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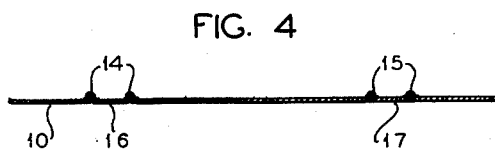
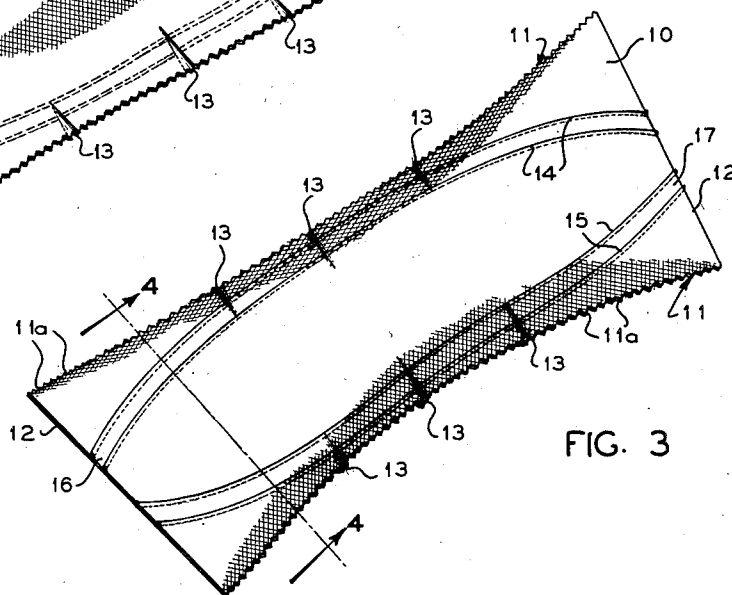
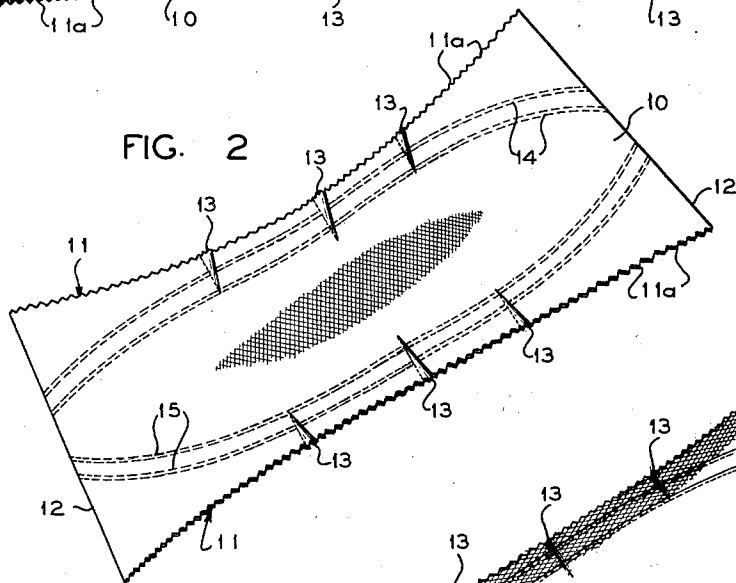
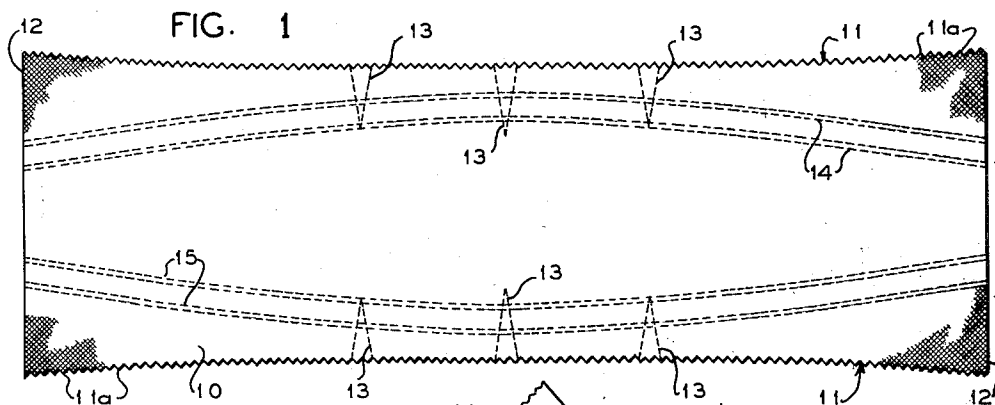
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2,616,427

