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⑤④ **Man's disease-preventing pants and trousers.**

⑤⑦ A male nether garment has spacer shield 7 made of any cloth or sponge located between the inner lower front 2 and the crotch 5 of a pair of pants or trousers so as to lie between the penis and the scotum shile in use. Such a garment can keep a man's external genitalia and the skin of the inner side of his thigh dry and ventilated and assist hygiene. It can also assist a man with redundant prepuce to keep the prepuce in an upturning position and also make it turn upward gradually and naturally.

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Man's Disease-Preventing Pants And Trousers

This invention relates to a kind of specially designed pants or trousers for man. It has the function of preventing and assisting to cure men's private parts diseases.

An object of this invention is to provide a man's pants which can keep a man's external genitalia and the skin of this inner side of his thigh dry and ventilative, and also prevent accumulated stinking dirt.

Another object of this invention is to provide a kind of man's pants or trousers which can assist a man with redundant prepuce to keep the prepuce in an up-turning position and also make it turn upward gradually and naturally. Wearing this kind of pants from early age can prevent redundant prepuce. For men with redundant prepuce, it is not necessary for them to have circumcision by wearing this kind of pants.

The objects of this invention are to be attained in such a method, by add a spacer between the inner lower front and the crotch of a pair of pants or trousers so as to separate the penis and the scrotum while wearing. This method can be applied to any of man's pants or trousers. The spacer can be formed of any cloth or thin sponge, preferably soft materials.

A typical model of this invention is an improved pair of briefs called "Man's Disease-Preventing briefs". Due to reformation in dresses, more and more people prefer stretchy tight-fitting underpants. But nowadays common tight-fitting underpants are not good for ventilation because they pack the penis and the scrotum together, easily causing wet stinking dirt and pathogenic bacteria as well as irritating the skin and thus easily causing diseases. For patients with skin diseases in their private pants, it will make the diseases relapse and difficult to cure. Even those who have already had circumcision, their external genitalia is also irritated by dirt. The kind of pants introduced here is derived from ordinary briefs having a

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spacer added to the inner lower front of the briefs; while wearing, penis and the scrotum are kept separated by placing the spacer in between. This spacer can effectively keep the skin of the penis and the scrotum dry and ventilative, and also prevent accumulated stinking dirt. At present, the effect of this kind of underpants is unmatched. Covering the radix scrotum parts with the crotch of the underpants or jointly with the crotch and the spacer can keep the skin of the inner side of the thigh and the radix penis pants dry and ventilative thus preventing and assisting to cure skin diseases in private pants of a man. Besides, the spacer, the upper edge of the spacer and the elasticity of the tight-fitting underpants jointly function to help a man with redundant prepuce to keep his prepuce in an up-turning position and consequently make it turn upward gradually and naturally. It is hygienic in preventing accumulated stinking smegma and redundant prepuce and therefore prevent penis cancer. With a simple structure and with low additional cost, this kind of underpants is soft, effective and convenient. It is suitable for all men from about 10, either with or without prepuce redundancy, either having taken circumcision or not.

The following is a list of models derived from the typical one of the invention.

The first derived model is a kind of improved square close-fitting underpants. It is derived from the ordinary square tight-fitting underpants added with a spacer on its inner lower front. It has a function similar to the "Man's Disease-Preventing briefs". Users may choose between them according to their own preference. This kind of underpants also highlights the shape of the body, though not so as briefs.

The second derived model is a kind of improved sports briefs which is also called "Man's Disease-Preventing Sports Briefs". Because briefs emphasize the shape of the body they are not suitable for some public occasions and perhaps not welcome by some aged men. The sports briefs are derived from a variety of ordinary sports briefs on whose inner lower front a spacer is added. Its function varies a little bit due to different

degrees of tightness. Sports briefs which are rather loose can keep the skin of the penis and the scrotum dry and ventilative, and also prevent accumulated stinking dirt. Sports briefs which are rather tight, besides having the above function, can also help men with redundant prepuce to keep their prepuce in an up-turning position and make it turn up-ward gradually and naturally; they can also prevent prepuce redundancy. So, users may choose the suitable size according to their preference and the size of their prepuce. For example, men with a medium prepuce or having already had circumcision who do not like tight-fitting underpants may choose a pair of large size sports briefs. This type of sports briefs is suitable for ball games, sunbathing, swimming and many other kinds of physical training and competitions. Men, who dislike a tight-fitting briefs due to reasons such as age and personal habit, may wear this type of sports briefs as underpants. Tight-fitting briefs, highlighting the shape of the body, is not suitable for soldiers who should present a noble sentiment and style. So it is suggested that soldiers choose this type of sports briefs as underpants.

The third derived model is a kind of improved double-deck sports shorts pieced together with a pair of disease-preventing briefs underpants, or pieced together with the crotch of underpants on whose inner lower front a spacer, which is to be placed between the penis and the scrotium is added. The crotch is hereafter referred to as "Disease-Preventing Crotch". This kind of double-deck sports shorts is suitable for various sports.

The fourth derived model is a kind of improved loose square underpants. Although the common loose underpants has ventilating effect to a certain extent, they are inefficient to keep the skin between the penis and the scrotum dry and ventilative. This type of underpants is made by adding a spacer in between the penis and the scrotum on the inner lower front of a pair of common loose square underpants. It can achieve the functions of drying and ventilating which are impossible for common loose underpants. It can be used for sports and according to the preference of the users.

The fifth derived model is a kind of improved swim wear. This type of swimwear, by fixing a spacer on the inner lower part of the double-decked penis front, can better restrict the movement so as to keep it in a fixed position and a better shape than a rather loose swimwear. It is not aimed to design for preventing and assisting to cure diseases.

The sixth derived model is a kind of man's disease-preventing panty-hose which is made up of pair of briefs and a pair of long socks, fixing a spacer in between the penis and the scrotum on the inner lower front of the underpants.

