April 3, 1928. 1,664,626

Y. ITO

SANITARY PROTECTOR

Filed March 23, 1925

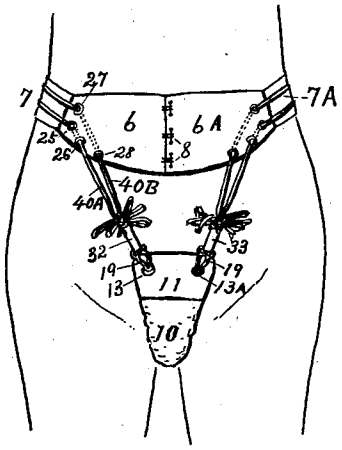


Fig 1.

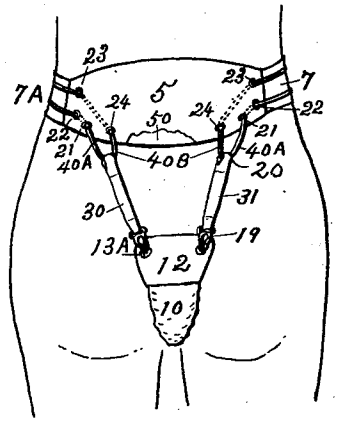


Fig 2.

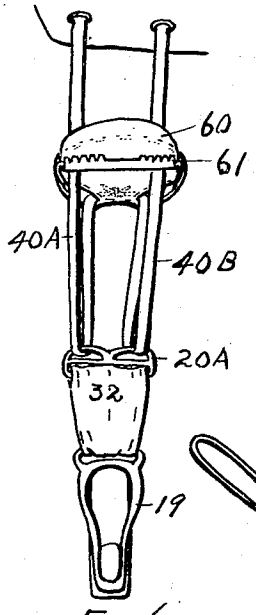


Fig 6

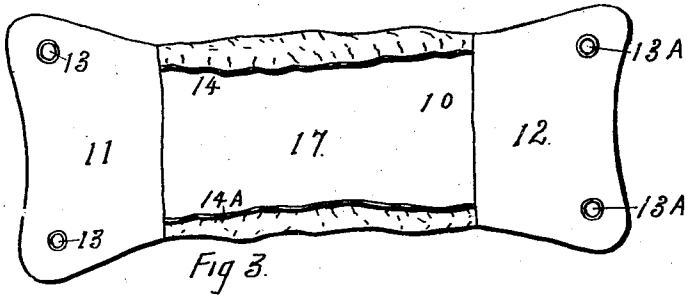


Fig 3.

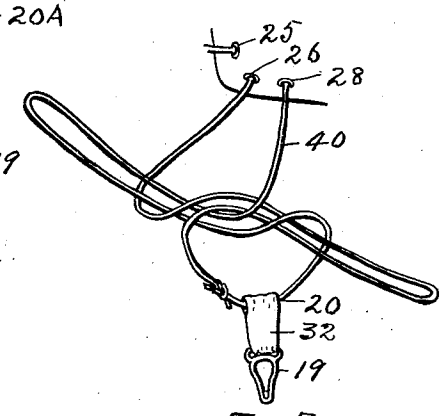


Fig 5

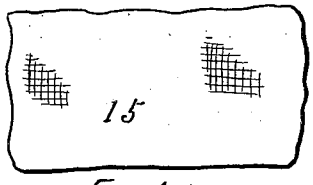


Fig 4

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SANITARY PROTECTOR.

Application filed March 23, 1925. Serial No. 17,640.

My invention relates to a sanitary protector which is specifically adapted for catamenial purposes. The objects of my invention are a protector of the character described that can be worn underneath the clothing, that is not irritating to the flesh but is comfortable, that is thoroughly sanitary in that it can readily be cleansed, that can be used as a substitute for a corset while being worn, and can be used as a support for other garments, such as stockings, that is easily adjusted in front and rear by the manipulation of a string in front, and other objects which are hereinafter disclosed.