HOLDER FOR CATAMENIAL BANDAGE OR THE LIKE

Filed Jan. 23, 1952

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1



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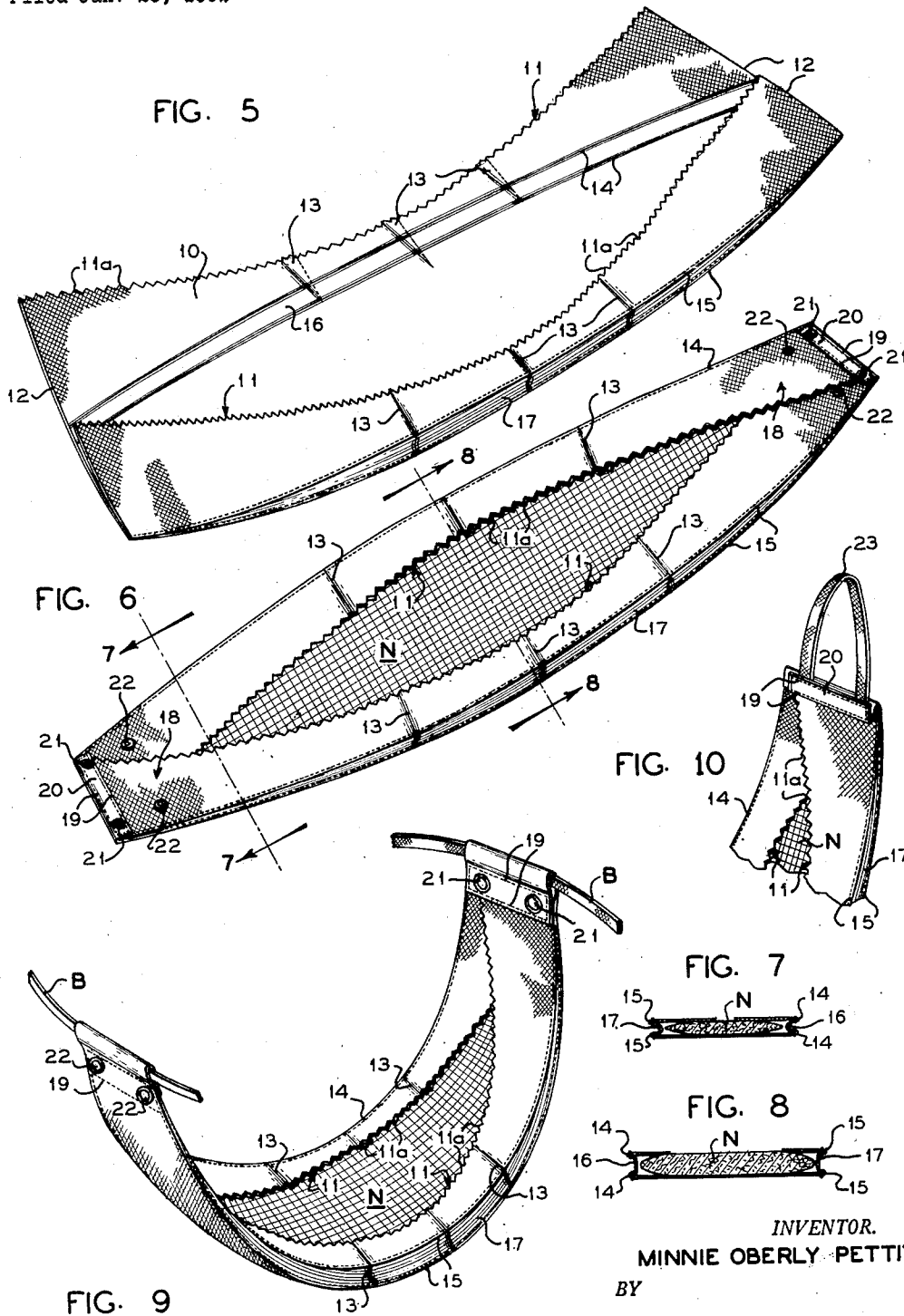
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2 SHEETS--SHEET 2



