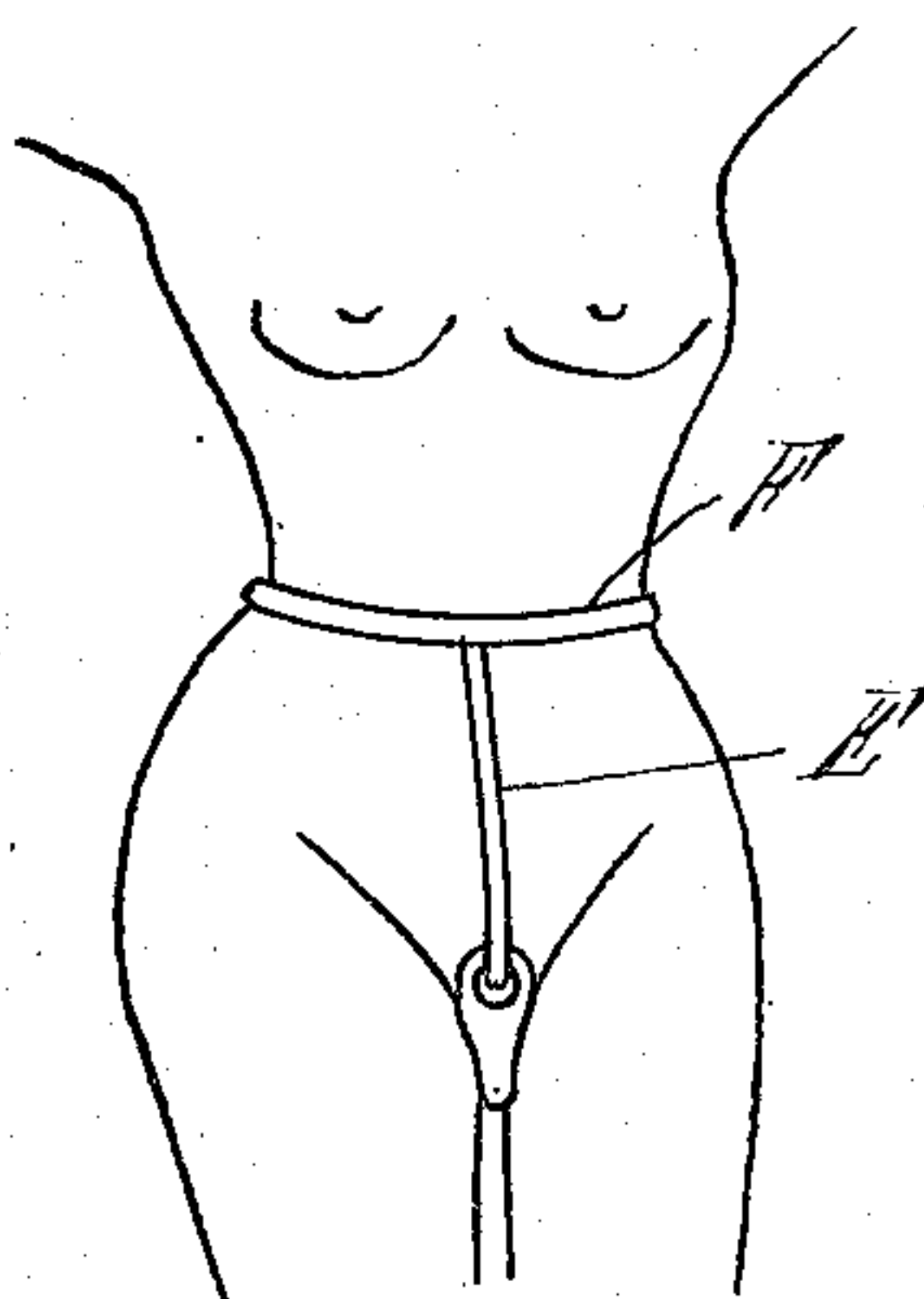
