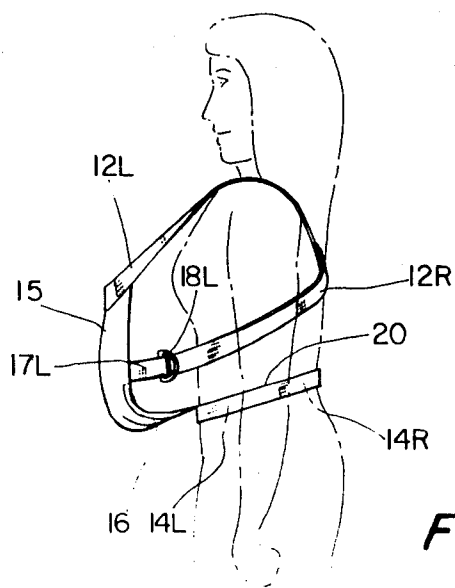


FIG. 5

## BABY CARRIER

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to a baby carrier, and in particular it relates to a non-rigid baby carrier of the type adapted to be worn by the person carrying the baby.

Baby carriers have been known heretofore for carrying a baby on the wearer's body, which carriers are formed of a flexible material and lack a rigid frame. Moreover, certain of these previously known carriers are constructed to carry the baby against the front of the wearer. These include U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,229,873 to Hershman, 3,780,919 to Hansson, 4,139,131 to Hatha-way and 4,149,687 to Nunemacher.

However, these previous carriers, while satisfactory for their intended purposes, do not satisfy many requirements which the applicants herein have found to be desirable for a non-rigid baby carrier of the type adapted to be worn by the person carrying the baby. For example, applicants have found it desirable to provide a baby carrier which will hold a baby facing inward or outward, with equal comfort, ease of use and with the correct orthopedic effects for both the baby and the wearer.

Hence, the applicants have found that a need existed for a new and improved baby carrier of the non-rigid type which achieves certain advantages which could not be achieved with the baby carriers as known heretofore.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Hence, it is a purpose of the present invention to provide a baby carrier of the non-rigid type, and worn by the person carrying the baby, which achieves the new and improved results of holding a baby facing inward or outward, with equal comfort, ease of use and with the correct orthopedic effect for both the baby and the wearer.

The purpose of the present invention is achieved by providing a baby carrier having a pouch panel, a shoulder strap connected to the upper edge thereof, a waist strap connected to the lower edge thereof, and intermediate straps extending outwardly from both sides of the pouch panel and adapted to be connected to the shoulder straps after the shoulder straps have passed over the shoulders and back of the wearer. In this arrangement the waist strap fits snugly onto the wearer, around his or her entire circumference, such that the lower pouch portion extends forward from the waist strap to form a lower support for the baby, with the baby's leg passing out over the sides of the lower portion, outward from the waist strap.

According to preferred features of the present invention, the connecting means for connecting the various straps together are simple rings such as pairs of "O" rings or "D" rings which can be easily connected and disconnected. These attachments can be easily tightened or loosened by the wearer without removing the baby from the carrier. The pouch would preferably be made of a strong cloth material, such as canvas, denim, corduroy, or the like. The various straps are preferably relatively wide and may be formed of a strong webbed material of the type used in a webbed belt, or they can be formed of the same material which forms the pouch, but padded and quilted for greater strength and comfort.

Since the pouch panel and all of the straps are of a flexible cloth material, the baby carrier is lightweight and easily foldable to a compacted size.

In accordance with another feature of the invention, the pouch panel is connected to the lower edge of the shoulder strap and to the upper edge of the waist strap.

With the above described features of the present invention, there is provided a baby carrier which can hold a baby facing outward or inward with equal comfort, ease of use and with correct orthopedic effects on both the baby and the wearer. Specifically, since the lower pouch portion curves in under the baby toward the wearer before its attachment to the waist strap, said lower portion forms a support for the baby, permitting the baby's legs to extend outward over the sides of said lower portion, outward from the waist strap. Because of this arrangement, the baby will be equally comfortable whether facing inward toward the wearer or outward away from the wearer. Such flexibility is extremely advantageous because a very young baby needs to face inward for body and head support and emotional security while a slightly older baby needs to face outward for stimulation and pleasure. In addition, with the present baby carrier and with the baby facing inward, breast feeding of the baby may be accomplished. Whether facing inward or outward, the shoulder straps have a secondary use as lateral head supports for the baby.

An important feature of the present invention is that it achieves the above described advantages while having correct orthopedic effects on both the baby and the wearer. Several structural features of the present invention contribute to this result. First, there is a three-point connection to each side of the pouch panel. The upper two connections distribute the weight of the baby on the wearer's shoulders and upper back since the shoulder straps are attached not to the lower waist strap but to the intermediate strap spaced above the waist strap. In cooperation therewith, the waist strap contributes to good weight distribution since the waist strap fits snugly against the wearer around its entire circumference. In addition, the proximity of the baby to the wearer's body when facing inward, and the breadth and contour of the pouch panel when the baby faces outward, both allow the baby to assume a semi-seated position with legs well apart, thus ensuring secure seating of the hip-joints, which is not achieved if the legs are allowed to hang straight. The three points of attachment on each side of the pouch panel ensure that a small baby cannot fall out of the side of the carrier.

Hence, it is an object of the present invention to provide a new and improved non-rigid baby carrier of the type adapted to be worn by the person carrying the baby.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a new and improved baby carrier capable of carrying a baby facing inward or outward with equal comfort and with favorable orthopedic effects.