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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HOLDER FOR CATAMENIAL BANDAGE
OR THE LIKE

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Application January 23, 1952, Serial No. 267,780

11 Claims. (Cl. 128—290)

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This invention relates to catamenial bandages, commonly called sanitary napkin, and to holders therefor, it being a major consideration of the present invention to provide a novel holder for such a bandage which will not increase the bulk thereof materially and which will be form-fitting to a maximum degree and entirely fluid-proof, thus providing a bandage of the character with which we are here concerned which may be worn with a degree of comfort and assurance heretofore unknown in this art.

Prior art efforts along the present lines have failed to prove satisfactory for numerous reasons. Primarily, where holders have been provided for catamenial bandages, the materials employed, through the very nature thereof, have been inherently bulky and while providing a measure of protection against exudation of fluid have added to the discomfort of the user to a sufficient degree so as to defeat the purpose for which intended.

Prime requisites of a napkin holder of the character with which we are here concerned are that the device must add to the comfort of the wearer; it must not be bulky whereby the wearing thereof becomes visibly obvious; it must adhere as readily to the contour of the body of the wearer as the napkin per se; it must be possessed of a degree of resilience without, necessarily, undue elasticity; it must be fluid-proof without being formed of impervious material whereby passage of air is prohibited and body heat necessarily increased; it must be formed from a material which will not stain readily and which can be cleaned easily and thus kept sanitary; and, it must be particularly compact whereby, when not in use, it may, if desired, be readily carried about, as in a purse, or the like.

Prior art devices have failed to provide the solution to these and many other vexatious issues.

Accordingly, it is a major object of the invention to provide a catamenial napkin and novel holder therefor which may be worn more comfortably than the napkin per se.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a novel holder for a catamenial napkin which will not increase the bulk of the napkin materially or obviously.

It is a still further object of the present invention to provide a novel holder for a catamenial napkin which will fit or adhere snugly to the contour of the body of the wearer without any elastic or compressive engagement.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a novel holder for a catamenial napkin which will be fluid-proof whereby the escape or exudation of fluid therefrom will be effectively prevented.

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It is a further object of the invention to provide a novel holder for a catamenial napkin formed from fabric or material which is quasi fluid repellant, will not stain readily and may be easily cleaned and rendered sterile.

It is a still further object of the invention to provide a novel holder for a catamenial napkin wherein a napkin may be supported securely, the napkin being retained within the holder without any stress being exerted upon the napkin per se.

It is a still further object of the present invention to provide a novel holder for a catamenial napkin which will be particularly compact and manufactured from material which may readily be folded, lending itself to insertion in a particularly small packet whereby the holder may be carried about readily, in a purse or the like.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a novel holder for a napkin of the character with which we are presently concerned which will be extremely dainty in appearance, which will be manufactured from material which is particularly pleasing in touch and texture, and which may be manufactured with particular simplicity and economy.

Further objects and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a piece of material cut into the precise shape required for the formation of the holder of the present invention and with the pattern for the manufacture thereof indicated in dotted lines;

Fig. 2, a perspective view of the piece of material shown in Fig. 1, illustrating tucks or darts taken in the longitudinal sides thereof in accordance with the first step in the process of manufacturing a holder of the class with which we are presently concerned;

Fig. 3, a perspective view similar to Fig. 2, illustrating the second step in the novel process, opposed pairs of longitudinally disposed and oppositely curved tucks having been taken in said material;

Fig. 4, a transverse sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 5, a perspective view similar to Fig. 2, illustrating the third step of the process of manufacture, one of the longitudinal side portions of the holder, defined by the adjacent tucks, having been placed in overlying position with respect to the central portion of the material of the holder;

Fig. 6, a perspective view of the finished holder, a napkin having been inserted therein;

Fig. 7, a detail transverse sectional view taken on the line 7—7 of Fig. 6;

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Fig. 8, a detail transverse sectional view similar to Fig. 7, taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 6;

Fig. 9, a perspective view of the finished holder, with napkin, illustrating the applied position thereof; and

Fig. 10, a fragmentary perspective view of an end portion of a holder constructed in accordance with the present invention and illustrating a modified form of securing means.