The seventh derived model is a kind of man's pyjama trousers made by connecting a pair of disease-preventing briefs or a crotch to the inside of a pair of ordinary pyjama trousers, or directly fixing a spacer on the inner lower front of any pair of pyjama trousers. It can be used as pyjama trousers, underpants, or used by male patients in a hospital.

The eighth derived model is a kind of man's sweat pants pieced together with a pair of disease-preventing briefs. That is, disease-preventing briefs or a crotch is added to a ordinary pair of sweat pants, or a spacer is fixed directly on the inner lower front of any sweat pants.

The ninth derived type is a kind of man's sports trousers pieced together with a pair of disease-preventing briefs. That is, disease-preventing briefs or a crotch is added to any sports trousers, or or spacer is directly fixed on the inner lower front of any sports trousers.

The tenth derived model is a kind of improved reformed man's dancing tights where a pair of disease-preventing briefs or a crotch is added to a man's tights, or a spacer is directly fixed on the inner lower front of any ordinary tights for men.

The eleventh derived model is a kind of man's shorts pieced together with a pair of disease-preventing briefs. That is, disease-preventing briefs or a crotch is added inside any kind of shorts.

The twelve derived model is a kind of man's trousers pieced together with a pair of disease-preventing underpants. That is, a pair of disease-preventing underpants or a crotch is added inside any kind of trousers, or a spacer is directly fixed on the inner lower front of a pair of trousers. This type of trousers is suitable for warm climate.

The following illustrations further describe the invented typical pants and the derived models. The corresponding parts in the drawings are represented by the same numeral.

Figures 1A, B, C, and D show respectively an exterior view of a pair of man's disease-preventing briefs with different forms of waist band.

Figure 2 is a front view for Figure 1. Figure 2A shows, a front (2) with no opening. Figures 2B, C, D, E and F show respectively a front (2) having a different types of opening (6).

Figure 3 is a structural unfolding drawing for Figure 2A. Figures 3A, B, C and D respectively show different types of spacer (7).

Figure 4 shows the position of a spacer (7) while wearing.

Figure 5 is an exterior view of the tight-fitting square underpants. Figure 5A and B show the two different kinds of crotch.

Figure 6 is a front view for Figure 5. Figure 6A, B and C show the three different types of opening for the front (2).

Figure 7 is an interior structural drawing of the front for both the left and the right sections of Figure 5A. Figures 7A, B, C and D respectively show different types of spacer (7).

Figure 8 is an exterior view of a pair of man's disease-preventing sports briefs.

Figure 9 is an interior structural drawing of the front from both the left and the right sections of Figure 8. Figures 9A, B, C and D respectively show different types of spacer (7).

Figure 10 is an interior structural drawing of front of the invented double-deck sports shorts.

Figure 11 is an interior structural drawing of the front of the invented loose square underpants.

Figure 12 is an exterior view of the invented swimwear for men.

Figure 13 is an interior structural drawing of the front from both the left and the right sections of Figure 12.

Figure 14 is a front view of the invented panty-hose. Figures 14A and B show that the front (2) may have different types of opening (6).

Figure 15 is an interior structural drawing of the front from both the left and the right sections of Figure 14A.

Figure 16 is a front view of the invented pyjama trousers. Figure 16A is a front view of a pyjama trousers. Figure 16B is a front view of a shorter one.

Figure 17 is an interior structural drawing of the front for both the left and the right sections of Figure 16A. Figures 17A, B, C and D respectively show different types of interior structure. The types of opening of the briefs can be further referred in Figure 2 while the types of spacer in Figure 3.

Figure 18 is a front view of the invented sweat pants.

Figure 19 is an interior structural drawing of the front from both the left and the right sections of Figure 18. The other types of structure can be referred in Figure 17, Figure 2 and Figure 3.

Figure 20 is a front view of the invented sports trousers for men.

Figure 21 is an interior structural drawing of the front from both the left and the right sections of Figure 20. The other types of structure can be referred in Figure 17, Figure 2 and Figure 3.

Figure 22 is a front view of the invented man's shorts.

Figure 23 is an interior structural drawing of the front from both the left and the right sections of Figure 22. Types of opening can be referred in Figure 2 while the types of its spacer in Figure 3.

Figure 24 is an interior structural drawing of the front of the invented man's trousers.

See Figure 1A, B, C and D. Figure 1A shows a disease-preventing briefs made of stretchy material. The waist-band is made of a fine elastic band (1) tightly connected at the ends in order to guarantee its durability and effectiveness. Figures 1B, C and D respectively show a pair of disease-preventing briefs made of ordinary material.

See Figures 2A, B, C, D, E and F. Figure 2A shows a disease-preventing briefs with no opening in front (2). Figures 2B, C, D, E and F show respectively disease-preventing briefs with different types of opening (6). The opening on Figure 2B is a direct double-deck one or an opening with nylon contact buckle.

Figures 2C and D show a vertical zipper opening and a horizontal zipper opening respectively. There should be a layer of built-in cloth on the inside of the zipper to protect the pubes on zipping. Figure 2E and F show a vertical button opening and a horizontal button opening respectively. Figures 1A, B, C and D show respectively briefs without opening in front (2), whereas Figures 2B, C, D, E and F show each having

an opening (6). With a tight-fitting trousers outside, it is more convenient comparatively for one to put on disease-preventing tight-fitting underpants with opening (6), in its front (2) inside when urinating.

See Figures 3A, B, C and D. In Figure 3A, the size of spacer (7) corresponds with the front part (2) it coincides with. This spacer (7) is called "a triangular spacer". It is preferable that the middle point of the upper edge (8) of the spacer (7) is located at about $\frac{3}{5}$ down the elastic ribbon (1) and $\frac{2}{5}$ up the lower edge of the crotch or that the said middle point is a little higher than the radix penis parts while the penis lies on above the mons pubis. On Figures 3B, C and D, the position of the upper edge (8) of the middle point of the spacer (7) is the same as that in Figure 3A.