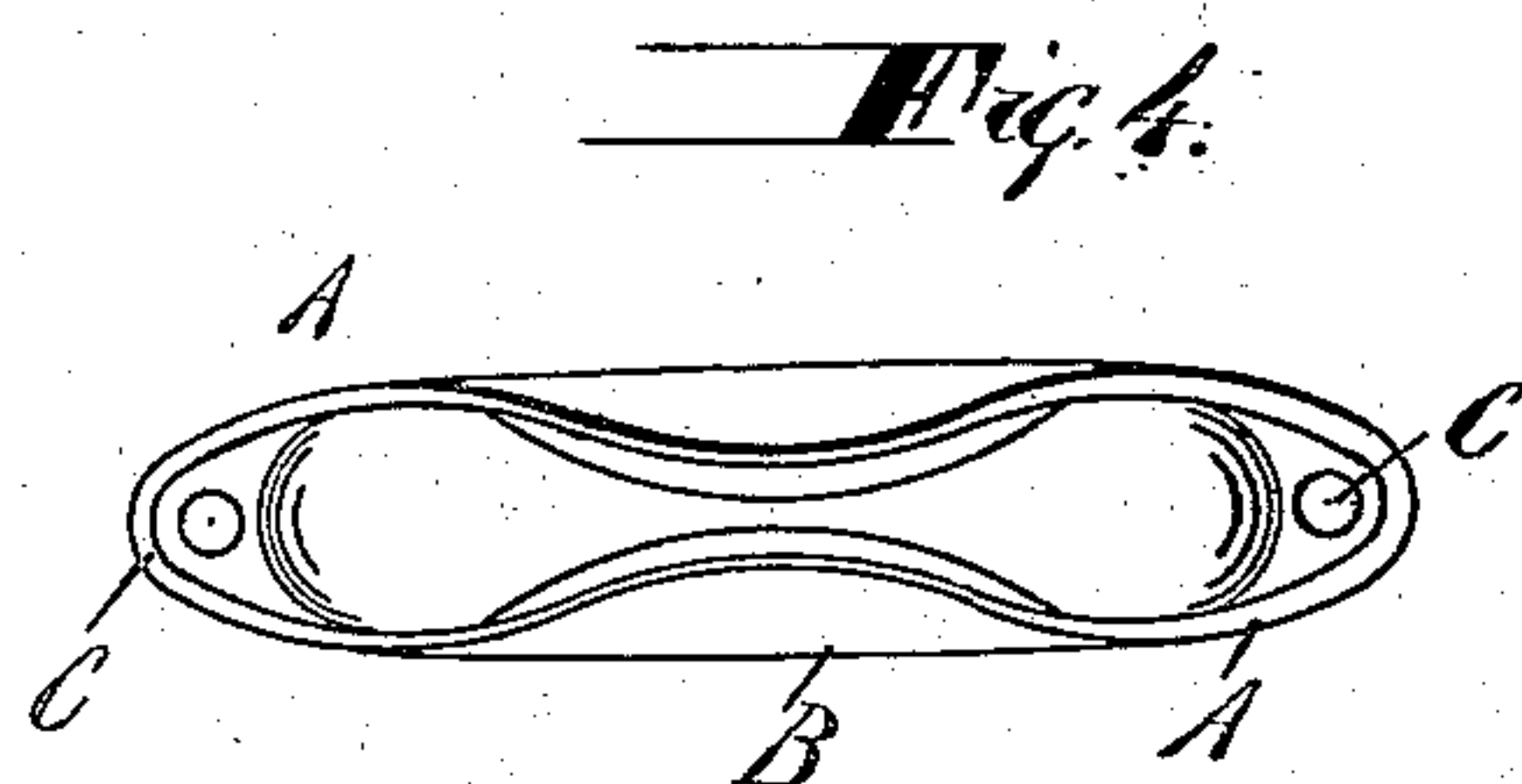