As shown in the drawings, particular reference being had to Fig. 1 thereof, the novel holder of the present invention is produced from a pre-formed blank of sheet material of specific characteristics. As illustrated, the blank or sheet 10 is substantially rectangular in shape and the longitudinal edges 11 thereof are slightly concave whereby the blank is narrowest at the central portion thereof. Since it is contemplated that the blank 10 is formed from fabric material, desirably the longitudinal edges thereof are serrated or "pinked" as indicated at 11a, as is well known in the sewing art, to prevent ravelling thereof. Such a protective measure is not required with respect to the transverse edges 12 of the blank since these edges are finished during the final steps of the method of manufacture, as will be described in detail.

In cutting or otherwise forming the fabric blank 10, it is desirable that the blank be cut on the bias of the material; by such an initial step, the finished product is provided with a degree of resilience which is requisite to provide maximum utility and comfort in fit.

In considering the character of material to be employed in connection herewith, certain issues are of major importance. Sheet material such as rubber, whether synthetic or otherwise, or such plastic materials as polyvinyl or other resins are generally unsatisfactory. Primarily such materials are not porous in the sense that knit or woven fabrics may be said to breathe or permit the passage of air therethrough. Consequently, while impervious sheet material will provide the fluid-proof characteristic desired, such materials add to discomfort when worn adjacent the body by providing frictional engagement which cannot be altered by normal body movement and by adding to body heat. Moreover, essentially elastic materials are objectionable since, when worn as either a bandage or a holder for a bandage, inherent elasticity must result in undue pressure, a particularly objectionable feature in connection with a holder for a bandage or napkin of the class with which we are presently concerned.

For these and other reasons it is desirable that the blank 10 be cut from fabric material, porous in nature, and a material which is particularly soft to the touch so as to provide a feeling of comfort when in contact with the body. Moreover, such a material must be relatively thin so as not to add materially to the bulk of the napkin per se, it being essential that the holder assist in concealing the fact that the article is being worn. In addition, the fabric must be of a character as to readily lend itself to fluid-proofing during the manufacture thereof in web form.

A particularly desirable fabric is commercially available, manufactured from synthetic linear condensation polyamides and marketed under the trade name of "nylon." Such a fabric, in texture and appearance, closely simulates natural silk and the filaments from which the fabric is formed are non-absorptive; thus the

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finished fabric tends to shed fluid and the fluid-proofing thereof by conventional processes is particularly well known. Moreover such a fabric will not readily stain and the laundering or other cleaning thereof is a particularly simple matter, articles formed therefrom drying in a remarkably short time and retaining their formed shape without any necessity for ironing or other finishing process.

Desirably, then, the blank 10, is cut on the bias from suitably fluid-proofed nylon material, a material which is silky in touch and particularly pleasing when worn in contact with the body.

A specific and carefully devised pattern is followed in transforming the blank 10 into the finished holder or pouch for a catamenial napkin. This pattern has been indicated in dotted lines upon the blank 10, reference again is had to Fig. 1 of the drawings, and includes opposed darts or tucks 13 intended to be taken in the longitudinal edges of the blank. Preferably, three such darts are taken in each edge 11 of the blank, the centermost of such darts being located approximately at the center of the blank and being slightly greater in length than the outer darts which are spaced from the center dart a distance substantially equal to one-third of the length of the blank from the center dart to the adjacent transverse edge.

Thus, it will be apparent that the first step in the formation of the finished holder is the taking or sewing of the darts 13, six of which have been shown although this number is not to be considered limiting, whereupon the blank assumes a slightly cupped or concave shape, as illustrated in Fig. 2 of the drawings.

In addition to providing lines or markings for the darts 13, the pattern also includes markings for opposed pairs of longitudinally disposed and oppositely curved tucks 14 and 15, the opposed curvatures of these pairs of tucks being in opposition to the concavity of the opposed edges 11 of the blank. Accordingly, the second step in the manufacture of the finished holder comprises the stitching or securing of the pairs of curved tucks 14 and 15, as illustrated in Fig. 3 of the drawings where the blank has been reversed so that the material of the darts 13 projects upwardly and the edges formed by the curved or arcuate tucks 14 and 15 project downwardly. When these tucks have been sewn, or otherwise formed, the concavity of the finished article will be further advanced, the relatively narrow strips of the blank or material defined by the opposed pairs of oppositely curved tucks 14 and 15 providing the narrow sides 16 and 17, respectively, of the finished napkin holder as will be described more fully hereinafter.