In Figure 3A, two upper ends of the spacer (7) are fixed respectively on the left (3) and the right (4) of the front trouser legs. The upper edge (8) of the spacer (7) is like a downward curve. The lower edges of the two ends of the spacer (7) are fixed respectively on the lower left and the right sides (5) of a crotch, or the lower edge of a spacer (7) is fixed along the lower edge (5) of the crotch. In Figure 2A, the briefs without opening in its front (2) is convenient for the movement of the penis when urinating; for briefs with opening (6) as in Figures 2B, C, D, E and F, the penis move in and out the opening (6) when urinating. In the latter case, the spacer (7) can be fixed along the trouser leg sides (3) and (4) of the briefs, in the front (2).

The spacer (7) in Figure 3B is rectangular in shape. Generally, its left edge (9) and right edge (10) are fixed on the front (2). Its upper edge (8) is also like a downward curve. The spacer (7) and the front, jointly act like a "small sack", sack the penis entirely. This type of small spacer (7) is mainly used for the front (2) of any underpants with opening (6). Of course, the two upper ends of the spacer (7) may be fixed on the front (2) and its lower ends fixed on the lower edge of the crotch.

In Figure 3C, the spacer (7) is rectangular in shape with its upper edge fixed on the waist band and its lower edge on the lower edge (5) of

the crotch. There is a small opening in the spacer (7). The lower curve of the opening has the same function as the upper edge (8) of the above-said spacer (7). The penis is placed between the spacer (7) and the front (2) through this opening. For underpants with opening (6) on its front (2), the lower left edge (9) and the right edge (10) of its rectangular spacer (7) may be partly fixed on the front (2).

In Figure 3D, two upper ends of the spacer (7), in the form of two branches are separately fixed on the waist band. Please refer to Figure 3D for details.

The material for the spacer (7) may or may not be the same with that of the tight-fitting underpants, but soft materials are preferred. The spacer (7) of stretchy underpants should be made of stretchy cloth.

In Figure 4, the prepuce is turned upwards, the penis is placed between a spacer (7) and a front (2). The spacer (7), separating the penis and the scrotum from the radix penis parts, can cover the scrotum. Its upper edge (8) may have an up-lifting elastic force pressing the radix penis parts slightly. The front (2) covers the penis etc. The tight-fitting elastic force of the front (2) and the spacer (7) can help to keep the prepuce in an up-turning position; therefore it has the functions of drying, ventilating, and preventing accumulated stinking dirt. It helps to keep the redundant prepuce in an up-turning position and make it turn upward gradually and naturally on one hand and prevent prepuce redundancy on the other hand.

Figures 5A and B show respectively a pair of tight-fitting square underpants with flat bottom made of stretchy cloth. Its waist band as that in Figure 1A, is made of fine elastic band. Users may either choose the branch typed crotch in Figure 5A or big-angle typed crotch in Figure 5B according to their own preference.

In Figures 6A, B and C, the front (2) can either have or have no opening (6). For the latter case, please refer to Figures 5A and B. Like any man's disease-preventing briefs, the front (2) of the tight-fitting

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square underpants may have various types of opening. In Figure 6A, opening (6) is a direct double-lined opening or an opening with a nylon contact buckle. In Figure 6B, the opening (6) is a vertical (or horizontal) zipper. Figure 6C shows a vertical (or horizontal) button opening.

See Figures 7A, B, C and D. In Figure 7A, the two upper ends of the triangular spacer (7) are fixed about the left and right groin line. The upper edge (8) of the spacer is like a downward curve. It would be preferred that its middle point is a little higher than the radix penis parts while penis lies on above the mons pubis. The middle point of the upper edge of the spacer (7) in each of the Figures 7B, C and D is in the same position as this one.

In Figure 7B, the spacer (7) is rectangular but shorter in length. The spacer (7) in Figure 7C is rectangular with a small opening. In Figure 7D, the two upper ends of the spacer (7) are in the form of two branches. The lower part of the spacer (7) in Figures 7A, B, C and D should be wide enough and fixed on the rear crotch or the rear width of cloth. The lower part of the spacer (7) is a little away from the crotch (5) so that the spacer (7) can fully enclose the radix scrotum parts and keep the skin of the inner side of the thigh and the radix scrotum parts dry and ventilative.

This kind of tight-fitting square underpants is more suitable for public occasions than briefs. If a double-decked piece is used in the front covering the external genitalia and the mons pubis, it is suitable for swimming and sunbathing and also be used as underpants for soldiers.

Figure 8 shows a pair of stretchy disease-preventing sports briefs for men made of rather thick cloth. This type of sports briefs may be made of other cloths besides the stretchy ones. Generally, its waist band is an elastic band (1) or a small binding belt. The sports briefs may have a pocket on its back.

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See Figures 9A, B, C and D. In Figure 9A, the two upper ends of the triangular spacer (7) are approximately fixed on the left and the right groin lines respectively; the spacer (7) in Figure 9B is also rectangular but shorter in length; the spacer (7) in Figure 9C is rectangular with a small opening. In Figure 9D, the two upper ends of the spacer (7) appear in branches. It is preferred that the middle point of the upper edge (8) of the spacer (7) in Figures 9A, B, C and D respectively is a little higher than the radix penis parts, while penis lies on above the mons pubis. Generally, the disease-preventing sports briefs have no opening in front (2). Its structure and the making are more or less the same as man's disease-preventing briefs without opening in the front (2). Please refer to Figures 3A, B, C and D for details.

In Figure 10, the man's disease-preventing briefs are connected to the inside of a rather loose sports shorts or sports panties, either by sharing a common waist band or by linking the disease-preventing crotch with the above-said inside. Generally the linking is done by sewing up. The structure and making of this crotch is similar to that of the man's disease-preventing briefs. The lower edges (5) of the crotch of the briefs made of stretchy cloth are kept a certain distance from the crotch of the shorts on the outside due to elasticity.

Figure 11 shows a pair of rather loose square underpants made of ordinary cloth. Its spacer (7) may be triangular in shape or a spacer with two ends branching off. The structure and making of this type of sports shorts can be referred to that of the tight-fitting square underpants in Figures 7A and D. Generally there is no opening in its front (2).

