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SANITARY NAPKIN

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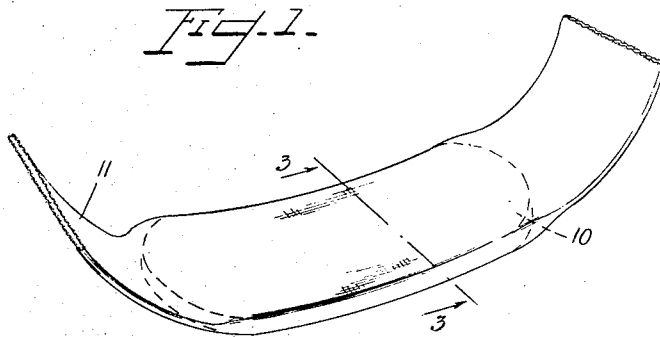
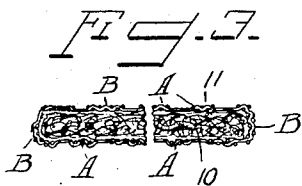
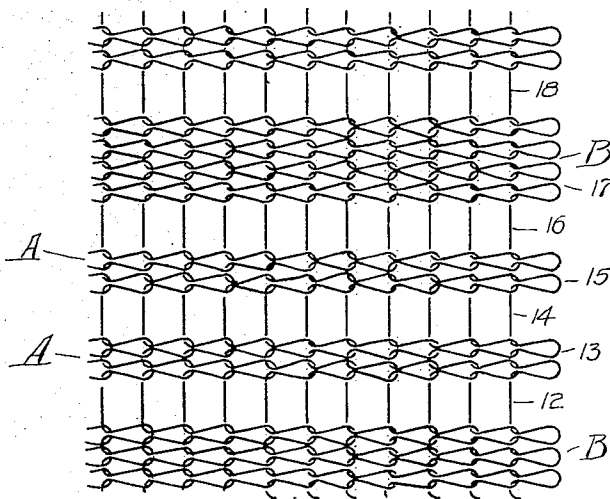


FIG. 2.



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SANITARY NAPKIN

Application filed January 24, 1930. Serial No. 423,085.

This invention relates to a particular type of bandage used to carry and support catamenial packs or discharges, and has for its object to provide a bandage of this character which is constructed in such a manner as to allow ample give in a transverse direction but practically no give whatsoever in a longitudinal direction.

All absorbent packs used in sanitary napkins are arranged in a wrapper or bandage which supports the article in usable position on the wearer and it is obvious that to afford complete protection the napkin must be held firmly in position and it follows further that in order to complete its usefulness the napkin must retain this position throughout the length of time it is in use. The cotton or cellulose filler having no body to speak of, depends entirely upon its wrapping for support and it is to the particular construction of this wrapper that the present invention appertains.

The particular knitted fabric used as a wrapper according to my invention is preferably knitted in tubular form and has the property of allowing considerable stretch or give in a transverse direction but at the same time permitting no stretch or give in a longitudinal direction.

The invention is illustratively exemplified in the accompanying drawings in which Figure 1 is a perspective view of a sanitary napkin constructed in accordance with the present invention; Figure 2 is a plan view of a portion of the fabric used as a wrapper and Figure 3 is a substantially transverse sectional view of the napkin taken on lines 3—3 of Figure 1.

Referring to the drawings, 10 denotes the cellulose filler of a sanitary napkin and 11 the wrapper or bandage which is preferably of a particular knitted fabric in tubular form so that the wrapper 11 may be readily peeled back over the filler 10 to discharge it therefrom.

The particular construction of the fabric wrapper is illustratively exemplified in Figure 2, and comprises a fabric knit in successive groups of wales, two adjacent groups A, for example, being composed of two wales

each while the intermediate groups B, or those coming between the groups A, are composed of four or more wales. The groups A and B form ribs in the fabric structure, which ribs, due to the arrangement of the wales, are practically non-stretchable in their longitudinal direction. The ribs are spaced from each other by threads running between the outside wales of adjacent ribs and forming part of each transverse course across the fabric. This arrangement affords the necessary transverse give to the fabric which is needed to properly adjust itself about the filler.

Each course in the fabric is identical with every other course and comprises a substantially straight portion 12, a pair of loops 13, another straight portion 14, a second pair of loops 15, a third straight portion 16, then four or more loops 17, and finally a fourth straight portion 18 which starts another pair of loops etc. This arrangement may be varied of course, to make wider groups or more of the narrow groups. The closed end of each loop extends over and under the legs of the preceding loop of the adjacent course, as illustrated in Figure 2.

What I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

A knitted bandage for a sanitary napkin, comprising alternate longitudinally disposed groups of needle wales and drop stitches, the number of needle wales being varied in the different groups.

In testimony whereof he has affixed his signature.

CHARLES B. MERGENTIME.