After the darts 13 and longitudinally curved tucks 14 and 15 have been stitched or otherwise secured, the blank is taken with tucks extending downwardly and darts extending upwardly, and the side portions of the blank, between the outermost tucks 14 and 15 and the marginal edges 11, are bent or turned inwardly toward each other, in overlying-underlying relationship upon the central portion of the blank. The first portion of this step of the manufacturing process is illustrated in Fig. 5 of the drawings, the portion of the blank beyond the curved tuck 15 having been placed in position. It will be observed that the overlapped portions of the edges 12 are carefully aligned and that the side wall 17 of the finished article is substantially vertically disposed. The

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opposite side portion of the blank, beyond the outermost longitudinal tuck 14, is then positioned in a similar manner, however, as is illustrated in Fig. 6 of the drawings, the overlapping ends of these side portions of the blank preferably are oppositely lapped. By this positioning of the two side portions of the blank, the blank assumes the form of a concave and punch-like holder having a continuous lower or outer surface and an upper or inner surface having an opening therein for the insertion and/or removal of a sanitary pad or napkin. This opening in the upper or inner surface of the holder is of greatest width at the central transverse diameter thereof and curves sharply toward pointed extremities, the combined functions of the darts 13, longitudinally curved tucks 14 and 15 and concave edges 11 resulting in this conformation.

To maintain the holder or pouch in this position each overlapped extremity is secured together immediately adjacent the edges 12. Transverse stitching 19 or the like may be employed for this purpose and preferably each extremity is provided with a fitted strip of binding or tape 23, sewn into position by one or more rows of the stitching referred to.

While any preferred means may be employed for maintaining the holder thus described in position upon the body of the wearer, as is well known in this art, desirably each extremity of the holder is provided with a spaced pair of snap fasteners of conventional construction. As illustrated more particularly in Fig. 6 of the drawings, the female elements 21 of each pair of such fasteners may be secured or crimped to the strips of binding or tape 20, two such elements being disclosed in spaced relationship at each extremity of the device. The male element 22 of each snap fastener is crimped or otherwise secured to an adjacent overlapped side portion 18, in proper alignment for engagement with the related female element of the fastener.

When it is desired to use the novel holder of the present invention, a properly conformed napkin or pad is placed therein, as shown in Fig. 6 of the drawings. Preferably this napkin N has convex longitudinal sides, conforming to the general shape of the holder or pouch, tapering toward the extremities. Also, as is conventional with such articles, it is desirable that the napkin N taper in thickness from the central portion thereof, where a greater degree of absorptive ability is requisite, toward the extremities where lack of thickness or bulk is preferable. The detail sectional views, reference being had to Figs. 8 and 9 of the drawings, disclose a preferred form of napkin N which includes a transverse taper from the center thereof toward each side as well as the longitudinal taper referred to hereabove.

After the napkin N has been positioned, and it is desired to secure or adjust the device upon the body of the user, a simple and relatively narrow belt B may be employed, encircling the waist of the wearer. One extremity of the holder is then secured to this belt centrally of the body of the user, employing the snap fasteners 20, 21 for this purpose. Holder with bandage or napkin therein is then passed between the legs, with the central portion of the holder positioned at the substantial point of expected discharge, and the opposed free extremity of the holder is secured to the belt B at the opposite side of the body. Adjustment of the belt B, to compensate for required positioning of the

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holder and pad, is an extremely simple matter. It will be obvious that the uses of the device are manifold, whether for menstrual discharge, rectal operation, or otherwise.

The concave conformation of the holder or pouch thus described provides for a snug fit upon the body of the wearer with the innermost side edges, formed by the outer longitudinal curved tucks 14 and 15, providing frictional engagement and preventing exudation of fluid. Substantial contact with the body is had only by the delicate, silk-like material of the holder, any possibility of discomfort or abrasion by harsh fabric material being obviated. The bias cut of the holder permits of a requisite degree of resiliency in the direction of the longitudinal axis thereof, under stress or strain of body movement, thereby eliminating any possibility of discomfort through pressure resulting from sudden body movement or contortion.