Figure 12 shows a man's swimwear made of stretchy cloth.

In Figure 13, the spacer (7) of a swimwear is like a "small sack" for the penis. Numeral (11) shows a double-decked front.

Figures 14A and B show respectively a stretchy knitted disease-preventing panty-hose for men. The opening (6) of the front in Figure

14A starts from the waist band which is secured by a small binding belt or a button; but that in Figure 14B does not because the waist band itself is elastic.

Figure 15 shows that the front (2) has a spacer (7) in its inner lower part. It is better to choose a triangular spacer or a spacer with its two ends branching off, for Figure 14A. The spacer (7) in Figure 14B may either be triangular, rectangular, (shorter in length), rectangular, or a spacer with its two ends branching off. Please refer Figures 7A, B, C and D for the making.

See Figures 16A and B. Figure 16A shows a pair of pyjama trousers with a elastic waist band. Figure 16B shows a kind knee-high ones with a small binding belt.

See Figures 17A, B and C. Figure 17A shows a pair of man's pyjama trousers which is pieced together with the man's disease-preventing briefs underpants which have no elastic band. The front (2) of the briefs may or may not have an opening, please refer to Figures 2A, B, C, D, E and F. Please also refer to Figures 3A, B, C and D for the forms of the spacer (7). The briefs may be directly sewn on the waist band of the pyjama trousers, or be connected to the pyjama trousers by buttons so as to be convenient for replacement.

Figure 17B shows a man's pyjama trousers which is pieced together with a disease-preventing crotch either by sewing or buttoning as mentions above. Like the trousers in Figure 17A, the crotch in Figure 17B may either have or have no opening on its front (2). The spacer (7) inside the crotch may be of various type.

Figure 17C shows a pair of man's pyjama trousers directly pieced together with a spacer (7) either by sewing or buttoning. For types and the making of the spacer (7), please refer the rather loose square underpants in Figure 11.

Figure 18 shows a pair of man's sweat pants pieced together with the disease-preventing underpants. Its appearance is similar to any ordinary sweat pants.

Figure 19 shows a pair of man's disease-preventing briefs pieced together with the sweat pants with or with no elastic waist band. The front (2) of the underpants may either have or have no opening, please refer to Figures 2A, B, C, D, E and F for its models. For the types of the spacer (7) of the underpants, please refer to Figures 3A, B, C and D. The underpants may be directly sewn on the waist band of the sweat pants or sewn outside the middle part of the band. The unsewn part of the band may be connected to the sweat pants with elastic band or buttons so as to be convenient for replacement. For the structure and making of a man's sweat pants pieced together with a disease-preventing crotch, please refer to Figure 17B. For the structure and making of a man's sweat pants directly pieced together with a spacer (7), please refer to Figure 17C.

Figure 20 shows a pair of man's sports trousers pieced together with the disease-preventing underpants. It looks like any ordinary sports trousers.

See Figure 21, the structure and making of this type of sports trousers are basically similar to that of the above-said man's sweat pants.

Figure 22 shows a pair of man's shorts pieced together with the disease-preventing underpants. It simply looks like any ordinary shorts.

See Figures 23A, B, C and D. Figures 23A, B and C show that a man's disease-preventing briefs with no elastic waist band or only with elastic band in the middle part is connected with the waist band on the inner side of the shorts. The front (2) of the underpants in Figure 23A has no opening. In Figure 23B, the opening (6) of the front (2), connected to the inside of the underpants, begins from the waist. The opening may be in the form of a zipper or a button. For the opening (6) of the front

(2) which inner side is connected to a pair of underpants in Figure 23C, please refer to Figures 2B, C, D, E and F. In Figure 23D, a disease-preventing crotch is connected to the inner side of the shorts. There is no opening in the front of the shorts but a spacer (7) on the inner side. For types of the spacer (7) in Figure 23A, B, C and D, please refer to Figures 3A, B, C and D. The underpants or the crotch, generally made of stretchy cloth, may either be directly sewn on to the shorts or be connected to the shorts with buttons.

Figure 24 shows a man's trousers pieced together with a disease-preventing underpants. Such kind of trousers can be regarded as a derived form of the above-said shorts by merely extending them. The structure and making of the trousers are similar to that of the shorts. The structure and making of a spacer (7) which is to be placed between the penis and the scrotum added on the inner lower front of the trousers may be referred to in Figures 7A, B, C and D.

It is no longer necessary to illustrate and describe the invented derived model of a man's dancing tights. For their structure and making, please refer to the above description.

From the above description, it is concluded various models of man's disease-preventing pants can be derived from this invention.

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It will therefore be apparent from the above description that characteristic essential or preferred features of the present invention can be established from the following numbered paragraphs of definition namely:-

1. A male nether garment characterised in that a flexible transverse generally vertical spacer shield (7) is located within the garment, behind a front portion thereof and above the level of the crotch (5), being so dimensioned and positioned as to lie between the penis and the scrotum when the garment is worn and thereby improve personal hygiene.

2. A male nether garment as set forth in above paragraph 1 in the form of briefs without legs, tight-legged briefs, loose-legged briefs, shorts, swimming trunks, tights, or sweat pants.

3 A male nether garment as set forth in above numbered paragraph 1 in the form of street trousers, sports trousers, pyjama trousers or shorts with in each case internal attached briefs including the spacer shield (7).

4. A male nether garment as set forth in any one preceding numbered paragraph which are open or openable

at the front position thereof.

5. A male nether garment as set forth in any one preceding numbered paragraph which does not possess a front opening but has an opening between one or both edges of the spacer shield and the front of the garment.

6. A male nether garment as set forth in any one preceding numbered paragraph in which the upper edge (8) of the spacer shield lies substantially $\frac{3}{5}$ of the distance down a median line from the garment waistband (1) to the lowest point (5) of the crotch.

7. A male nether garment as set forth in any one preceding numbered paragraph in which the spacer shield (7) has upwardly concave upper edge line (8).

8. A male nether garment as set forth in any one preceding numbered paragraph in which the spacer shield (7) is attached along the inner edges of the leg openings. (3,4).

