

April 27, 1954

R. MILCENT

2,676,594

MENSTRUAL PAD

Filed Nov. 18, 1952

Fig.1.

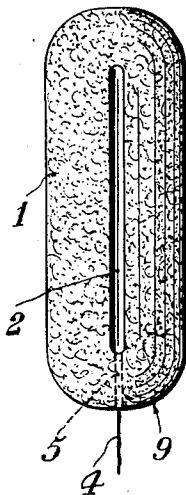


Fig.2.

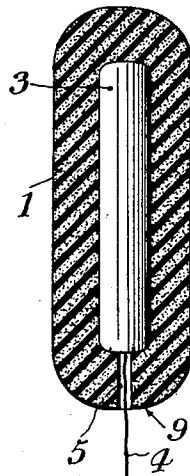


Fig.3.



Fig.4.

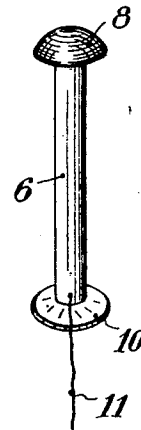


Fig.5.



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MENSTRUAL PAD

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Claims priority, application France May 2, 1952

3 Claims. (Cl. 128—285)

1

My invention relates to a menstrual pad which does away with the inconvenience inherent to conventional compresses and with the well known deficiencies of ordinary internal pads made of compressed surgical wadding.

My pad is characterized primarily thereby that it includes two separate absorbing elements, viz.: a core made as usual of compressed absorptive cotton and a flexible sheath in which said core is enclosed and which is made of foam rubber or like supple absorptive material.

Preferably, the said sheath has an oblong cylindrical shape with rounded ends and is cut along its side with a slit almost coextensive therewith through which the cotton core can conveniently be inserted and by the lips of which it is subsequently retained.

In addition to the action of the cotton core as an absorbent same is also effective to sufficiently stiffen the whole pad to allow its being pushed in easily, suitably with the aid of a separate push peg made e. g. of plastic.

A preferred embodiment of my pad will now be described with reference to the appended sheet of drawings in which:

Figure 1 is an elevational view of the pad.

Figure 2 illustrates the sheath in vertical sectional and the core in elevational view.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the cotton core.

Figure 4 is a similar view of the push peg.

Figure 5 shows the pad wrapped for sale.

In the drawings, 1 designates the foam rubber sheath, 2 the longitudinal slit cut therein, 3 the cotton core, 4 the pull string attached to the core and threaded through a small hole 5 extending through the bottom end of the foam rubber sheath, 6 the push peg and 7 the wrapper.

The push peg 6 is formed with a hemispherical head 8 by which the thrust is transmitted to the bottom 9 of the sheath. On the other hand, when the flow is only scarce, the cotton core thus made unnecessary may be taken away and replaced simply by a pin by which the necessary stiffness is conferred upon the foam rubber pad on the bottom of which it finds a rest through the medium of a flange 10 at the lower end of the pin. The string 4 is replaced by a similar string 11 attached to the bottom of the pin.

As a consequence of the arrangement thus described my composite pad disposes of a twofold absorbing capacity, since the flow can seep at first through the spongy material of the sheath and thereafter into the cotton core which is allowed to swell unrestrainedly owing to the extreme extensibility of the foam rubber sheath, for which both the very character of the material and the provision of the longitudinal slit are responsible.

In addition, foam rubber has such a soft touch that no harm can be caused even to the most delicate organs.

2

The foregoing makes it clear that as compared to articles of the prior art such a combination of two pads affords a double safety and an unparalleled comfortableness while doing away with compresses, straps, safety pins, and so on.

Owing to the intimate association of the two elements of the pad same can be pulled out quite easily with the aid of the string 4 attached to the cotton core. This is also true of the case where a pin 6 is substituted for said core 3.

It is to be understood that my invention is not limited to the embodiment described for the purpose of exemplification and that minor modifications may be made in the shape of my pad as well as in the material same is made of.

What I claim is:

1. A menstrual pad which includes an oblong sheath made of spongy material, cut in one of its sides with a longitudinal slit almost coextensive therewith and pierced at one of its ends with an axial channel communicating with the inside of said slit, a removable oblong core made of an absorptive material inserted through the said side slit and extending lengthwise of the sheath and means threaded through said channel and attached to said core to pull out the whole pad.

2. A menstrual pad which includes an oblong sheath made of a spongy material, cut in one of its sides with a longitudinal slit almost coextensive with said sheath and pierced at one of its ends with an axial channel communicating with the inside of said slit, a removable stiffening core inserted through the said side slit and extending lengthwise of the sheath and means attached to said core, threaded through said channel and extending to the outside of the sheath to pull out the whole pad.

3. A menstrual pad which includes an oblong sheath made of a spongy material, cut in one of its sides with a longitudinal slit almost coextensive with said sheath and pierced at one of its ends with an axial channel communicating with the inside of said slit, a removable pin inserted through the said side slit and extending lengthwise of the sheath and means attached to said pin, threaded through said channel and extending to the outside of the sheath to pull out the whole pad.

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