It is of the essence of the invention that the bandage or napkin remain free within the pouch or holder. Displacement is impossible, by reason of the unique and novel construction of the holder, and ready absorption of fluid is permitted. While positioning of the bandage with the widest portion of the opening in the holder immediately adjacent the point of discharge will tend to prevent immediate reception of fluid upon the holder, the character of the material is such that no tendency to stain will be exhibited and, between uses thereof, ready laundering or cleaning with rapid drying action permits the holder to be maintained easily in a clean and sterile condition.

With the bandage or napkin free within the pouch, where there has been a drying of fluid upon the bandage with the necessity of continuing temporarily to wear the article, the dried and hardened portion of the napkin or bandage will not rub against the body of the wearer, to cause discomfort and pain as occurs in prior art practices where a bandage under tension is worn directly against the body. Under such conditions, within a comparatively short period of time, the bandage becomes both stringy and ropey, if there has been any drying of fluid, and the necessity for continued wearing, accompanied by ordinary body movements where the individual is engaged in normal, daily tasks, creates a condition of extreme discomfort if not actual physical abrasion. With the holder of the present invention, such discomfort or possible injury cannot occur since pressure or friction against the body is had with the delicate fabric of the holder only; thus, wearing of the device imparts a feeling of comfort, security and assurance against exudation of fluid such as heretofore has been unknown in this art.

If desired, the snap fasteners may be dispensed with and each extremity of the holder may be provided with a loop or the like 23, preferably of elastic material, through which the supporting belt B may pass when the device is in use. There has been illustrated in Fig. 10 of the drawings, somewhat fragmentarily, an extremity of a modified form of holder employing loops of this character. As has been previously stated, other means of securing the holder in wearing position may be employed with equal convenience.

There has thus been described a novel holder or pouch, intended for use with a catamenial or other bandage, especially conformed so as to provide secure protection for the wearer without materially increasing the bulk of the bandage or napkin per se. The holder is so designed and

constructed as to snugly fit the body of the wearer, providing a gentle frictional engagement which, by reason of the bias cut and formation of the holder will readily compensate for all body movements, so to be substantially invisible while at the same time providing maximum comfort through the fit and material thereof. In addition, the comfort of the wearer is further enhanced by the delicacy of the appearance of the finished article.

Since the material from which the holder is formed is fluid-proof, exudation therethrough is prevented; further, the character of the material is such as to be substantially stain-proof, thus cleaning or laundering the holder so as to have a substantially sterile and sanitary device presents no serious problems. Further, the holder may be readily and economically manufactured from inexpensive materials.

It will be obvious to those skilled in this art that various changes may be made in the invention without departing from the spirit and scope thereof and therefore the invention is not limited by that which is shown in the drawings and described in the specification but only as indicated in the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A holder of the class set forth formed from a substantially rectangular blank cut on the bias from substantially fluid-proof fabric manufactured from a synthetic linear condensation polyamide, the longitudinal edges of said blank being oppositely concave whereby said blank is of greater width adjacent the extremities thereof than at the central portion, a plurality of transversely disposed darts taken in each longitudinal edge of said blank centrally of the length thereof, said darts being arranged in opposed pairs, the centrally located dart in each edge being of greater length than the outermost darts and being located substantially on the central transverse axis of said blank, opposed pairs of longitudinally disposed and oppositely curved tucks provided in said blank, one pair of said tucks being located adjacent each longitudinal edge of said blank and being of opposite curvature with respect to the concavity of the adjacent longitudinal edge, the material between each of said pairs of tucks defining a longitudinal side wall of said holder, the material of said tucks extending in an opposite direction with respect to the material of said darts, the longitudinal sides of said blank exteriorly of said curved tucks being turned inwardly in overlying-underlying relationship upon the central portion of said blank to provide an inner wall portion for said holder having an opening therein for the insertion and removal of a napkin, said opening being of greatest width at the central transverse axis thereof and tapering to sharply pointed extremities, the overlying-underlying end portions of said longitudinal edges being oppositely lapped and each transverse edge of said blank being aligned, each lapped extremity being stitched transversely to provide end closures for said holder, a transverse strip of tape secured to the inner surface of said holder adjacent each end thereof, and complementary fastening means carried by each strip of tape and the adjacent lapped inner wall portion whereby said holder may be securely positioned upon the body of the wearer.