9. A male nether garment as set forth in any one preceding numbered paragraph in which the lowest edge of the spacer shield 7 is fixed across, or at the ends of, the lowest transverse crotch line (5).

10. A male nether garment as set forth in any one preceding numbered paragraph in which the lowest edge of the spacer shield (7) is fixed behind the lowest transverse crotch line (5).

11. A male nether garment as set forth in any one preceding numbered paragraph in which at least the ends of the upper edge of the spacer shield are extended to attach at the waist line (1).

12. A male nether garment as set forth in any one preceding numbered paragraph in which the spacer shield (7) is generally triangular.

13. A male nether garment as set forth in any one preceding numbered paragraph in which the spacer shield (7) is generally rectangular.

14. A male nether garment as set forth in any one preceding numbered paragraph in which at least the spacer shoulder (7) is made of a stretch fabric.

15. A male nether garment as set forth in any one preceding numbered paragraph in which the spacer shield has an operative opening therein.

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CLAIMS.

1. A man's disease-preventing pants or trousers wherein a spacer (7) is added between the inner lower front and the crotch of a pair of pants or trousers so as to separate the penis and the scrotum while wearing.

2 Man's disease-preventing pants or trousers according to claim 1, characterised in that said spacer (7) may be made of any cloth or sponge, etc.

3. Man's disease-preventing pants or trousers according to claim 1, characterised in that said disease-preventing pants do not have an opening in the front (2), when urinating the penis is to move sideways out from the front (2) and the spacer (7).

4. Man's disease-preventing pants or trousers according to claim 1, characterised in that there is an opening (6) in the front (2), either in the form of direct double-lined opening, nylon contact buckle, vertical zipper, horizontal zipper, vertical buttons, or horizontal buttons etc., for the movement of the penis when urinating.

5. Man's disease-preventing pants or trousers according to claim 1, characterised in that said upper edge (8) of the spacer (7) is like a downward curve, and the middle point on the upper edge (8) of the spacer (7) is preferred to be located at about $3/5$ down the elastic ribbon (1) and $2/5$ up the lower edge of crotch, or the middle point on the upper edge (8) of the spacer (7) is a little higher than the radix penis part while the penis lies on above the mons pubis.

6. Man's disease-preventing pants or trousers according to claim 1, characterised in that the size of a triangular spacer (7) corresponds with the part of the front (2) it coincides with, two upper ends of the spacer (7) are fixed respectively on the edges of the left (3) and the right (4) of the front trouser-legs, said two ends of the lower edges of the spacer (7) are fixed respectively on the lower side and the right sides (5) of a crotch, or the lower edge of a spacer (7) is fixed along the lower edge (5) of the crotch.

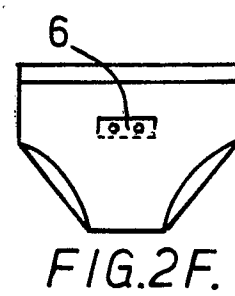
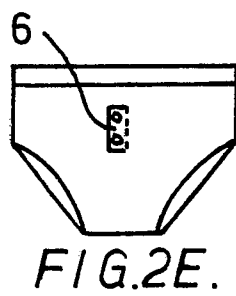
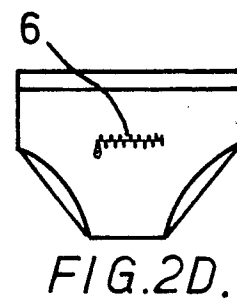
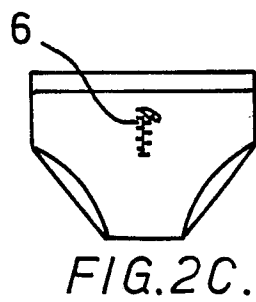
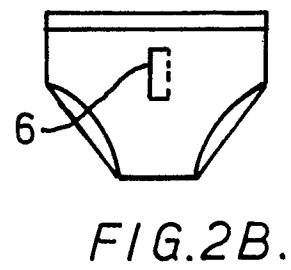
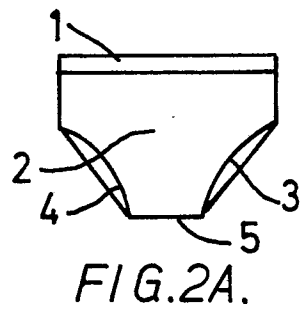
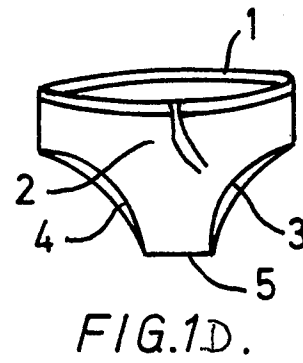
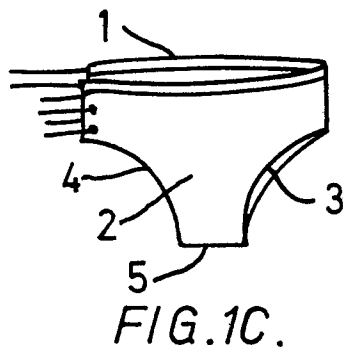
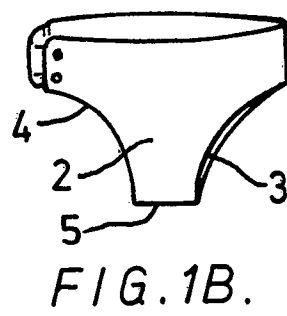
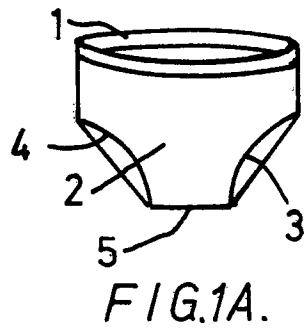
7. Man disease-preventing pants or trousers according to claim 1, characterised in that said spacer (7) is rectangular but quite short in length, the left side (9) and right side (10) of the spacer (7) in the front (2) generally, said two upper ends of the spacer (7) are fixed on the front (2) and its lower ends fixed on the

lower edge of the crotch.