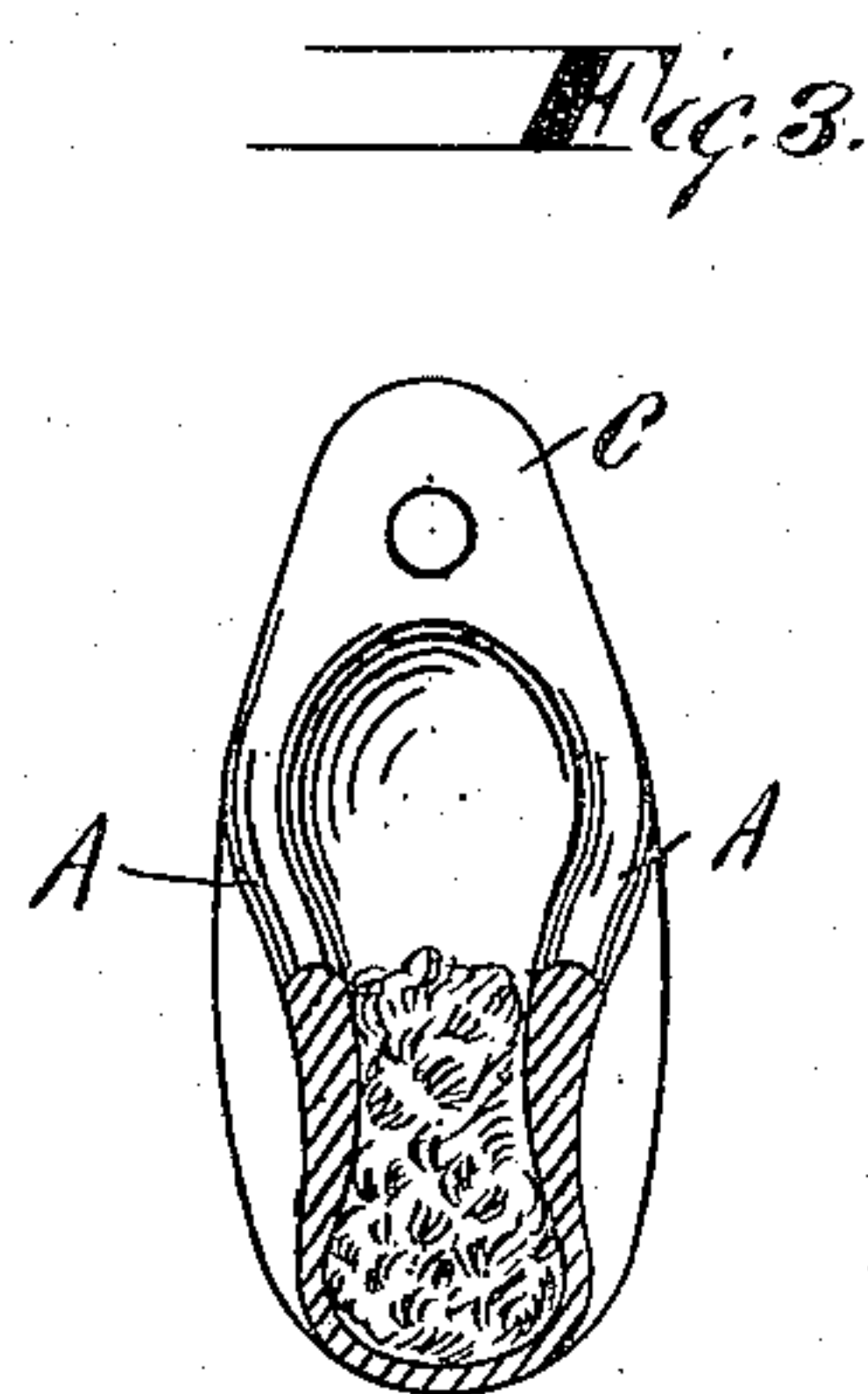