2. A holder of the class set forth formed from a substantially rectangular blank cut on the bias from substantially fluid-proof fabric, the longitudinal edges of said blank being oppositely con-

cave whereby said blank is of greater width adjacent the extremities thereof than at the central portion, a plurality of transversely disposed darts taken in each longitudinal edge of said blank centrally of the length thereof, said darts being arranged in opposed pairs, opposed pairs of longitudinally disposed and oppositely curved tucks provided in said blank, one pair of said tucks being located adjacent each longitudinal edge of said blank and being of opposite curvature with respect to the concavity of the adjacent longitudinal edge, the material between each of said pairs of tucks defining a longitudinal wall of said holder, the material of said tucks extending in an opposite direction with respect to the material of said darts, the longitudinal sides of said blank exteriorly of said curved tucks being turned inwardly in overlying-underlying relationship upon the central portion of said blank to provide an inner wall portion for said holder having an opening therein for the insertion and removal of a pad, said opening being of greatest width at the central transverse axis thereof and tapering to sharply pointed extremities, the overlying-underlying end portions of said longitudinal edges being oppositely lapped and each transverse edge of said blank being aligned, each lapped extremity being stitched transversely to provide end closures for said holder, a transverse strip of tape secured to the inner surface of said holder adjacent each end thereof, and complementary fastening means carried by each strip of tape and the adjacent lapped inner wall portion whereby said holder may be securely fastened upon the body of the wearer.

3. A holder of the class set forth formed from a substantially rectangular blank cut on the bias from substantially fluid-proof fabric, the longitudinal edges of said blank being oppositely concave whereby said blank is of greater width adjacent the extremities thereof than at the central portion, a plurality of transversely disposed darts taken in each longitudinal edge of said blank centrally of the length thereof, opposed pairs of longitudinally disposed and oppositely curved tucks provided in said blank, one pair of said tucks being located adjacent each longitudinal edge of said blank and being of opposite curvature with respect to the concavity of the adjacent longitudinal edge, the material between each of said pairs of tucks defining a longitudinal wall of said holder, the longitudinal sides of said blank exteriorly of said curved tucks being turned inwardly in overlying-underlying relationship upon the central portion of said blank to provide an inner wall portion for said holder having an opening therein for the insertion and removal of a pad, said opening being of greatest width at the central transverse axis thereof and tapering to sharply pointed extremities, the overlying-underlying end portions of said longitudinal edges being oppositely lapped and each transverse edge of said blank being aligned, each lapped extremity being stitched transversely to provide end closures for said holder, a transverse strip of tape secured to the inner surface of said holder adjacent each end thereof, complementary fastening means carried by each strip of tape and the adjacent lapped inner wall portion whereby said holder may be securely fastened upon the body of the wearer.

4. A holder of the class set forth formed from

a substantially rectangular blank cut on the bias from substantially fluid-proof fabric, the longitudinal edges of said blank being oppositely concave whereby said blank is of greater width adjacent the extremities thereof than at the central portion, a plurality of transversely disposed darts taken in each longitudinal edge of said blank centrally of the length thereof, opposed pairs of longitudinally disposed and oppositely curved tucks provided in said blank, one pair of said tucks being located adjacent each longitudinal edge of said blank and being of opposite curvature with respect to the adjacent longitudinal edge, the material between each of said pairs of tucks defining a longitudinal side wall of said holder, the longitudinal sides of said blank exteriorly of said tucks being turned inwardly in overlying-underlying relationship upon the central portion of said blank to provide an inner wall portion for said holder having an opening therein for the insertion and removal of a pad, the end portions of said longitudinal edges being overlapped and each transverse edge of said blank being aligned, each overlapped extremity being secured transversely to provide end closures for said holder, and fastening means carried by said holder adjacent each extremity thereof whereby said holder may be securely fastened upon the body of the wearer.