8. Man's disease-preventing pants or trousers according to claim 1, characterised in that said spacer (7) is rectangular, said upper edge is fixed on the waist band of the trousers and the lower edge on the lower edge (5) of the crotch, there is a small opening in the spacer (7), and the lower curve of it has the same function as the upper edge (8) of the above said spacer (7).

9. Man's disease-preventing pants or trousers according to claim 4 characterised in that the said left side (9) and right side (10) of the rectangular spacer (7) may be partially fixed on the front (2).

10. Man's disease-preventing pants or trousers according to claim 1, characterised in that said pants are made in the form of man's disease preventing briefs, tight-fitting square underpants, sports briefs, a pair of rather loose sports short panties, disease-presenting crotch, a pair of loose square underpants, man's swim-wear, a knitted stretchy disease-preventing panty-hose for men, pyjama trousers, man's sweat pants, man's sports trousers, man's dancing tights, man's shorts and man's trousers.



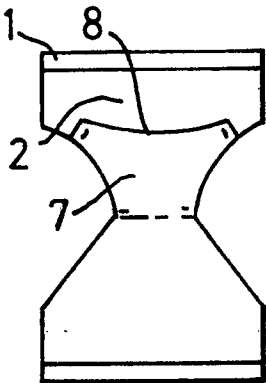


FIG. 3A.

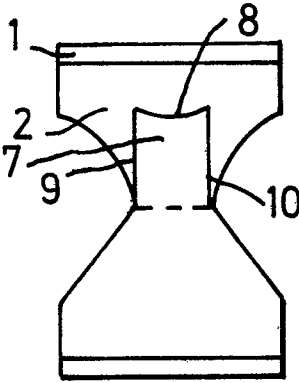


FIG. 3B.

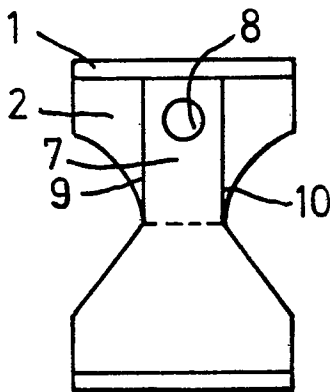


FIG. 3C.

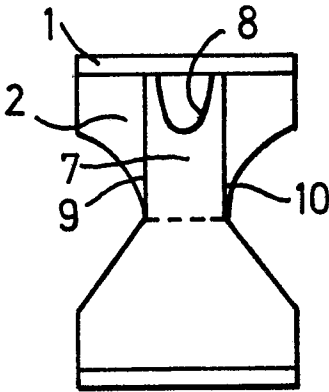


FIG. 3D.

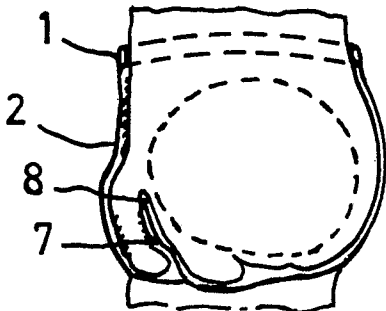


FIG. 4.

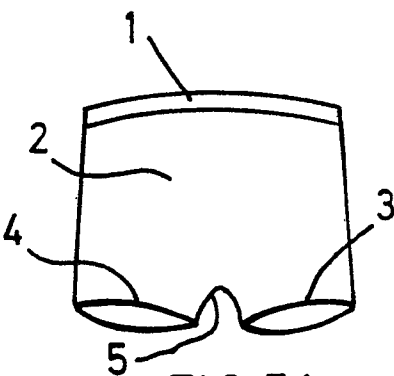


FIG. 5A.

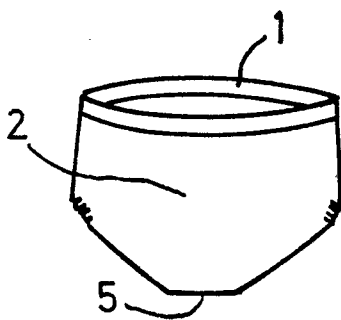


FIG. 5B.

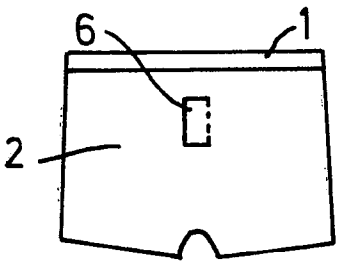


FIG. 6A.

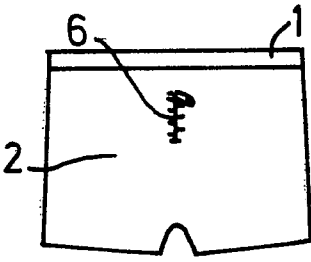


FIG. 6B.

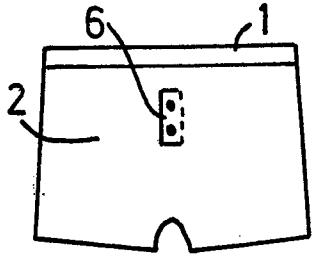


FIG. 6C.

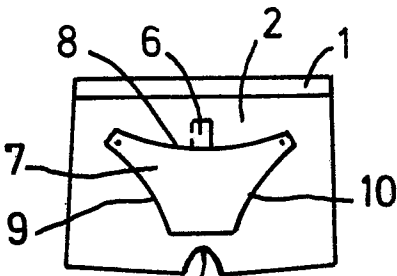


FIG. 7A.

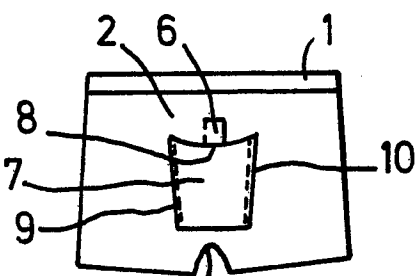


FIG. 7B.