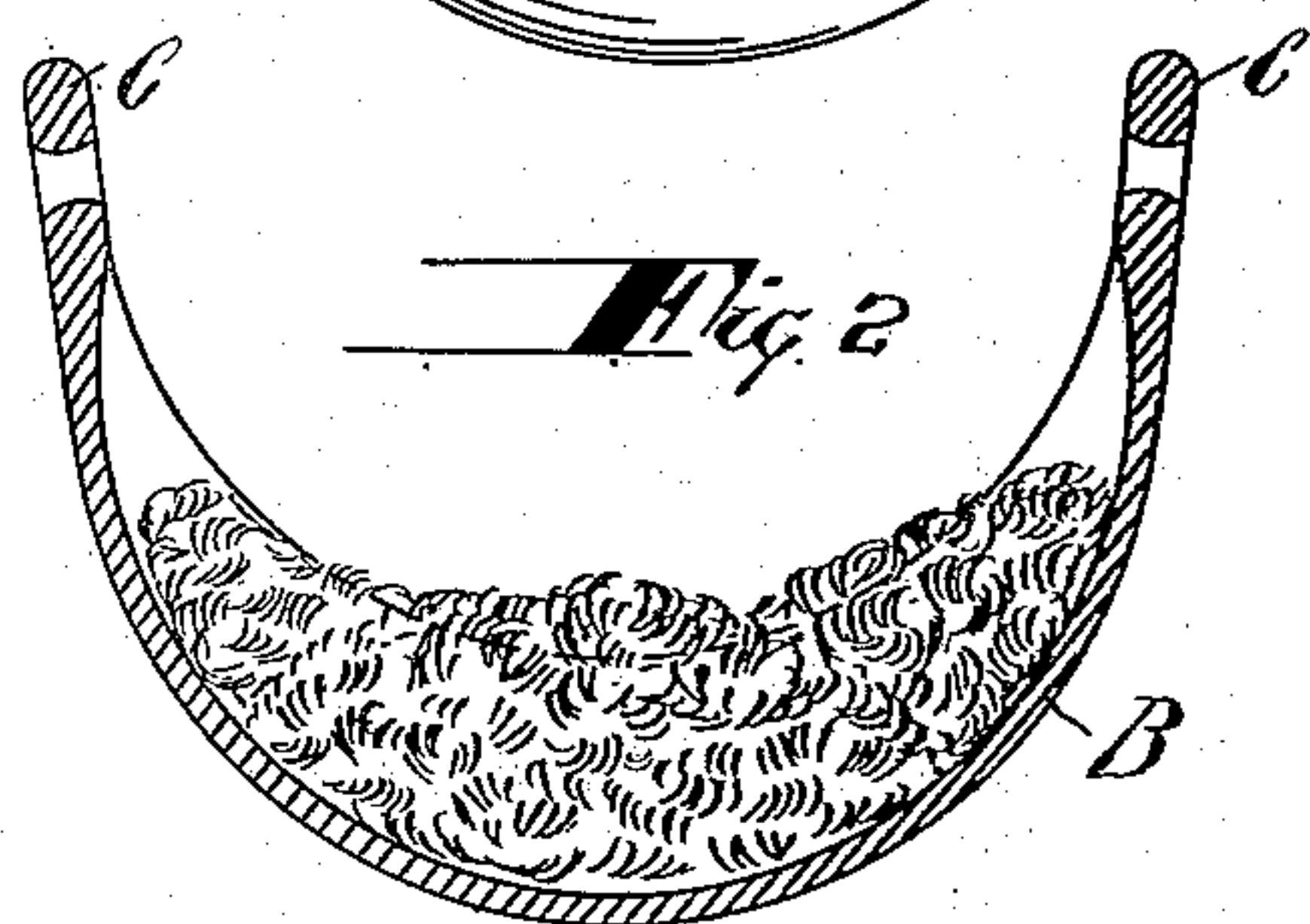
