Nov. 18, 1930. E. STATTER 1,782,152

SANITARY NAPKIN BELT

Filed March 9, 1929

Fig. 1

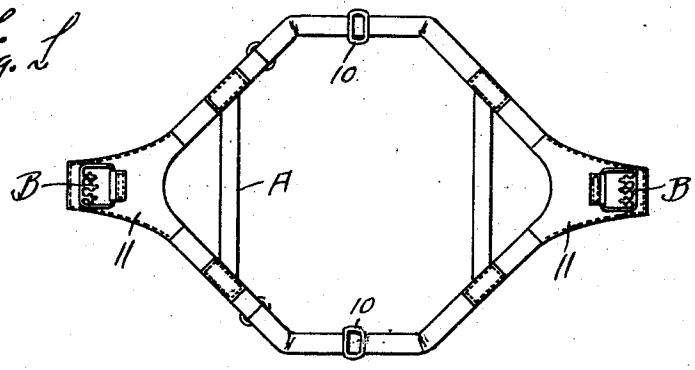


Fig. 2

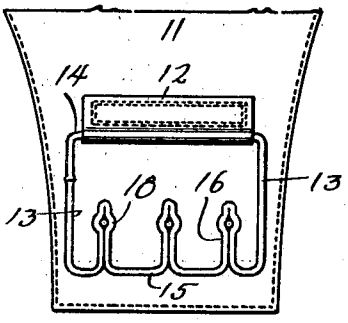
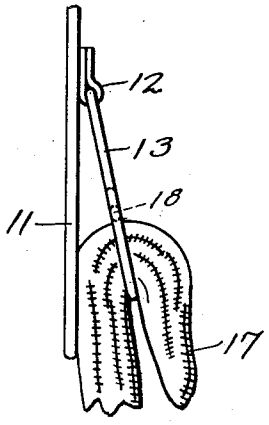


Fig. 3



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REISSUED

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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SANITARY-NAPKIN BELT

Application filed March 9, 1929. Serial No. 345,630.

My invention relates to sanitary napkins and has for its object to provide a buckle of novel, durable and inexpensive construction for use in connection with a sanitary napkin supporter.

Another object of my invention is to provide such a buckle which cannot cause injury to the body of the wearer.

A further object is to provide a buckle construction which is particularly adapted to secure the cheese cloth envelope of the napkin in such a way as to positively prevent slipping of the napkin relative to the buckle.

Another object is to provide such a buckle which may be constructed of wire.

Another object is to provide such a buckle to or from which the napkin may be attached or detached with the minimum of difficulty.

With these and other objects in view, my invention consists in the construction, arrangement and combination of the various parts of my device, whereby the objects contemplated are attained, as hereinafter more fully set forth, pointed out in my claims, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a view of a supporter embodying the buckle construction of my invention.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged view of the buckle.

Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the same.

I have used the reference character A to indicate generally the supporter, which is adapted to encircle the body of a wearer and which is provided with appropriate clasps 10 for adjusting the length of the band.

The supporter embodies a pair of diametrically opposed pads 11, which form part of the buckle assembly. To the pads 11 are secured by means of the hinge sleeves 12 the buckle members proper, which are indicated generally by the reference character B.

Each buckle B includes the side arms 13, the connecting rod 14, which is received in the hinge sleeve 12, the cross member 15 and the prongs 16 extending inwardly from the cross member 15 in parallel relation to each other, and to the side arms 13. The end of the napkin 17, which is of cheese cloth, in the ordinary commercial article, is passed between the cross member 15 and the pad 11, as shown in Fig. 3, is thence brought through the open loop of the buckle B and upon being pulled downwardly against the prongs 16 will pass over the prongs, the latter piercing the loose mesh of the cheesecloth.

The pull of the body portion of the napkin 17 together with the wedging effect obtained as the buckle B presses toward the pad 11 under such pull securely holds the napkin against movement relative to the prongs of the buckle. In order to add to this result, the prongs 16 are provided with laterally protruding lugs 18, which are adapted to pass entirely through the cheesecloth of the napkins and to hold the napkin against movement toward the ends of the prongs.

It will be understood that it is possible for the metal of the buckle to come into contact with the body of the wearer during physical exertion, especially, and one of the basic objects of my invention has been to make a buckle construction which will not injure the wearer. I find that the prongs 16 may be rounded off bluntly as shown in Fig. 2 and the lugs 18 also rounded without interfering with the free passage of the prongs through the loose mesh of the cheesecloth. This is in spite of the fact that the cheesecloth is ordinarily in quite a number of thicknesses, being rolled up to form the bandage. Furthermore, the rounded lugs 18 are as effective for the object of preventing undesirable movement of the napkin towards the points of the prongs 16 as they would be if they were made in the form of barbs. This is due to the fact that the material of the cheesecloth is flexible enough to close around the shanks of the prongs 16 after the lugs 18 have passed through the material and thus obtain a gripping action against the lower extremities of the lugs. As has been noted before, the retaining action of the lugs is supplemented by the pull of the napkin under tension toward the bases of the lugs.

The rounding of the tips and the lugs of the prongs is consistent with the construction shown in which the buckle is made entirely of a length of steel wire.

The use of wire assures the rounded, smooth

edges that will not injure or irritate the skin of the wearer.

The buckle may be formed of sheet metal, stamped and finished by tumbling to remove the jagged edges.

An additional protective measure may be employed consisting in coating the side arms 13 and cross bar 15 of the buckle with rubber. By forming the lugs at a distance from the rounded tip, the mesh of the cheesecloth bandage is first spread by the tip, which is of much narrower diameter than the lug, and is then further spread by the lug. The latter being formed so as to merge into the tip gradually without abrupt angles, the mesh of the bandage will not catch against the lug, but will slide over it.

Some changes may be made in the construction and arrangement of the parts of my invention without departing from the real spirit and purpose of my invention, and it is my intention to cover by my claims, any modified forms of structure or use of mechanical equivalents, which may be reasonably included within their scope.

I claim as my invention:

1. In a sanitary napkin belt, in combination with a pad, a hinge sleeve secured thereto and positioned substantially horizontally when the belt is being worn, and a buckle comprising a closed loop having spaced portions, one of which is received in the hinge sleeve, prongs formed integrally with the other portion and extending into the space within the loop, substantially in the plane of the loop, each of said prongs having a rounded tip and a laterally projecting lug spaced from said tip.

2. In a sanitary napkin belt, in combination with a pad, a hinge sleeve secured thereto and positioned substantially horizontally when the belt is being worn, and a buckle comprising a closed loop having spaced portions, one of which is received in the hinge sleeve, prongs formed integrally with the other portion and extending into the space within the loop, substantially in the plane of the loop, each of said prongs having a rounded tip.

Signed this 4th day of March, 1929, in the city of Sioux City and State of Iowa.

ESTELLA STATTER.