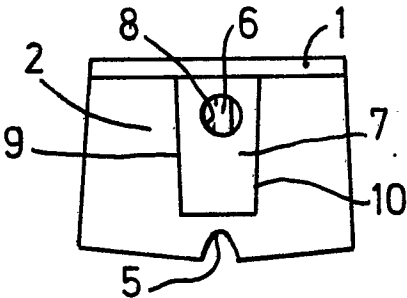


FIG. 7C.

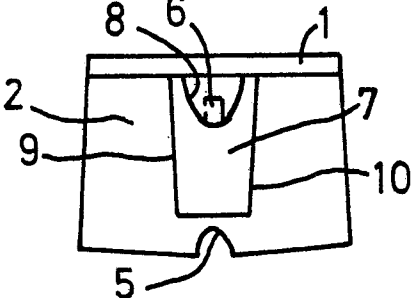


FIG. 7D.

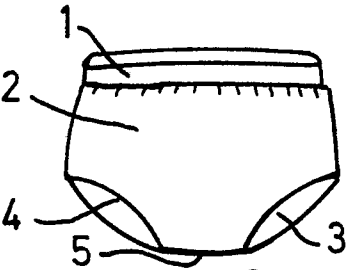


FIG. 8.

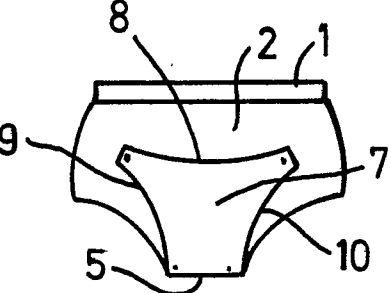


FIG. 9A.

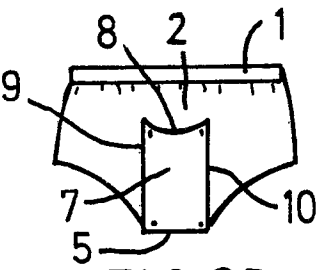


FIG. 9B.

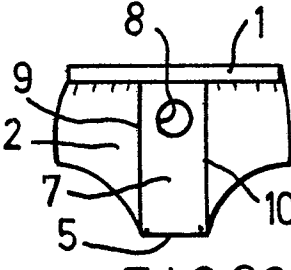


FIG. 9C.

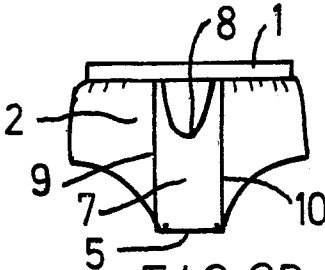


FIG. 9D.

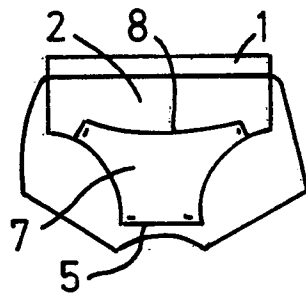


FIG. 10.

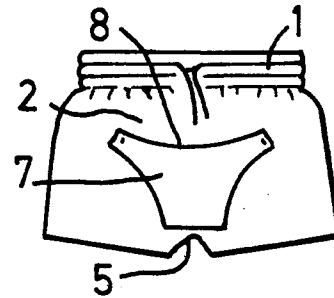


FIG. 11.

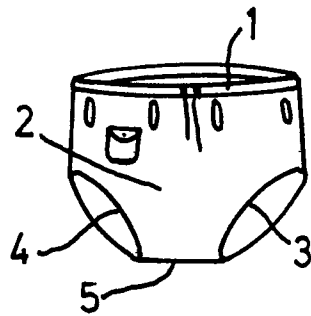


FIG. 12.

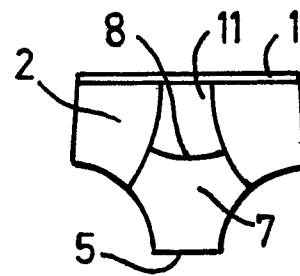


FIG. 13.

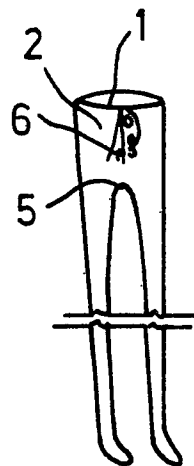


FIG. 14A.

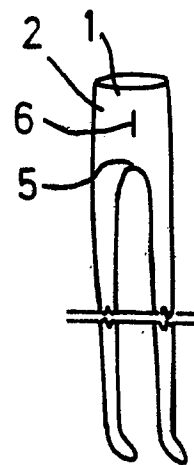


FIG. 14B.

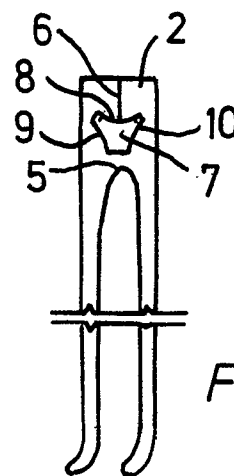


FIG. 15.

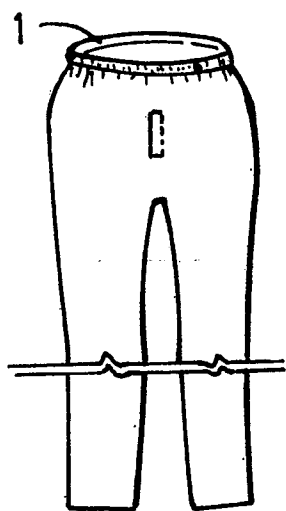


FIG. 16A.

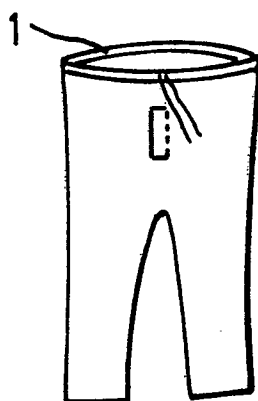


FIG. 16B.