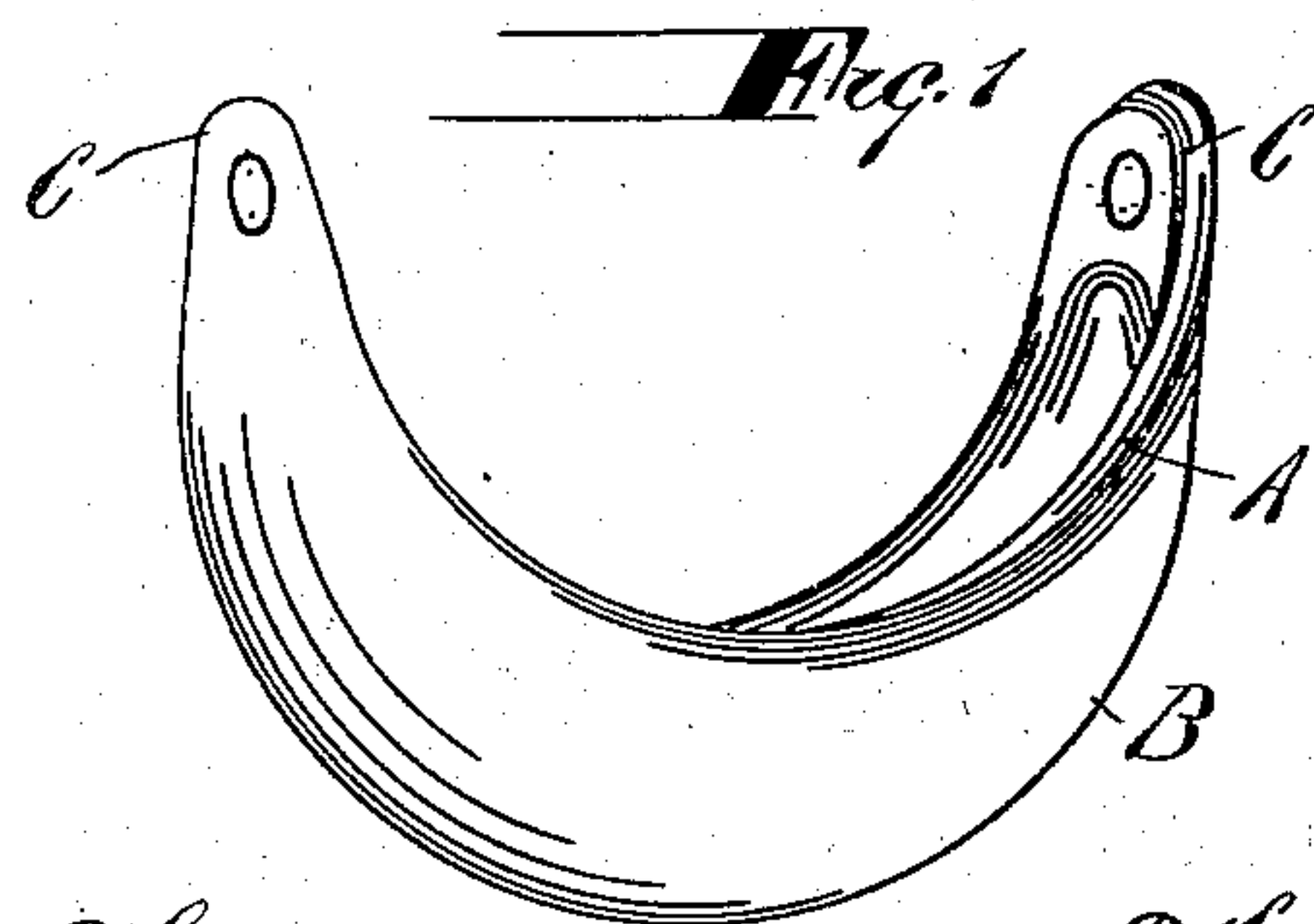