5. A holder of the class set forth formed from a substantially rectangular blank of fabric cut on the bias, a plurality of transversely disposed darts taken in each longitudinal edge of said blank centrally of the length thereof, opposed pairs of longitudinally disposed and oppositely curved tucks provided in said blank, one pair of said tucks being located adjacent each longitudinal edge of said blank and the distance between said pairs of tucks being greatest at the central transverse axis of said blank, the material between each pair of tucks defining a side wall of said holder, the longitudinal sides of said blank exteriorly of said tucks being turned inwardly toward each other in overlying relationship upon the central portion of said blank to provide an inner wall portion for said holder having an opening therein for the insertion and removal of a pad, the end portions of said longitudinal edges being overlapped, each overlapped extremity being secured transversely to provide closed ends for said holder, and fastening means carried by said holder adjacent each extremity thereof whereby said holder may be securely fastened upon the body of the wearer.

6. A holder of the class set forth formed from a substantially rectangular blank of fabric cut on the bias, a plurality of transversely disposed darts taken in each longitudinal edge of said blank centrally of the length thereof, opposed pairs of longitudinally disposed and oppositely curved tucks provided in said blank, one pair of said tucks being located adjacent each longitudinal edge of said blank and the distance between said pairs of tucks being greatest at the central transverse axis of said blank, the material between each pair of tucks defining a side wall of said holder, the longitudinal sides of said blank exteriorly of said tucks being turned inwardly toward each other in overlying relationship upon the central portion of said blank to provide an inner wall portion for said holder having an opening therein for the insertion and removal of a pad, the end portions of said longitudinal edges being overlapped, and each overlapped extremity being secured transversely to provide closed ends for said holder.

7. A holder as set forth in claim 5 where said fastening means comprises complementary fastening elements secured to each extremity of said holder.

8. A holder as set forth in claim 5 where said fastening means comprises an elastic loop secured to each extremity of said holder.

9. A pattern for manufacturing a holder of the class set forth comprising a substantially rectangular blank provided with oppositely concave longitudinal edges, a plurality of darts marked in said longitudinal edges centrally of the length thereof, and opposed pairs of longitudinally disposed and oppositely curved tucks marked on said blank in spaced relationship to the longitudinal edges thereof, each pair of tucks being of opposite curvature with respect to the concavity of the adjacent longitudinal edge of said blank.

10. The method of manufacturing a holder of the class set forth from a substantially rectangular blank of fabric provided with oppositely concave longitudinal edges, comprising the steps of taking a plurality of transversely disposed darts located in opposition to each other in each longitudinal edge of said blank, taking a pair of longitudinally disposed curved tucks in said blank spaced from each side edge thereof to provide side wall portions for said holder by the material defined by each pair of tucks, each pair of tucks being oppositely curved with respect to the adjacent longitudinal edge of said blank, positioning the longitudinal sides of said blank, located exteriorly of said tucks in overlying-underlying relationship upon the central portion of said blank to provide an inner wall portion for said holder having an opening therein of greatest width at the central transverse axis thereof, overlapping the extremities of said longitudinal sides exteriorly of said opening in opposition with each transverse edge of said blank aligned, securing each aligned transverse edge to provide end closures for said holder, securing a strip of tape to the overlapped extremities of said longitudinal sides adjacent each secured transverse edge, and attaching fastening means to said holder adjacent each secured transverse edge.

11. The method of manufacturing a holder of the class set forth from a substantially rectangular blank of fabric provided with oppositely concave longitudinal edges, comprising the steps of taking a plurality of transversely disposed darts in each longitudinal edge of said blank, taking a pair of longitudinally disposed curved tucks in said blank spaced from each side edge thereof to provide side wall portions for said holder by the material defined by each pair of tucks, each pair of tucks being oppositely curved with respect to the adjacent longitudinal edge of said blank, positioning the longitudinal sides of said blank located exteriorly of said tucks in overlying-underlying relationship with respect to the central portion of said blank to provide an inner wall portion for said holder having an opening therein of greatest width at the central transverse axis thereof, overlapping the extremities of said longitudinal sides exteriorly of said opening with each transverse edge of said blank aligned, securing each aligned transverse edge to provide end closures for said holder, and attaching fastening means to said holder adjacent each secured transverse edge.

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