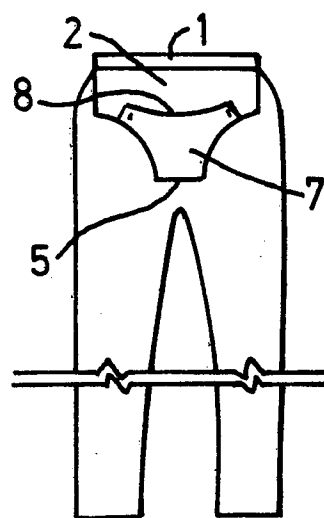


FIG. 17A.

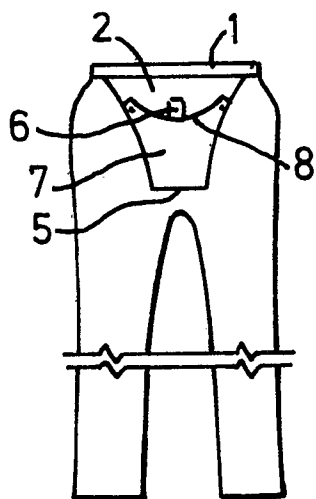


FIG. 17B.

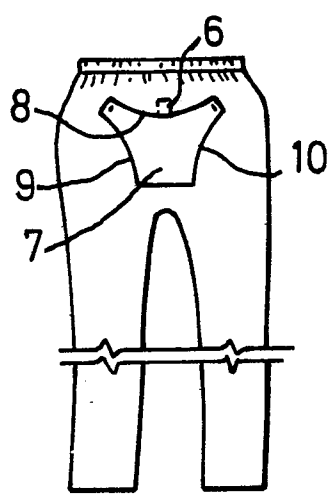


FIG. 17C.

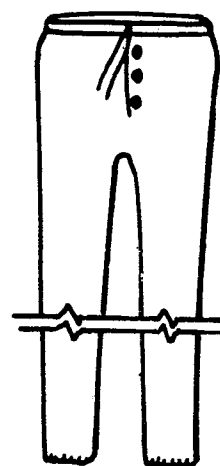


FIG. 18.

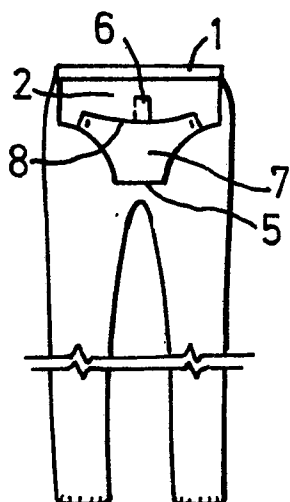


FIG. 19.

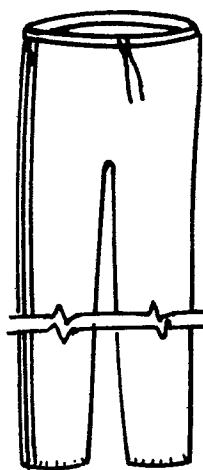


FIG. 20.

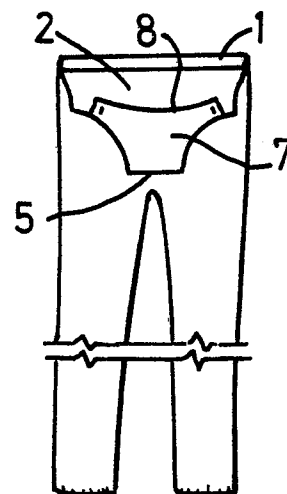


FIG. 21.

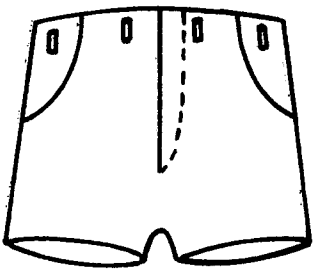


FIG. 22.

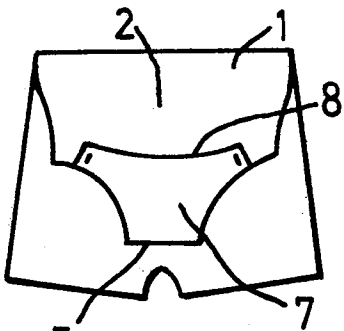


FIG. 23A.

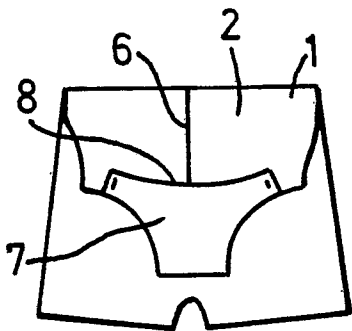


FIG. 23B.

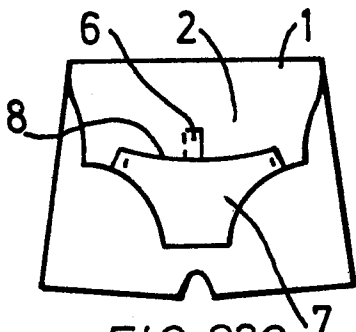


FIG. 23C.

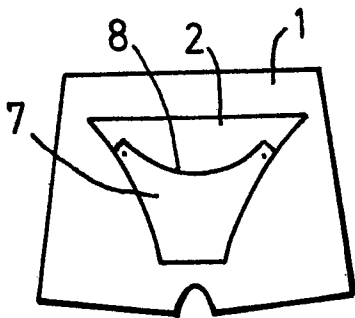


FIG. 23D.

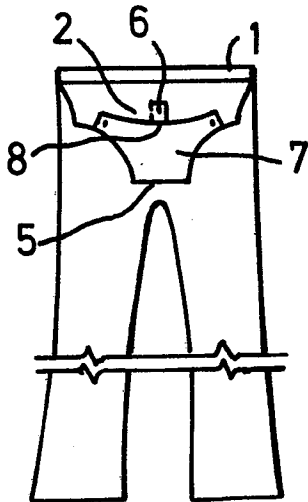


FIG. 24.