F. A. FROMMANN.  
CATAMENIAL SACK.  
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 11, 1907.

924,337.

Patented June 8, 1909.



Witnesses.  
B. J. Lorkowski.  
J. W. Stitt.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANKLIN A. FROMMANN, OF DALLAS, TEXAS.

## CATAMENIAL SACK.

No. 924,337.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 8, 1909.

Application filed September 11, 1907. Serial No. 392,297.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRANKLIN A. FROMMANN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dallas, Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Catamenial Sacks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to catamenial sacks or shields, and the object is to provide such a device which will be cleanly and sanitary in effect, which is pliable and easily and comfortably conformable to the form of the wearer, which carries an absorbent in such manner that the absorbent may be easily removed and cleansed without removing the sack, which has no creases or corners in which unsanitary matter or microbes may accumulate, which is made of a single piece of material, which will preserve the natural warmth of the body and thus prevent colds which cause the disease of leucorrhea, which is comfortable to the wearer, and which will not be displaced in any position which the body of the wearer may assume.

Other objects and advantages will be fully explained in the following description and the invention will be more particularly pointed out in the claim.

Reference is had to the accompanying drawings which form a part of this application and specification.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved sack. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section. Fig. 3 is a cross-section. Fig. 4 is a plan view. Fig. 5 illustrates the use of the sack on a wearer.

Similar characters of reference are used to indicate the same parts throughout the several views.

The improved sack or pouch should be made of a material that will be perfectly smooth and soft and pliable and for this reason it is advisable to use para rubber which has a velvety finish and will not chafe or abrade the cuticle. Another object in making the sack must be to make a device durable and at the same time clear of creases or corners which may accumulate deposits. In order to make such device the sack is molded in a single piece and molded in such manner that the entire rim or edge must be reinforced by making the rim thicker than the body portion but not abrupt enough to cause a protuberance which would irritate. The rim A is made oval and tapers gradually to

the body portion B. The body portion B is formed with the curvature of an arc of a circle and the rim or upper edge is formed with the curvature of an arc of a larger circle. In cross-section through the central portion of the sack, the shape of the sack approximates the shape of a lyre when in use, as shown in Fig. 3. The sack is relatively long and deep enough to hold or retain an absorbent sponge and narrow enough to make the device comfortable to the wearer. The oval cavity terminates close to the tabs C which are perforated to receive an attaching device. The tabs C are of the same thickness as the oval edges A. The particular shape of the device makes the sack fit the perineum snugly and at the same time incloses an absorbent sponge. When the sack is adjusted on the wearer a pull on the tabs will press the edges A against the person throughout the entire length of the edges and thus form an inclosure between the sack and the person and when adjusted, the sack will remain in position whether the person sits, or stands, or crosses the limbs, or lies down. The sack will thus prevent the escape of any catamenia in any position.

By reason of the perfect inclosure, a moistened piece of sponge placed therein will absorb the dry heat of the body and the natural warmth of the body will be retained and the part of the body covered by the sack will retain a sufficient moisture to prevent the formation of dry accretions. By reason of the flexibility and elasticity of the sack, the absorbent sponge may be removed and cleansed and replaced as often as necessary without removing the catamenial sack from the body of the wearer. The thickened or reinforced edges serve to retain an absorbent sponge and by reason of the oval form of the edges the sack will be comfortable to the wearer.

D indicates an absorbent sponge within the cavity.

E indicates a strap for engaging the tabs C and which may be supported by a belt F. Thus the supporting devices do not come in contact with the absorbent sponge or near enough to interfere with wearing of the sack. Thus there are no creases or corners about the sack or pouch inside or outside in which unsanitary matter or microbes may accumulate.

The sack is preferably crescent-shaped longitudinally and generally oval in cross-



section with the sides concaved as shown. The edges are so formed that there is no abrupt rim to irritate the wearer.

Having fully described my invention, what  
5 I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is,—

A catamenial sack composed of a single piece of pliable and flexible material crescent shaped longitudinally and having a relatively  
10 deep cavity in the concave face thereof and terminating with integral tabs and reinforced edges about said cavity, the exterior

surface being smooth and unbroken and without creases and without projections and the surface of said cavity being smooth and unbroken and without creases and without  
15 projections.

In testimony whereof, I set my hand in the presence of two witnesses, this 31st day of August, 1907.

FRANKLIN A. FROMMANN.

Witnesses:

O. JENNEATTE,  
J. W. STITT.