It is still another object of the present invention to provide a new and improved non-rigid carrier of the type described having a three-point connection on each side, namely a shoulder strap which cooperates with a middle strap, and a waist strap, for properly orthopedically distributing the weight of the baby on the body of the wearer and for proper orthopedic positioning of the baby in the carrier.

These and other objects of the present invention will become more apparent from the detailed description to

follow, taken together with the accompanying drawings.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

There follows a detailed description of preferred embodiments of the present invention which is intended to be read together with the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a front elevational view of a baby carrier of the present invention, opened up into a flat state prior to its being mounted onto the wearer.

FIG. 1A is a partial front elevational view, similar to FIG. 1, but showing a variation of the embodiment shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 1B is a partial cross-sectional view taken along line 1B—1B of FIG. 1.

FIG. 2 is a front elevational view of the baby carrier of the present invention, mounted on the wearer, and illustrated in use supporting a small baby, facing inward.

FIG. 3 is a front elevational view of the baby carrier of the present invention, mounted on the wearer, and illustrated in use supporting a small baby, facing outward.

FIG. 4 is a front elevational view of the baby carrier of the present invention, mounted on the wearer, and illustrated in use supporting a larger baby, facing outward.

FIG. 5 is a side elevational view showing the baby carrier of the present invention mounted on the wearer, but with the baby omitted in order to show details of the invention.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring now to the drawings, like elements are represented by like numerals throughout the several views.

FIG. 1 illustrates the baby carrier 10 of the present invention in its completely open essentially "flat" condition viewed from the front, i.e. as one would view the panel standing in front of the wearer. The carrier includes a pouch panel 11 having an upper, essentially flat portion 15 and a lower inwardly tapered portion 16. The tapered shape is achieved by tucking, puckering, or darting 30 the fabric of the lower part of the pouch panel so as to create a shallow convexity out of the plane of FIG. 1, the more securely to cradle the rounded body of a baby. Each edge of the lower, tapered portion of the pouch panel 16 is preferably padded, as shown in FIG. 1B with additional material between the layers of fabric of the pouch panel so as to create rounded edges 29 for the baby's legs to rest against. Along its upper edge, the panel 11, and in particular the upper flat portion 15 thereof, is connected to the lower edge of a shoulder strap 12. The side of shoulder strap 12 which passes over the wearer's right shoulder is designated as 12R and the portion which will pass over the wearer's left shoulder is designated as 12L.

The lower end of pouch panel 11, and in particular the lower end of tapered portion 16 thereof is connected along the upper edge of a waist strap 14. Once again, the portion of strap 14 which extends around the wearer's right side is designated as 14R while the portion which starts to wrap around the wearer's left side is designated as 14L.

Extending outward from each of the side edges of pouch panel 11 is a middle strap 17R and 17L, and connected to each of 17R and 17L is a conventional pair

of O-rings 18R and 18L, respectively. 17R and 18R are of course located on the wearer's right side while 17L and 18L are located on the wearer's left side.

Referring to FIG. 2, it is seen that the shoulder strap portions 12R and 12L pass over the wearer's shoulders, crossing over on the wearer's back. Hence, as seen in FIG. 2, the remote end of strap portion 12L is connected on the wearer's right side at O-ring 18R while the remote end of strap portion 12R is connected on the wearer's left side at O-ring 17L. The arrangement of the baby carrier, as mounted on the wearer, can be further understood by reference to FIG. 5 which is a side view of the baby carrier, as it would be positioned when holding a baby, but with the baby omitted for purposes of clarity. The crossover of the strap portions 12L and 12R is more apparent in FIG. 5.

In the embodiment shown in FIG. 1, all straps are formed of strong web material as used in web belts. The middle strap may be formed by passing a length of web material through the interior of the layers of fabric which form pouch 11, such that the ends of this length project out the sides of the pouch panel 11 to form the middle straps 17R and 17L. Alternatively, as shown in FIG. 1A, the belts may be formed of the same material as pouch 11, as shown at 112 and 114 but preferably padded and possibly quilted, for strength and comfort. As is also shown in FIG. 1A, the middle straps 17L and 17R (not visible in FIG. 1A) may be essentially triangular in shape with the narrowest portion provided at the connection of these strap portions 117 to the side edges of the panel 15. This modified construction allows the strap portions 117 to pivot vertically to better accommodate wearers of different heights without distorting the shape of the pouch panel.

Referring to FIG. 5, it can be seen that the waist strap 14 fits snugly against the wearer about his or her entire circumference, and most notably at the front thereof. This draws the lower portion 16 upward toward its connection with the upper edge of strap 14. Consequently, the lower tapered portion 16 of the pouch 11 forms a lower support for the baby, permitting the baby's legs to extend outward across the padded side edges of pouch portion 16, outwardly from the waist strap 14.

FIGS. 2-4 illustrate the versatility of the present invention. FIG. 2 illustrates the present baby carrier carrying a relatively small baby facing inwardly. The baby's arms pass under the strap portions 12R and 12L while these strap portions provide lateral head supports for the baby. As will be evident by referring to FIG. 5, the baby's legs pass over the padded side edges of lower panel portion 16, forward and outward from the waist strap 14.

FIG. 3 illustrates the present invention for use with a small baby similar to the small baby shown in FIG. 2, but with the baby facing outward. Once again, the arms pass below the strap portions 12R and 12L which provide lateral supports for the head while the baby's legs pass over the padded edges of panel portion 16. FIG. 4 illustrates the present invention mounting a larger baby than that shown in FIGS. 2 and 3. In this case the lower panel portion 16 performs the same function of supporting the lower portion of the baby with the legs extending over the padded edges thereof. However, in this case the arms pass over the strap portions 12R and 12L; and with a baby of this size, lateral head supports are not necessary.

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