I accomplish these objects by means of the device hereinafter described and illustrated on the accompanying drawing, in which Figure 1 is a front view of the protector as fitted on a person. Figure 2 shows a rear view of the device. Figure 3 shows a form of catamenial sack or pad holder being a part of the protector. Figure 4 is a pad for use in the catamenial sack. Figures 5 and 6 show methods of fastening the drawing strings when adjustment has been made.

Referring to the drawing I have shown a wide support 5 which should be made of semipliable material such as cloth, but preferably not of material as yielding as rubber, this support being adapted as a back of a belt. A counterpart of support 5 which is cut approximately in lateral halves is indicated by 6 and 6A. Support 5 is connected to supports 6 and 6A by means of elastic straps 7 and 7A. Means for fastening the ends of the belt thus formed together is shown as 8. This means can be hooks as shown, or ordinary buckles or other well known means. It is here noted that the belt thus formed can be made wide and rigid enough to be a substitute for a corset if desired.

A catamenial sack 10 is shown which is preferably made of sheet rubber so that it can readily be cleansed without changing its shape. Its ends 11 and 12 are reinforced, and it has holes 13 and 13A at each of the four corners, for purposes hereinafter explained. The portion of this sack between the ends indicated as 17, has the edges 14 and 14A drawn so that it naturally assumes the form of a trough with rolled edges, this form being preferable to hold a pad 15 shown in Figure 4. The pad 15 is placed in the sack 10, and to hold it when positioned on the body, I have provided ordinary rubber straps 30, 31, 32 and 33, having at the lower end a garment holder 19 of a well known design which engages the sack through holes 13 and 13A. The opposite end of supporting straps 31 are looped, the loop being designated as 20. To attach and easily adjust the length of the supporting straps I have formed holes 21, 22, 23 and 24 in each end of support 5, and holes 25, 26, 27 and 28 in the end of each support 6 and 6A. On the one side a string 40 passes through the loop 20 in strap 30, one end 40A of said string passes through holes 21 and 22 in support 5 and the other end 40B passes through holes 23 and 24. Both ends are then brought around the side to the front and the end 40A passes through holes 25 and 26 in support 6 and string end 40B passes through holes 27 and 28. One end of said string is then passed through the loop 20A in supporting strap 32 and the two ends are tied together. A string is threaded through loops in the supporting straps and through the holes on the other side of the belt in exact counterpart of the threading of string 40 herein described. It will be noted that when the catamenial sack 10 is positioned it can be held in place by pulling the string ends 40A and 40B until all slack is taken out of the rubber strap supports 30 and 32, and the surplus string can be tied together as partially shown in Figure 5. Any form of knot can be used but the preferred form is a bow knot which can readily be untied.

It is further noted that the holes 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 can be lined with metal eyelets and the supports 5 and 6 and 6A can be lined with soft material 50, so that the strings 40 and 41 will pass between the lining and the support, and so that the metal portions will be covered. It is here noted that when said support is not being used for the purpose hereinbefore described, the supporting straps can be readily lowered to adapt them for holding up stockings or similar garments.

Another form for holding the string when the sack is adjusted is shown in Figure 6. Instead of the loop 20, I have substituted a device 20A which has metal loops thereon through which the string 40 passes. This string is attached to a buckle 60 through which the string 40 can pass, and when the slack of the string is taken up by sliding the buckle 60, by moving the lever 61, the buckle is clasped to the string.

Having described my invention, I claim:

A catamenial sack support consisting of a belt having holes therethrough, said holes being adapted as a slideway for a string, said holes being arranged in pairs of two, the position of the holes on the left side of the belt being approximately similar to the arrangement of the holes on the right side thereof, an endless string for the right side of said belt and a separate endless string for the left side, each of said strings being threaded through one hole and back through the adjacent hole in said belt, each of said strings being attached at a loop at the front portion of the belt to a corner of the sack at the front portion thereof, and attached at the other loop end to a rear corner of said sack, said belt having a lining adapted to cover the holes and the portion of the strings on the inside of the belt.

YEI ITO.